Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan
ABF FEIGHT SYSTEM INC. - ALBUQUERQUE
4800 Lincoln Road NE, Albuquerque, New Mexico

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1.0. INTRODUCTION

The ABF Freight System Inc. (ABF) facility comprises approximately 16 acres and is located at 4800 Lincoln Road NE in Albuquerque, Bernalillo County, New Mexico. The project location and surrounding area is shown on the Location Map in Figure 1.

This Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) is designed to comply with the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Multi-Sector General Permit (MSGP) for Stormwater Discharges Associated with Industrial Activities in compliance with the Clean Water Act (CWA), as amended (33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq.) effective 01 March 2021.

In accordance with the MSGP, Part 6, this SWPPP contains the following elements:

- Stormwater pollution prevention team (Part 6.2.1).
- Site description (Part 6.2.2).
- Summary of potential pollutant sources (Part 6.2.3).
- Description of stormwater control measures (Part 6.2.4).
- Schedules and procedures (Part 6.2.5).
- Documentation to support eligibility pertaining to other federal laws (Part 6.2.6).
- Signature requirements (Part 6.2.7).

A copy of the 2021 MSGP is included with this SWPPP as Appendix A.

1.1. PERMIT DOCUMENTS

All documents related to permit coverage including the Notice of Intent (NOI), Certificate of Acknowledgement (approved NOI), and a non-stormwater discharge evaluation are included in Appendix B.

1.2. THREATENED AND ENDANGERED SPECIES AND CRITICAL HABITAT PROTECTION

The MSGP requires facilities to follow procedures outlined in the Endangered Species Protection of the Notice of Intent (NOI) application to demonstrate that any stormwater discharges, authorized non-stormwater discharges, and stormwater discharge-related activities are unlikely to adversely affect any EPA-listed threatened or endangered

species, nor affect any habitat that is designated as “critical habitat” under the Endangered Species Act (ESA), or said discharges and activities were the subject of an ESA Section 7 consultation or an ESA Section 10 permit.

Facilities shall comply with any measures that form the basis of eligibility criteria determinations to be in compliance with the MSGP. Documentations of such measures must be kept with the SWPPP in accordance with Part 6.2.6.1.

According to previous versions of the SWPPP prepared by Terracon for the previous permit term, “a letter requesting review of [Threatened and Endangered] species and/or critical habitat in regards to the Facility's stormwater discharge was submitted to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) along with the Facility topographic map, site diagram, and the federally-listed endangered and threatened species and/or critical habitat for Bernalillo County, New Mexico as available from the Information, Planning, and Conservation System (IPaC).” No response or comments were received from the USFWS during the initial SWPPP development in August 2015 indicating that the Facility meets Criterion D of Section 1.1.4.5 in the MSGP. An updated review of threatened and endangered species revealed no changes to the federally listed species, except the removal of a candidate bird species.

A copy of the Terracon letter and updated IPaC review are included in in Appendix B.

1.3. HISTORIC PROPERTY PRESERVATION

The MSGP requires facilities to follow procedures outlined in the Historic Properties section of the NOI application to demonstrate that any stormwater discharges, authorized non-stormwater discharges, and stormwater discharge-related activities meet one of the eligibility criteria listed in MSGP, Appendix F.

Authorized discharges of pollutants in stormwater confined to existing stormwater channels or natural drainage areas do not have the potential to impact historic properties according to MGSP, Appendix F.

ABF has no plans for further installation or construction of new stormwater control measures that would disturb or alter any existing subsurface conditions.

1.4. REQUIREMENTS TO POST A SIGN OF PERMIT COVERAGE

In accordance with MSGP Part 1.3.5, the facility will post a sign or other notice of permit coverage at a safe, publicly accessible location in close proximity to the facility. A font large enough to be readily viewed from a public right-of-way will be used and periodic maintenance of the sign will be performed, as necessary, to ensure that it remains legible, visible, and factually correct.

The sign posted at the ABF facility includes the following information:

ABF Freight System, Inc. is permitted for Industrial Stormwater Discharges under EPA's Multi-Sector General Permit (MSGP).
NPDES I.D.: NMR053113
Contact: (479) 785-6026
SWPPP: https//arcb.com/swppp/albuquerque-nm
To report observed indicators of stormwater pollution, contact EPA at: (800) 887-6063

2.0. FACILITY DESCRIPTION

2.1. FACILITY INFORMATION

Facility Name	ABF Freight Systems Inc. - Albuquerque Terminal
Address	4800 Lincoln Road NE
City, State, ZIP Code	Albuquerque, New Mexico, 87109
County	Bernalillo County
NPDES Identification Number	NMR05HS19
Latitude / Longitude	35.140928, -106.589394
Sector	P: Land Transportation and Warehousing
Primary SIC Code	4213 - Trucking, Except Local
Subsector:	P1: Motor Freight Transportation and Warehousing

2.2. DISCHARGE INFORMATION

The facility site is mostly flat topography with steep slopes along the edges of the northwestern corner of the property. Surface drainage at the site currently flows towards the onsite catch basins, primarily in the northern and eastern portions of the site. Stormwater from both outfalls at the site enter the underground conveyance system before discharging offsite to the City of Albuquerque Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4). Stormwater discharges to the North Diversion Channel, before ultimately discharging into the Isleta Pueblo Bend to Alameda Bridge segment of the Rio Grande River.

The facility is divided into two drainage areas as shown on Figure 2. Detailed descriptions of drainage areas are provided below.

Drainage Area 1

Drainage area 1 includes the northern and eastern portions of the site and both the warehouse loading docks and the maintenance shop buildings. Surface sheet flow

directs stormwater to onsite catch basins that lead to underground conveyance. Outfall 001 is the last drain inlet before discharging offsite, located just of the Office building.

Drainage Area 2

Drainage area 2 includes the southwestern portion of the site including part of the maintenance shop building. Stormwater sheet flows to the west towards a single catch basin in the employee parking area before discharging offsite at Outfall 002.

2.3. CONTACT INFORMATION

Facility Operator	
Name	ABF Freight System, Inc.
Address	4800 Lincoln Road NE
City, State, Zip Code	Albuquerque, NM 87109
Telephone Number	(505) 883-1010
Email Address	~~wwoodberry@arcb.com~~ ckurth@abf.com ~~wwoodberry@abf.com~~ ~~mbradbury@abf.com~~
Facility Owner	
Name	ABF Freight Systems Inc.
Address	P.O. Box 10048
City, State, Zip Code	Fort Smith, AR 72901
Telephone Number	(479) 785-~~6142~~ 6000
Email Address	~~mmcminn@abf.com~~ mgodfrey@abf.com
SWPPP Contact	
Name	Tisha Cochran
Title	Director ~~Senior Manager~~, Real Estate Compliance
Telephone Number	(479) 785-6026
Email Address	tcochran@arcb.com

2.4. STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION TEAM

The MSGP, Part 6.2.1., requires the facility to establish a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Team that is responsible for SWPPP development, modifications, and implementation. Team members are also responsible for maintenance of control measures, corrective actions when required. A paper or electronic copy of the most current version of the SWPPP, any applicable portions of the MSGP, and any other relevant documents or necessary information shall be readily accessible by each team member.

Team members are listed below, along with their individual responsibilities and duties.

Title and Contact Information	Responsibilities and Duties
Service Center Manager (505) 883-1010	Signatory Authority for the SWPPP and Pollution Prevention Team Leader. Responsible for all operations and actions of the employees that occur at the facility. Responsible for employee training program or otherwise designates a person responsible for doing so. Assigns facility personnel to the team and coordinates work related to spill control and stormwater compliance. Responsible for SWPPP compliance and recordkeeping duties including SWPPP, site maps, inspection reports, maintenance records, and spill reports (if any), any laboratory or sampling results reports, etc. Conducts investigations necessary to certify for absence of non-storm water discharges.
~~Regional Safety Manager~~ ~~(505) 883-1010~~	~~SWPPP implementation oversight.~~
Operations Manager (505) 883-1010	SWPPP implementation oversight including stormwater control measure maintenance equipment.
Shop Manager /Shop Supervisor (505) 883-1010	SWPPP implementation oversight including stormwater control measure maintenance equipment. Coordinating SWPPP implementation procedures and training for all maintenance and repair activities at the site.

2.5. SITE DESCRIPTION

The site is an approximately 16 acre irregularly shaped parcel that is completely paved. The property is developed with a dock/warehouse and attached office building on the northern portion and a maintenance shop in the southern portion of the property. The maintenance shop also includes underground storage tanks (USTs), a fueling station with both indoor and outdoor dispensers, an indoor vehicle washing bay, and oil change pits with temporary holding tanks that feed waste oil to an above ground storage tank (AST) located outdoors. The locations of structures and major activity areas are shown in Figures 2 and 3.

ABF operates a cargo transportation and distribution facility. Operations at the Facility consist of all activities related to freight transportation. A list of specific activities is provided below:

- Loading and Unloading.
- Outdoor Vehicle and Equipment Storage and Parking.
- Vehicle Washing and Maintenance.
- Fueling.

- Liquid Storage in ASTs.
- Liquid Transfer Areas.
- Waste Handling and Storage.

There are no emissions from a manufacturing building or process area onto a roof or other exposed surface at the facility.

2.6. LOCATION MAP

A topographic map showing the location of the facility in relation to surrounding properties, transportation routes, location(s) of nearby water bodies (such as rivers, lakes, wetlands, etc.) and other relevant features is provided as Figure 1.

2.7. SITE MAP(S)

Facility Site Map(s) are provided as Figures 1 through 3 and includes all information required by the MSGP, Part 6.2.2.2 and 3. A summary of all information provided in the Site Map(s) is provided below.

Included on Figure #	Required Element
2, 3	The facility boundary and size of the property (in acres).
2, 3	Location and extent of significant structures and impervious surfaces.
2	Directions of stormwater flow (use arrows), including flows with a significant potential to cause soil erosion.
3	Locations of all stormwater control measures.
1	Locations of all receiving waters, including wetlands, in the immediate vicinity of the facility. Indicate which waterbodies are listed as impaired and which are identified by the state, tribe, or EPA as Tier 2, Tier 2.5, or Tier 3 waters.
2	Locations of all stormwater conveyances including ditches, pipes, and swales.
3	Locations of potential pollutant sources identified under Part 6.2.3.2.
N/A	Locations where significant spills or leaks identified under Part 6.2.3.3 have occurred.
2, 3	Locations of all stormwater monitoring points.
2	Locations of stormwater inlets and discharge points, with a unique identification code for each discharge point (e.g., 001, 002), and an approximate outline of the areas draining to each discharge point.
2	If applicable, municipal separate storm sewer systems (MS4s) and where stormwater discharges to them.
N/A	Areas of Endangered Species Act-designated critical habitat for endangered or threatened species, if applicable.

Included on Figure #	Required Element
3	Locations of the following activities where such activities are exposed to precipitation:
3	• Fueling stations
3	• Vehicle and equipment maintenance and/or cleaning areas.
3	• Loading/unloading areas.
3	• Locations used for the treatment, storage, or disposal of wastes.
3	• Liquid storage tanks
3	• Processing and storage areas.
2, 3	• 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.
3	• Transfer areas for substances in bulk.
3	• Machinery
N/A	• Locations and sources of run-on to the site from adjacent properties that contain significant quantities of pollutants.

3.0. POTENTIAL POLLUTANT SOURCES

Industrial materials or activities include but are not limited to material handling equipment or activities; industrial machinery; raw materials; industrial production and processes; and intermediate products, by-products, final products, and waste products. Material handling activities include, but are not limited to the storage, loading and unloading, transportation, disposal, or conveyance of any raw material, intermediate product, final product or waste product. Structures located in areas of industrial activity are also potential sources of pollutants. This could occur, for example, when metals such as aluminum or copper are leached from the structures as a result of acid rain.

The following activities / areas were identified as potential pollutant sources at the site.

Loading and Unloading

Utilizing trucks and trailers, freight is brought to the Dock Warehouse where it is unloaded, sorted, and then reloaded into trailers for further transport. The trailers are level with the dock doors, and the roof overhangs the trailer. Transfer of materials may also occur outside the warehouse utilizing forklifts. Materials, lubricants, empty drums, and used oil are also transferred at the Maintenance Shop.

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Outdoor Vehicle and Equipment Storage and Parking

Trailer parking and storage areas are located around the perimeter of the facility. Employee parking is located to the northwest and southwest of the facility. All storage and parking areas are located on paved surfaces.

Vehicle Washing and Maintenance

Maintenance and vehicle washing operations occur within the Maintenance Shop. Oil change pits and truck washing bays are located in the southern portion of the Maintenance Shop. All drains inside the maintenance shop and wash bays are connected to an oil-water separator that discharge to sanitary sewer. Minor maintenance activities not involving fluids may be conducted on paved surfaces outside of the Maintenance Shop. Drums containing various oils, lubricants, diesel exhaust fluid (DEF) are stored inside the maintenance building.

Fueling

Two 20,000-gallon diesel underground storage tanks (USTs) ~~and one 10,000-gallon new oil UST~~ are located to the north of the Maintenance Shop. Fueling activities occur under cover in the northern portion of the Maintenance Shop. Added one AST new oil 2,000-gallon tank.

Liquid Storage in ASTs

One 1,000-gallon used oil aboveground storage tank (AST) is located outside the Maintenance Shop to the east. Two 415 gallon used oil ASTs are located inside the Maintenance Shop. Various quantities of 55-gallon drums containing petroleum and cleaning products are stored inside of the Maintenance Shop. Added one AST new oil 2,000-gallon tank in December 2022 located North of the Maintenance Shop.

Liquid Transfer Areas

Fuel/oil is transferred from tanker trucks to the USTs/AST located to the north of the Maintenance Shop. Transfer of liquid materials from tanker trucks is conducted in accordance with the Facility SPCCP.

Waste Handling and Storage

General refuse is stored in a covered waste bin located outside the southeast corner of the Dock Warehouse. Hazardous waste and used tires are stored inside the Maintenance Shop.

Dirt / Gravel Parking Areas for Vehicles Awaiting Maintenance

The facility does not have dirt/gravel parking area; therefore, this section does not apply to the Facility.

Illicit Plumbing Connections Between Shop Floor Drains and the Stormwater Conveyance System

This Facility does not have illicit plumbing connections between shop floor drains and the stormwater conveyance system; therefore, this section does not apply.

3.1. POLLUTANTS ASSOCIATED WITH INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY

Industrial Activity / Exposed Materials	Associated Pollutants
Loading and Unloading	• Leaks and spills of fuels, hydraulic oils, and other liquid materials associated with vehicle/forklift operation. • Oil and grease • Organics • Metals • Suspended solids
Outdoor Vehicle and Equipment Storage and Parking	• Leaks and spills of fuels, hydraulic oils, and other liquid materials associated with vehicle/forklift operation. • Oil and grease. • Organics • Metals
Vehicle Washing and Maintenance	• Leaks and spills of fuels, hydraulic oils, and other liquid materials associated with vehicle/forklift operation. • Oil and grease. • Organics • Metals • Suspended solids • Solvents or detergents • Acid / alkaline wastes • Anti-freeze
Fueling	• Leaks and spills of fuels, hydraulic oils, and other liquid materials associated with vehicle operation. • Oil and grease. • Metals
Liquid Storage in ASTs	• Leaks and spills of fuels, hydraulic oils, and other liquid materials associated with vehicle operation. • Oil and grease. • Metals • Materials being stored (waste oil, etc.)

Industrial Activity / Exposed Materials	Associated Pollutants
Liquid Transfer Areas	• Leaks and spills of fuels, hydraulic oils, and other liquid materials associated with vehicle operation. • Oil and grease. • Metals • Materials being stored / transferred (diesel, DEF, etc.)
Waste Handling and Storage	• Leaks and spills of fuels, hydraulic oils, and other liquid materials associated with vehicle/forklift operation. • Oil and grease. • Organics • Metals • Suspended solids
Dirt / Gravel Parking Areas for Vehicles Awaiting Maintenance	Not Applicable
Illicit Plumbing Connections Between Shop Floor Drains and the Stormwater Conveyance System	Not Applicable

The EPA guidance Fact Sheet Series for Sector P: Motor Freight Transportation Facilities that has further information on potential pollutant sources and associated pollutants is included in Appendix C.

3.2. SPILLS AND LEAKS

A summary of industrial activities or materials where spills and leaks have potential to occur is included below:

Material	Location	Discharge Point
Diesel Fuel	North of Maintenance Shop	Outfall 001, 002
Oil and Grease	Various Locations	Outfall 001, 002
Metals, TSS	Dock Warehouse, Maintenance Shop, Parking Areas, Waste Bin	Outfall 001, 002
Used Oil	Southeast Exterior of Maintenance Shop, Interior of Maintenance Shop	Outfall 002
New Oil	North of Maintenance Shop	Outfall 001
Maintenance Oil and Chemicals	Maintenance Shop	Outfall 002

There has not been a significant spill or leak at the site at any time over the past five years. Significant spills and leaks include, but are not limited to, releases of oil or hazardous substances more than quantities that are reportable under CWA Section 311

(see 40 CFR 110.6 and 40 CFR 117.21) or Section 102 of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA), 42 USC §9602.

Records of all Significant Spills, Leaks, and Other Releases for the previous five (5) years will be maintained on the Significant Spills and Leaks Log form in Appendix D.

3.3. UNAUTHORIZED NON-STORMWATER DISCHARGES (NSWDs)

Non-stormwater discharges (NSWDs) consist of discharges which do not originate from precipitation events. The facility and all drainage structures have been assessed for the presence of non-stormwater discharges by the confirmation of piping systems and visual observations during dry weather. Process wastewater and domestic wastewater generated at the facility are discharged to the sanitary sewer system. The facility's yard and stormwater outfalls are routinely inspected to determine the possible presence of unauthorized NSWDs.

In the event that any unauthorized NSWDs are discovered, the source will be identified, and necessary steps will be taken by the Pollution Prevention Team to ensure they are eliminated. The SWPPP and stormwater control measures may be revised to address any unauthorized discharge. Unauthorized discharges will be eliminated within a timely manner.

NSWDs into storm drainage systems or waterways, which are not authorized under the MSGP and listed in the SWPPP, or authorized under a separate NPDES permit, are prohibited.

ABF personnel shall inspect and evaluate the site for the presence of unauthorized non-stormwater discharges for the current permit term in accordance with MSGP Part 6.2.3.4. Documentation shall include the following:

- The date of the evaluation.
- A description of the evaluation criteria used.
- A list of the discharge points or onsite drainage points that were directly observed during the evaluation.
- If there are any unauthorized non-stormwater discharges (see Part 1.2.2 for the exclusive list of authorized non-stormwater discharges under this permit) you must immediately take action(s), such as implementing control measures, to eliminate those discharges or seek an individual NPDES wastewater permit and document that you obtained the permit (for example, a floor drain was sealed, a sink drain was re-routed to sanitary, or an NPDES permit application was submitted for an unauthorized cooling water discharge).

- An explanation of everything you did to immediately eliminate the unauthorized discharge per MSGP, Part 5 Corrective Actions.

ABF personnel has inspected and evaluated the site for the presence of unauthorized non-stormwater discharges. No unauthorized NSWDs were identified during the previous permit term. Documentation is included in Appendix B.

The evaluation for the current permit term will be documented using the Non-Stormwater Discharge Evaluation form in Appendix F. The completed evaluation will be maintained in Appendix G.

3.4. SALT STORAGE

The facility does ~~not~~ store salt onsite. ~~nor is salt used in any industrial activities or areas onsite.~~ Salt is stored in bags on a pallet on the dock.

3.5. SAMPLING DATA

Stormwater monitoring data was not required nor collected during the previous permit term.

Stormwater sampling data for the current permit term will be summarized and included in Appendix E and updated annually. Additionally, monitoring data will be evaluated and this section of the SWPPP will be updated, if necessary, with a narrative description that summarizes the collected data to support identification of potential pollution sources.

4.0. STORMWATER CONTROL MEASURES

Stormwater control measures including best management practices (BMPs), to minimize pollutant discharges shall be selected, designed, installed, and implemented in accordance with MSGP Part 2.1.1.

4.1. NON-NUMERIC TECHNOLOGY-BASED EFFLUENT LIMITS (BPT/BAT/BCT)[1]

In accordance with MSGP Part 2.1.2, the facility must comply with non-numeric effluent limits as well as any sector specific non-numeric effluent limits listed in MSGP Part 8.

[1] BPT is Best Practicable Control Technology Currently Available, as set forth in CWA section 304(b)(1) and Appendix A; BAT is Best Available Technology Economically Achievable, as set forth in CWA section 304(b)(2) and Appendix A; and BCT is Best Conventional Pollutant Control Technology, as set forth in CWA section 304(b)(4) and Appendix A.

4.1.1. Minimize Exposure

Exposure minimization measures will be implemented in accordance with the MSGP, Part 2.1.2.1 to 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 stormwater in order to minimize pollutant discharges by either locating these industrial materials and activities inside or protecting them with storm resistant coverings. Unless infeasible, the facility must also:

- Use grading, berming or curbing to prevent discharges of contaminated flows and divert run-on away from these areas.
- Locate materials, equipment, and activities so that potential leaks and spills are contained or able to be contained or diverted before discharge.
- Store leaky vehicles and equipment indoors; if stored outdoors, use drip pans and absorbents.
- Use spill / overflow protection equipment.
- Perform all vehicle and/or equipment cleaning operations indoors, under cover, or in bermed areas that prevent discharges and run-on and also that capture any overspray.
- Drain fluids from equipment and vehicles that will be decommissioned, and, for any equipment and vehicles that will remain unused for extended periods of time, inspect at least monthly for leaks.

4.1.2. Good Housekeeping

The following good housekeeping measures will be implemented in accordance with the MSGP, Part 2.1.2.2 to keep clean all exposed areas that are potential sources of pollutants and in order to minimize pollutant discharges.

- Sweep or vacuum at regular intervals or, alternatively, wash down the area and collect and/or treat, and properly dispose of the wash-down water.
- Store materials in appropriate containers.
- Keep all dumpster lids closed when not in use. For dumpsters and roll off boxes that do not have lids and could leak, ensure that discharges have a control (e.g., secondary containment or treatment). Consistent with MSGP, Part 1.2.2, dry weather discharges from dumpsters or roll off boxes are unauthorized non-stormwater discharges and are not covered under the MSGP.

- Minimize the potential for waste, garbage, and floatable debris to be discharged by keeping exposed areas free of such materials, or by intercepting them before they are discharged.

The following control measures are required in accordance with the MSGP, Part 8 and apply to Sector P - Land Transportation and Warehousing. The sector-specific requirements apply to those areas of the facility where those sector-specific activities occur.

Good Housekeeping Measures

- Vehicle and Equipment Storage Areas: Minimize the potential for stormwater exposure to leaky or leak-prone vehicles/equipment awaiting maintenance through implementation of control measures such as the following, where determined to be feasible (list not exclusive): using of drip pans under vehicles/equipment; storing vehicles and equipment indoors; installing berms or dikes; using of absorbents; roofing or covering storage areas; and cleaning pavement surfaces to remove oil and grease.
- Fueling Areas: Minimize contamination of stormwater from fueling areas through implementation of control measures such as the following, where determined to be feasible: covering the fueling area; using spill/overflow protection and cleanup equipment; minimizing stormwater run-on/discharges to the fueling area; using dry cleanup methods; and treating and/or recycling collected stormwater.
- Material Storage Areas: Maintain all material storage vessels (e.g., for used oil/oil filters, spent solvents, paint wastes, hydraulic fluids) to prevent contamination of stormwater and plainly label them (e.g., “Used Oil,” “Spent Solvents”). To minimize discharges of pollutants in stormwater from material storage areas, implement control measures such as the following, where determined to be feasible (list not exclusive): storing the materials indoors; installing berms/dikes around the areas; minimizing discharges of stormwater to the areas; using dry cleanup methods; and treating and/or recycling collected stormwater.
- Vehicle and Equipment Cleaning Areas: Minimize contamination of stormwater from all areas used for vehicle/equipment cleaning through implementation of control measures such as the following, where determined to be feasible (list not exclusive): performing all cleaning operations indoors; covering the cleaning operation, ensuring that all wash water drains to a proper collection system (i.e., not the stormwater drainage system); treating and/or recycling collected wash water; or other equivalent measures. Discharges of vehicle and equipment wash water, including tank cleaning operations, are not authorized by this permit for this sector.
- Vehicle and Equipment Maintenance Areas: Minimize contamination of stormwater from all areas used for vehicle/equipment maintenance through implementation of control measures such as the following, where determined to

be feasible (list not exclusive): performing maintenance activities indoors; using drip pans; keeping an organized inventory of materials used in the shop; draining all parts of fluid prior to disposal; prohibiting wet clean up practices if these practices would result in the discharge of pollutants to stormwater drainage systems; using dry cleanup methods; treating and/or recycling collected stormwater; and minimizing run on/discharges of stormwater to maintenance areas.

4.1.3. Maintenance

Control measures industrial equipment and systems implemented onsite will be maintained in effective operating condition in order to minimize pollutant discharges in accordance with MSGP, Part 2.1.2.3.

- Performing inspections and preventive maintenance of stormwater drainage, source controls, treatment systems, and plant equipment and systems that could fail and result in discharges of pollutants via stormwater.
- Maintaining non-structural control measures (e.g., keep spill response supplies available, personnel appropriately trained).
- Cleaning catch basins when the depth of debris reaches two-thirds (2/3) of the sump depth, or in line with manufacturer specifications, whichever is lower, and keeping the debris surface at least six inches below the lowest outlet pipe.
- Any necessary routine maintenance on control measures must be conducted immediately in order to minimize pollutant discharges.
- Steps must be taken immediately should any necessary repairs or replacement maintenance on control measures are needed to prevent or minimize the discharge of pollutants until the final repair or replacement is implemented, including cleaning up any contaminated surfaces so that the material will not be discharged during subsequent storm events. Final repairs/replacement of stormwater controls should be completed as soon as feasible but must be no later than 14 days or, if that is infeasible, within 45 days. If the completion of stormwater control repairs/replacement will exceed the 45-day timeframe, all repairs/replacements shall be completed in the minimum additional time necessary, provided that the EPA Regional Office is notified. Additionally, a rationale for the modified time frame is documented in a modified SWPPP. If a control measure was never installed, was installed incorrectly or not in accordance with MSGP, Parts 2 and/or 8, or is not being properly operated or maintained, the facility must conduct corrective action as specified in Part 5.1.

Maintenance measures for baghouses are not applicable as the facility does not utilize or operate areas that require baghouses.

Maintenance records will be documented using the Control Measure Maintenance Record and Industrial Equipment and Systems Maintenance Record forms included in Appendix F. Completed forms will be maintained in Appendix G.

4.1.4. Spill and Leak Prevention and Response

The following spill and leak prevention and response measures will be implemented to 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 in order to minimize pollutant discharges in accordance with the MSGP, Part 2.1.2.4.:

- Clean up spills and leaks promptly using dry methods (e.g., absorbents) to prevent the discharge of pollutants.
- Use drip pans and absorbents if leaky vehicles and/or equipment are stored outdoors.
- Use spill/overflow protection equipment.
- Plainly label containers (e.g., “Used Oil,” “Spent Solvents,” “Fertilizers and Pesticides”) that could be susceptible to spillage or leakage to encourage proper handling and facilitate rapid response if spills or leaks occur.
- Implement procedures for material storage and handling, including the use of secondary containment and barriers between material storage and traffic areas, or a similarly effective means designed to prevent the discharge of pollutants from these areas.
- Develop training on the procedures for expeditiously stopping, containing and cleaning up leaks, spills, and other releases. As appropriate, execute such procedures as soon as possible.
- Keep spill kits onsite, located near areas where spills may occur or where a rapid response can be made.
- Notify appropriate facility personnel when a leak, spill, or other release occurs.

Spill containment and cleanup kits are available at various locations throughout the facility, particularly where there is a potential for a spill. Typical components of a spill cleanup kit include, but are not limited to, dry absorbents pads, socks, mops, brooms, neutralizing chemicals, portable booms and diverting structures, clean up instructions, and appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE).

In the event of a spill or leak and immediately upon discovery, facility personnel must:

- Maintain personal safety at all times.
- Contact immediate supervisor.

- Identify potential safety and environmental hazards.
- Identify the type and quantity of material spilled.
- Control or contain the spill, if possible.

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

Spill Notifications	
ABF Safety and Security Hotline	(800) 755-6486 (24-hour)
National Response Center	(800) 424-8802

Notification and record keeping must comply with all local, state, and federal spill reporting requirements.

4.1.5. Erosion and Sediment Controls

The site consists primarily of paved areas with minimal landscaping along the southwestern boundary of the site. The facility will inspect unpaved areas, discussed in Section 5.0, for indications of erosion or sediment deposition. If necessary, stormwater control measures including vegetative, structural, or other stabilization measures may be implemented to minimize potential pollutants in stormwater discharges.

4.1.6. Management of Stormwater

The facility will divert, infiltrate, reuse, contain or otherwise reduce stormwater runoff as necessary in accordance with MSGP, Part 2.1.2.6.

4.1.7. Salt Storage Piles or Piles Containing Salt

The facility does ~~not~~ store salt onsite, ~~nor is salt used in any industrial activities or areas onsite~~. The salt bags are stored on a pallet on the dock

4.1.8. Employee Training Program

The Stormwater Pollution Prevention Team along with any employees who work in areas where industrial materials or activities are exposed to stormwater, or who are responsible for implementing activities necessary to comply with this permit (e.g., inspectors, maintenance personnel) will be trained in implementing the various compliance activities specified in this SWPPP.

The following personnel understand the requirements of this permit and their specific responsibilities with respect to those requirements:

- Personnel who are responsible for the design, installation, maintenance, and/or repair of controls (including pollution prevention measures);
- Personnel responsible for the storage and handling of chemicals and materials that could become pollutants discharged via stormwater.
- Personnel who are responsible for conducting and documenting monitoring and inspections as required in MSGP, Parts 3 and 4.
- Personnel who are responsible for taking and documenting corrective actions as required in Part 5.

Task specific training for employees engaged in activities that have the potential to cause stormwater pollution will be conducted annually. Personnel must be trained in at least the following if related to the scope of their job duties:

- An overview of what is in the SWPPP.
- Spill response procedures, good housekeeping, maintenance requirements, and material management practices.
- The location of all the controls required by this permit, and how they are to be maintained.
- The proper procedures to follow with respect to the permit's pollution prevention requirements.
- When and how to conduct inspections, record applicable findings, and take corrective actions.
- The facility's emergency procedures, if applicable per MSGP, Part 2.1.1.8.

The following control measures are required in accordance with the MSGP, Part 8 and apply to Sector P - Land Transportation and Warehousing. The sector-specific requirements apply to those areas of the facility where those sector-specific activities occur.

Employee Training

- Train personnel at least once per year and address the following activities, as applicable: used oil and spent oil solvent management, fueling procedures, general good housekeeping practices, proper painting procedures, and used battery management.

Training sessions will be documented on the Employee Training Form included in Appendix F. Completed forms will be maintained in Appendix G.

4.1.9. Non-Stormwater Discharges

Non-stormwater discharges (NSWDs) consist of discharges which do not originate from precipitation events. Process wastewater and domestic wastewater generated at the facility are discharged to the sanitary sewer system. Process wastewater includes vehicle and equipment washwater, maintenance parts cleaning washwater, trailer interior washwater, and tank cleaning washwater.

The vehicle wash bay and maintenance parts washing station are located inside the Maintenance Shop and not exposed to stormwater discharges. All washwater generated drains to floor drains located within the Maintenance Shop and are connected an oil-water separator which then discharges to sanitary sewer.

4.1.10. Dust Generation and Vehicle Tracking of Industrial Materials

The site is almost completely paved, and no loose particulate materials are stored onsite. Activities and/or materials that may generate dust include vehicle and forklift use (tire and brake wear), pavement degradation in high traffic areas, waste materials debris, broken pallets, and general debris from shipping materials in loading and unloading areas.

The following control measures will be implemented in accordance with the MSGP, Part 2.1.2.10 to minimize generation of dust and off-site tracking or materials in order to minimize pollutant discharges.

- Implement regular schedule for sweeping paved surfaces throughout the site to minimize any sediments and debris pollutants.
- Minimize or prevent material tracking.
- Minimize dust generated from industrial materials or activities.
- Maintain effective perimeter controls and stabilize all site entrances and exits to sufficiently control discharges of erodible materials from discharging or being tracked off the site.

4.2. NUMERIC EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS BASED ON EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS GUIDELINES

The facility is not in an industrial category subject to effluent limitation guidelines listed in the MSGP, Part 4.2.3.1, 4-3 or Part 2.1.3, Table 2-1. Therefore, this section does not apply to the facility.

4.3. WATER QUALITY-BASED EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND WATER QUALITY STANDARDS

Stormwater discharges to the North Diversion Channel, before ultimately discharging into the Isleta Pueblo Bend to Alameda Bridge segment of the Rio Grande River, which is listed on the most recent 303(d) list as impaired for dissolved oxygen, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) in fish tissue, and temperature. Additionally, Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) have been established for E. Coli and fecal coliform. According to the EPA approved TMDL implementation plan for E. Coli and fecal coliform “industrial stormwater permittees are not expected to be a significant source of bacteria.” The facility does not perform operations, activities, nor does it handle or store any materials that are anticipated to contribute to bacteria loadings. Additional monitoring of bacteria for industrial stormwater discharges is not required by the TMDL.

5.0. INSPECTIONS

5.1. ROUTINE FACILITY INSPECTIONS

5.1.1. Inspection Personnel

Visual monitoring shall be conducted by qualified personnel in accordance with MSGP, Part 3.1.1. The qualified personnel may be a member of the stormwater pollution prevention team, a third-party consultant (i.e., a contractor), at least one member of the stormwater pollution prevention team must participate in the inspection. Personnel conducting inspections must consider the results of visual and analytical monitoring (if any) for the past year when planning and conducting inspections.

5.1.2. Inspection Areas

The qualified personnel must conduct inspections of areas of the facility covered by the requirements in this permit in accordance with MSGP, Part 3.1.2. Inspection areas, include, but not limited to, the following:

- Areas where industrial materials or activities are exposed to stormwater.
- Areas identified in the SWPPP and those that are potential pollutant sources.

- Areas where spills and leaks have occurred in the past three years.
- Discharge points.
- Control measures used to comply with the effluent limits contained in this permit.

The following sector specific areas and or activities at the site must be inspected in accordance with MSGP, Part 8.P.5.

- Storage areas for vehicles/equipment awaiting maintenance.
- Fueling areas
- Indoor and outdoor vehicle/equipment maintenance areas.
- Material storage areas.
- Vehicle/equipment cleaning areas.
- Loading/unloading areas.

5.1.3. Inspection Criteria

During an inspection, the qualified personnel must examine or look out for items listed in MSGP, Part 3.1.3 which include, but are not limited to the following:

- Industrial materials, residue or trash that may have or could come into contact with stormwater.
- Leaks or spills from industrial equipment, drums, tanks and other containers.
- Offsite tracking of industrial or waste materials, or sediment where vehicles enter or exit the site.
- Tracking or blowing of raw, final or waste materials from areas of no exposure to exposed areas.
- Erosion of soils at the facility, channel and streambank erosion and scour in the immediate vicinity of discharge points.
- Non-authorized non-stormwater discharges.
- Control measures needing replacement, maintenance, or repair.
- During an inspection occurring during a stormwater event or stormwater discharge, control measures implemented must be observed to ensure they are functioning correctly. Discharge points must also be observed during the inspection. If such discharge locations are inaccessible, nearby downstream locations must be inspected.

5.1.4. Inspection Frequency

The facility will conduct quarterly inspections as outlined below:

- 01 January through 31 March
- 01 April through 30 June
- 01 July through 30 September
- 01 October through 31 December

The facility will evaluate an increase in inspection frequency as needed for some types of equipment, processes and stormwater control measures, or areas of the facility with significant activities and materials exposed to stormwater.

At least once each calendar year, the routine inspection must be conducted during a period when stormwater is discharging from the site.

5.1.5. Exceptions

The requirement to conduct facility inspections on a routine basis does not apply when the facility is inactive and unstaffed, provided that no industrial activities or materials are exposed to stormwater. The SWPPP shall be amended to include a statement in accordance with MSGP, Part 6.2.5.2 and the substantive requirements in 40 CFR 122.26(g)(4)(iii), indicating that the site is inactive and unstaffed, and that there are no industrial materials or activities exposed to stormwater. The statement must be signed and certified in accordance with MSGP, Appendix B, Subsection 11.

If circumstances change and industrial materials or activities become exposed to stormwater or the facility becomes active and/or staffed, this exception no longer applies, and the facility must immediately resume routine facility inspections.

5.1.6. Inspection Documentation

Findings of facility inspections must be documented and maintained with the SWPPP in accordance with MSGP, Part 6.5.

Inspection documentation shall include, but is not limited to, the following information.

- The inspection date and time.
- The name(s) and signature(s) of the inspector(s).
- Weather information.

- All observations relating to the implementation of stormwater control measures at the facility, including:
    - A description of any stormwater discharges occurring at the time of the inspection.
    - Any previously unidentified stormwater discharges from and/or pollutants at the facility.
    - Any evidence of, or the potential for, pollutants entering the stormwater drainage system.
    - Observations regarding the physical condition of and around all stormwater discharge points, including any flow dissipation devices, and evidence of pollutants in discharges and/or the receiving water.
    - Any stormwater control measures needing maintenance, repairs, or replacement.
- Any additional stormwater control measures needed to comply with the permit requirements.
- Any incidents of noncompliance.
- A statement signed and certified in accordance with MSGP, Appendix B, Subsection 11.

Any corrective actions required as a result of a routine facility inspection shall be implemented in accordance with MSGP, Part 5.

If a discharge visual assessment is conducted simultaneously during the routine facility inspection, results for both may be included in the same report as long as all components of both types of inspections are included in the report.

Routine facility inspections are not required to be submitted to the EPA, unless specifically requested. However, findings must be summarized in the Annual Report in accordance with MSGP, Part 7.4.

Inspections will be documented on the Routine Facility Inspection Form included in Appendix F. Completed forms will be maintained in Appendix G.

5.2. QUARTERLY VISUAL ASSESSMENT OF STORMWATER DISCHARGES

5.2.1. Visual Assessment Frequency

Once per quarter the facility will collect stormwater samples from each discharge point and conduct a visual assessment. Samples are not required to be collected consistent

with 40 CFR Part 136 procedures but must be collected in such a manner that the samples are representative of the stormwater discharge.

Industrial Stormwater Monitoring and Sampling guidance documents are included in Appendix C.

5.2.2. Procedures

Stormwater discharge samples must be assessed in a clean, colorless glass or plastic container. The assessment must be conducted in a well-lit area within the first 30 minutes of an actual discharge form a storm event. If it is not possible to collect the sample within the first 30 minutes of discharge, the sample must be collected as soon as practicable. The assessment report must include a statement explaining why it was not possible to take the sample within the first 30 minutes. For storm events, the assessment will be performed on discharges that occur at least 72 hours (three days) from the previous discharge. The 72-hour (three-day) storm interval does not apply if it is documented that less than a 72-hour (three-day) interval is representative for local storm events during the sampling period.

Visually inspect or observe for the following water quality characteristics, which may be evidence of stormwater pollution:

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

Whenever the visual assessment shows evidence of stormwater pollution in the discharge corrective action procedures must be initiated in accordance with MSGP, Part 5.1.1.

5.2.3. Documentation

In accordance with MSGP, Part 3.2.3, the results of the visual assessment documentation must include, but is not limited to:

- Sample location.
- Sample collection date and time, and visual assessment date and time.
- Personnel collecting the sample and conducting visual assessment, and their signatures.
- Nature of the discharge (i.e., stormwater from rain or snow).
- Results of observations of the stormwater discharge.
- Probable sources of any observed stormwater contamination.
- If applicable, why it was not possible to take samples within the first 30 minutes.
- A statement, signed and certified in accordance with MSGP, Appendix B, Subsection 11.

Any corrective actions required as a result of visual assessments shall be implemented in accordance with MSGP, Part 5.

Quarterly visual assessments are not required to be submitted to the EPA, unless specifically requested. However, findings must be summarized in the Annual Report in accordance with MSGP, Part 7.4.

Assessments will be documented on the Quarterly Visual Assessment Report Form included in Appendix F. Completed forms will be maintained in Appendix G.

5.2.4. Exceptions

Adverse Weather Conditions

When adverse weather conditions prevent the collection of stormwater discharge sample(s) during the quarter, a substitute sample must be collected during the next qualifying storm event. Documentation of the rationale for no visual assessment for the quarter must be included with the SWPPP records in accordance with MSGP, Part 6.5. Adverse conditions are those that are dangerous or create inaccessibility for personnel, such as local flooding, high winds, electrical storms, or situations that otherwise make sampling impractical, such as extended frozen conditions.

Climates with Irregular Stormwater Discharges

If the facility is located in an area where limited rainfall occurs during many parts of the year or in an area where freezing conditions exist that prevent discharges from occurring for extended periods, then samples for the quarterly visual assessments may be distributed during seasons when precipitation more regularly occurs.

Areas that Receive Snow

If the facility is in an area that typically receives snow and the facility receives snow at least once over a period of four quarters, at least one quarterly visual assessment must capture snowmelt discharge, in accordance with MSGP, Part 4.1.3, taking into account the exception described above for climates with irregular stormwater discharges.

Inactive and Unstaffed Facilities

The requirement to conduct quarterly visual assessments does not apply when the facility is inactive and unstaffed, provided that no industrial activities or materials are exposed to stormwater. The SWPPP shall be amended to include a statement in accordance with MSGP, Part 6.2.5.2 and the substantive requirements in 40 CFR 122.26(g)(4)(iii), indicating that the site is inactive and unstaffed, and that there are no industrial materials or activities exposed to stormwater. The statement must be signed and certified in accordance with MSGP, Appendix B, Subsection 11.

If circumstances change and industrial materials or activities become exposed to stormwater or the facility becomes active and/or staffed, this exception no longer applies, and the facility must immediately resume quarterly visual assessments.

Substantially Identical Discharge Points

There are no substantially identical outfalls at the facility, therefore this section does not apply.

6.0. MONITORING

Stormwater samples must be collected and analyzed in accordance with MSGP, Part 4, Appendix B.10-12, any sector specific requirements listed in Part 8, and/or state/tribal specific requirements listed in Part 9. The following sections describes the monitoring required at the facility.

6.1. PROCEDURES

6.1.1. Discharge Points

Sampling locations include all locations where stormwater is discharged from the site. Discharge locations are discussed in Section 2.2. and shown on Figures 2 and 3.

A total of two (2) discharge locations have been identified on the project site for the collection of stormwater samples.

Sample Location Number	Sample Location Description	Sample Location Latitude and Longitude (Decimal Degrees)
001	Northern Outfall - west side of site	35.141140, -106.589898
002	Southern Outfall - west side of site	35.140486, -106.590821

6.1.2. Measurable Storm Events

For storm events, the assessment must be performed on discharges that occur at least 72 hours (three days) from the previous discharge. The 72-hour (three-day) storm interval does not apply if it is documented that less than a 72-hour (three-day) interval is representative for local storm events during the sampling period.

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

6.1.3. Sample Type

A minimum of one grab sample must be collected within the first 30 minutes of a discharge resulting from a measurable storm event. If it is not possible to collect the sample within the first 30 minutes of discharge, the sample must be collected as soon as possible. Documentation must include a statement explaining why it was not possible to take the sample within the first 30 minutes.

6.1.4. Monitoring Exceptions

Adverse Weather Conditions

When adverse weather conditions as described in MSGP, Part 3.2.4.1 prevent the collection of stormwater discharge samples according to the relevant monitoring

schedule, the facility must take a substitute sample during the next qualifying storm event.

Facilities in Climates with Irregular Stormwater Discharges

In areas where limited rainfall occurs during parts of the year (e.g., arid or semi-arid climates) or in areas where freezing conditions exist that prevent discharges from occurring for extended periods, the facility may distribute the required monitoring events during seasons when precipitation occurs, or when snowmelt results in a measurable discharge from the facility. The required number of samples must still be collected.

6.1.5. Monitoring Periods

Monitoring requirements in this permit begin in the first full quarter following either 30 May 2021 or the date of discharge authorization, whichever date comes later.

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

6.1.6. Monitoring Reports

Monitoring data must be reported electronically using Net-DMR, EPA's electronic DMR tool, in accordance with MSGP, Part7.3.

6.2. REQUIRED MONITORING

The facility operates under Sector P, Subsector P1, SIC Code 4213 - Motor Freight Transportation and Warehousing. Indicator monitoring of stormwater discharges is required in accordance with sector specific requirements listed in the MSGP, Part 8.P.6.

In the event that the permit is administratively continued, monitoring requirements remain in force and effect at their original frequency during any continuance for operators that were covered prior to permit expiration in accordance with MSGP, Part 1.3.7. In the event that monitoring results are unable to be electronically reported in Net-DMR, the facility must maintain monitoring results and records within the SWPPP.

Applicability and summary of indicator monitoring is outlined in the table below in accordance with MSGP, Part 4.2, Table 4-1.

Monitoring Type	Monitoring Type Applies To	Frequency	Duration	Follow-up Action	Permit Part Reference
Indicator – pH, TSS, COD	Subsectors B2, C5, D2, E3, F5, I1, J3, L2, N2, O1, P1, R1, T1, U3, V1, W1, X1, Y2, Z1, AB1, AC1, and AD1	Quarterly	Entirety of permit coverage	None	Part 4.2.1.1.a

6.2.1. Indicator monitoring

Indicator monitoring applies the facility primary industrial activities. The indicator monitoring parameters are “report-only” and do not have thresholds or baseline values for comparison, therefore no follow-up action is triggered or required under this part.

Indicator monitoring required under Sector P, Subsector P1, SIC Code 4213 - Motor Freight Transportation and Warehousing is outlined in the table below.

Parameter	Units	Analytical Method[1]	Laboratory Quantitation Level	Indicator Monitoring Threshold
Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	mg/L	SM 5220C	2.5	Report Only / No threshold or baseline values
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	mg/L	SM 2540-D	0.5	Report Only / No threshold or baseline values
pH	Standard Units	Meter/Paper	±0.5	Report Only / No threshold or baseline values

mg/L: milligrams per liter

1: Unless otherwise specified, samples must be analyzed consistent with 40 CFR Part 136 analytical methods that are sufficiently sensitive for the monitored parameter.

The facility may find it useful to evaluate and compare indicator monitoring data over time to further inform any revisions to this SWPPP or stormwater control measures if necessary. Possible reviews and revisions to the SWPPP or stormwater control measures include reviewing sources of pollution or any changes to performed industrial activities and processes, reviewing spill and leak procedures, and/or non-stormwater discharges, conducting a single comprehensive clean-up, implementing a new control measure, and/or increasing inspections. However, EPA notes that these actions are not required under the MSGP in response to indicator monitoring.

7.0. CORRECTIVE ACTIONS

7.1. CONDITIONS REQUIRING SWPPP REVIEW AND REVISIONS TO ENSURE EFFLUENT LIMITS ARE MET

If any of the following conditions occur or are detected during an inspection, assessment, monitoring or other means, or EPA or the operator of the MS4 informs the facility that any of the following conditions have occurred, the facility must review and revise the SWPPP, as necessary, so that this permit's effluent limits are met and pollutant discharges are minimized:

- An unauthorized release or discharge (e.g., spill, leak, or discharge of non-stormwater not authorized by this or another NPDES permit to a water of the United States) occurs at the facility.
- Stormwater control measures are not stringent enough for stormwater discharge to be controlled as necessary such that the receiving water of the United States will meet applicable water quality standards or to meet the non-numeric effluent limits in this permit.
- A required control measure was never installed, was installed incorrectly, or not in accordance with MSGP, Parts 2 and/or 8, or is not being properly operated or maintained.
- Whenever a visual assessment shows evidence of stormwater pollution (e.g., color, odor, floating solids, settled solids, suspended solids, foam).

7.2. CONDITIONS REQUIRING SWPPP REVIEW TO DETERMINE IF MODIFICATIONS ARE NECESSARY

This SWPPP will be amended or revised as needed and in accordance with MSGP Part 6.3. A list of amendments (Amendment Log) is included in Appendix B.

The SWPPP should be revised when:

- Any construction change in design, operation, or maintenance occurs at the facility that significantly changes the nature or amount of pollutants discharged via stormwater from the facility.
- Any changes in the facility result in changes that may be necessary to meet the effluent limits in the MSGP.
- Any of the triggering conditions for corrective action in Part 5.1 occur, or when a review following the triggering conditions in Part 5.1 indicates that changes to an operator's control measures are necessary to meet the effluent limits in the permit.

The SWPPP must be signed and dated by an authorized representative in accordance with MSGP, Appendix B, Subsection 11 each time it is modified.

7.3. DEADLINES FOR CORRECTIVE ACTIONS

7.3.1. Immediate Actions

If corrective action is needed, the facility will immediately take all reasonable steps to minimize or prevent the discharge of pollutants until a permanent solution is implemented, including cleaning up any contaminated surfaces so that pollutants will not discharge in subsequent storm events.

7.3.2. Subsequent Actions

If additional actions are necessary beyond those immediately implemented in accordance with MSGP, Part 5.1.3.1, the facility must complete any necessary corrective actions (e.g., install a new or modified control and make it operational, complete the repair) before the next storm event if possible, and within 14 calendar days from the time of discovery that the condition was identified.

If it is infeasible to complete the corrective action within 14 calendar days, documentation explaining why it is infeasible to complete the corrective action within the 14-day timeframe is required. A schedule for completing the work, which must be done as soon as practicable after the 14-day timeframe but no longer than 45 days after discovery must be included in the documentation.

If the completion of corrective action will exceed the 45-day timeframe, all efforts must be made to take the minimum additional time necessary to complete the corrective action, provided that the appropriate EPA Regional Office is notified of the 45-day exceedance, the rationale for an extension, and a completion date, which must also be included in the corrective action documentation.

Any corrective actions that result in changes to any of the controls or procedures documented in the SWPPP modifications will be made within 14 calendar days of completing corrective action work.

7.4. CORRECTIVE ACTION DOCUMENTATION

Conditions requiring corrective action must be documented within 24 hours of becoming aware of such condition. The facility is not required to submit this documentation to EPA, unless specifically required or requested to do so. However, corrective action findings must be summarized in the annual report per MSGP, Part 7.4.

The following information must be included in the documentation:

- Description of the condition or event triggering the need for corrective action review and/or AIM response. For any spills or leaks, include the following information: a description of the incident including material, date/time, amount, location, and reason for spill, and any leaks, spills or other releases that resulted in discharges of pollutants to waters of United States, through stormwater or otherwise.
- Date the condition/triggering event was identified.
- Description of immediate actions taken pursuant to Part 5.1.3.1 to minimize or prevent the discharge of pollutants. For any spills or leaks, include response actions, the date/time clean-up completed, notifications made, and staff involved. Also include any measures taken to prevent the reoccurrence of such releases.
- A statement signed and certified in accordance with MSGP, Appendix B, Subsection 11.

8.0. REPORTING AND RECORDKEEPING

All permit reporting documents including NOIs, NOTs, NECs, Annual Reports, Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMRs), and other reporting information as appropriate must be maintained onsite and submitted electronically through the EPA reporting website.

8.1. SUBMISSION DEADLINE FOR INDICATOR MONITORING DATA

Indicator monitoring sampling results must be submitted to EPA no later than 30 days after receiving complete laboratory results for all monitored discharge points for each monitoring period that sample collection is required. If multiple samples were collected during a single quarter (e.g., due to adverse weather conditions, climates with irregular stormwater discharges, or areas subject to snow), sampling results for each storm event must be submitted to EPA within 30 days of receiving all laboratory results for the event. Additionally, for any monitoring points that that did not have a discharge within the reporting period, a report that no discharges occurred for that discharge point must be submitted to the EPA no later than 30 days after the end of the reporting period.

8.2. ANNUAL REPORT

An Annual Report will be prepared and submitted to EPA by 30 January for each year of permit coverage. The Annual Report will contain information generated from the previous calendar year and will include the following information:

- A summary of the past year's routine facility inspection documentation required (Part 3.1.6).
- A summary of the past year's visual assessment documentation.
- A summary of the past year's corrective actions. If required corrective actions have not been completed at the time the annual report is submitted, the status of any outstanding corrective action(s) must be addressed. Also describe any incidents of noncompliance in the past year or currently ongoing, or if none, provide a statement of compliance with the permit.
- The Annual Report must also include a statement, signed and certified in accordance with MSGP, Appendix B, Subsection 11.

8.3. ADDITIONAL REPORTING

The facility will submit the following additional reports, as applicable, to the EPA Regional Office and/or to the MS4 Operator.

- **24-hour Reporting -** The facility must report any noncompliance which may endanger health or the environment. Any information must be provided orally within 24 hours from becoming aware of the circumstances.
- **5-day Follow-up Reporting to the 24-hour Reporting -** A written submission must also be provided within five days of the time the facility become aware of the circumstances.
- **Reportable quantity spills -** The facility must provide notification, as required under MSGP, Part 2.1.2.4, as soon as there is knowledge of a leak, spill, or other release containing a hazardous substance or oil in an amount equal to or in excess of a reportable quantity.
- **Planned Changes -** The facility must give notice to EPA promptly, no fewer than 30 days prior to making any planned physical alterations or additions to the permitted facility that qualify the facility as a new source or that could significantly change the nature or significantly increase the quantity of pollutants discharged.
- **Anticipated noncompliance -** The facility must give advance notice to EPA of any planned changes in the permitted facility or activity which is anticipated to result in noncompliance with permit requirements.
- **Compliance Schedules -** Reports of compliance or noncompliance with, or any progress reports on, interim and final requirements contained in any compliance schedule of this permit must be submitted no later than 14 days following each schedule date.

- **Other Noncompliance -** The facility must report all instances of noncompliance not reported in the Annual Report, compliance schedule report, or 24-hour report at the time monitoring reports are submitted.
- **Other Information -** The facility must promptly submit facts or information as they become aware that they failed to submit relevant facts in the NOI, or that they submitted incorrect information in the NOI or in any report.

8.4. RECORD RETENTION REQUIRMENTS

The SWPPP and associated records are retained at the site and are available for review upon request by the EPA, state or other municipal agents, or the general public. Paper or electronic records of documents required shall be retained by for a period of at least three (3) years from the date coverage under the MSGP expires or is terminated.

Recordkeeping requirements included, but are not limited to, the following items:

- The original SWPPP and any modifications that provide a historical record of the SWPPP and its evolution.
- All records used to complete the Notice of Intent (NOI)
- A copy of the NOI submitted to EPA, along with any correspondence exchanged regarding coverage under the MSGP.
- Permit coverage authorization letter from EPA with assigned NPDES ID number.
- A copy of the MSGP
- Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMRs).
- Annual Reports.
- Documentation of any maintenance or repairs to stormwater control measures, including the date(s) of regular maintenance, date(s) of discovery of areas in need of repair/replacement, and for repairs, date(s) that the control measure(s) returned to full function, and the justification for any extended maintenance/repair schedules.
- Spill and Clean-up Related Records.
- Records of Sampling and Analysis Information.
- Records of all inspection reports including Routine Facility Inspection Reports and Quarterly Visual Assessmet Reports.
- Documentation of any deviation from the schedule for Rountine Facility Inspections Quarterly Visual Assessments, or Indicator Monitoring
- Corrective Action Reports

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9.0. CERTIFICATION

The SWPPP must be signed and dated by an authorized representative in accordance with MSGP, Appendix B, Subsection 11.

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

Matthew Godfrey
Signature

Matthew Godfrey
Printed Name

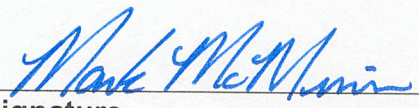
Vice President
Title

5-12-2023
Date

9.0. CERTIFICATION

The SWPPP must be signed and dated by an authorized representative in accordance with MSGP, Appendix B, Subsection 11.

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



Signature

Mark McMinn

Printed Name

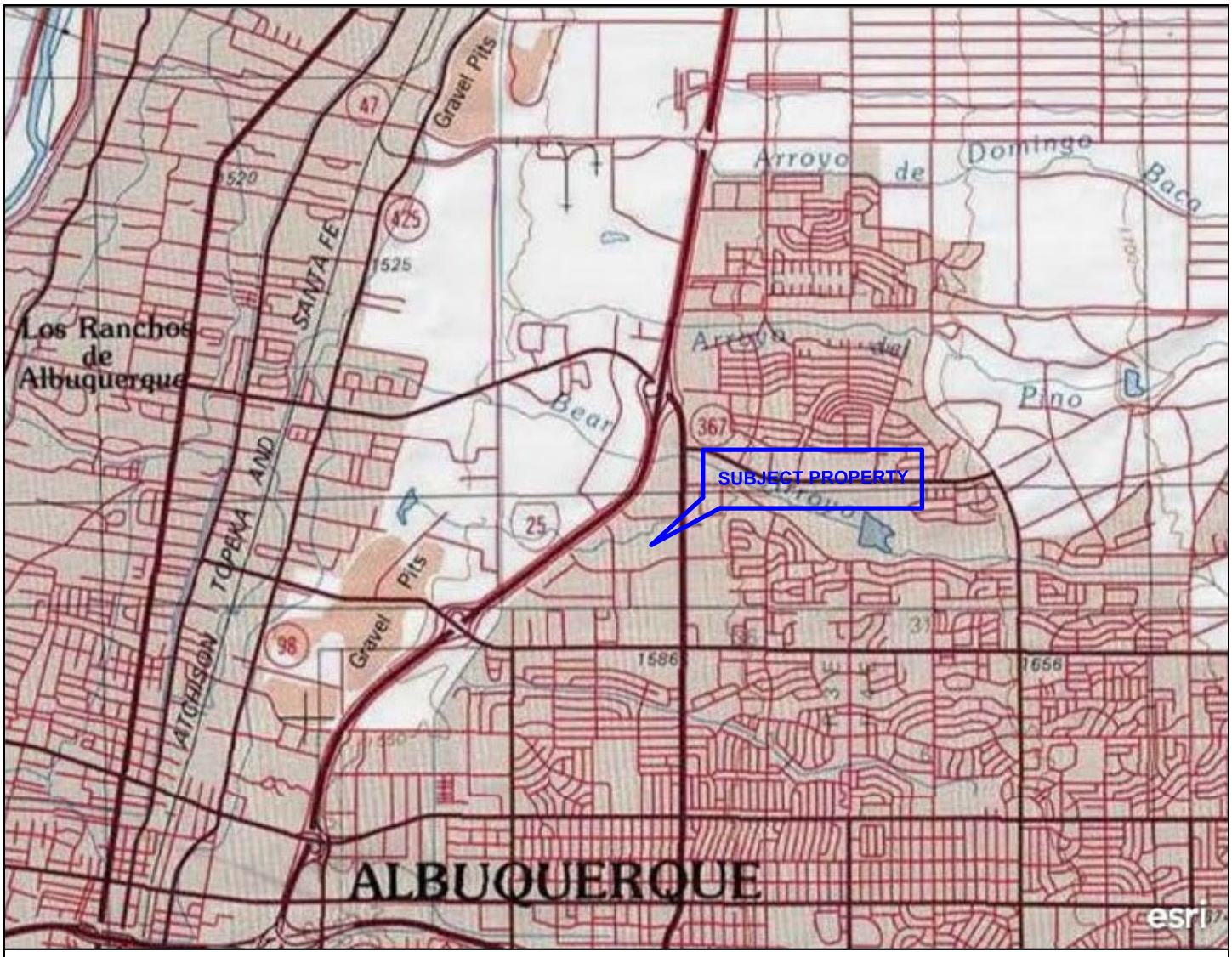
Sr. Vice President

Title

May 25, 2021

Date

FIGURES



ALBUQUERQUE, NEW MEXICO
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY)

0 5,000 10,000
APPROXIMATE SCALE IN FEET

N

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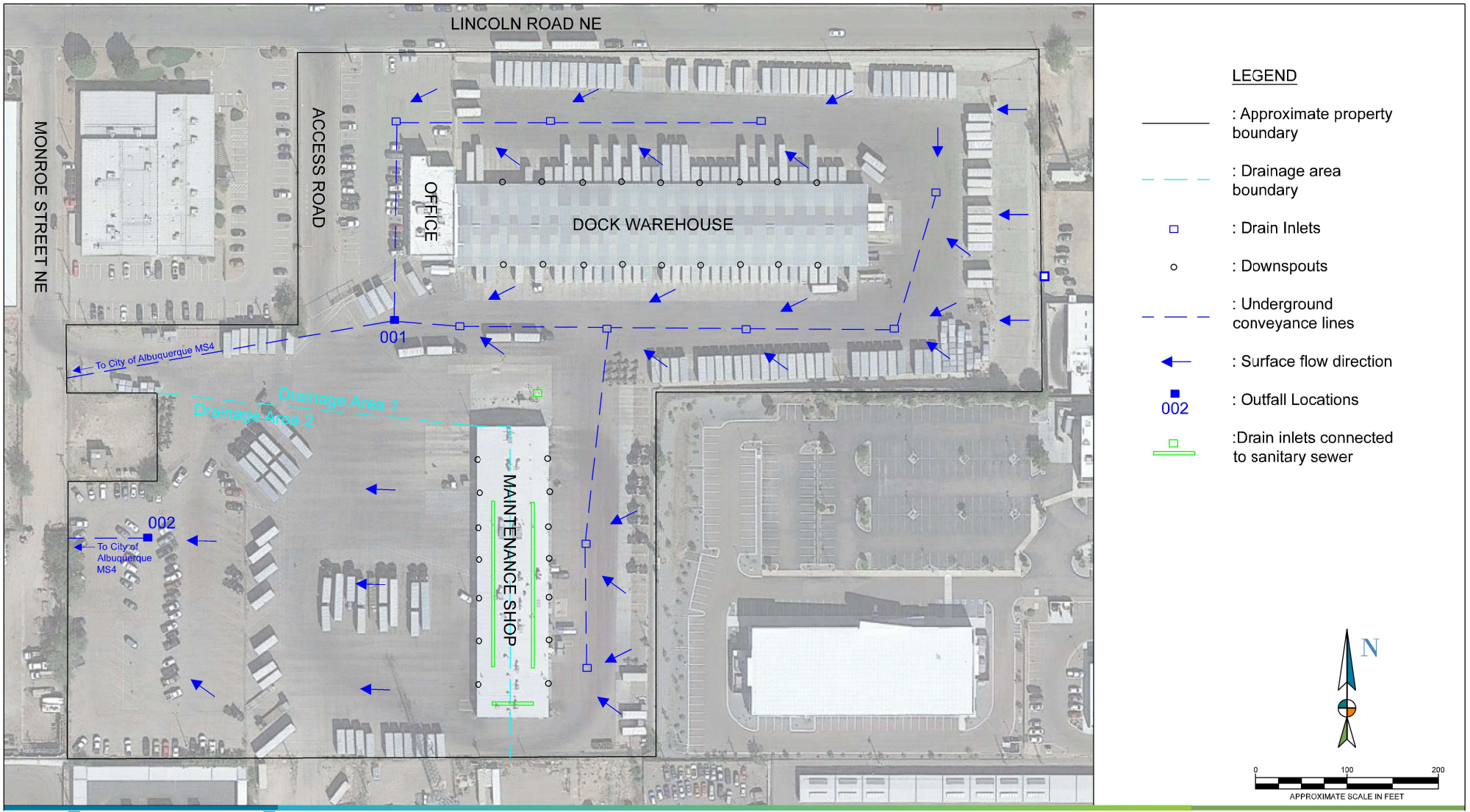
(800) 511-9300

LOCATION MAP

ABF - ALBUQUERQUE
4800 LINCOLN ROAD NE
ALBUQUERQUE, NEW MEXICO

DATE: MARCH 2021
FILE: LOC
DRAWN BY: ECR
PROJECT NO. 21-6325
FIGURE: 1



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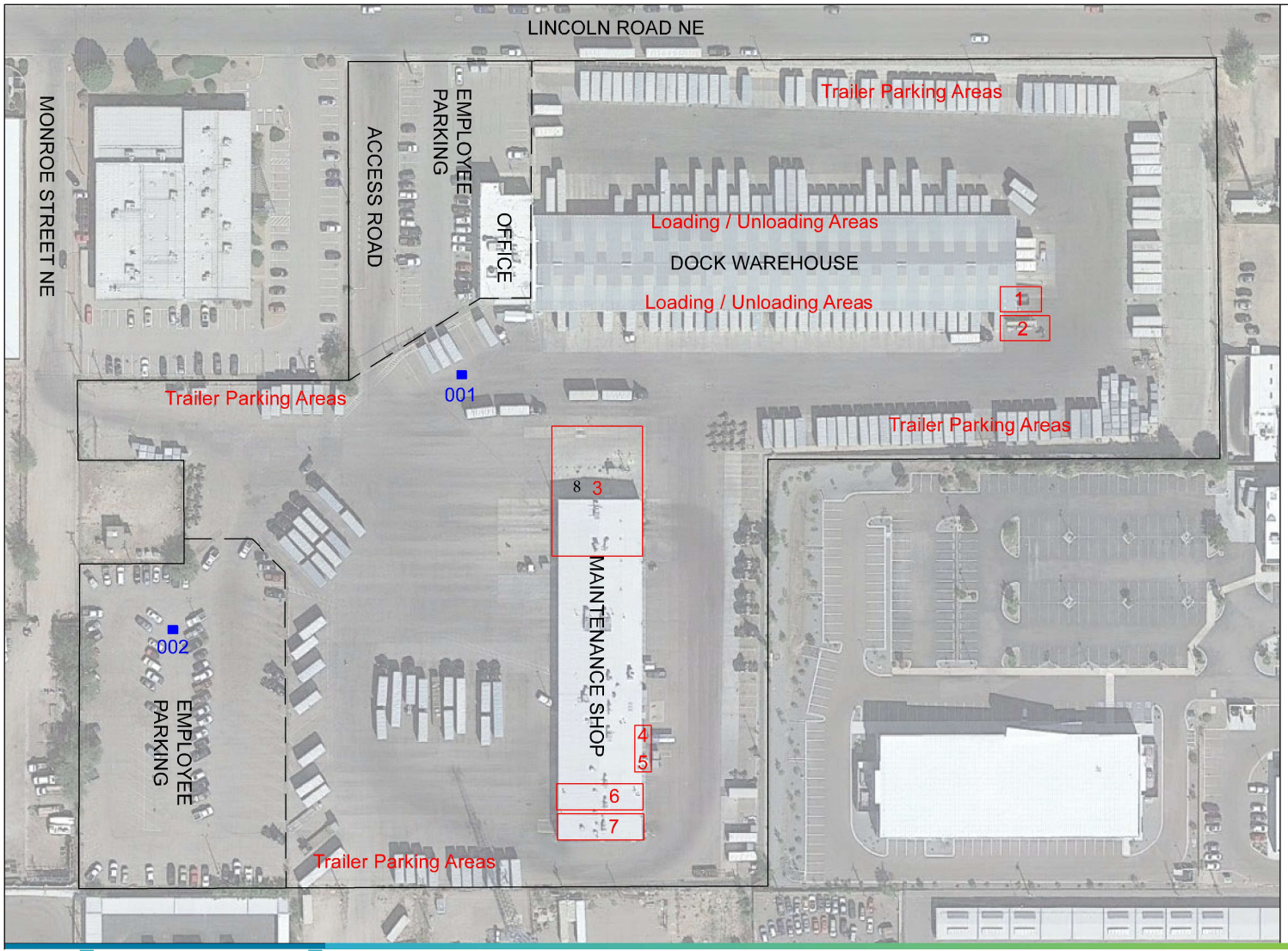
SITE PLAN - DRAINAGE

ABF - ALBUQUERQUE
4800 LINCOLN ROAD NE
ALBUQUERQUE, NEW MEXICO
Approximately 16 Acres

DATE: MARCH 2021
FILE: SP - D
DRAWN BY: ASC
PROJECT NO. 21-6325
FIGURE: 2



LEGEND

- _____ : Approximate property boundary
- – — – : Fencing
- ■ 002 : Outfall Locations
- 1 : Waste Bin Storage
- 2 : Propane Tanks Storage
- 3 : Fueling Area
- 4 : Air Compressor Storage
- 5 : Waste Oil AST
- 6 : Oil Change Pits
- 7 : Truck Washing Bay
- 8 : 2,000-gallon new oil AST

N

0 100 200

APPROXIMATE SCALE IN FEET

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SITE PLAN - INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITIES AND BMPs

ABF - ALBUQUERQUE
4800 LINCOLN ROAD NE
ALBUQUERQUE, NEW MEXICO

DATE: MARCH 2021
FILE: SP - I
DRAWN BY: ASC
PROJECT NO. 21-6325
FIGURE: 3

APPENDIX A

2021 MSGP

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY (EPA)
NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM (NPDES)
MULTI-SECTOR GENERAL PERMIT (MSGP)
FOR STORMWATER DISCHARGES ASSOCIATED WITH INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY

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

- **Parts 1-7:** General requirements that apply to all facilities;
- **Part 8:** Industry sector-specific requirements;
- **Part 9:** Specific requirements that apply in individual states and Indian country; and
- **Appendices A through P:** Additional permit conditions that apply to all operators covered under this permit.

This permit becomes effective on **March 1, 2021.** This permit and the authorization to discharge shall expire at 11:59 pm eastern time, **February 28, 2026.**

Signed and issued this 15th day of January 2021

DENNIS DEZIEL
Digitally signed by DENNIS DEZIEL
Date: 2021.01.15 11:27:28 -05'00'

Dennis Deziel,
Regional Administrator, EPA Region 1.

Signed and issued this 15th day of January 2021

CHARLES MAGUIRE
Digitally signed by CHARLES MAGUIRE
DN: c=US, o=U.S. Government, ou=Environmental Protection Agency, cn=CHARLES MAGUIRE, 0.9.2342.19200300.100.1.1=68001003650036
Date: 2021.01.15 12:41:18 -06'00'

Charles Maguire,
Director, Water Division, EPA Region 6.

Signed and issued this 15th day of January 2021

JEFFREY GRATZ
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Jeffrey Gratz,
Deputy Director, Water Division, EPA Region 2.

Signed and issued this 15th day of January 2021

JEFFERY ROBICHAUD
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Jeffery Robichaud,
Director, Water Division, EPA Region 7.

Signed and issued this 15th day of January 2021

CARMEN GUERRERO PEREZ
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Carmen R. Guerrero-Perez,
Director, Caribbean Environmental Protection Division, EPA Region 2.

Signed and issued this 15th day of January 2021

DARCY OCONNOR
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Darcy O'Connor,
Director, Water Division, EPA Region 8.

Signed and issued this 15th day of January 2021

CATHERINE LIBERTZ
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Catherine A. Libertz,
Director, Water Division, EPA Region 3.

Signed and issued this 15th day of January 2021

TOMAS TORRES
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Date: 2021.01.15 15:00:36 -08'00'

Tomás Torres,
Director, Water Division, EPA Region 9.

Signed and issued this 15th day of January 2021

JEANEANNE GETTLE
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Date: 2021.01.15 08:29:14 -05'00'

Jeaneanne Gettle,
Director, Water Division, EPA Region 4.

Signed and issued this 15th day of January 2021

DANIEL OPALSKI
Digitally signed by DANIEL OPALSKI
Date: 2021.01.15 15:30:11 -08'00'

Daniel D. Opalski,
Director, Water Division, EPA Region 10.

Signed and issued this 15th day of January 2021

Digitally signed by TERA FONG
Date: 2021.01.15 11:31:25 -06'00'

Tera L. Fong,
Director, Water Division, EPA Region 5.

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1 How to Obtain Coverage Under the 2021 MSGP

To be covered under this permit, you must meet all of the eligibility conditions and follow the requirements for obtaining permit coverage in Part 1.

1.1 Eligibility Conditions

1.1.1 Location of Your Facility. Your facility must be located in an area where EPA is the permitting authority and where coverage under this permit is available (see Appendix C); [1]

1.1.2 Your Discharges Are Associated with Industrial Activity. Your facility must have an authorized stormwater discharge or an authorized non-stormwater discharge per Part 1.2 associated with industrial activity from your primary industrial activity (as defined in Appendix A and as listed in Appendix D), or you have been notified by EPA that you are eligible for coverage under Sector AD.

1.1.3 Limitations on Coverage. Discharges from your facility are **not**:

1.1.3.1 Discharges mixed with non-stormwater discharges. Discharges mixed with non-stormwater discharges other than those mixed with authorized non-stormwater discharges listed in Part 1.2.2, and/or those mixed with a discharge authorized by a different NPDES permit and/or a discharge that does not require NPDES authorization.

1.1.3.2 Stormwater discharges associated with construction activity. Stormwater discharges associated with construction activity disturbing one acre or more, or that are part of a larger common plan of development or sale if the larger common plan will ultimately disturb one acre or more, unless in conjunction with mining activities or certain oil and gas extraction activities as specified in Sectors G, H, I, and J of this permit.

1.1.3.3 Discharges already covered by another NPDES permit. Unless you have received written notification from EPA specifically allowing these discharges to be covered under this permit, you are not eligible for coverage under this permit for any of the following:

a. Stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity that are currently covered under an individual NPDES permit or an alternative NPDES general permit;

b. Stormwater discharges covered within five years prior to the effective date of this permit by an individual NPDES permit or alternative NPDES general permit where that permit established site-specific numeric water quality-based effluent limitations developed for the industrial stormwater component of the discharge; or

c. Discharges from facilities where any NPDES permit has been or is in the process of being denied, terminated, or revoked by EPA (this does not apply to the routine expiration and reissuance of NPDES permits every five years).

1.1.3.4 Stormwater Discharges Subject to Effluent Limitations Guidelines. Stormwater discharges subject to stormwater effluent limitation guidelines under 40 CFR, Subchapter N, other than those listed in Table 1-1 of this permit.

[1] This condition also applies in the limited circumstances where your facility is located in a jurisdiction where EPA is not the permitting authority, but your discharge point location is to a water of the United States where EPA is the permitting authority.

1.1.4 **Eligibility Related to Endangered Species Act (ESA) Listed Species and Critical Habitat Protection.** You are able to demonstrate that your stormwater discharges, authorized non-stormwater discharges, and stormwater discharge-related activities are not likely to adversely affect any species that are federally listed as endangered or threatened ("ESA-listed") and are not likely to adversely affect habitat that is designated as "critical habitat" under the Endangered Species Act (ESA), or said discharges and activities were the subject of an ESA Section 7 consultation or an ESA Section 10 permit. You must follow the procedures outlined in the Endangered Species Protection section of the NOI in EPA's NPDES eReporting Tool (NeT-MSGP) and meet one of the criteria listed in Appendix E. You must comply with any measures that formed the basis of your criteria eligibility determination to be in compliance with the MSGP. These measures become permit requirements per Part 2.3. Documentation of these measures must be kept as part of your Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) (see Part 6.2.6.1).

1.1.5 **Eligibility related to National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA)-Protected Properties.** You must follow the procedures outlined in the Historic Properties section of the NOI in NeT-MSGP to demonstrate that your stormwater discharges, authorized non-stormwater discharges, and stormwater discharge-related activities meet one of the eligibility criteria in Appendix F.

1.1.6 **Eligibility for "New Dischargers" and "New Sources" (as defined in Appendix A)[2] ONLY**

1.1.6.1 **Eligibility for "New Dischargers" and "New Sources" Based on Water Quality Standards.** Your stormwater discharge must be controlled as necessary such that the receiving water of the United States will meet applicable water quality standards. You are ineligible for coverage under this permit if EPA determines prior to your authorization to discharge that your stormwater discharges will not be controlled as necessary such that the receiving water of the United States will not meet an applicable water quality standard. In such case, EPA may notify you that an individual permit application is necessary per Part 1.3.8, or, alternatively, EPA may authorize your coverage under this permit after you implement additional control measures so that your stormwater discharges will be controlled as necessary such that the receiving water of the United States will meet applicable water quality standards.

1.1.6.2 **Eligibility for "New Dischargers" and "New Sources" for Water-Quality Impaired Waters.** If you discharge to an "impaired water" (as defined in Appendix A), you must do one of the following:

- **a.** Prevent all exposure to stormwater of the pollutant(s) for which the waterbody is impaired, and retain documentation of procedures taken to prevent exposure onsite with your SWPPP;
- **b.** When submitting your NOI in NeT-MSGP, provide the technical information or other documentation to support your claim that the pollutant(s) for which the waterbody

[2] "New Discharger" means a facility from which there is or may be a discharge, that did not commence the discharge of pollutants at a particular site prior to August 13, 1979, which is not a new source, and which has never received a finally effective NPDES permit for discharges at that site. See 40 CFR 122.2.

"New Source" means any building, structure, facility, or installation from which there is or may be a "discharge of pollutants," the construction of which commenced: i) after promulgation of standards of performance under section 306 of the CWA which are applicable to such source, or ii) after proposal of standards of performance in accordance with section 306 of the CWA which are applicable to such source, but only if the standards are promulgated in accordance with section 306 within 120 days of their proposal. See 40 CFR 122.2.

is impaired is not present at your facility, and retain such documentation with your SWPPP; or

c. When submitting your NOI in NeT-MSGP, provide either data or other technical documentation, to support a conclusion that the stormwater discharge will be controlled as necessary such that the receiving water of the United States will meet applicable water quality standards and retain such information with your SWPPP. The information you submit must demonstrate:

i. For discharges to waters without an EPA-approved or established total maximum daily load (TMDL), that the discharge of the pollutant for which the water is impaired will be controlled as necessary such that the receiving water of the United States will meet applicable water quality standards at the point of discharge to the waterbody; or

ii. For discharges to waters with an applicable EPA-approved or established TMDL, that there are, in accordance with 40 CFR 122.4(i), sufficient remaining wasteload allocations in the TMDL to allow your discharge and that existing dischargers to the waterbody are subject to compliance schedules designed to bring the waterbody into attainment with water quality standards (e.g., a reserve allocation for future growth).

You are eligible under Part 1.1.6.2.c if you receive a determination from the applicable EPA Regional Office that your stormwater discharge will be controlled as necessary such that the receiving water of the United States will meet applicable water quality standards and you document the Region's determination in your SWPPP. If the applicable EPA Regional Office fails to respond to you within 30 days after submission of data, you are considered eligible for coverage.

1.1.6.3 Eligibility for "New Dischargers" and "New Sources" for Waters with High Water Quality (Tier 2, 2.5, and 3).

a. For new dischargers and new sources to Tier 2 or Tier 2.5 waters, your discharge must not lower the water quality of the applicable water. See a list of Tier 2 and Tier 2.5 waters in Appendix L.

b. For new dischargers and new sources to waters designed by a state or tribe as Tier 3 waters[3] (i.e., outstanding national resource waters) for antidegradation purposes under 40 CFR 131.13(a)(3), you are not eligible under this permit and you must apply for an individual permit. See a list of Tier 3 waters in Appendix L.

1.1.7 Eligibility for Discharges to a Federal Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) Site. If you discharge to a federal CERCLA Site listed in Appendix P, you must notify the EPA Region 10 Office when submitting your NOI, and the EPA Region 10 Office must determine that you are eligible for permit coverage. In determining eligibility for coverage under this Part, the EPA Region 10 Office may evaluate whether you are implementing or plan to implement adequate controls and/or procedures to ensure that your discharge will not lead to

[3] For the purposes of this permit, your project is considered to discharge to a Tier 2, Tier 2.5, or Tier 3 water if the first water of the United States to which you discharge is identified by a state, tribe, or EPA as a Tier 2, Tier 2.5, or Tier 3 water. For discharges that enter a separate storm sewer system prior to discharge, the first water of the United States to which you discharge is the waterbody that receives the stormwater discharge from the storm sewer system (separate storm sewer systems (MS4s and non-municipal storm sewers systems) do not include combined sewer systems or separate sanitary sewer systems).

recontamination of aquatic media at the CERCLA Site (i.e., your stormwater discharge will be controlled as necessary such that the receiving water of the United States will meet an applicable water quality standard). If it is determined that your facility discharges to a CERCLA Site listed in Appendix P after you have obtained coverage under this permit, you must contact the EPA Region 10 Office and ensure that you either have implemented or will implement adequate controls and/or procedures to ensure that your discharges will not lead to recontamination of aquatic media at the CERCLA Site such that your stormwater discharge will be controlled as necessary such that the receiving water of the United States will meet an applicable water quality standard.

For the purposes of this permit, a facility discharges to a federal CERCLA Site if the discharge flows directly into the site through its own conveyance, or through a conveyance owned by others, such as a municipal separate storm sewer system (MS4).

1.2 Types of Discharges Authorized Under the MSGP[4]

1.2.1 Authorized Stormwater Discharges. If you meet all the eligibility criteria in Part 1.1, then the following discharges from your facility are authorized under this permit:

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

1.2.1.2 Discharges EPA has designated as needing a stormwater permit as provided in Sector AD;

1.2.1.3 Discharges that are not otherwise required to obtain NPDES permit authorization but are mixed with discharges that are authorized under this permit; and

1.2.1.4 Stormwater discharges from facilities subject to any of the national stormwater-specific effluent limitations guidelines listed in Table 1-1.

Table 1-1. Stormwater-Specific Effluent Limitations Guidelines

Regulated Discharge	40 CFR Section	MSGP Sector	New Source Performance Standard (NSPS)	New Source Date
Discharges resulting from spray down or intentional wetting of logs at wet deck storage areas	Part 429, Subpart I	A	Yes	1/26/81
Runoff from phosphate fertilizer manufacturing facilities that comes into contact with any raw materials, finished product, by-products or waste products (SIC 2874)	Part 418, Subpart A	C	Yes	4/8/74
Runoff from asphalt emulsion facilities	Part 443, Subpart A	D	Yes	7/28/75
Runoff from material storage piles at cement manufacturing facilities	Part 411, Subpart C	E	Yes	2/20/74

[4] Any discharges not expressly authorized in this permit cannot become authorized or shielded from liability under Clean Water Act (CWA) section 402(k) by disclosure to EPA, state, or local authorities after issuance of this permit via any means, including the Notice of Intent (NOI) to be covered by the permit, the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP), or during an inspection.

Regulated Discharge	40 CFR Section	MSGP Sector	New Source Performance Standard (NSPS)	New Source Date
Mine dewatering discharges at crushed stone, construction sand and gravel, or industrial sand mining facilities	Part 436, Subparts B, C, and D	J	No	N/A
Runoff from hazardous waste and non-hazardous waste landfills	Part 445, Subparts A and B	K, L	Yes	2/2/00
Runoff from coal storage piles at steam electric generating facilities	Part 423	O	Yes	11/19/82 (10/8/74)[1]
Runoff containing urea from airfield pavement deicing at existing and new primary airports with 1,000 or more annual non-propeller aircraft departures	Part 449	S	Yes	6/15/1

[1] NSPS promulgated in 1974 were not removed via the 1982 regulation; therefore, wastewaters generated by 40 CFR Part 423-applicable sources that were New Sources under the 1974 regulations are subject to the 1974 NSPS.

1.2.2 **Authorized Non-Stormwater Discharges.** Below is the list of non-stormwater discharges authorized under this permit. Unless specifically listed in this Part, this permit does not authorize any other non-stormwater discharges requiring NPDES permit coverage and you must either eliminate those discharges or they must be covered under another NPDES permit; this includes the sector-specific non-stormwater discharges that are listed in Part 8 as prohibited (a non-exclusive list is provided only to raise awareness of contaminants or sources of contaminants generally characteristic of certain sectors).

1.2.2.1 **Authorized Non-Stormwater Discharges for All Sectors.** The following are the only non-stormwater discharges authorized under this permit for all sectors provided that all discharges comply with the effluent limits set forth in Parts 2 and 8.

a. Discharges from emergency/unplanned fire-fighting activities;

b. Fire hydrant flushings;

c. Potable water, including uncontaminated water line flushings;

d. Uncontaminated condensate from air conditioners, coolers/chillers, and other compressors and from the outside storage of refrigerated gases or liquids;

e. Irrigation/landscape drainage, provided all pesticides, herbicides, and fertilizers have been applied in accordance with the approved labeling;

f. Pavement wash waters, provided that detergents or hazardous cleaning products are not used (e.g., bleach, hydrofluoric acid, muriatic acid, sodium hydroxide, nonylphenols), and the wash waters do not come into contact with oil and grease deposits, sources of pollutants associated with industrial activities (see Part 6.2.3), or any other toxic or hazardous materials, unless residues are first cleaned up using dry clean-up methods (e.g., applying absorbent materials and sweeping, using hydrophobic mops/rags) and you have implemented appropriate control measures to minimize discharges of mobilized solids and other pollutants (e.g., filtration, detention, settlement);

g. External building/structure washdown / power wash water that does not use detergents or hazardous cleaning products (e.g., those containing bleach,

hydrofluoric acid, muriatic acid, sodium hydroxide, nonylphenols) and you have implemented appropriate control measures to minimize discharges of mobilized solids and other pollutants (e.g., filtration, detention, settlement);

h. Uncontaminated ground water or spring water;

i. Foundation or footing drains where flows are not contaminated with process materials;

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

k. Any authorized non-stormwater discharge listed above in this Part 1.2.2 or any stormwater discharge listed in Part 1.2.1 mixed with a discharge authorized by a different NPDES permit and/or a discharge that does not require NPDES permit authorization.

1.2.2.2 Additional Authorized Non-Stormwater Discharge for Sector A Facilities. Discharges from the spray down of lumber and wood product storage yards where no chemical additives are used in the spray-down waters and no chemicals are applied to the wood during storage, provided the non-stormwater component of the discharge is in compliance with the non-numeric effluent limits requirements in Part 2.1.2.

1.2.2.3 Additional Authorized Non-Stormwater Discharges for Earth-Disturbing Activities Conducted Prior to Active Mining Activities for Sectors G, H and J Facilities. The following non-stormwater discharges are only authorized for earth-disturbing activities conducted prior to active mining activities, as defined in Part 8.G.3.2, 8.H.3.2, and 8.J.3.2, provided that, with the exception of water used to control dust, these discharges are not routed to areas of exposed soil and all discharges comply with the permit's effluent limits. Once the earth-disturbing activities conducted prior to active mining activities have ceased, the only authorized non-stormwater discharges for Sectors G, H, and J are those listed here in Part 1.2.2.3:

a. Water used to wash vehicles and equipment, provided that there is no discharge of soaps, solvents, or detergents used for such purposes;

b. Water used to control dust; and

c. Dewatering water that has been treated by an appropriate control under Parts 8.G.4.2.9, 8.H.4.2.9, or 8.J.4.2.9.

1.3 Obtaining Authorization to Discharge

1.3.1 Prepare Your Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) Prior to Submitting Your Notice of Intent (NOI). You must develop a SWPPP or update your existing SWPPP per Part 6 prior to submitting your NOI for coverage under this permit, per Part 1.3.2 below. You must make your SWPPP publicly available by either attaching it to your NOI, including a URL in your NOI, or providing additional information from your SWPPP on your NOI, per Part 6.4.

1.3.2 How to Submit Your NOI to Get Permit Coverage. To be covered under this permit, you must use EPA's NPDES eReporting Tool for the MSGP (NeT-MSGP) to electronically prepare and submit to EPA a complete and accurate NOI by the deadline applicable to your facility presented in Table 1-2. The NOI certifies to EPA that you are eligible for coverage according to Part 1.1 and provides information on your industrial activities

and related discharges. Per Part 7.1, you must submit your NOI electronically via NeT-MSGP, unless the applicable EPA Regional Office grants you a waiver from electronic reporting, in which case you may use the paper NOI form in Appendix G. To access NeT-MSGP, go to https://www.epa.gov/npdes/stormwater-discharges-industrial-activities#accessingmsgp

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

Table 1-2. NOI Submittal Deadlines and Discharge Authorization Dates

Category of Facility/Operator	NOI Submission Deadline	Discharge Authorization Date[1, 2]
Existing MSGP facility. Operators of industrial activities whose stormwater discharges were covered under the 2015 MSGP.	No later than May 30, 2021.	30 calendar days after EPA notifies you that it has received a complete NOI, unless EPA notifies you that your authorization has been denied or delayed. Note: You must review and update your SWPPP to ensure that this permit's requirements are addressed prior to submitting your NOI. Provided you submit your NOI in accordance with the deadline, your authorization under the 2015 MSGP is automatically continued until you have been granted coverage under this permit or an alternative permit, or coverage is otherwise terminated.
Operator operating consistent with EPA's No Action Assurance and submitted an Intent to Operate (ITO) form. Operators of industrial activities who commenced discharging between June 4, 2020 and March 1, 2021 and have been operating consistent with EPA's June 3, 2020 'No Action Assurance for the NPDES Stormwater Multi-Sector General Permit for Industrial Activities.'	As soon as possible, but see the June 3, 2020 'No Action Assurance for the NPDES Stormwater Multi-Sector General Permit for Industrial Activities' (and any updates to that document) for additional guidance on deadlines.	30 calendar days after EPA notifies you that it has received a complete NOI, unless EPA notifies you that your authorization has been denied or delayed.
New facility without MSGP coverage. Operators of industrial activities that will commence discharging after March 1, 2021.	At least 30 calendar days prior to commencing discharge.	30 calendar days after EPA notifies you that it has received a complete NOI, unless EPA notifies you that your authorization has been denied or delayed.
Existing facility covered under an alternative permit. Operators seeking coverage for stormwater discharges previously covered under an individual permit or an alternative general permit.	At least 30 calendar days prior to commencing discharge.	

Category of Facility/Operator	NOI Submission Deadline	Discharge Authorization Date[1, 2]
Existing MSGP facility with a new operator. New operators of existing industrial activities with stormwater discharges previously authorized under the 2021 MSGP.	At least 30 calendar days prior to the date of transfer of control to the new operator.	
Existing facility without MSGP coverage. Operators of industrial activities that commenced discharging prior to March 1, 2021, but whose stormwater discharges were not covered under the 2015 MSGP or another NPDES permit and have not been operating consistent with EPA's No Action Assurance for EPA's NPDES MSGP.	Immediately; your stormwater discharges are currently unpermitted.[1]	

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

[2] Discharges are not authorized if your NOI is incomplete or inaccurate or if you are ineligible for permit coverage.

1.3.4 **Modifying your NOI.** If after submitting your NOI, you need to correct or update any fields, you may do so by submitting a "Change NOI" form using NeT-MSGP. Per Part 7.1, you must submit your Change NOI electronically via NeT-MSGP, unless the EPA Regional Office grants you a waiver from electronic reporting, in which case you may use the suggested format for the paper Change NOI form.

1.3.4.1 For an existing operator, if any of the information supplied on the NOI changes, you must submit a Change NOI form within thirty (30) calendar days after the change occurs.

1.3.4.2 At a facility where there is a transfer in operator or a new operator takes over operational control at an existing facility, the new operator must submit a new NOI no later than thirty (30) calendar days after a change in operators. The previous operator must submit a Notice of Termination (NOT) no later than thirty (30) calendar days after MSGP coverage becomes active for the new operator, as specified in Part 1.4.

1.3.5 **Requirement to Post a Sign of your Permit Coverage.** You must post a sign or other notice of your permit coverage at a safe, publicly accessible location in close proximity to your facility. Public signage is not required where other laws or local ordinances prohibit such signage, in which case you must document in your SWPPP a brief explanation for why you cannot post a sign and a reference to the law or ordinance. You must use a font large enough to be readily viewed from a public right-of-way and perform periodic maintenance of the sign to ensure that it remains legible, visible, and factually correct. At minimum, the sign must include:

1.3.5.1 The following statement: "[*Name of facility*] is permitted for industrial stormwater discharges under the U.S. EPA's Multi-Sector General Permit (MSGP)";

1.3.5.2 Your NPDES ID number;

1.3.5.3 A contact phone number for obtaining additional facility information;

1.3.5.4 **One** of the following:

a. The Uniform Resource Locator (URL) for the SWPPP (if available), and the following statement: "To report observed indicators of stormwater pollution, contact [*optional: include facility point of contact and*] EPA at: [*include the applicable MSGP Regional Office contact information found at https://www.epa.gov/npdes/contact-us-stormwater#regional*]; **or**

b. The following statement: "To obtain the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) for this facility or to report observed indicators of stormwater pollution, contact [*optional: include facility point of contact and*] EPA at [*include the applicable MSGP Regional Office contact information found at https://www.epa.gov/npdes/contact-us-stormwater#regional*]."

1.3.6 **Your Official End Date of Permit Coverage.** Once covered under this permit, your coverage will last until the date that:

1.3.6.1 You terminate permit coverage by submitting a Notice of Termination (NOT) per Part 1.4; or

1.3.6.2 You receive coverage under a different NPDES permit or a reissued or replacement version of this permit after it expires on February 28, 2026; or

1.3.6.3 You fail to submit an NOI for coverage under a reissued or replacement version of this permit before the required deadline.

1.3.7 **Continuation of Coverage for Existing Operators After the Permit Expires**

1.3.7.1 Note that if the 2021 MSGP is not reissued or replaced prior to the expiration date, it will be administratively continued in accordance with section 558(c) of the Administrative Procedure Act (see 40 CFR 122.6) and remain in force and effect for operators that were covered prior to its expiration. All operators authorized to discharge prior to the expiration date of the 2021 MSGP will automatically remain covered under the 2021 MSGP until the earliest of:

a. The date the operator is authorized for coverage under a new version of the MSGP following the timely submittal of a complete and accurate NOI. Note that if a timely NOI for coverage under the reissued or replacement permit is not submitted, coverage will terminate on the date that the NOI was due; or

b. The date of the submittal of a Notice of Termination; or

c. Issuance of an individual permit for the facility's discharge(s); or

d. A final permit decision by EPA not to reissue the MSGP, at which time EPA will identify a reasonable time period for covered operators to seek coverage under an alternative general permit or an individual permit. Coverage under the 2021 MSGP will terminate at the end of this time period.

1.3.7.2 EPA reserves the right to modify or revoke and reissue the 2021 MSGP under 40 CFR 122.62 and 63, in which case operators will be notified of any relevant changes or procedures to which they may be subject. If EPA fails to issue another general permit prior to the expiration of a previous one, EPA does not have the authority to provide coverage to industrial operators not already covered under that prior general permit. If the five-year expiration date for the 2021 MSGP has passed and a new MSGP has not

been reissued, new operators seeking discharge authorization should contact EPA regarding the options available, such as applying for individual permit coverage.

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

1.3.8.1 **Denial of Coverage for New or Previously Unpermitted Facilities.** For new or previously unpermitted facilities, following the submittal of your NOI, you may be denied coverage under this permit and must apply for and/or obtain authorization to discharge under an alternative permit.

1.3.8.2 **Loss of Authorization Under the 2021 MSGP for Existing Permitted Facilities.** If your stormwater discharges are covered under this permit, you may receive a written notification that you must either apply for coverage under an individual NPDES permit or submit an NOI for coverage under an alternative general NPDES permit. In addition to the reasons for the decision and alternative permit application or NOI deadlines, the notice will include a statement that on the effective date of your alternative permit coverage, your coverage under the 2021 MSGP will terminate. EPA will terminate your MSGP permit coverage in NeT-MSGP at that time. EPA may grant additional time to submit the application or NOI if you request it. If you fail to submit an alternative permit application or NOI as required by EPA, then your authorization to discharge under the 2021 MSGP is terminated at the end of the day EPA required you to submit your alternative permit application or NOI. EPA may take appropriate enforcement action for any unpermitted discharge.

1.3.8.3 **Operators Requesting Coverage Under an Alternative Permit.** You may request to be covered under an individual permit. In such a case, you must submit an individual permit application in accordance with the requirements of 40 CFR 122.28(b)(3)(iii), with reasons supporting the request, to the applicable EPA Regional Office listed in Part 7.8 of this permit. The request may be granted by issuance of an individual permit if your reasons are adequate to support the request. When you are authorized to discharge under an alternative permit, your authorization to discharge under the 2021 MSGP is terminated on the effective date of the alternative permit.

1.4 Terminating Permit Coverage

1.4.1 **How to Submit your Notice of Termination (NOT) to Terminate Permit Coverage.** To terminate permit coverage, you must use EPA's NPDES eReporting Tool for the MSGP (NeT-MSGP) to electronically prepare and submit to EPA a complete and accurate NOT. Per Part 7.1, you must submit your NOT electronically via NeT-MSGP, unless the EPA Regional Office grants you a waiver from electronic reporting, in which case you may use the paper NOT form in Appendix H. To access NeT-MSGP, go to https://www.epa.gov/npdes/stormwater-discharges-industrial-activities#accessingmsgp

Your authorization to discharge under this permit terminates at midnight of the day that you are notified that your complete NOT has been processed. If you submit a NOT without meeting one or more of the conditions in Part 1.4.2 then your NOT is not valid.

Until you terminate permit coverage, you must comply with all conditions and effluent limitations in the permit.

1.4.2 **When to Submit Your Notice of Termination.** You must submit a NOT within 30 days after one or more of the following conditions have been met:

1.4.2.1 A new owner or operator has received authorization to discharge under this permit; or

1.4.2.2 You have ceased operations at the facility and/or there are not or no longer will be discharges of stormwater associated with industrial activity from the facility, and you have already implemented necessary sediment and erosion controls per Part 2.1.2.5; or

1.4.2.3 You are a Sector G, H, or J facility and you have met the applicable termination requirements; or

1.4.2.4 You obtained coverage under an individual or alternative general permit for all discharges required to be covered by an NPDES permit, unless EPA terminates your coverage for you per Part 1.3.8.

1.5 Conditional Exclusion for No Exposure

If you are covered by this permit and become eligible for a "no exposure" exclusion from permitting under 40 CFR 122.26(g), you may file a No Exposure Certification (NEC). You are no longer required to have a permit upon submission of a complete and accurate NEC to EPA. If you are no longer required to have permit coverage because of a no exposure exclusion and have submitted a NEC form to EPA, you are not required to submit a NOT. You must submit a NEC form to EPA once every five years.

You must use EPA's NPDES eReporting Tool for the MSGP (NeT-MSGP) to electronically prepare and submit to EPA a complete and accurate NEC. Per Part 7.1, you must submit your NEC electronically via NeT-MSGP, unless the applicable EPA Regional Office grants you a waiver from electronic reporting, in which case you may use the paper NEC form in Appendix K. To access NeT-MSGP, go to https://cdxnodengn.epa.gov/net-msgp/action/login

1.6 Permit Compliance

Any noncompliance with any of the requirements of this permit constitutes a violation of this permit, and thus is a violation of the CWA. As detailed in Part 5, failure to take any required corrective actions constitutes an independent, additional violation of this permit, in addition to any original violation that triggered the need for a corrective action. As such, any actions and time periods specified for remedying noncompliance do not absolve you of the initial underlying noncompliance.

Where an Additional Implementation Measure (AIM) is triggered by an event that does not itself constitute permit noncompliance (i.e., an exceedance of an applicable benchmark), there is no permit violation provided you comply with the required responses within the relevant deadlines established in Part 5.

1.7 Severability

Invalidation of a portion of this permit does not necessarily render the whole permit invalid. EPA's intent is that the permit is to remain in effect to the extent possible; in the

event that any part of this permit is invalidated, EPA will advise the regulated community as to the effect of such invalidation.

2. Control Measures and Effluent Limits

In the technology-based limits included in Parts 2.1 and 8, the term "minimize" means to reduce and/or eliminate to the extent achievable using stormwater control measures (SCMs) (including best management practices) that are technologically available and economically practicable and achievable in light of best industry practice. The term "infeasible" means not technologically possible or not economically practicable and achievable in light of best industry practices. EPA notes that it does not intend for any permit requirement to conflict with state water rights law.

2.1 Stormwater Control Measures

You must select, design, install, and implement stormwater control measures (including best management practices) to minimize pollutant discharges that address the selection and design considerations in Part 2.1.1, meet the non-numeric effluent limits in Part 2.1.2, meet limits contained in applicable effluent limitations guidelines in Part 2.1.3, and meet the water quality-based effluent limitations in Part 2.2.

The selection, design, installation, and implementation of control measures to comply with Part 2 must be in accordance with good engineering practices and manufacturer's specifications. Note that you may deviate from such manufacturer's specifications where you provide justification for such deviation and include documentation of your rationale in the part of your SWPPP that describes your control measures, consistent with Part 6.2.4. You must modify your stormwater control measures per Part 5.1 if you find that your control measures are not achieving their intended effect of minimizing pollutant discharges (i.e., your discharges will be controlled as necessary such that the receiving water of the United States will meet applicable water quality standards or meet any of the other non-numeric effluent limits in this permit). Regulated stormwater discharges from your facility include stormwater run-on that commingles with stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity at your facility.

2.1.1 **Stormwater Control Measure Selection and Design Considerations**. You must consider the following when selecting and designing control measures:

2.1.1.1 Preventing stormwater from coming into contact with polluting materials is generally more effective, and less costly, than trying to remove pollutants from stormwater;

2.1.1.2 Using stormwater control measures in combination may be more effective than using control measures in isolation for minimizing pollutants in your stormwater discharge;

2.1.1.3 Assessing the type and quantity of pollutants, including their potential to impact receiving water quality, is critical to designing effective stormwater control measures that will achieve the limits in this permit;

2.1.1.4 Minimizing impervious areas at your facility and infiltrating stormwater onsite (including bioretention cells, green roofs, and pervious pavement, among other approaches) can reduce the frequency and volume of discharges and improve ground water recharge and stream base flows in local streams, although care must be taken to avoid ground water contamination;

2.1.1.5 Attenuating flow using open vegetated swales and natural depressions can reduce in-stream impacts of erosive flows;

2.1.1.6 Conserving and/or restoring riparian buffers will help protect streams from stormwater discharges and improve water quality;

2.1.1.7 Using treatment interceptors (e.g., swirl separators and sand filters) may be appropriate in some instances to minimize the discharge of pollutants; and

2.1.1.8 Implementing structural improvements, enhanced/resilient pollution prevention measures, and other mitigation measures can help to minimize impacts from stormwater discharges from major storm events such as hurricanes, storm surge, extreme/heavy precipitation,[5] and flood events. If such stormwater control measures are already in place due to existing requirements mandated by other state, local or federal agencies, you should document in your SWPPP a brief description of the controls and a reference to the existing requirement(s). If your facility may be exposed to or has previously experienced such major storm events,[6] additional stormwater control measures that may be considered include, but are not limited to:

a. Reinforce materials storage structures to withstand flooding and additional exertion of force;

b. Prevent floating of semi-stationary structures by elevating to the Base Flood Elevation (BFE)[7] level or securing with non-corrosive device;

c. When a delivery of exposed materials is expected, and a storm is anticipated within 48 hours, delay delivery until after the storm or store materials as appropriate (refer to emergency procedures);

d. Temporarily store materials and waste above the BFE level;

e. Temporarily reduce or eliminate outdoor storage;

f. Temporarily relocate any mobile vehicles and equipment to higher ground;

g. Develop scenario-based emergency procedures for major storms that are complementary to regular stormwater pollution prevention planning and identify emergency contacts for staff and contractors; and

[5] Heavy precipitation refers to instances during which the amount of rain or snow experienced in a location substantially exceeds what is normal. What constitutes a period of heavy precipitation varies according to location and season. Heavy precipitation does not necessarily mean the total amount of precipitation at a location has increased—just that precipitation is occurring in more intense or more frequent events.

[6] To determine if your facility is susceptible to an increased frequency of major storm events that could impact the discharge of pollutants in stormwater, you may reference FEMA, NOAA, or USGS flood map products at https://www.usgs.gov/faqs/where-can-i-find-flood-maps?qt-news_science_products=0#qt-news_science_products.

[7] Base Flood Elevation (BFE) is the elevation of surface water resulting from a flood that has a 1% chance of equaling or exceeding that level in any given year. The BFE is shown on the Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) for zones AE, AH, A1–A30, AR, AR/A, AR/AE, AR/A1– A30, AR/AH, AR/AO, V1–V30 and VE. (Source: https://www.fema.gov/node/404233). The FEMA Flood Map Service Center can be accessed through https://msc.fema.gov/portal/search.

h. Conduct staff training for implementing your emergency procedures at regular intervals.

Note: Part 2.1.1 requires that you must consider Parts 2.1.1.1 through 2.1.1.8 when selecting and designing control measures to minimize pollutant discharges via stormwater. Part 2.1.1 does not require nor prescribe specific control measure to be implemented; however, you must document in your SWPPP per Part 6.2.4 the considerations made to select and design control measures at your facility to minimize pollutants discharged via stormwater.

2.1.2 **Non-Numeric Technology-Based Effluent Limits (BPT/BAT/BCT).**[8] You must comply with the following non-numeric effluent limits as well as any sector-specific non-numeric effluent limits in Part 8, except where otherwise specified.

Effluent limit requirements in Part 2.1.2 that do not involve the site-specific selection of a control measure or are specific activity requirements (e.g., "Cleaning catch basins when the depth of debris reaches two-thirds (2/3) of the sump depth, in line with manufacturer specifications, whichever is lower, and keeping the debris surface at least six inches below the lowest outlet pipe") are marked with an asterisk (*). When documenting in your SWPPP, per Part 6, how you will comply with the requirements marked with an asterisk, you have the option of including additional information or you may just "copy-and-paste" those effluent limits word-for-word from the permit into your SWPPP without providing additional documentation (see Part 6.2.4).

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

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

b. Locate materials, equipment, and activities so that potential leaks and spills are contained or able to be contained or diverted before discharge;

c. Store leaky vehicles and equipment indoors;

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

e. Drain fluids from equipment and vehicles that will be decommissioned, and, for any equipment and vehicles that will remain unused for extended periods of time, inspect at least monthly for leaks.

[8] BPT is Best Practicable Control Technology Currently Available, as set forth in CWA section 304(b)(1) and Appendix A; BAT is Best Available Technology Economically Achievable, as set forth in CWA section 304(b)(2) and Appendix A; and BCT is Best Conventional Pollutant Control Technology, as set forth in CWA section 304(b)(4) and Appendix A.

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

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

a. Sweep or vacuum at regular intervals or, alternatively, wash down the area and collect and/or treat, and properly dispose of the washdown water;

b. Store materials in appropriate containers;

c. Keep all dumpster lids closed when not in use. For dumpsters and roll off boxes that do not have lids and could leak, ensure that discharges have a control (e.g., secondary containment, treatment). Consistent with Part 1.2.2 above, this permit does not authorize dry weather discharges from dumpsters or roll off boxes;*

d. Minimize the potential for waste, garbage and floatable debris to be discharged by keeping exposed areas free of such materials, or by intercepting them before they are discharged.

e. Plastic Materials Requirements: Facilities that handle pre-production plastic must implement control measures to eliminate discharges of plastic in stormwater.[9] Examples of plastic material required to be addressed as stormwater pollutants include plastic resin pellets, powders, flakes, additives, regrind, scrap, waste and recycling.

2.1.2.3 **Maintenance.**

a. **Maintenance Activities.** You must maintain all control measures that are used to achieve the effluent limits in this permit in effective operating condition, as well as all industrial equipment and systems, in order to minimize pollutant discharges. This includes:

ii. Performing inspections and preventive maintenance of stormwater drainage, source controls, treatment systems, and plant equipment and systems that could fail and result in discharges of pollutants via stormwater.

iii. Maintaining non-structural control measures (e.g., keep spill response supplies available, personnel appropriately trained).

iv. Inspecting and maintaining baghouses at least quarterly to prevent the escape of dust from the system and immediately removing any accumulated dust at the base of the exterior baghouse.*

[9] Examples of appropriate control measures include but are not limited to: installing a containment system, or other control, at each on-site storm drain discharge point down gradient of areas containing plastic material, designed to trap all particles retained by a 1 mm mesh screen; using a durable sealed container designed not to rupture under typical loading and unloading activities at all points of plastic transfer and storage; using capture devices as a form of secondary containment during transfers, loading, or unloading plastic materials, such as catch pans, tarps, berms or any other device that collects errant material; having a vacuum or vacuum-type system for quick cleanup of fugitive plastic material available for employees; for facilities that maintain outdoor storage of plastic materials, do so in a durable, permanent structure that prevents exposure to precipitation that could cause the material to be discharged via stormwater.

v. Cleaning catch basins when the depth of debris reaches two-thirds (2/3) of the sump depth, or in line with manufacturer specifications, whichever is lower, and keeping the debris surface at least six inches below the lowest outlet pipe.*

b. **Maintenance Deadlines**.

ii. If you find that your control measures need routine maintenance, you must conduct the necessary maintenance immediately in order to minimize pollutant discharges.

iii. If you find that your control measures need to be repaired or replaced, you must immediately take all reasonable steps to prevent or minimize the discharge of pollutants until the final repair or replacement is implemented, including cleaning up any contaminated surfaces so that the material will not be discharged during subsequent storm events. Final repairs/replacement of stormwater controls should be completed as soon as feasible but must be no later than the timeframe established in Part 5.1.3 for corrective actions, i.e., within 14 days or, if that is infeasible, within 45 days. If the completion of stormwater control repairs/replacement will exceed the 45 day timeframe, you may take the minimum additional time necessary to complete the maintenance, provided that you notify the EPA Regional Office of your intention to exceed 45 days, and document in your SWPPP your rationale for your modified maintenance timeframe. If a control measure was never installed, was installed incorrectly or not in accordance with Parts 2 and/or 8, or is not being properly operated or maintained, you must conduct corrective action as specified in Part 5.1.

Note: In this context, the term "immediately" means the day you identify that a control measure needs to be maintained, repaired, or replaced, you must take all reasonable steps to minimize or prevent the discharge of pollutants until you can implement a permanent solution. However, if you identify a problem too late in the work day to initiate action, you must perform the action the following work day morning. "All reasonable steps" means you must respond to the conditions triggering the action, such as, cleaning up any exposed materials that may be discharged in a storm event (e.g., through sweeping, vacuuming) or making arrangements (i.e., scheduling) for a new SCM to be installed.

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

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

b. Use drip pans and absorbents if leaky vehicles and/or equipment are stored outdoors;

c. Use spill/overflow protection equipment;

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

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

f. Develop training on the procedures for expeditiously stopping, containing, and cleaning up leaks, spills, and other releases. As appropriate, execute such procedures as soon as possible;

g. Keep spill kits onsite, located near areas where spills may occur or where a rapid response can be made; and

h. Notify appropriate facility personnel when a leak, spill, or other release occurs.

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

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

2.1.2.6 **Management of Stormwater.** You must divert, infiltrate, reuse, contain, or otherwise reduce stormwater to minimize pollutants in your discharges. In selecting, designing, installing, and implementing appropriate control measures, you are encouraged to consult with EPA's resources relating to stormwater management, including the sector-specific *Industrial Stormwater Fact Sheet Series*, (https://www.epa.gov/npdes/stormwater-discharges-industrial-activities#factsheets) and any similar state or tribal resources.

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

2.1.2.8 Employee Training.

a. Types of Personnel Who Require Training. You must train all employees who work in areas where industrial materials or activities are exposed to stormwater, or who are responsible for implementing activities necessary to comply with this permit (e.g., inspectors, maintenance personnel), including all members of your stormwater pollution prevention team. You must ensure the following personnel understand the requirements of this permit and their specific responsibilities with respect to those requirements:

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

ii. Personnel responsible for the storage and handling of chemicals and materials that could become pollutants discharged via stormwater;

iii. Personnel who are responsible for conducting and documenting monitoring and inspections as required in Parts 3 and 4; and

iv. Personnel who are responsible for taking and documenting corrective actions as required in Part 5.

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

i. An overview of what is in the SWPPP;

ii. Spill response procedures, good housekeeping, maintenance requirements, and material management practices;

iii. The location of all the controls required by this permit, and how they are to be maintained;

iv. The proper procedures to follow with respect to the permit's pollution prevention requirements; and

v. When and how to conduct inspections, record applicable findings, and take corrective actions; and

vi. The facility's emergency procedures, if applicable per Part 2.1.1.8.

2.1.2.9 Non-Stormwater Discharges. You must evaluate for the presence of non-stormwater discharges. You must eliminate any non-stormwater discharges not explicitly authorized in Part 1.2.2 or covered by another NPDES permit, including vehicle and equipment/tank wash water (except for those authorized in Part 1.2.2.3 for Sectors G, H, and J). If not covered under a separate NPDES permit, wastewater, wash water and any other unauthorized non-stormwater must be discharged to a sanitary sewer in accordance with applicable industrial pretreatment requirements, or otherwise disposed of appropriately.

2.1.2.10 Dust Generation and Vehicle Tracking of Industrial Materials. You must minimize generation of dust and off-site tracking of raw, final, or waste materials in order to minimize pollutants discharged via stormwater.

2.1.3 **Numeric Effluent Limitations Based on Effluent Limitations Guidelines.** If you are in an industrial category subject to one of the effluent limitations guidelines identified in Table 4-3 (see Part 4.2.3.1), you must meet the effluent limits referenced in Table 2-1 below:

Table 2-1. Applicable Effluent Limitations Guidelines

Regulated Activity	40 CFR Part/Subpart	Effluent Limit
Discharges resulting from spray down or intentional wetting of logs at wet deck storage areas	Part 429, Subpart I	See Part 8.A.7
Runoff from phosphate fertilizer manufacturing facilities that comes into contact with any raw materials, finished product, by-products or waste products (SIC 2874)	Part 418, Subpart A	See Part 8.C.4
Runoff from asphalt emulsion facilities	Part 443, Subpart A	See Part 8.D.4
Runoff from material storage piles at cement manufacturing facilities	Part 411, Subpart C	See Part 8.E.5
Mine dewatering discharges at crushed stone, construction sand and gravel, or industrial sand mining facilities	Part 436, Subparts B, C, or D	See Part 8.J.9
Runoff from hazardous waste landfills	Part 445, Subpart A	See Part 8.K.6
Runoff from non-hazardous waste landfills	Part 445, Subpart B	See Part 8.L.10
Runoff from coal storage piles at steam electric generating facilities	Part 423	See Part 8.O.8
Runoff containing urea from airfield pavement deicing at existing and new primary airports with 1,000 or more annual non-propeller aircraft departures	Part 449	See Part 8.S.8

2.2 Water Quality-Based Effluent Limitations

2.2.1 **Water Quality Standards.** Your discharge must be controlled as necessary to meet applicable water quality standards of all affected states.

EPA expects that compliance with the conditions in this permit will control discharges as necessary to meet applicable water quality standards. If at any time you become aware, or EPA determines, that your stormwater discharge will not be controlled as necessary such that the receiving water of the United States will not meet an applicable water quality standard, you must take corrective action(s) as required in Part 5.1 and document the corrective actions as required in Part 5.3. You must also comply with any additional requirements that your state or tribe requires in Part 9.

EPA may also require that you undertake additional control measures (to meet the narrative water quality-based effluent limit above) on a site-specific basis, or require you to obtain coverage under an individual permit, if information in your NOI, required reports, or from other sources indicates that your discharges are not controlled as necessary such that the receiving water of the United States will not meet applicable water quality standards. You must implement all measures necessary to be consistent with an available wasteload allocation in an EPA-established or approved TMDL.

2.2.2 **Discharges to Water Quality-Impaired Waters.** You are considered to discharge to an impaired water if the first water of the United States to which your discharge is

identified by a state, tribe or EPA as not meeting an applicable water quality standard, and:

- Requires development of a TMDL (pursuant to section 303(d) of the CWA);
- Is addressed by an EPA-approved or established TMDL; or
- Is not in either of the above categories but the waterbody is covered by a pollution control program that meets the requirements of 40 CFR 130.7(b)(1).

Note: For discharges that enter a separate storm sewer system[10] prior to discharge, the first water of the United States to which you discharge is the waterbody that receives the water from the storm sewer system.

2.2.2.1 **Existing Discharge to an Impaired Water with an EPA-Approved or Established TMDL.** If you discharge to an impaired water with an EPA-approved or established TMDL, EPA will inform you whether any additional measures are necessary for your discharge to be consistent with the assumptions and requirements of the applicable TMDL and its wasteload allocation, or if coverage under an individual permit is necessary per Part 1.3.8.

2.2.2.2 **Existing Discharger to an Impaired Water without an EPA-Approved or Established TMDL.** If you discharge to an impaired water without an EPA-approved or established TMDL, you are still required to comply with Part 2.2.1 and the monitoring requirements of Part 4.2.5.1. Note that the impaired waters monitoring requirements of Part 4.2.5.1 also apply where EPA determines that your discharge is not controlled as necessary such that the receiving water of the United States will not meet applicable water quality standards in an impaired downstream water segment, even if your discharge is initially to a receiving water(s) that is not identified as impaired according to Part 2.2.2.

2.2.2.3 **New Discharger or New Source to an Impaired Water.** If your authorization to discharge under this permit relied on Part 1.1.6.2 for a new discharger or a new source to an impaired water, you must implement and maintain any measures that enabled you to become eligible under Part 1.1.6.2, and modify such measures as necessary pursuant to any Part 5 corrective actions. You also must comply with Part 2.2.1 and the monitoring requirements of Parts 4.2.5.1.

2.2.3 **Tier 2 Antidegradation Requirements for New Dischargers, New Sources, or Increased Discharges.** If you are a new discharger or a new source (as defined in Appendix A), or an existing discharger required to notify EPA of an increased discharge consistent with Part 7.6 (i.e., a "planned changes" report), and you discharge directly to waters designated by a state or tribe as Tier 2 or Tier 2.5 for antidegradation purposes under 40 CFR 131.12(a), EPA may require that you undertake additional control measures as necessary to ensure compliance with the applicable antidegradation requirements, or notify you that an individual permit application is necessary in accordance with Part 1.3.8. See list of Tier 2 and 2.5 waters in Appendix L.

2.3 **Requirements Relating to Endangered Species, Historic Properties, and CERCLA Sites**

If your eligibility under either Part 1.1.4, Part 1.1.5, and/or Part 1.1.7 was made possible through your, or another operator's, agreement to undertake additional measures, you must comply with all such measures to maintain eligibility under the MSGP. Note that if

[10] Separate storm systems include both municipal storm sewer systems (MS4s) and non-municipal separate storm sewers. Separate storm systems do not include combined sewer systems or sanitary sewer systems.

at any time you become aware, or EPA determines, that your discharges and/or discharge-related activities have the potential to adversely affect listed species and/or critical habitat, have an effect on historic properties, or that your facility discharges to a CERCLA Site listed in Appendix P after you have obtained coverage under this permit, EPA may inform you of the need to implement additional measures on a site-specific basis to meet the effluent limits in this permit, or require you to obtain coverage under an individual permit.

3. Inspections

3.1 Routine Facility Inspections

3.1.1 **Inspection Personnel.** Qualified personnel (as defined in Appendix A) must perform the inspections. The qualified personnel may be a member of your stormwater pollution prevention team, or if the qualified personnel is a third-party you hire (i.e., a contractor), at least one member of your stormwater pollution prevention team must participate in the inspection. Inspectors must consider the results of visual and analytical monitoring (if any) for the past year when planning and conducting inspections.

3.1.2 **Areas that You Must Inspect.** During normal facility operating hours, the qualified personnel must conduct inspections of areas of the facility covered by the requirements in this permit, including, but not limited to, the following:

3.1.2.1 Areas where industrial materials or activities are exposed to stormwater;

3.1.2.2 Areas identified in the SWPPP and those that are potential pollutant sources (see Part 6.2.3);

3.1.2.3 Areas where spills and leaks have occurred in the past three years;

3.1.2.4 Discharge points; and

3.1.2.5 Control measures used to comply with the effluent limits contained in this permit.

3.1.3 **What You Must Look for During an Inspection.** During the inspection, the qualified personnel must examine or look out for, including, but not limited to, the following:

3.1.3.1 Industrial materials, residue or trash that may have or could come into contact with stormwater;

3.1.3.2 Leaks or spills from industrial equipment, drums, tanks and other containers;

3.1.3.3 Offsite tracking of industrial or waste materials, or sediment where vehicles enter or exit the site;

3.1.3.4 Tracking or blowing of raw, final or waste materials from areas of no exposure to exposed areas;

3.1.3.5 Erosion of soils at your facility, channel and streambank erosion and scour in the immediate vicinity of discharge points, per Part 2.1.2.5;

3.1.3.6 Non-authorized non-stormwater discharges, per Part 2.1.2.9;

3.1.3.7 Control measures needing replacement, maintenance or repair; and

3.1.3.8 During an inspection occurring during a stormwater event or stormwater discharge, you must observe control measures implemented to comply with effluent limits to ensure they are functioning correctly. You must also observe discharge points, as defined in Appendix A, during this inspection. If such discharge locations are inaccessible, you must inspect nearby downstream locations.

3.1.4 **Inspection Frequency.** The qualified personnel must conduct inspections at least quarterly (i.e., once each calendar quarter), or in some instances more frequently (e.g., monthly). Increased frequency may be appropriate for some types of equipment, processes and stormwater control measures, or areas of the facility with significant activities and materials exposed to stormwater. At least once each calendar year, the routine inspection must be conducted during a period when a stormwater discharge is occurring.

3.1.5 **Exceptions to Routine Facility Inspections for Inactive and Unstaffed Facilities.** The requirement to conduct facility inspections on a routine basis does not apply at a facility that is inactive and unstaffed, as long as there are no industrial materials or activities exposed to stormwater. Such a facility is only required to conduct an annual site inspection in accordance with Part 3.1. To invoke this exception, you must indicate that your facility is inactive and unstaffed on your NOI. If you are already covered under the permit and your facility has changed from active to inactive and unstaffed, you must modify and re-certify your NOI. You must also include a statement in your SWPPP per Part 6.2.5.2 indicating that the site is inactive and unstaffed, and that there are no industrial materials or activities exposed to stormwater, in accordance with the substantive requirements in 40 CFR 122.26(g)(4)(iii). The statement must be signed and certified in accordance with Appendix B, Subsection 11. If circumstances change and industrial materials or activities become exposed to stormwater or your facility becomes active and/or staffed, this exception no longer applies, and you must immediately resume routine facility inspections. If you are not qualified for this exception at the time you become authorized under this permit, but during the permit term you become qualified because your facility becomes inactive and unstaffed, and there are no industrial materials or activities exposed to stormwater, you must include the same signed and certified statement as above and retain it with your records pursuant to Part 6.5.

Inactive and unstaffed facilities covered under Sectors G (Metal Mining), H (Coal Mines and Coal Mining-Related Facilities), and J (Non-Metallic Mineral Mining and Dressing) are not required to meet the "no industrial materials or activities exposed to stormwater" standard to be eligible for this exception from routine inspections, per Parts 8.G.8.4, 8.H.9.1, and 8.J.9.1.

3.1.6 **Routine Facility Inspection Documentation.** You must document the findings of your facility inspections and maintain this report with your SWPPP as required in Part 6.5. You must conduct any corrective action required as a result of a routine facility inspection consistent with Part 5. If you conducted a discharge visual assessment required in Part 3.2 during your facility inspection, you may include the results of the assessment with the report required in this Part, as long as you include all components of both types of inspections in the report.

Do not submit your routine facility inspection report to EPA, unless specifically requested to do so. However, you must summarize your findings in the Annual Report per Part 7.4. Document all findings, including but not limited to, the following information.

3.1.6.1 The inspection date and time;

3.1.6.2 The name(s) and signature(s) of the inspector(s);

3.1.6.3 Weather information;

3.1.6.4 All observations relating to the implementation of stormwater control measures at the facility, including:

- **a.** A description of any stormwater discharges occurring at the time of the inspection;
- **b.** Any previously unidentified stormwater discharges from and/or pollutants at the facility;
- **c.** Any evidence of, or the potential for, pollutants entering the stormwater drainage system;
- **d.** Observations regarding the physical condition of and around all stormwater discharge points, including any flow dissipation devices, and evidence of pollutants in discharges and/or the receiving water;
- **e.** Any stormwater control measures needing maintenance, repairs, or replacement;

3.1.6.5 Any additional stormwater control measures needed to comply with the permit requirements;

3.1.6.6 Any incidents of noncompliance; and

3.1.6.7 A statement, signed and certified in accordance with Appendix B, Subsection 11.

3.2 Quarterly Visual Assessment of Stormwater Discharges

3.2.1 Visual Assessment Frequency. Once each quarter for your entire permit coverage, you must collect a stormwater sample from each discharge point (except as noted in Part 3.2.4) and conduct a visual assessment of each of these samples. These samples are not required to be collected consistent with 40 CFR Part 136 procedures but must be collected in such a manner that the samples are representative of the stormwater discharge. Guidance on monitoring is available at https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2015-11/documents/msgp_monitoring_guide.pdf.

3.2.2 Visual Assessment Procedures. You must do the following for the quarterly visual assessment:

3.2.2.1 Make the assessment of a stormwater discharge sample in a clean, colorless glass or plastic container, and examined in a well-lit area;

3.2.2.2 Make the assessment of the sample you collected within the first 30 minutes of an actual discharge from a storm event. If it is not possible to collect the sample within the first 30 minutes of discharge, the sample must be collected as soon as practicable after the first 30 minutes and you must document why it was not possible to take the sample within the first 30 minutes. In the case of snowmelt, samples must be taken during a period with a measurable discharge; and

3.2.2.3 For storm events, make the assessment on discharges that occur at least 72 hours (three days) from the previous discharge. The 72-hour (three-day) storm interval does not apply if you document that less than a 72-hour (three-day) interval is representative for local storm events during the sampling period.

3.2.2.4 Visually inspect or observe for the following water quality characteristics, which may be evidence of stormwater pollution:

a. Color;

b. Odor;

c. Clarity (diminished);

d. Floating solids;

e. Settled solids;

f. Suspended solids;

g. Foam;

h. Oil sheen; and

i. Other obvious indicators of stormwater pollution.

3.2.2.5 Whenever the visual assessment shows evidence of stormwater pollution in the discharge, you must initiate the corrective action procedures in Part 5.1.1.

3.2.3 **Visual Assessment Documentation**. You must document the results of your visual assessments and maintain this documentation onsite with your SWPPP as required in Part 6.5. Any corrective action required as a result of a quarterly visual assessment must be conducted consistent with Part 5 of this permit. You are not required to submit your visual assessment findings to EPA, unless specifically requested to do so. However, you must summarize your findings in the annual report per Part 7.4. Your documentation of the visual assessment must include, but not be limited to:

3.2.3.1 Sample location(s);

3.2.3.2 Sample collection date and time, and visual assessment date and time for each sample;

3.2.3.3 Personnel collecting the sample and conducting visual assessment, and their signatures;

3.2.3.4 Nature of the discharge (i.e., stormwater from rain or snow);

3.2.3.5 Results of observations of the stormwater discharge;

3.2.3.6 Probable sources of any observed stormwater contamination;

3.2.3.7 If applicable, why it was not possible to take samples within the first 30 minutes; and

3.2.3.8 A statement, signed and certified in accordance with Appendix B, Subsection 11.

3.2.4 Exceptions to Quarterly Visual Assessments

3.2.4.1 **Adverse Weather Conditions.** When adverse weather conditions prevent the collection of stormwater discharge sample(s) during the quarter, you must take a substitute

sample during the next qualifying storm event. Documentation of the rationale for no visual assessment for the quarter must be included with your SWPPP records as described in Part 6.5. Adverse conditions are those that are dangerous or create inaccessibility for personnel, such as local flooding, high winds, electrical storms, or situations that otherwise make sampling impractical, such as extended frozen conditions.

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

3.2.4.3 **Areas that Receive Snow.** If the facility is in an area that typically receives snow and the facility receives snow at least once over a period of four quarters, at least one quarterly visual assessment must capture snowmelt discharge, as described in Part 4.1.3, taking into account the exception described above for climates with irregular stormwater discharges.

3.2.4.4 **Inactive and Unstaffed Facilities.** The requirement for a quarterly visual assessment does not apply at a facility that is inactive and unstaffed, as long as there are no industrial materials or activities exposed to stormwater. To invoke this exception, you must maintain a statement in your SWPPP per Part 6.2.5.2 indicating that the site is inactive and unstaffed, and that there are no industrial materials or activities exposed to precipitation, in accordance with the substantive requirements in 40 CFR 122.26(g)(4)(iii). The statement must be signed and certified in accordance with Appendix B, Subsection 11. If circumstances change and industrial materials or activities become exposed to stormwater or your facility becomes active and/or staffed, this exception no longer applies, and you must immediately resume quarterly visual assessments. If you are not qualified for this exception at the time you are authorized under this permit, but during the permit term you become qualified because your facility becomes inactive and unstaffed, and there are no industrial materials or activities that are exposed to stormwater, then you must include the same signed and certified statement as above and retain it with your records pursuant to Part 6.5. Inactive and unstaffed facilities covered under Sectors G (Metal Mining), H (Coal Mines and Coal Mining-Related Facilities), and J (Non-Metallic Mineral Mining and Dressing), are not required to meet the "no industrial materials or activities exposed to stormwater" standard to be eligible for this exception from quarterly visual assessments, consistent with the requirements established in Parts 8.G.8.4, 8.H.9.1, and 8.J.9.1.

3.2.4.5 **Substantially Identical Discharge Points (SIDP).** If your facility has two or more discharge points that discharge substantially identical stormwater effluents, as documented in Part 6.2.5.3, you may conduct quarterly visual assessments of the discharge at just one of the discharge points and report that the results also apply to the SIDPs provided that you conduct visual assessments on a rotating basis of each SIDP throughout the period of your coverage under this permit. If stormwater contamination is identified through visual assessment conducted at a SIDP, you must assess and modify your stormwater control measures as appropriate for each discharge point represented by the monitored discharge point.

4. Monitoring

You must collect and analyze stormwater samples and document monitoring activities consistent with the procedures described in Part 4 and Appendix B, Subsections B.10 – 12, and any additional sector-specific or state/tribal-specific requirements in Parts 8 and 9, respectively. Refer to Part 7 for reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

4.1 Monitoring Procedures

4.1.1 Monitored Stormwater Discharge Points. Applicable monitoring requirements apply to each discharge point authorized by this permit, except as otherwise exempt from monitoring as a "substantially identical discharge point" (SIDP). If your facility has two or more discharge points that you believe discharge substantially identical stormwater effluents, based on the similarities of the general industrial activities and control measures, exposed materials that may significantly contribute pollutants to stormwater, and runoff coefficients of their drainage areas, you may monitor the effluent of just one of the discharge points and report that the results also apply to the SIDP(s). As required in Part 6.2.5.3, your SWPPP must identify each discharge point authorized by this permit and describe the rationale for any SIDP determinations. The allowance for monitoring only one of the SIDP is not applicable to any discharge points with numeric effluent limitations. You are required to monitor each discharge point covered by a numeric effluent limit as identified in Part 4.2.2.

4.1.2 Commingled Discharges. If any authorized stormwater discharges commingle with discharges not authorized under this permit, you must conduct any required sampling of the authorized discharges at a point before they mix with other waste streams, to the extent practicable.

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

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

4.1.4 Sample Type. You must take a minimum of one grab sample from a discharge resulting from a measurable storm event as described in Part 4.1.3. You must collect samples within the first 30 minutes of a discharge associated with a measurable storm event. If it is not possible to collect the sample within the first 30 minutes of a measurable storm event, you must collect the sample as soon as possible after the first 30 minutes and keep documentation with the SWPPP explaining why it was not possible to take samples within the first 30 minutes. In the case of snowmelt, you must take samples during a period with a measurable discharge.

For indicator monitoring and benchmark monitoring, you may choose to use a composite sampling method instead of taking grab samples. This composite method may be either flow-weighted or time-weighted and performed manually or with the use of automated sampling equipment. For the purposes of this permit, a flow-

weighted composite sample means a composite sample consisting of a mixture of aliquots collected at a constant or variable time interval, where the volume of each aliquot included in the composite sample is proportional to the estimated or measured incremental discharge volume at the time of the aliquot collection compared to the total discharge volume estimated or measured over the monitoring event. For the purposes of this permit, a time-weighted composite sample means a composite sample consisting of a mixture of equal volume aliquots collected at a regular defined time interval over a specific period of time. Composite sampling must be initiated during the first 30 minutes of the same storm event. If it is not possible to initiate composite sampling within the first 30 minutes of a measurable storm event, you must initiate composite sampling as soon as possible after the first 30 minutes and keep documentation with the SWPPP explaining why it was not possible to initiate composite sampling within the first 30 minutes. You must submit all monitoring results to EPA per Part 4.1.9. Composite sampling may not be used in situations where hold times for processing or sample preservation requirements cannot be satisfied. For parameters measured in-situ with a probe or meter such as dissolved oxygen, conductivity, pH, or temperature, the composite sampling method shall be modified by calculating an average all individual measurements, weighted by flow volume if applicable.

4.1.5 **Adverse Weather Conditions.** When adverse weather conditions as described in Part 3.2.4.1 prevent the collection of stormwater discharge samples according to the relevant monitoring schedule, you must take a substitute sample during the next qualifying storm event. Adverse weather does not exempt you from having to file a benchmark monitoring report in accordance with your sampling schedule. As specified in Part 7.4, you must indicate in Net-DMR any failure to monitor during the regular reporting period.

4.1.6 **Facilities in Climates with Irregular Stormwater Discharges.** If your facility is located in areas where limited rainfall occurs during parts of the year (e.g., arid or semi-arid climates) or in areas where freezing conditions exist that prevent discharges from occurring for extended periods, you may distribute your required monitoring events during seasons when precipitation occurs, or when snowmelt results in a measurable discharge from your facility. You must still collect the required number of samples. As specified in Part 7.4, you must also indicate in Net-DMR that there was no monitoring for the respective monitoring period.

4.1.7 **Monitoring Periods.** Your monitoring requirements in this permit begin in the first full quarter following either May 30, 2021or your date of discharge authorization, whichever date comes later.

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

For example, if you obtain permit coverage on April 10, 2021, then your first monitoring quarter for benchmark monitoring is– July 1, 2021 – September 30, 2021 and your first monitoring year for discharges to impaired waters or discharges subject to an effluent limitation guideline is July 1, 2021 – June 30, 2022. This monitoring schedule may be modified in accordance with Part 4.1.6 if you document the revised schedule in your SWPPP. However, you must indicate in Net-DMR any 3-month interval that you did not take a sample.

4.1.8 **Monitoring for Authorized Non-Stormwater Discharges.** You are only required to monitor authorized non-stormwater discharges (as delineated in Part 1.2.2) when they are commingled with stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity.

4.1.9 **Monitoring Reports.** You must report monitoring data using Net-DMR, EPA's electronic DMR tool, as described in Part 7.3 (unless the applicable EPA Regional Office grants you a waiver from electronic reporting, in which case you may submit a paper DMR form).

4.2 Required Monitoring

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

- Indicator monitoring (Part 4.2.1);
- Benchmark monitoring (Part 4.2.2);
- Annual effluent limitations guidelines monitoring (Part 4.2.3);
- State- or tribal-specific monitoring (Part 4.2.4);
- Impaired waters monitoring (Part 4.2.5); and
- Other monitoring as required by EPA (Part 4.2.6).

Unless otherwise specified, samples must be analyzed consistent with 40 CFR Part 136 analytical methods that are sufficiently sensitive for the monitored parameter. When more than one type of monitoring for the same pollutant at the same discharge point applies (e.g., total suspended solids once per year for an effluent limitation and once per quarter for benchmark monitoring at a given discharge point), you may use a single sample to satisfy both monitoring requirements (i.e., one sample satisfying both the annual effluent limitation sample and one of the four quarterly benchmark monitoring samples). Similarly, when the same type of monitoring is required for the same pollutant but for different activities, you may use a single sample to satisfy both monitoring requirements (i.e., when you are required to monitor for PAHs in stormwater discharges from paved surfaces that will be sealed or re-sealed with coal-tar sealcoat where industrial activities are located during coverage under this permit and you are also required to monitor for PAHs in stormwater discharges since you manufacture, use, or store creosote or creosote-treated wood in areas that are exposed to precipitation).

When the effluent limitation is lower than the benchmark threshold for the same pollutant, your Additional Implementation Measure (AIM) trigger is based on an exceedance of the effluent limitation threshold, which would subject you to the AIM requirements of Part 5.2. Exceedance of an effluent limitation associated with the results of any analytical monitoring type required by this Part subjects you to the corrective action requirements of Part 5.1. You must conduct all required monitoring in accordance with the procedures described in Appendix B, Subsection B.10.

Per Part 1.3.7, in the event that the permit is administratively continued, monitoring requirements remain in force and effect at their original frequency during any continuance for operators that were covered prior to permit expiration. In the event that monitoring results are unable to be electronically reported in Net-DMR, operators must maintain monitoring results and records within their SWPPP.

Table 4-1. Summary of Each Type of Monitoring

Monitoring Type	Monitoring Type Applies To	Frequency	Duration	Follow-up Action	Permit Part Reference
Indicator – pH, TSS, COD	Subsectors B2, C5, D2, E3, F5, I1, J3, L2, N2, O1, P1, R1, T1, U3, V1, W1, X1, Y2, Z1, AB1, AC1, and AD1	Quarterly	Entirety of permit coverage	None	Part 4.2.1.1.a
Indicator – PAHs*	Operators with stormwater discharges from paved surfaces that will be sealed or re-sealed with coal-tar sealcoat where industrial activities are located during coverage under this permit; sectors; Sector A facilities that manufacture, use, or store creosote or creosote-treated wood in areas that are exposed to precipitation; and Sectors C (SIC 2911), D, F, H, I, M, O, P (SIC 4011, 4013, and 5171), Q (SIC 4491), R, and S	Bi-annually (2 times per year)	First year and fourth year	None	Part 4.2.1.1.b
Benchmark	Subsectors A1, A2, A3, A4, B1, C1, C2, C3, C4, D1, E1, E2, F1, F2, F3, F4, G1, G2, H1, J1, J2, K1, L1, M1, N1, Q1, S1, U1, U2, Y1, AA1, AA2	Quarterly	First year and fourth year	AIM. See Part 5.2.	Part 4.2.2
Effluent limitation guidelines (ELG)	See Part 4.2.3	Annually	Entirety of permit coverage	See Part 5.1	Part 4.2.3
State- or tribal-specific	Depends on the discharge location of your facility. See Part 9				
Impaired Waters	Depends on the receiving waterbody. See Part 4.2.5				
Other as required by EPA	See Part 4.2.6				

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

4.2.1 **Indicator Monitoring.** This permit requires indicator monitoring of stormwater discharges for three parameters – pH, Total Suspended Solids (TSS), and Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD) – for certain sectors/subsectors (see Part 4.2.1.1.a below) and for polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) for certain sectors/activities, with additional limitations (see Part 4.2.1.1.b below). Indicator monitoring data will provide you and EPA with a baseline and comparable understanding of industrial stormwater discharge quality and potential water quality problems. The indicator monitoring parameters are "report-only" and do not have thresholds or baseline values for comparison, therefore no follow-up action is triggered or required under this part. The requirement in Part 2.2.1

that your stormwater discharge be controlled as necessary such that the receiving water of the United States will meet applicable water quality standards still applies. You may find it useful to evaluate and compare your indicator monitoring data over time to identify any fluctuating values and why they may be occurring, and to further inform any revisions to your SWPPP/SCMs if necessary.[11] Indicator monitoring is report-only and is neither benchmark monitoring nor an effluent limitation. Instead, it is a permit condition. Thus, failure to conduct indicator monitoring is a permit violation.

4.2.1.1 Applicability and Schedule of Indicator Monitoring

a. pH, Total Suspended Solids (TSS), and Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD).

i. Applicability. Operators in the following subsectors must monitor stormwater discharges for pH, TSS, and COD (also specified in the sector-specific requirements in Part 8): B2, C5, D2, E3, F5, I1, J3, L2, N2, O1, P1, R1, T1, U3, V1, W1, X1, Y2, Z1, AB1, AC1, and AD1). Samples must be analyzed consistent with 40 CFR Part 136 analytical methods.

ii. Schedule. You must conduct indicator monitoring of stormwater discharges for pH, TSS, and COD each quarter, beginning in your first full quarter of permit coverage as identified in Part 4.1.7.

b. Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAH).

i. Applicability. The following operators must monitor stormwater discharges for the 16 individual priority pollutant PAHs (also specified in the sector-specific requirements in Part 8): operators in all sectors with stormwater discharges from paved surfaces that will be sealed or re-sealed with coal-tar sealcoat where industrial activities are located during coverage under this permit; operators in sectors A (facilities that manufacture, use, or store creosote or creosote-treated wood in areas that are exposed to precipitation), C (SIC Code 2911), D, F, H, I, M, O, P (SIC Codes 4011, 4013, and 5171), Q (SIC Code 4491), R, and S. Monitoring is required for the 16 individual PAHs identified at Appendix A to 40 CFR Part 423: naphthalene, acenaphthylene, acenaphthene, fluorene, phenanthrene, anthracene, fluoranthene, pyrene, benzo[a]anthracene, chrysene, benzo[b]fluoranthene, benzo[k]fluoranthene, benzo[a]pyrene, benzo[g,h,i]perylene, indeno[1,2,3-c,d]pyrene, and dibenz[a,h]anthracene. Samples must be analyzed using EPA Method 625.1, or EPA Method 610/Standard Method 6440B if preferred by the operator, consistent with 40 CFR Part 136 analytical methods.

ii. Schedule. You must conduct indicator monitoring of stormwater discharges for PAHs bi-annually (i.e., sample twice per year) in the first and fourth years of permit coverage. Your first year of permit coverage begins in your first full quarter of permit coverage, identified in Part 4.1.7, commencing no earlier than May 30, 2021, followed by two years of no monitoring. Bi-annual monitoring resumes in your fourth year of permit coverage for another year,

[11] Examples of possible reviews and revisions to the SWPPP/SCMs that could be informed by indicator monitoring values include: reviewing sources of pollution or any changes to performed industrial activities and processes; reviewing spill and leak procedures, and/or non-stormwater discharges; conducting a single comprehensive clean-up, implementing a new control measure, and/or increasing inspections. EPA notes, however, that these actions are not required under the 2021 MSGP in response to indicator monitoring.

after which you may discontinue bi-annual PAH monitoring for the remainder of your permit coverage.

4.2.1.2 **Exception for Facilities in Climates with Irregular Stormwater Discharges**. As described in Part 4.1.6, facilities in climates with irregular stormwater discharges may modify this schedule provided you report this revised schedule directly to EPA by the due date of the first indicator monitoring sample (see EPA Regional contacts in Part 7.8), and you keep this revised schedule with the facility's SWPPP as specified in Part 6.5. As noted in Part 4.1.7, you must indicate in Net-DMR any 3-month interval that you did not take a sample.

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

a. Maintain a statement with your SWPPP stating that the site is inactive and unstaffed, and that there are no industrial materials or activities exposed to stormwater in accordance with the substantive requirements in 40 CFR 122.26(g) and sign and certify the statement in accordance with Appendix B, Subsection 11.

b. If circumstances change and industrial materials or activities become exposed to stormwater or your facility becomes active and/or staffed, this exception no longer applies and you must immediately begin complying with the applicable indicator monitoring requirements under Part 4.2.1 as if you were in your first year of permit coverage. You must indicate in your NOI that your facility has materials or activities exposed to stormwater or has become active and/or staffed.

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

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

4.2.2 **Benchmark Monitoring.** This permit requires benchmark monitoring parameters of stormwater discharges for certain sectors/subsectors. Benchmark monitoring data are primarily for your use to determine the overall effectiveness of your stormwater control measures and to assist you in determining when additional action(s) may be necessary to comply with the effluent limitations in Part 2.

The benchmark thresholds are not effluent limitations; a benchmark exceedance, therefore, is not a permit violation. However, if a benchmark exceedance triggers Additional Implementation Measures (AIM) in Part 5.2, failure to conduct any required measures is a permit violation. At your discretion, you may take more than four samples during separate stormwater discharge events to determine the average benchmark parameter value for facility discharges.

4.2.2.1 Applicability of Benchmark Monitoring.

You must monitor stormwater discharges for any benchmark parameters specified for the industrial sector(s), both primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities, applicable to your discharge listed in Part 8. If your facility is in one of the industrial sectors subject to benchmark thresholds that are hardness-dependent, you must include in your NOI a hardness value, established consistent with the procedures in Appendix J, that is representative of your receiving water. Hardness is not a specific benchmark and therefore the permit does not include a benchmark threshold with which to compare.

Samples must be analyzed consistent with 40 CFR Part 136 analytical methods and using test procedures with quantitation limits at or below benchmark thresholds for all benchmark parameters for which you are required to sample, i.e. sufficiently sensitive methods. For averaging purposes, you may use a value of zero for any individual sample parameter which is determined to be less than the method detection limit. For sample values that fall between the method detection limit and the quantitation limit (i.e., a confirmed detection but below the level that can be reliably quantified), use a value halfway between zero and the quantitation limit.

4.2.2.2 Summary of the 2021 MSGP Benchmark Thresholds

The Table 4-2 presents the 2021 MSGP's freshwater and saltwater benchmark thresholds. Sector-specific benchmark requirements are detailed in Part 8. Values match the original units found in the source documents, detailed in the corresponding section of the fact sheet.

Table 4-2 2021 MSGP Benchmark Thresholds

Pollutant		2021 MSGP Benchmark Threshold
Total Recoverable Aluminum (T)		1,100 µg/L
Total Recoverable Beryllium		130 µg/L
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (5-day)		30 mg/L
pH		6.0 – 9.0 s.u.
Chemical Oxygen Demand		120 mg/L
Total Phosphorus		2.0 mg/L
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)		100 mg/L
Nitrate and Nitrite Nitrogen		0.68 mg/L
Turbidity		50 NTU
Total Recoverable Antimony		640 µg/L
Ammonia		2.14 mg/L
Total Recoverable Cadmium	Freshwater [a]	1.8 µg/L
	Saltwater	33 µg/L
Total Recoverable Copper	Freshwater	5.19 µg/L
	Saltwater	4.8 µg/L

Pollutant		2021 MSGP Benchmark Threshold
Total Recoverable Cyanide	Freshwater	22 µg/L
	Saltwater	1 µg/L
Total Recoverable Mercury	Freshwater	1.4 µg/L
	Saltwater	1.8 µg/L
Total Recoverable Nickel	Freshwater [a]	470 µg/L
	Saltwater	74 µg/L
Total Recoverable Selenium	Freshwater	1.5 µg/L for still/standing (lentic) waters 3.1 µg/L for flowing (lotic) waters
	Saltwater	290 µg/L
Total Recoverable Silver	Freshwater [a]	3.2 µg/L
	Saltwater	1.9 µg/L
Total Recoverable Zinc	Freshwater [a]	120 µg/L
	Saltwater	90 µg/L
Total Recoverable Arsenic	Freshwater [a]	150 µg/L
	Saltwater	69 µg/L
Total Recoverable Lead	Freshwater [a]	82 µg/L
	Saltwater	210 µg/L

[a] These pollutants are dependent on water hardness where discharged into freshwaters. The freshwater benchmark value listed is based on a hardness of 100 mg/L. When a facility analyzes receiving water samples for hardness, the operator must use the hardness ranges provided in Table 1 in Appendix J of the 2021 MSGP and in the appropriate tables in Part 8 of the 2021 MSGP to determine applicable benchmark values for that facility. Benchmark thresholds for discharges of these pollutants into saline waters are not dependent on receiving water hardness and do not need to be adjusted.

4.2.2.3 **Benchmark Monitoring Schedule.** Benchmark monitoring of stormwater discharges is required quarterly, as identified in Part 4.1.7, in the first and fourth year of permit coverage, as follows:

a. **Year one of permit coverage:** You must conduct benchmark monitoring for all parameters applicable to your subsector(s) for four quarters in your first year of permit coverage, beginning in your first *full* quarter of permit coverage, no earlier than May 30, 2021.

i. If the annual average[12] for a parameter does not exceed the benchmark threshold, you can discontinue benchmark monitoring for that parameter for the next two years (i.e., eight quarters).

[12] For this permit, an annual average exceedance for a parameter can occur if: (a) The four-quarter annual average for a parameter exceeds the benchmark threshold; or (b) Fewer than four quarterly samples are collected, but a single sample or the sum of any sample results within the sampling year exceeds the benchmark threshold by more than four times for a parameter. The result in (b) indicates an exceedance is mathematically certain (i.e., the sum of quarterly sample results to date is already more than four times the benchmark threshold). For pH, an annual average exceedance can only occur if the four-quarter annual average exceeds the benchmark threshold.

ii. If the annual average for a parameter exceeds the benchmark threshold, you must comply with Part 5.2 (Additional Implementation Measures responses and deadlines) and continue quarterly benchmark monitoring for that parameter until results indicate that the annual average is no longer exceeded, after which you can discontinue benchmark monitoring for that parameter until monitoring resumes in year four of permit coverage, per Part 4.2.2.3.b below.

b. Year four of permit coverage: You must conduct benchmark monitoring for all parameters applicable to your subsector(s) for four quarters in your fourth year of permit coverage (i.e., your thirteenth through sixteenth quarters), unless the first quarter of your fourth year of permit coverage occurs on or after the date this permit expires.

i. If the annual average[13] for a parameter does not exceed the benchmark threshold, you can discontinue benchmark monitoring for that parameter for the remainder of your permit coverage.

ii. If the annual average for a parameter exceeds the benchmark threshold, you must comply with Part 5.2 (Additional Implementation Measures responses and deadlines) and continue quarterly benchmark monitoring for that parameter until results indicate that the annual average is no longer exceeded, after which you can discontinue benchmark monitoring for that parameter for the remainder of permit coverage.

4.2.2.4 **Exception for Facilities in Climates with Irregular Stormwater Discharges**. As described in Part 4.1.6, facilities in climates with irregular stormwater discharges may modify this quarterly schedule provided you report this revised schedule directly to EPA by the due date of the first benchmark sample (see EPA Regional contacts in Part 7.8), and you keep this revised schedule with the facility's SWPPP as specified in Part 6.5. When conditions prevent you from obtaining four samples in four consecutive quarters, you must continue monitoring until you have the four samples required for calculating your benchmark monitoring average. As noted in Part 4.1.7, you must indicate in Net-DMR any 3-month interval that you did not take a sample.

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

a. Maintain a statement with your SWPPP stating that the site is inactive and unstaffed, and that there are no industrial materials or activities exposed to stormwater in accordance with the substantive requirements in 40 CFR 122.26(g) and sign and certify the statement in accordance with Appendix B, Subsection 11.

b. If circumstances change and industrial materials or activities become exposed to stormwater or your facility becomes active and/or staffed, this exception no longer applies and you must immediately begin complying with the applicable benchmark monitoring requirements under Part 4.2.2 as if you were in your first year of permit coverage. You must indicate in your NOI that your facility has

[13] *Ibid*.

materials or activities exposed to stormwater or has become active and/or staffed.

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

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

4.2.3 Effluent Limitations Monitoring

4.2.3.1 Monitoring Based on Effluent Limitations Guidelines. Table 4-3 identifies the stormwater discharges subject to effluent limitation guidelines that are authorized for coverage under this permit. An exceedance of the effluent limitation is a permit violation. Beginning in the first full quarter following May 30, 2021 or your date of discharge authorization, whichever date comes later, you must monitor once per year at each stormwater discharge point containing the discharges identified in Table 4-3 for the parameters specified in the sector-specific section of Part 8.

Table 4-3. Required Monitoring for Effluent Limits Based on Effluent Limitations Guidelines

Regulated Activity	Effluent Limit	Monitoring Frequency	Sample Type
Discharges resulting from spray down or intentional wetting of logs at wet deck storage areas	See Part 8.A.8	1/year	Grab
Runoff from phosphate fertilizer manufacturing facilities that comes into contact with any raw materials, finished product, by-products or waste products (SIC 2874)	See Part 8.C.5	1/year	Grab
Runoff from asphalt emulsion facilities	See Part 8.D.5	1/year	Grab
Runoff from material storage piles at cement manufacturing facilities	See Part 8.E.6	1/year	Grab
Mine dewatering discharges at crushed stone, construction sand and gravel, or industrial sand mining facilities	See Part 8.J.10	1/year	Grab
Runoff from hazardous waste landfills	See Part 8.K.7	1/year	Grab
Runoff from non-hazardous waste landfills	See Part 8.L.11	1/year	Grab
Runoff from coal storage piles at steam electric generating facilities	See Part 8.O.8	1/year	Grab
Runoff containing urea from airfield pavement deicing at existing and new primary airports with 1,000 or more annual non- propeller aircraft departures.	See Part 8.S.9	1/year	Grab

4.2.3.2 Substantially Identical Discharge Points Not Applicable. You must monitor each discharge point discharging stormwater from any regulated activity identified in Table

4-3. The substantially identical discharge points (SIDP) monitoring provisions are not available for numeric effluent limit monitoring.

4.2.3.3 **Follow-up Actions if Discharge Exceeds Numeric Effluent Limitation.** If any monitoring value exceeds a numeric effluent limitation contained in this permit, you must indicate the exceedance on a "Change NOI" form in the NPDES eReporting Tool (NeT), and you must conduct follow-up monitoring within 30 calendar days (or during the next measurable storm event, should none occur within 30 days) of implementing corrective action(s) taken per Part 5.1. If your follow-up monitoring exceeds the applicable effluent limitation, you must:

a. **Submit an Exceedance Report:** You must submit an Exceedance Report no later than 30 days after you have received your laboratory result consistent with Part 7.5; and

b. **Continue to Monitor:** You must monitor, at least quarterly, until your stormwater discharge is in compliance with the effluent limit or until EPA waives the requirement for additional monitoring. Once your discharge is back in compliance with the effluent limitation you must indicate this on a "Change NOI" form per Part 7.3.

4.2.4 State or Tribal Required Monitoring

4.2.4.1 **Sectors Required to Conduct State or Tribal Monitoring.** You must comply with any state or tribal monitoring requirements in Part 9 of the permit applicable to your facility's discharge location.

4.2.4.2 **State or Tribal Monitoring Schedule.** If a monitoring frequency is not specified for an applicable requirement in Part 9, you must monitor once per year for the duration of your permit coverage.

4.2.5 **Impaired Waters Monitoring.** For the purposes of this permit, your facility is considered to discharge to an impaired water if the first water of the United States to which you discharge is identified by a state, tribe, or EPA pursuant to section 303(d) of the CWA as not meeting an applicable water quality standard (i.e., without an EPA-approved or -established TMDL, see Part 4.2.5.1.a below), or has been removed from the 303(d) list either because the impairments are addressed by an EPA-approved or established TMDL or is covered by pollution control requirements that meet the requirements of 40 CFR 130.7(b)(1) (see Part 4.2.5.1.b below). For discharges that enter a separate storm sewer system[14] prior to discharge, the first water of the United States to which you discharge is the waterbody that receives the stormwater discharge from the separate storm sewer system.

4.2.5.1 Facilities Required to Monitor Stormwater Discharges to Impaired Waters.

a. Discharges to impaired waters without an EPA-approved or established TMDL:

Monitoring is required annually in the first year of permit coverage and again in the fourth year of permit coverage as follows, unless you detect a pollutant causing an impairment, in which case annual monitoring must continue.

[14] Separate storm sewer systems do not include combined sewer systems or sanitary sewer systems. Separate storm sewer systems include both municipal storm sewer systems (MS4s) and non-municipal separate storm sewers.

i. **Year one of permit coverage:** You must take your first annual sample in your first year of permit coverage, which begins in the first full quarter following May 30, 2021 or your date of discharge authorization, whichever date comes later. You must monitor for all pollutants causing impairments using a standard analytical method, provided one exists (see 40 CFR Part 136), once at each discharge point (except substantially identical discharge points) discharging stormwater to impaired waters without an EPA-approved or established TMDL. *Note*: Except where otherwise directed by EPA, if the pollutant of concern for the impaired waterbody is suspended solids, turbidity, or sediment/sedimentation, you must monitor for Total Suspended Solids (TSS). If a pollutant of concern is expressed in the form of an indicator or surrogate pollutant, you must monitor for that indicator or surrogate pollutant. No monitoring is required when a waterbody's biological communities are impaired but no pollutant, including indicator or surrogate pollutants, is specified as causing the impairment, or when a waterbody's impairment is related to hydrologic modifications, impaired hydrology, or other non-pollutant. Operators must consult the applicable EPA Regional Office for any available guidance regarding required monitoring parameters under this part.

   1) If monitoring results indicate the monitored pollutant is not detected in your discharge, or is within the acceptable range for a given parameter for the waterbody to meet its designated use (e.g., pH or temperature),[15] you may discontinue monitoring for that pollutant for the next two years. You must resume monitoring for that pollutant in year four of permit coverage, if applicable, per Part 4.2.5.1.a.ii.

   2) If monitoring results indicate that the monitored pollutant is detected in your stormwater discharge, or is outside the acceptable range for a given parameter (e.g., pH or temperature) for the waterbody to meet its designated use,[16] you must continue to monitor for the pollutant(s) annually until no longer detected, after which you may discontinue monitoring for that pollutant until monitoring resumes in year four of permit coverage, if applicable, per Part 4.2.5.1.a.ii.

ii. **Year four of permit coverage.** Annual monitoring resumes in your fourth year of permit coverage for another year for a sub-set of parameters monitored for in the first monitoring year. In the fourth year of permit coverage, you must monitor for all pollutants causing impairment(s) that are associated with your industrial activity and/or are listed as a benchmark parameter for your subsector(s) (regardless of whether you have satisfied benchmark monitoring for the parameter per Part 4.2.2). To determine these pollutants, start with the list of pollutants for which the receiving waterbody is impaired and for which a standard analytical method exists (see 40 CFR Part 136), then compare that list to the industrial pollutants you identified in Part 6.2.3.2 and any sector-specific benchmark monitoring pollutants in Part 8 and, if applicable, Part 9. You must monitor for pollutants that appear on both the impairments list and either your industrial pollutants and/or your benchmark parameter list, including "indicator" or "surrogate" pollutants (as described in the "note" in 1 above). You must monitor once at each discharge point (except

[15] Refer to your state's Water Quality Standards or contact the EPA Regional Office for assistance.
[16] *Ibid*.

substantially identical discharge points (SIDPs)) for these pollutants. Consistent with Part 4.2, annual samples may be used to also satisfy any single remaining quarterly benchmark monitoring requirement applicable to your discharge.

1) If monitoring results indicate the monitored pollutant is not detected in your discharge, or is within the acceptable range for a given parameter for the waterbody to meet its designated use (e.g., pH or temperature),[17] you may discontinue monitoring for that pollutant for the remainder of your permit coverage.

2) If the monitoring results indicate that the monitored pollutant is detected in your discharge, or is outside the acceptable range for a given parameter (e.g., pH or temperature) for the waterbody to meet its designated use, you must continue to monitor for the pollutant(s) annually until no longer detected, after which you may discontinue monitoring for that pollutant for the remainder of your permit coverage.

iii. ***Exception****:* If sampling results in either Part 4.2.5.1.a.i or Part 4.2.5.1.a.ii above indicate the monitored pollutant is detected in your discharge, but you have determined that its presence is caused solely by natural background sources, you may discontinue monitoring for that pollutant for the duration of your permit coverage.

To support a determination that the pollutant's presence is caused solely by natural background sources, you must document and maintain with your SWPPP, as required by Part 6.5:

1) An explanation of why you believe that the presence of the pollutant of concern in your discharge is not related to the activities or materials at your facility; and

2) Data and/or studies that tie the presence of the pollutant of concern inyour discharge to natural background sources in the watershed.

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

b. Discharges to impaired waters with an EPA-approved or established TMDL: For stormwater discharges to waters for which there is an EPA-approved or established TMDL, you are not required to monitor for the pollutant(s) for which the TMDL was written unless EPA informs you, upon examination of the applicable TMDL and its wasteload allocation, that you are subject to such a requirement consistent with the assumptions and findings of the applicable TMDL and its wasteload allocation. EPA's notice will include specifications on stormwater discharge monitoring parameters and frequency. If there are questions, you may consult the applicable EPA Regional Office for guidance regarding required monitoring under this Part.

[17] *Ibid*.

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

a. Maintain a statement with your SWPPP stating that the site is inactive and unstaffed, and that there are no industrial materials or activities exposed to stormwater in accordance with the substantive requirements in 40 CFR 122.26(g) and sign and certify the statement in accordance with Appendix B, Subsection 11.

b. If circumstances change and industrial materials or activities become exposed to stormwater or your facility becomes active and/or staffed, this exception no longer applies and you must immediately begin complying with the applicable impaired waters monitoring requirements under Part 4.2.5 as if you were in your first year of permit coverage. You must indicate in a "Change NOI" form per Part 7.2 that your facility has materials or activities exposed to stormwater or has become active and/or staffed.

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

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

4.2.6 **Additional Monitoring Required by EPA.** EPA may notify you of additional stormwater discharge monitoring requirements that EPA determines are necessary to meet the permit's effluent limitations. Any such notice will briefly state the reasons for the monitoring, locations, and parameters to be monitored, frequency and period of monitoring, sample types, and reporting requirements.

5. Corrective Actions and Additional Implementation Measures (AIM)

5.1 Corrective Action

5.1.1 **Conditions Requiring SWPPP Review and Revision to Ensure Effluent Limits are Met.** When any of the following conditions occur or are detected during an inspection, monitoring or other means, or EPA or the operator of the MS4 through which you discharge informs you that any of the following conditions have occurred, you must review and revise, as appropriate, your SWPPP (e.g., sources of pollution; spill and leak procedures; non-stormwater discharges; the selection, design, installation and implementation of your stormwater control measures) so that this permit's effluent limits are met and pollutant discharges are minimized:

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

5.1.1.2 A discharge violates a numeric effluent limit listed in Table 2-1 and/or in your Part 8 sector-specific requirements.

5.1.1.3 Your stormwater control measures are not stringent enough for your stormwater discharge to be controlled as necessary such that the receiving water of the United States will meet applicable water quality standards or to meet the non-numeric effluent limits in this permit.

5.1.1.4 A required control measure was never installed, was installed incorrectly, ornot in accordance with Parts 2 and/or 8, or is not being properly operated or maintained.

5.1.1.5 Whenever a visual assessment shows evidence of stormwater pollution (e.g., color, odor, floating solids, settled solids, suspended solids, foam).

5.1.2 **Conditions Requiring SWPPP Review to Determine if Modifications Are Necessary.** If construction or a change in design, operation, or maintenance at your facility occurs that significantly changes the nature of pollutants discharged via stormwater from your facility, or significantly increases the quantity of pollutants discharged, you must review your SWPPP (e.g., sources of pollution, spill and leak procedures, non-stormwater discharges, selection, design, installation and implementation of your stormwater control measures) to determine if modifications are necessary to meet the effluent limits in this permit.

5.1.3 Deadlines for Corrective Actions

5.1.3.1 **Immediate Actions.** You must immediately take all reasonable steps to minimize or prevent the discharge of pollutants until you can implement a permanent solution, including cleaning up any contaminated surfaces so that the material will not discharge in subsequent storm events. In Part 5, the term "immediately" means that the day you find a condition requiring corrective action, you must take all reasonable steps to minimize or prevent the discharge of pollutants until you can implement a permanent solution. However, if you identify a problem too late in the work day to initiate corrective action, you must perform the corrective action the following work day morning. The term "all reasonable steps" means you must respond to the conditions triggering the corrective action, such as cleaning up any exposed materials that may be discharged in a storm event (e.g., through sweeping, vacuuming) or making arrangements (i.e., scheduling) for a new SCM to be installed.

5.1.3.2 **Subsequent Actions.** If additional actions are necessary beyond those implemented pursuant to Part 5.1.3.1, you must complete the corrective actions (e.g., install a new or modified control and make it operational, complete the repair) before the next storm event if possible, and within 14 calendar days from the time of discovery that the condition in Part 5.1.1 is not met. If it is infeasible to complete the corrective action within 14 calendar days, you must document why it is infeasible to complete the corrective action within the 14-day timeframe. You must also identify your schedule for completing the work, which must be done as soon as practicable after the 14-day timeframe but no longer than 45 days after discovery. If the completion of corrective action will exceed the 45-day timeframe, you may take the minimum additional time necessary to complete the corrective action, provided that you notify the appropriate EPA Regional Office of your intention to exceed 45 days, your rationale for an extension, and a completion date, which you must also include in your corrective action documentation (see Part 5.3). Where your corrective actions result in changes to any of the controls or procedures documented in your SWPPP, you must modify your SWPPP accordingly within 14 calendar days of completing corrective action work.

These time intervals are not grace periods, but are schedules considered reasonable for documenting your findings and for making repairs and improvements. They are

included in this permit to ensure that the conditions prompting the need for these repairs and improvements do not persist indefinitely.

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

5.1.5 **Substantially Identical Discharge Points.** If the event triggering corrective action is associated with a discharge point that had been identified as a "substantially identical discharge point" (SIDP) (see Parts 3.2.4.5 and 4.1.1), your review must assess the need for corrective action for all related SIDPs. Any necessary changes to control measures that affect these other discharge points must also be made before the next storm event if possible, or as soon as practicable following that storm event. Any corrective actions must be conducted within the timeframes set forth in Part 5.1.3.

5.2 Additional Implementation Measures (AIM)

If any of the following AIM triggering events in Parts 5.2.3, 5.2.4, or 5.2.5 occur, you must follow the response procedures described in those parts, called "additional implementation measures" or "AIM." There are three AIM levels: AIM Level 1, Level 2, and Level 3. You must respond as required to different AIM levels which prescribe sequential and increasingly robust responses when a benchmark exceedance occurs. You must follow the corresponding AIM level responses and deadlines described in Parts 5.2.1, 5.2.2, and 5.2.3 unless you qualify for an exception under Part 5.2.6.

5.2.1 Baseline Status

Once you receive discharge authorization under this permit per Part 1.3, you are in a baseline status for all applicable benchmark parameters. If an AIM triggering event occurs and you have proceeded sequentially to AIM Level 1, 2 or 3, you may return directly to baseline status once the corresponding AIM-level response and conditions are met.

5.2.2 **AIM Triggering Events.** If an annual average exceeds an applicable benchmark threshold based on the following events, the AIM requirements have been triggered for that benchmark parameter. You must follow the corresponding AIM-level responses and deadlines described in Parts 5.2.3, 5.2.4, and 5.2.5 unless you qualify for an exception under Part 5.2.6. An annual average exceedance for a parameter can occur if:

5.2.2.1 The four-quarterly annual average for a parameter exceeds the benchmark threshold, or

5.2.2.2 Fewer than four quarterly samples are collected, but a single sample or the sum of any sample results within the sampling year exceeds the benchmark threshold by more than four times for a parameter. This result indicates an exceedance is mathematically

certain (i.e., the sum of quarterly sample results to date is already more than four times the benchmark threshold).[18]

5.2.3 AIM Level 1

Your status changes from baseline to AIM Level 1 if quarterly benchmark monitoring results indicate that an AIM triggering event per Part 5.2.2 has occurred, unless you qualify for an exception under Part 5.2.6.

5.2.3.1 AIM Level 1 Responses. If any of the triggering events in Part 5.2.2 occur, you must:

a. Review SWPPP/Stormwater Control Measures. Immediately review your SWPPP and the selection, design, installation, and implementation of your stormwater control measures to ensure the effectiveness of your existing measures and determine if modifications are necessary to meet the benchmark threshold for the applicable parameter,[19] and

b. Implement Additional Measures. After reviewing your SWPPP/stormwater control measures, you must implement additional measures, considering good engineering practices, that would reasonably be expected to bring your exceedances below the parameter's benchmark threshold; or if you determine nothing further needs to be done with your stormwater control measures, you must document per Part 5.3 and include in your annual report why you expect your existing control measures to bring your exceedances below the parameter's benchmark threshold for the next 12-month period.

5.2.3.2 AIM Level 1 Deadlines. If any modifications to or additional control measures are necessary in response to AIM Level 1, you must implement those modifications or control measures within 14 days of receipt of laboratory results, unless doing so within 14 days is infeasible. If doing so within 14 days is infeasible, you must document per Part 5.3 why it is infeasible and implement such modifications within 45 days.

5.2.3.3 Continue Quarterly Benchmark Monitoring. After compliance with AIM Level 1 responses and deadlines, you must continue quarterly benchmark monitoring for the next four quarters for the parameter(s) that caused the AIM triggering event at all affected stormwater discharge points, beginning no later than the next full quarter after compliance.

5.2.3.4 AIM Level 1 Status Update. While in AIM Level 1 status, you may either:

a. Return to Baseline Status. Your AIM Level 1 status will return to baseline status if the AIM Level 1 responses have been met and continued quarterly benchmark monitoring results indicate that an AIM triggering event per Part 5.2.2 has not occurred after four quarters of monitoring (i.e., the benchmark threshold is no longer exceeded for the parameter(s)). You may discontinue benchmark monitoring for that parameter until monitoring resumes in year 4 of permit coverage per Part 4.2.2.3 or if you have fulfilled all benchmark monitoring

[18] For pH, an annual average exceedance can only occur if the four-quarter annual average exceeds the benchmark threshold.

[19] Examples may include: review sources of pollution, spill and leak procedures, and/or non-stormwater discharges; conducting a single comprehensive clean-up, making a change in subcontractor, implementing a new control measure, and/or increasing inspections.

requirements per Part 4.2.2.3, then you may discontinue monitoring for that parameter for the remainder of the permit.

b. Advance to AIM Level 2. Your AIM Level 1 status advances to AIM Level 2 status if you have completed AIM Level 1 responses and the continued quarterly benchmark monitoring results indicate that an AIM triggering event per Part 5.2.2 has occurred (i.e., the benchmark threshold continues to be exceeded for the same parameter(s)).

5.2.4 AIM Level 2

Your status changes from AIM Level 1 to AIM Level 2 if your continued quarterly benchmark monitoring results indicate that an AIM triggering event per Part 5.2.2 has occurred (i.e., the benchmark threshold continues to be exceeded for the parameter(s)), unless you qualify for an exception under Part 5.2.6.

5.2.4.1 AIM Level 2 Responses. If any of the events in Part 5.2.2 occur, you must review your SWPPP and implement additional pollution prevention/good housekeeping SCMs, considering good engineering practices, beyond what you did in your AIM Level 1 responses that would reasonably be expected to bring your exceedances below the parameter's benchmark threshold. Refer to the MSGP sector-specific fact sheets for recommended controls found at [https://www.epa.gov/npdes/stormwater-discharges-industrial-activities-fact-sheets-and-guidance].

5.2.4.2 AIM Level 2 Deadlines. You must implement additional pollution prevention/good housekeeping SCMs within 14 days of receipt of laboratory results that indicate an AIM triggering event has occurred and document per Part 5.3 how the measures will achieve benchmark thresholds. If it is feasible for you to implement a measure, but not within 14 days, you may take up to 45 days to implement such measure. You must document per Part 5.3 why it was infeasible to implement such measure in 14 days. EPA may also grant you an extension beyond 45 days, based on an appropriate demonstration by you, the operator.

5.2.4.3 Continue Quarterly Benchmark Monitoring. After compliance with AIM Level 2 responses and deadlines, you must continue quarterly benchmark monitoring for the next four quarters for the parameter(s) that caused the AIM triggering event at all affected discharge points, beginning no later than the next full quarter after compliance.

5.2.4.4 AIM Level 2 Status Update. While in AIM Level 2 status, you may either:

a. Return to Baseline Status. Your AIM Level 2 status will return to baseline status if the AIM Level 2 responses have been met and the continued quarterly benchmark monitoring results indicate that an AIM triggering event per Part 5.2.2 has not occurred after four quarters of monitoring (i.e., the benchmark threshold is no longer exceeded for the parameter(s)). You may discontinue benchmark monitoring for that parameter until monitoring resumes in year 4 of permit coverage per Part 4.2.2.3, or if you have fulfilled all benchmark monitoring requirements per Part 4.2.2.3, then you may discontinue monitoring for that parameter for the remainder of the permit.

b. Advance to AIM Level 3. Your AIM Level 2 status advances to AIM Level 3 status if you have completed the AIM Level 2 responses and the continued quarterly benchmark monitoring results indicate that an AIM triggering event per Part 5.2.2

has occurred (i.e., the benchmark threshold continues to be exceeded for the same parameter(s)).

5.2.5 AIM Level 3

Your status changes from AIM Level 2 to AIM Level 3 if your continued quarterly benchmark monitoring results indicate that an AIM triggering event per Part 5.2.2 has occurred (i.e., the benchmark threshold continues to be exceeded for the parameter(s)), unless you qualify for an exception per Part 5.2.6.

5.2.5.1 AIM Level 3 Responses. if any of the triggering events in Part 5.2.2 occur, you must install structural source controls (e.g., permanent controls such as permanent cover, berms, and secondary containment), and/or treatment controls (e.g., sand filters, hydrodynamic separators, oil-water separators, retention ponds, and infiltration structures), except as provided in Part 5.2.6 (AIM Exceptions). The controls or treatment technologies or treatment train you install should be appropriate for the pollutants that triggered AIM Level 3 and should be more rigorous than the pollution prevention/good housekeeping-type stormwater control measures implemented under AIM Tier 2 in Part 5.2.4. You must select controls with pollutant removal efficiencies that are sufficient to bring your exceedances below the benchmark threshold. You must install such stormwater control measures for the discharge point(s) in question and for substantially identical discharge points (SIDPs), unless you individually monitor those SIDPs and demonstrate that AIM Level 3 requirements are not triggered at those discharge points.

5.2.5.2 AIM Level 3 Deadlines. You must identify the schedule for installing the appropriate structural source and/or treatment stormwater control measures within 14 days and install such measures within 60 days. If is not feasible within 60 days, you may take up to 90 days to install such measures, documenting in your SWPPP per Part 5.3 why it is infeasible to install the measure within 60 days. EPA may also grant you an extension beyond 90 days, based on an appropriate demonstration by you, the operator.

5.2.5.3 Continue Quarterly Benchmark Monitoring. After compliance with AIM Level 3 responses and deadlines, you must continue quarterly benchmark monitoring for the next four quarters for the parameter(s) that caused the AIM triggering event at all affected discharge points, beginning no later than the next full quarter after compliance.

5.2.5.4 AIM Level 3 Status Update. While in AIM Level 3 status, you may either:

a. Return to Baseline Status. Your AIM Level 3 status will return to baseline status if the AIM Level 3 response(s) have been met and the continued quarterly benchmark monitoring results indicate that an AIM triggering event per Part 5.2.2 has not occurred after four quarters of monitoring (i.e., the benchmark threshold is no longer exceeded for the parameter(s)). You may discontinue benchmark monitoring for that parameter until monitoring resumes in what would be year 4 of permit coverage per Part 4.2.2.3, or if you have fulfilled all benchmark monitoring requirements per Part 4.2.2.3, then you may discontinue monitoring for that parameter for the remainder of the permit.

b. Continue in AIM Level 3. Your AIM Level 3 status will remain at Level 3 if you have completed the AIM Level 3 responses and the continued quarterly benchmark monitoring results indicate that an AIM triggering event per Part 5.2.2 has occurred (i.e., the benchmark threshold continues to be exceeded for the same parameter(s)). You must continue quarterly benchmark monitoring for the next

four quarters for the parameter(s) that caused the AIM triggering event at all affected discharge points, beginning no later than the next full quarter after compliance. If you continue to exceed the benchmark threshold for the same parameter even after compliance with AIM Level 3, EPA may require you to apply for an individual permit.

5.2.6 AIM Exceptions

Following the occurrence of an AIM triggering event per Part 5.2.2, at any point or tier level of AIM and following four quarters of benchmark monitoring (or sooner if the exceedance is triggered by less than four quarters of data), you may qualify for an exception below from AIM requirements and continued benchmark monitoring. Regardless if you qualify for and claim an exception, you must still review your SCMs, SWPPP, and other on-site activities to determine if actions or modifications are necessary or appropriate in light of your benchmark exceedance(s). If claiming an AIM exception, you must follow the requirements to demonstrate that you qualify for the exception as provided below. If you qualify for an exception, you are not required to comply with the AIM responses or the continuation of quarterly benchmark monitoring for any parameters for which you can demonstrate that the benchmark exceedance is:

5.2.6.1 **Solely Attributable to Natural Background Pollutant Levels:** You must demonstrate that the benchmark exceedance is solely attributable to the presence of that pollutant in natural background sources, provided that all the following conditions are met and you submit your analysis and documentation to the applicable EPA Regional Office upon request:

- **a.** The four-quarter average concentration of your benchmark monitoring results (or fewer than four-quarters of data that trigger an exceedance) is less than or equal to the concentration of that pollutant in the natural background; and
- **b.** You document and maintain with your SWPPP, as required in Part 6.5.9, your supporting rationale for concluding that benchmark exceedances are in fact attributable solely to natural background pollutant levels. You must include in your supporting rationale any data previously collected by you or others (including literature studies) that describe the levels of natural background pollutants in your stormwater discharge. Natural background pollutants are those substances that are naturally occurring in soils or ground water. Natural background pollutants do not include legacy pollutants from earlier activity on your site, or pollutants in run-on from neighboring sources which are not naturally occurring, such as other industrial facilities or roadways.

5.2.6.2 **Due to Run-On:** You must demonstrate and obtain EPA agreement that run-on from a neighboring source (e.g., a source external to your facility) is the cause of the exceedance, provided that all the following conditions are met and you submit your analysis and documentation to the applicable EPA Regional Office for concurrence:

- **a.** After reviewing and revising your SWPPP, as appropriate, you should notify the other facility or entity contributing run-on to your discharges and request that they abate their pollutant contribution.
- **b.** If the other facility or entity fails to take action to address their discharges or sources of pollutants, you should contact your applicable EPA Regional Office.

5.2.6.3 **Due to an abnormal event:** You must immediately document per Part 5.3 that the AIM triggering event was abnormal, a description explaining what caused the abnormal event, and how any measures taken within 14 days of such event will prevent a reoccurrence of the exceedance. You must also collect a sample during the next measurable storm event to demonstrate that the result is less than the benchmark threshold, in which case you do not trigger any AIM requirements based on the abnormal event. You must report the result of this sample in NeT-DMR in lieu of the result from the sample that caused the AIM triggering event. You may avail yourself of the "abnormal" demonstration opportunity at any AIM Level, one time per parameter, and one time per discharge point, which shall include substantially identical discharge points (SIDP), provided you qualify for the exception.

5.2.6.4 **For Aluminum and Copper benchmark parameters only: Demonstrated to not result in an exceedance of your facility-specific value using the national recommended water quality criteria in-lieu of the applicable MSGP benchmark threshold:**

To be eligible for the exception, you must demonstrate to EPA that your stormwater discharge(s) that exceeded the applicable nationally representative MSGP benchmark threshold would not result in an exceedance of a derived facility-specific value. The demonstration to EPA, which will be made publicly available, must meet the minimum elements below in order to be considered for and approved by the applicable EPA Regional Office. If you exceed the MSGP benchmark threshold for aluminum or copper, you must still comply with any applicable AIM requirements and additional benchmark monitoring until the demonstration is made to and approved by the applicable EPA Regional Office. In this case, EPA suggests that samples collected for any continued benchmark monitoring also be analyzed for the required input parameters for each model for efficiency. If you are an existing operator and you anticipate an exceedance of the MSGP benchmark(s) based on previous monitoring data and expect to utilize this exception(s), EPA recommends you begin the required data collection in your first year of permit coverage.

a. **Aluminum:**

i. Conditions for this exception are:

1) Use of EPA's 2018 National Recommended Aluminum Aquatic Life Criteria: https://www.epa.gov/wqc/aquatic-life-criteria-aluminum;

2) In-stream waterbody sampling for the three water quality input parameters for the recommended criteria model: pH, total hardness, and dissolved organic carbon (DOC); and

3) Completion of sampling events sufficient to capture spatial and temporal variability. Sampling events must adequately represent each applicable season at the facility's location, which would likely be over the course of at least one year. An equal number of ambient waterbody samples must be collected at a single upstream and downstream location from the operator's discharge point(s) to the receiving water of the United States. Where there exists no ambient source water upstream of the operator's discharge point(s) to the receiving water of the United States, samples of the ambient downstream waterbody conditions are sufficient.

ii. The demonstration provided to EPA must include, at minimum:

1) A description of the sampling, analysis, and quality assurance procedures that were followed for data collection, following the guidance in Section

3 of EPA's Industrial Stormwater Monitoring and Sampling Guide. https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2015-11/documents/msgp_monitoring_guide.pdf;

2) The input parameters and export of results from the Aluminum Criteria Calculator, available at: https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2018-12/aluminum-criteria-calculator-v20.xlsm; and,

3) A narrative summary of results.

b. Copper (only for discharges to freshwater):

i. Conditions for this exception are:

1) Use of EPA's 2007 National Recommended Freshwater Copper Aquatic Life Criteria: https://www.epa.gov/wqc/aquatic-life-criteria-copper;

2) In-stream waterbody sampling for the 10 water quality input parameters to the BLM for copper: pH; dissolved organic carbon (DOC); alkalinity; temperature; major cations (calcium, magnesium, sodium, and potassium); and major anions (sulfate, chloride);

3) The water quality input parameters, with the exception of temperature, must fall within the range of conditions recommended for use in the BLM, found in Table 1-1 of the Data Requirements document: https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2015-11/documents/copper-data-requirements-training.pdf; and

4) Completion of sampling events sufficient to capture spatial and temporal variability. Because some of the BLM input parameters are known to vary seasonally, EPA suggests a possible starting point of at least one sampling event per season.[20] Sampling events must adequately represent each applicable season at the facility's location, which would likely be over the course of at least one year. An equal number of ambient waterbody samples must be collected at a single upstream and downstream location from the operator's discharge point(s) to the receiving water of the United States. Where there exists no ambient source water upstream of the operator's discharge point(s) to the receiving water of the United States, samples of the ambient downstream waterbody conditions are sufficient.

ii. The demonstration provided to EPA must include, at minimum:

1) A description of the sampling, analysis, and quality assurance procedures that were followed for data collection, following the guidance in Section 3 of EPA's Industrial Stormwater Monitoring and Sampling Guide.

[20] EPA training materials on Copper BLM for Data Requirements states that spatial variability in the BLM input parameters caused by physical factors such as watershed size or the presence or absence of a point source discharge(s) to a waterbody should also be considered when determining how many sampling events should be collected when using the BLM to develop site-specific copper criteria. Spatial variability in the BLM input parameters should also be considered when determining how many sampling locations should be selected for development of site-specific copper criteria using the BLM. Regardless of the number of sampling events involved, data collection should reflect site-specific characteristics and consider special circumstances that may affect copper toxicity throughout the expected range of receiving water conditions. See https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2015-11/documents/copper-data-requirements-training.pdf.

https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2015-11/documents/msgp_monitoring_guide.pdf;

2) A discussion of how the data collected reflects the site-specific characteristics and how the operator considered special circumstances that may affect copper toxicity throughout the expected range of receiving water conditions;

3) The input file and export of the results from the BLM software, which can be requested at: https://www.epa.gov/wqs-tech/copper-biotic-ligand-model; and

4) A narrative summary of results.

5.2.6.5 Demonstrated to not result in any exceedance of water quality standards: You must demonstrate to EPA within 30 days of the AIM triggering event that the triggering event does not result in any exceedance of water quality standards. If it is not feasible to complete this demonstration within 30 days, you may take up to 90 days, documenting in your SWPPP why it is infeasible to complete the demonstration within 30 days. EPA may also grant you an extension beyond 90 days, based on an appropriate demonstration by you, the operator. The demonstration to EPA, which will be made publicly available, must include the following minimum elements in order to be considered for approval by the EPA Regional Office:

a. the water quality standards applicable to the receiving water;

b. the average flow rate of the stormwater discharge;

c. the average instream flow rates of the receiving water immediately upstream and downstream of the discharge point;

d. the ambient concentration of the parameter(s) of concern in the receiving water immediately upstream and downstream of the discharge point demonstrated by full-storm composite sampling;

e. the concentration of the parameter(s) of concern in the stormwater discharge demonstrated by full-storm, flow-weighted composite sampling;

f. any relevant dilution factors applicable to the discharge; and

g. the hardness of the receiving water.

Timeframe of EPA Review of Your Submitted Demonstration: EPA will review and either approve or disapprove of such demonstration within 90 days of receipt (EPA may take up to 180 days upon notice to you before the 90th day that EPA needs additional time).

- **EPA Approval of Your Submitted Demonstration**. If EPA approves such demonstration within this timeframe, you have met the requirements for this exception, and you do not have to comply with the corresponding AIM requirements and continued benchmark monitoring.
- **EPA Disapproval of Your Submitted Demonstration.** If EPA disapproves such demonstration within this timeframe, you must comply with the corresponding AIM requirements and continued benchmark monitoring, as required. Compliance with the AIM requirements would begin from the date EPA notifies you of the disapproval unless you submit a Notice of Dispute to the applicable EPA Regional Office in Part 7 within 30 days of EPA's disapproval.

- **EPA Does Not Provide Response Related to Your Submitted Demonstration**. If EPA does not provide a response on the demonstration within this timeframe, you may submit to the EPA Regional Office in Part 7 a Notice of Dispute.
- **Operator Submittal of Notice of Dispute.** You may submit all relevant materials, including support for your demonstration and all notices and responses to the Water Division Director for the applicable EPA Region to review within 30 days of EPA's disapproval or after 90 days (or 180 days if EPA has provided notice that it needs more time) of not receiving a response from EPA.
- **EPA Review of Notice of Dispute.** EPA will send you a response within 30 days of receipt of the Notice of Dispute. Time for action by you, the operator, upon disapproval shall be tolled during the period from filing of the Notice of Dispute until the decision on the Notice of Dispute is issued by the Water Division Director for the applicable EPA Region.

5.3 Corrective Action and AIM Documentation

5.3.1 **Documentation within 24 Hours.** You must document the existence of any of the conditions listed in Parts 5.1.1, 5.2.3, 5.2.4, or 5.2.5 within 24 hours of becoming aware of such condition. You are not required to submit this documentation to EPA, unless specifically required or requested to do so. However, you must summarize your findings in the annual report per Part 7.4. Include the following information in your documentation:

5.3.2 Description of the condition or event triggering the need for corrective action review and/or AIM response. For any spills or leaks, include the following information: a description ofthe incident including material, date/time, amount, location, and reason for spill, and any leaks, spills or other releases that resulted in discharges of pollutants to waters of United States, through stormwater or otherwise;

5.3.2.1 Date the condition/triggering event was identified;

5.3.2.2 Description of immediate actions taken pursuant to Part 5.1.3.1 to minimize or prevent the discharge of pollutants. For any spills or leaks, include response actions, the date/time clean-up completed, notifications made, and staff involved. Also include any measures taken to prevent the reoccurrence ofsuch releases (see Part 2.1.2.4); and

5.3.2.3 A statement, signed and certified in accordance with Appendix B, Subsection 11.

5.3.3 **Documentation within 14 Days.** You must also document the corrective actions and/or AIM responses you took or will take as a result of the conditions listed in Part 5.1.1, 5.2.3, 5.2.4, and/or 5.2.5 within 14 days from the time of discovery of any of those conditions/triggering events. Provide the dates when you initiated and completed (or expect to complete) each corrective action and/or AIM response. If infeasible to complete the necessary corrective actions and/or AIM responses within the specified timeframe, per Parts 5.1.1, 5.2.3, 5.2.4, or 5.2.5, you must document your rationale and schedule for installing the controls and making them operational as soon as practicable after the specified timeframe. If you notified EPA regarding an allowed extension of the specified timeframe, you must document your rationale for an extension. Include any additional information and/or rationale that is required and/or applicable to the specified corrective action and/or AIM response in Part 5. You are not required to submit this documentation to EPA, unless specifically required or

requested to do so. However, you must summarize your corrective actions and/or AIM responses in the Annual Report per Part 7.4.

6. Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP)

You must prepare a SWPPP for your facility before submitting your NOI for permit coverage. If you prepared a SWPPP for coverage under a previous version of this permit, you must review and update the SWPPP to implement all provisions of this permit prior to submitting your NOI. The SWPPP does not contain effluent limitations; such limitations are contained in Parts 2, 8, and 9 of the permit. The SWPPP is intended to document the selection, design, and installation of stormwater control measures to meet the permit's effluent limits. The SWPPP is a living document. Facilities must keep their SWPPP up-to-date throughout their permit coverage, such as making revisions and improvements to their stormwater management program based on new information and experiences with major storm events. As distinct from the SWPPP, the additional documentation requirements (see Part 6.5) are so that you document the implementation (including inspection, maintenance, monitoring, and corrective action) of the permit requirements.

Note: Any discharges not expressly authorized in this permit cannot become authorized or shielded from liability under CWA section 402(k) by disclosure to EPA, state, or local authorities after issuance of this permit via any means, including the Notice of Intent (NOI) to be covered by the permit, the SWPPP, during an inspection, etc.

6.1 Person(s) Responsible for Preparing the SWPPP

You shall prepare the SWPPP in accordance with good engineering practices and to industry standards. The SWPPP may be developed by either a person on your staff or a third party you hire, but it must be developed by a "qualified person" and must be certified per the signature requirements in Part 6.2.7. If EPA concludes that the SWPPP is not in compliance with Part 6.2 of this permit, EPA may require the SWPPP to be reviewed, amended as necessary, and certified by a Professional Engineer, or for Sector G, H or J, by a Professional Geologist, with the education and experience necessary to prepare an adequate SWPPP.

Note: A "qualified person," as defined in Appendix A, is a person knowledgeable in the principles and practices of industrial stormwater controls and pollution prevention, and possesses the education and ability to assess conditions at the industrial facility that could impact stormwater quality, and the education and ability to assess the effectiveness of stormwater controls selected and installed to meet the requirements of the permit.

6.2 Required Contents of Your SWPPP

To be covered under this permit, your SWPPP must contain all of the following elements:

- Stormwater pollution prevention team (Part 6.2.1);
- Site description (Part 6.2.2);
- Summary of potential pollutant sources (Part 6.2.3);
- Description of stormwater control measures (Part 6.2.4);
- Schedules and procedures (Part 6.2.5);
- Documentation to support eligibility pertaining to other federal laws (Part 6.2.6); and

- Signature requirements (Part 6.2.7).

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

6.2.1 **Stormwater Pollution Prevention Team.** You must identify the staff members (by name or title) that comprise the facility's stormwater pollution prevention team as well as their individual responsibilities. Your stormwater pollution prevention team is responsible for overseeing development of the SWPPP, any modifications to it, and for implementing and maintaining control measures and taking corrective actions and/or AIM responses, when required. Each member of the stormwater pollution prevention team must have ready access to either an electronic or paper copy of applicable portions of this permit, the most updated copy of your SWPPP, and other relevant documents or information that must be kept with the SWPPP.

6.2.2 **Site Description.** Your SWPPP must include the following:

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

6.2.2.2 **General location map.** Provide a general location map (e.g., U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) quadrangle map) with enough detail to identify the location of your facility and all receiving waters for your stormwater discharges.

6.2.2.3 **Site map.** Provide a map showing:

a. Boundaries of the property and the size of the property in acres;

b. Location and extent of significant structures and impervious surfaces;

c. Directions of stormwater flow (use arrows), including flows with a significant potential to cause soil erosion;

d. Locations of all stormwater control measures;

e. Locations of all receiving waters, including wetlands, in the immediate vicinity of your facility. Indicate which waterbodies are listed as impaired and which are identified by your state, tribe, or EPA as Tier 2, Tier 2.5, or Tier 3 waters;

f. Locations of all stormwater conveyances including ditches, pipes, and swales;

g. Locations of potential pollutant sources identified under Part 6.2.3.2;

h. Locations where significant spills or leaks identified under Part 6.2.3.3 have occurred;

i. Locations of all stormwater monitoring points;

j. Locations of stormwater inlets and discharge points, with a unique identification code for each discharge point (e.g., 001, 002), indicating if you are treating one or more discharge points as "substantially identical" under Parts 3.2.4.5, 6.2.5.3, and 4.1.1, and an approximate outline of the areas draining to each discharge point;

k. If applicable, municipal separate storm sewer systems (MS4s) and where your stormwater discharges to them;

l. Areas of Endangered Species Act-designated critical habitat for endangered or threatened species, if applicable.

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

ii. fueling stations;

iii. vehicle and equipment maintenance and/or cleaning areas;

iv. loading/unloading areas;

v. locations used for the treatment, storage, or disposal of wastes;

vi. liquid storage tanks;

vii. processing and storage areas;

viii. 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;

ix. transfer areas for substances in bulk;

x. machinery;

xi. locations and sources of run-on to your site from adjacent property that contains significant quantities of pollutants.

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

For each area identified, the description must include:

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

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

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

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

6.2.3.4 **Unauthorized Non-Stormwater Discharges Evaluation.** By the end of the first year of your permit coverage under this permit, you must inspect and document all discharge points at your facility as part of the SWPPP. If it is infeasible to complete the evaluation within the first year of permit coverage, you must document in your SWPPP why this is the case and identify the schedule by which you expect to complete the evaluation. Documentation of your evaluation must include:

a. The date of the evaluation;

b. A description of the evaluation criteria used;

c. A list of the discharge points or onsite drainage points that were directly observed during the evaluation; and

d. If there are any unauthorized non-stormwater discharges (see Part 1.2.2 for the exclusive list of authorized non-stormwater discharges under this permit) you must immediately take action(s), such as implementing control measures, to eliminate those discharges or seek an individual NPDES wastewater permit and document that you obtained the permit (for example, a floor drain was sealed, a sink drain was re-routed to sanitary, or an NPDES permit application was submitted for an unauthorized cooling water discharge).

e. An explanation of everything you did to immediately eliminate the unauthorized discharge per Part 5 Corrective Actions.

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

6.2.3.6 **Sampling Data.** Existing permitted facilities must summarize all stormwater discharge sampling data collected at the facility during the previous permit term. The summary shall include a narrative description (and may include data tables/figures) that adequately summarizes the collected sampling data tosupport identification of potential pollution sources at your facility. New dischargers and new sources must provide a summary of any available stormwater data they may have.

6.2.4 **Description of Stormwater Control Measures to Meet Technology-Based and Water Quality-Based Effluent Limits.** You must document the location and type of stormwater control measures you have specifically chosen and/or designed to comply with:

6.2.4.1 Part 2.1.2: Non-numeric technology-based effluent limits;

6.2.4.2 Parts 2.1.3 and 8: Applicable numeric effluent limitations guidelines-based limits;

6.2.4.3 Part 2.2: Water quality-based effluent limits;

6.2.4.4 Part 2.3: Any additional measures that formed the basis of eligibility regarding Endangered Species Act-listed threatened and endangered species or their critical habitat, National Historic Preservation Act historic properties, and/orfederal CERCLA Site requirements;

6.2.4.5 Parts 8 and 9: Applicable effluent limits;

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

a. How you addressed the selection and design considerations in Part 2.1.1;

b. How they address the pollutant sources identified in Part 6.2.3.

Effluent limit requirements in Part 2.1.2 that do not involve the site-specific selection of a stormwater control measure or are specific activity requirements (e.g., "cleaning catch basins when the depth of debris reaches two-thirds (2/3) of the sump depth, or in line with manufacturer specifications, whichever is lower, and keeping the debris surface at least six inches below the lowest outlet pipe") are marked with an asterisk (*). For the requirements marked with an asterisk, you may include extra information, or you may just "copy-and-paste" these effluent limits word-for-word into your SWPPP without providing additional documentation.

6.2.5 Schedules and Procedures

6.2.5.1 **Pertaining to Stormwater Control Measures Used to Comply with the Effluent Limits in Part 2**. You must document the following in your SWPPP:

a. **Good Housekeeping (see Part 2.1.2.2)** – A schedule or the convention used for determining when pickup and disposal of waste materials occurs. Also provide a schedule for routine inspections for leaks and conditions of drums, tanks and containers.

b. **Maintenance (see Part 2.1.2.3)** – Preventative maintenance procedures, including regular inspections, testing, maintenance and repair of all stormwater control measures to avoid situations that may result in leaks, spills, and other releases, and any back-up practices in place should a storm event resulting in a stormwater discharge occur while a control measure is off-line. The SWPPP shall include the schedule or frequency for maintaining all control measures used to comply with the effluent limits in Part 2;

c. **Spill Prevention and Response Procedures (see Part 2.1.2.4**) – Procedures for preventing and responding to spills and leaks, including notification procedures. For preventing spills, include in your SWPPP the stormwater control measures for material handling and storage, and the procedures for preventing spills that can contaminate stormwater. Also specify cleanup equipment, procedures and spill logs, as appropriate, in the event of spills. You may reference the existence of other plans for Spill Prevention, Control and Countermeasure (SPCC) developed for the facility under section 311 of the CWA or BMP programs otherwise required by an NPDES permit for the facility, provided that you keep a copy of that other plan onsite and make it available for review consistent with Part 6.4;

d. **Erosion and Sediment Controls (see Part 2.1.2.5)** – If you use polymers and/or other chemical treatments as part of your erosion and sediment controls, you must identify the polymers and/or chemicals used and the purpose;

e. **Employee Training (see Part 2.1.2.8)** – The elements of your employee training plan shall include all, but not necessarily limited to, the requirements set forth in Part 2.1.2.8, and also the following:

ii. The content of the training;

iii. The frequency/schedule of training for 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;

iv. A log of the dates on which specific employees received training.

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

a. Routine facility inspections (see Part 3.1) and;

b. Quarterly visual assessment of stormwater discharges (see Part 3.2).

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

a. Person(s) or positions of person(s) responsible for the inspection;

b. Schedules for conducting inspections, including tentative schedule for facilities in climates with irregular stormwater discharges (see Part 3.2.4);

c. Specific items to be covered by the inspection, including schedules for specific discharge points.

If you are invoking the exception for inactive and unstaffed facilities relating to routine facility inspections and quarterly visual assessments, you must include in your SWPPP the information to support this claim as required by Parts 3.1.5 and 3.2.4.

6.2.5.3 **Pertaining to Monitoring**

a. **Procedures for Each Type of Monitoring.** You must document in your SWPPP procedures for conducting the six types of analytical stormwater discharge monitoring specified by this permit, where applicable to your facility, including:

i. Indicator monitoring (Part 4.2.1);

ii. Benchmark monitoring (Part 4.2.2);

iii. Effluent limitations guidelines monitoring (Part 4.2.3);

iv. State- or tribal-specific monitoring (Part 4.2.4);

v. Impaired waters monitoring (Part 4.2.5);

vi. Other monitoring as required by EPA (Part 4.2.6).

b. **Documentation for Each Type of Monitoring.** For each type of stormwater discharge monitoring, you must document in your SWPPP:

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

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

iii. Schedules for monitoring at your facility, including schedule for alternate monitoring periods for climates with irregular stormwater discharges (see Part 4.1.6);

iv. Any numeric control values (benchmark thresholds, effluent limitations guidelines, TMDL-related requirements, or other requirements) applicable to stormwater discharges from each discharge point;

v. Procedures (e.g., responsible staff, logistics, laboratory to be used) for gathering storm event data, as specified in Part 4.1.

c. Exception for Inactive and Unstaffed Facilities. If you are invoking the exception for inactive and unstaffed facilities for indicator monitoring, benchmark monitoring or impaired waters monitoring, you must include in your SWPPP the information to support this claim as required by Part 4.2.2.5 and 4.2.5.2.

d. Exception for Substantially Identical Discharge Points (SIDP). You must document the following in your SWPPP if you plan to use the SIDP exception for your quarterly visual assessment requirements in Part 3.2.4 or your indicator, benchmark, or impaired waters monitoring requirements in Parts 4.2.1, 4.2.2, and 4.2.5, respectively (see also Part 4.1.1):

i. Location of each SIDP;

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

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

iv. Description of the exposed materials located in the drainage area of each discharge point that are likely to be significant contributors of pollutants via stormwater discharges;

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

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

6.2.6 Documentation to Support Eligibility Pertaining to Other Federal Laws

6.2.6.1 Documentation Regarding Endangered Species Act-Listed Threatened and Endangered Species and Critical Habitat Protection. You must keep with your SWPPP the documentation supporting your determination with regard to Part 1.1.4.

6.2.6.2 Documentation Regarding National Historic Preservation Act Historic Properties. You must keep with your SWPPP the documentation supporting your determination with regard to Part 1.1.5.

6.2.7 Signature Requirements. You must sign and date your SWPPP in accordance with Appendix B, Subsection 11.

6.3 Required SWPPP Modifications

You must modify your SWPPP based on any corrective actions and deadlines required under Part 5. You must sign and date any SWPPP modifications in accordance with Appendix B, Subsection 11.

6.4 SWPPP Availability

You must retain a complete copy of your current SWPPP required by this permit at the facility in any accessible format. A complete SWPPP includes any documents incorporated by reference and all documentation supporting your permit eligibility pursuant to Part 1.1 of this permit, as well as your signed and dated certification page. Regardless of the format, the SWPPP must be immediately available to facility employees, EPA, a state or tribe, the operator of an MS4 into which you discharge, and representatives of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) or the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) at the time of an on-site inspection.

Your current SWPPP or certain information from your current SWPPP described below must also be made available to the public (except any confidential business information (CBI) or restricted information [as defined in Appendix A]), but you must clearly identify those portions of the SWPPP that are being withheld from public access; to do so, you must comply with one of the following two options:

6.4.1 Making Your SWPPP Publicly Available

You have three options to comply with the public availability requirements for the SWPPP: attaching your SWPPP to your NOI; providing a URL of your SWPPP in your NOI; or providing SWPPP information in your NOI. To remain current for all three options, you must update your SWPPP (by updating the attachment per Part 6.4.1.1 via a Change NOI, updating your webpage per Part 6.4.1.2, or updating the SWPPP information in the NOI per Part 6.4.1.3 via a Change NOI no later than 45 days after conducting the final routine facility inspection for the year required in Part 3.1. You may switch your preferred option throughout your permit coverage, but you must update your NOI as necessary to indicate your change in option. You are not required to post any CBI or restricted information (as defined in Appendix A) (such information may be redacted), but you must clearly identify those portions of the SWPPP that are being withheld from public access. CBI may not be withheld from those staff cleared for CBI review within EPA, USFWS or NMFS.

6.4.1.1 Attaching Your SWPPP to your NOI: You may attach a copy of your SWPP, and any SWPPP modifications, records, and other reporting elements that must be kept with your SWPPP, to your NOI in NeT-MSGP.

6.4.1.2 Providing a URL of your SWPPP in your NOI: You may provide a URL in your NOI in NeT-MSGP where your SWPPP can be found, and maintain your current SWPPP at this URL. You must post any SWPPP modifications, records, and other reporting elements that must be kept with your SWPPP required for the previous year at the same URL as the main body of the SWPPP.

6.4.1.3 Providing SWPPP Information in your NOI. You may include the following information in your NOI in NeT-MSGP. Irrespective of this requirement, EPA may provide access to portions of your SWPPP to a member of the public upon request (except any CBI or restricted information (as defined in Appendix A)).

a. Onsite industrial activities exposed to stormwater, including potential spill and leak areas (see Parts 6.2.3.1, 6.2.3.3 and 6.2.3.5);

b. Pollutants or pollutant constituents associated with each industrial activity exposed to stormwater that could be discharged in stormwater and/or any authorized non-stormwater discharges listed in Part 1.2.2 (see Part 6.2.3.2);

c. Stormwater control measures you employ to comply with the non-numeric technology-based effluent limits required in Part 2.1.2 and Part 8, and any other measures taken to comply with the requirements in Part 2.2 Water Quality-Based Effluent Limitations (see Part 6.2.4). If you use polymers and/or other chemical treatments as part of your erosion and sediment controls, you must identify the polymers and/or chemicals used and the purpose; and

d. Schedule for good housekeeping and maintenance (see Part 6.2.5.1) and schedule for all inspections required in Part 3 (see Part 6.2.5.2).

6.5 Additional Documentation Requirements

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

6.5.1 A copy of the NOI submitted to EPA along with any correspondence exchanged between you and EPA specific to coverage under this permit;

6.5.2 A copy of the authorization email you receive from the EPA assigning your NPDES ID;

6.5.3 A copy of this permit (either a hard copy or an electronic copy easily available to SWPPP personnel);

6.5.4 Documentation of any maintenance and repairs of stormwater control measures, including the date(s) of regular maintenance, date(s) of discovery of areas in need of repair/replacement, and for repairs, date(s) that the control measure(s) returned to full function, and the justification for any extended maintenance/repair schedules (see Part 2.1.2.3);

6.5.5 All inspection reports, including the Routine Facility Inspection Reports (see Part 3.1.6) and Visual Assessment Documentation (see Part 3.2.3);

6.5.6 Description of any deviations from the schedule for visual assessments and/or monitoring, and the reason for the deviations (e.g., adverse weather or it was impracticable to collect samples within the first 30 minutes of a measurable storm event) (see Parts 3.2.4 and 4.1.5);

6.5.7 Corrective action documentation required per Part 5.1;

6.5.8 Documentation of any benchmark threshold exceedances, which AIM Level triggering event the exceedance caused, and AIM response you employed per Part 5.2, including:

6.5.8.1 The AIM triggering event;

6.5.8.2 The AIM response taken;

6.5.8.3 Any rationale that SWPPP/SCM changes were unnecessary;

6.5.8.4 Any documentation required to meet any AIM exception per Part 5.2.6.

6.5.9 Documentation to support any determination that pollutants of concern are not expected to be present above natural background levels if you discharge directly to impaired waters, and that such pollutants were not detected in your discharge after three years or were solely attributable to natural background sources (see Part 4.2.5.1); and

6.5.10 Documentation to support your claim that your facility has changed its status from active to inactive and unstaffed with respect to the requirements to conduct routine facility inspections (see Part 3.1.5), quarterly visual assessments (see Part 3.2.4.4), benchmark monitoring (see Part 4.2.2.4), and/or impaired waters monitoring (see Part 4.2.5.2).

7. Reporting and Recordkeeping

7.1 Electronic Reporting Requirement

You must submit all NOIs, NOTs, NECs, Annual Reports, Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMRs), and other reporting information as appropriate electronically, unless the EPA Regional Office grants you a waiver based on one of the following conditions:

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

Waivers are only granted for a one-time use for a single information submittal, e.g., an initial waiver for an NOI does not apply for the entire term of the permit for other forms. If you need to submit information on paper after your first waiver, you must apply for a new waiver. The EPA Regional Office may extend a wavier on a case-by-case basis.

If you wish to obtain a waiver from submitting a report electronically, you must submit a request to the applicable EPA Regional Office, found in Part 7.9. In that request you must document which exemption you meet, provide evidence supporting any claims, and a copy of your completed paper form. A waiver may only be considered granted once you receive written confirmation from EPA or its authorized representative.

7.2 Submitting Information to EPA

7.2.1 Submitting Forms via NeT-MSGP. You must submit all required information via EPA's electronic NPDES eReporting tool (NeT), unless the permit states otherwise or unless you have been granted a waiver per Part 7.1. You can both prepare and submit required information in NeT-MSGP using specific forms, also found in the permit's appendices. To access NeT-MSGP, go to https://cdxnodengn.epa.gov/net-msgp/action/login.

Information you must submit to EPA via NeT-MSGP:

- Notice of Intent (NOI) (Part 1.3);
- Change Notice of Intent (NOI) (Part 1.3.4);

- No Exposure Certification (NEC) (Part 1.5);
- Notice of Termination (NOT) (Part 1.4); and
- Annual Report (AR) (Part 7.4).

Note: You must submit Discharge Monitoring Reports (see Part 7.3) electronically using Net-DMR.

If the applicable EPA Regional Office grants you a waiver from electronic reporting, you must use the required forms found in the Appendices.

7.2.2 **Other Information Required to be Submitted.** Information required to be submitted to the applicable EPA Regional Office at the address in Part 7.8:

- New Dischargers and New Sources to Water Quality-Impaired Waters (Part 1.1.6.2);
- Exceedance Report for Numeric Effluent Limitations (Part 7.5); and
- Additional Reporting (Part 7.6)

7.3 Reporting Monitoring Data to EPA

7.3.1 **Submitting Monitoring Data via NeT-DMR.** You must submit all stormwater discharge monitoring data collected pursuant to Part 4 to EPA using Net-DMR, EPA's electronic DMR system (for more information visit: https://www.epa.gov/compliance/npdes-ereporting (unless the applicable EPA Regional Office grants you a waiver from electronic reporting, in which case you may submit a paper DMR form) no later than 30 days after you have received your complete laboratory results for all monitoring discharge points for the reporting period. Your monitoring requirements (i.e., parameters required to be monitored and sample frequency) will be prepopulated on your electronic Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) form based on the information you reported on your NOI form through the NeT-MSGP. Accordingly, you must certify the following changes to your monitoring frequency to EPA by submitting a Change NOI in NeT-MSGP, unless EPA has completed the development of planned features in the electronic systems to process submitted monitoring results to automatically turn monitoring on/off as applicable, which will trigger changes to your monitoring requirements in Net-DMR:

7.3.1.1 All benchmark monitoring requirements have been fulfilled for the permitterm;

7.3.1.2 All impaired waters monitoring requirements have been fulfilled for the permit term;

7.3.1.3 Benchmark monitoring requirements no longer apply because the EPA Regional Office has concurred with your assessment that run-on from a neighboring source is the cause of the exceedance;

7.3.1.4 Benchmark and/or impaired monitoring requirements no longer apply because your facility is inactive and unstaffed;

7.3.1.5 Benchmark and/or impaired monitoring requirements now apply because your facility has changed from inactive and unstaffed to active and staffed;

7.3.1.6 For Sector G2 only: Discharges from waste rock and overburden piles have exceeded benchmark thresholds;

7.3.1.7 A numeric effluent limitation guideline has been exceeded;

7.3.1.8 A numeric effluent limitation guideline exceedance is back in compliance.

7.3.2 **When You Can Discontinue Submission of Monitoring Data.** Once you have completely fulfilled applicable monitoring requirements, you are no longer required to report monitoring results using Net-DMR. If you have only partially fulfilled your benchmark monitoring and/or impaired waters monitoring requirements (e.g., your four quarterly average is below the benchmark for some, but not all, parameters; you did not detect some, but not all, impairment pollutants), you must continue to report your results in Net-DMR for the remaining monitoring requirements. If the EPA Regional Office grants you a waiver per Part 7.1, you must submit paper reporting forms by the same deadline.

7.3.3 **State or Tribal Required Monitoring Data.** See Part 9 for specific reporting requirements applicable to individual states or tribes.

7.3.4 **Submission Deadline for Indicator and Benchmark Monitoring Data.** For both indicator and benchmark monitoring, you are required to submit sampling results to EPA no later than 30 days after receiving your complete laboratory results for all monitored discharge points for each monitoring period that you are required to collect samples, per Part 4.2.1. and Part 4.2.2. If you collect samples during multiple storm events in a single quarter (e.g., due to adverse weather conditions, climates with irregular stormwater discharges, or areas subject to snow), you are required to submit all sampling results for each storm event to EPA within 30 days of receiving all laboratory results for the event. Or, for any of your monitored discharge points that did not have a discharge within the reporting period, using Net-DMR, you must report that no discharges occurred for that discharge point no later than 30 days after the end of the reporting period.

7.4 Annual Report

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

7.4.1 A summary of your past year's routine facility inspection documentation required (Part 3.1.6). In addition, if you are an operator of an airport facility (Sector S) that is subject to the airport effluent limitations guidelines and are complying with the Part 8.S.8.1 effluent limitation through the use of non-urea-containing deicers, provide a statement certifying that you do not use pavement deicers containing urea. (Note: Operators of airport facilities that are complying with Part 8.S.8.1 by meeting the numeric effluent limitation for ammonia do not need to include this statement.)

7.4.2 A summary of your past year's visual assessment documentation (see Part 3.2.3);

7.4.3 A summary of your past year's corrective action and any required AIM documentation (see Part 5.3). If you have not completed required corrective action or AIM responses at the time you submit your annual report, you must describe the status of any outstanding corrective action(s) or AIM responses. Also describe any incidents of noncompliance in the past year or currently ongoing, or if none, provide a statement that you are in compliance with the permit.

Your Annual Report must also include a statement, signed and certified in accordance with Appendix B, Subsection 11.

7.5 Numeric Effluent Limitations Exceedance Report

If follow-up monitoring per Part 4.2.3.3 exceeds a numeric effluent limit, you must submit an Exceedance Report to EPA no later than 30 days after you have received your laboratory results. Send the Exceedance Report to the applicable EPA Regional Office listed in Part 7.8, and report the monitoring data through Net-DMR. Your report must include the following:

7.5.1 NPDES ID;

7.5.2 Facility name, physical address and location;

7.5.3 Name of receiving water;

7.5.4 Monitoring data from this and the preceding monitoring event(s);

7.5.5 An explanation of the situation, including what you have done and intend to do (should your corrective actions not yet be complete) to correct the violation;

7.5.6 An appropriate contact name and phone number.

7.6 Additional Standard Recordkeeping and Reporting Requirements

In addition to the reporting requirements stipulated in Part 7, you are also subject to the standard permit reporting provisions of Appendix B, Subsection 12. You must submit the following reports to the applicable EPA Regional Office listed in Part 7.8, as applicable. If you discharge through an MS4, you must also submit these reports to the MS4 operator (identified pursuant to Part 6.2.2).

7.6.1 24-hour reporting (see Appendix B, Subsection 12.F) – You must report any noncompliance which may endanger health or the environment. Any information must be provided orally within 24 hours from the time you become aware of the circumstances;

7.6.2 5-day follow-up reporting to the 24-hour reporting (see Appendix B, Subsection 12.F) – A written submission must also be provided within five days of the time you become aware of the circumstances;

7.6.3 Reportable quantity spills (see Part 2.1.2.4) – You must provide notification, as required under Part 2.1.2.4, as soon as you have knowledge of a leak, spill, or other release containing a hazardous substance or oil in an amount equal to or in excess of a reportable quantity;

7.6.4 Planned changes (see Appendix B, Subsection 12.A) – You must give notice to EPA promptly, no fewer than 30 days prior to making any planned physical alterations or additions to the permitted facility that qualify the facility as a new source or that could significantly change the nature or significantly increase the quantity of pollutants discharged;

7.6.5 Anticipated noncompliance (see Appendix B, Subsection 12.B) – You must give advance notice to EPA of any planned changes in the permitted facility or activity which you anticipate will result in noncompliance with permit requirements;

7.6.6 Compliance schedules (see Appendix B, Subsection 12.F) – Reports of compliance or noncompliance with, or any progress reports on, interim and final requirements

contained in any compliance schedule of this permit must be submitted no later than 14 days following each schedule date;

7.6.7 Other noncompliance (see Appendix B, Subsection 12.G) – You must report all instances of noncompliance not reported in your Annual Report, compliance schedule report, or 24-hour report at the time monitoring reports are submitted; and

7.6.8 Other information (see Appendix B, Subsection 12.H) – You must promptly submit facts or information if you become aware that you failed to submit relevant facts in your NOI, or that you submitted incorrect information in your NOI or in any report.

7.7 Record Retention Requirements

You must retain copies of your SWPPP (including any modifications made during the term of this permit), additional documentation requirements pursuant to Part 6.5 (including documentation related to any corrective actions or AIM responses taken pursuant to Part 5), all reports and certifications required by this permit, monitoring data, and records of all data used to complete the NOI to be covered by this permit, for a period of at least three years from the date that your coverage under this permit expires or is terminated.

7.8 Addresses for Reports

Permit Part	EPA Region	Areas Covered	Address
7.8.1	1	Connecticut Massachusetts New Hampshire Rhode Island Vermont	U.S. EPA Region 1 Water Division Stormwater and Construction Permits Section 5 Post Office Square, Ste. 100 (06-1) Boston, MA 02109-3912
7.8.2	2	New Jersey New York	U.S. EPA Region 2 NPDES Stormwater Program 290 Broadway, 24th Floor New York, NY 10007-1866
		Puerto Rico Virgin Islands	U.S. EPA Region 2 Caribbean Environmental Protection Division NPDES Stormwater Program City View Plaza II – Suite 7000 48 Rd. 165 Km 1.2 Guaynabo, PR 00968-8069
7.8.3	3	Delaware District of Columbia Maryland Pennsylvania Virginia West Virginia	U.S. EPA Region 3 NPDES Permits Section, MC 3WD41 1650 Arch Street Philadelphia, PA 19103
7.8.4	4	Alabama Florida Georgia Kentucky Mississippi North Carolina	U.S. EPA Region 4 Water Division NPDES Stormwater Program Atlanta Federal Center 61 Forsyth Street SW Atlanta, GA 30303-3104

Permit Part	EPA Region	Areas Covered	Address
		South Carolina Tennessee	
7.8.5	5	Illinois Indiana Michigan Minnesota Ohio Wisconsin	U.S. EPA Region 5 NPDES Program Branch 77 W. Jackson Blvd. MC WP16J Chicago, IL 60604-3507
7.8.6	6	Arkansas Louisiana Oklahoma Texas New Mexico (except see Region 9 for Navajo lands, and see Region 8 for Ute Mountain Reservation lands)	U.S. EPA Region 6 Permitting Section (WD-PE) 1201 Elm Street, Suite 500 Dallas, TX 75270
7.8.7	7	Iowa Kansas Missouri Nebraska	U.S. EPA Region 7 NPDES Stormwater Program 11201 Renner Blvd Lenexa, KS 66219
7.8.8	8	Colorado Montana North Dakota South Dakota Wyoming Utah (except see Region 9 for Goshute Reservation and Navajo Reservation lands) The Ute Mountain Reservation in New Mexico The Pine Ridge Reservation in Nebraska	EPA Region 8 Storm Water Program MC: 8P-W-WW 1595 Wynkoop Street Denver, CO 80202-1129

Permit Part	EPA Region	Areas Covered	Address
7.8.9	9	Arizona California Hawaii Nevada Guam American Samoa The Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands The Goshute Reservation in Utah and Nevada The Navajo Reservation in Utah New Mexico, and Arizona The Duck Valley Reservation in Idaho Fort McDermitt Reservation in Oregon	U.S. EPA Region 9 Water Division NPDES Stormwater Program (WTR-2-3) 75 Hawthorne Street San Francisco, CA 94105-3901
7.8.10	10	Alaska Idaho Oregon (except see Region 9 for Fort McDermitt Reservation) Washington	U.S. EPA Region 10 Water Division NPDES Stormwater Program (19-C04) 1200 6th Avenue, Suite 155 Seattle, WA 98101-3188
7.8.11	State and Tribal Addresses		See Part 9 (states and tribes) for the addresses of applicable states or tribes that require submission of information to their agencies.

Part 8 – Sector-Specific Requirements for Industrial Activity

Subpart A – Sector A – Timber Products

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

8.A.1 Covered Stormwater Discharges

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

8.A.2 Limitations on Coverage

8.A.2.1 ***Prohibition of Discharges.*** (See also Part 1.1.3) Not covered by this permit: stormwater discharges from areas where there may be contact with the chemical formulations sprayed to provide surface protection. These discharges must be covered by a separate NPDES permit.

8.A.2.2 ***Authorized Non-Stormwater Discharges.*** (See also Part 1.2.2) Also authorized by this permit, provided the non-stormwater component of the discharge is in compliance with the requirements in Part 2.1.2 (Non-Numeric Effluent Limits): discharges from the spray down of lumber and wood product storage yards where no chemical additives are used in the spray-down waters and no chemicals are applied to the wood during storage.

8.A.3 Additional Technology-Based Effluent Limits

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

8.A.4 Additional SWPPP Requirements

8.A.4.1 ***Drainage Area Site Map.*** (See also Part 6.2.2) Document in your SWPPP where any of the following may be exposed to precipitation or stormwater: processing areas, treatment chemical storage areas, treated wood and residue storage areas, wet decking areas, dry decking areas, untreated wood and residue storage areas, and treatment equipment storage areas.

8.A.4.2 ***Inventory of Exposed Materials***. (See also Part 6.2.3.2) Where such information exists, if your facility has used chlorophenolic, creosote, or chromium-copper-arsenic formulations for wood surface protection or preserving, document in your SWPPP the following: areas where contaminated soils, treatment equipment, and stored materials still remain and the management practices employed to minimize the contact of these materials with stormwater.

8.A.4.3 ***Description of Stormwater Management Controls.*** (See also Part 6.2.4) Document measures implemented to address the following activities and sources: log, lumber, and wood product storage areas; residue storage areas; loading and unloading

areas; material handling areas; chemical storage areas; and equipment and vehicle maintenance, storage, and repair areas. If your facility performs wood surface protection and preservation activities, address the specific control measures, including any BMPs, for these activities.

8.A.5 Additional Inspection Requirements. (See also Part 3.1)

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

8.A.6 Indicator Monitoring (See also Part 4.2.1)

Table 8.A-1 identifies indicator monitoring that applies to the specific subsectors of Sector A. This indicator monitoring applies to both your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities.

Table 8.A-1

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

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

8.A.7 Sector-Specific Benchmarks (See also Part 4.2.2)

Table 8.A-2 identifies benchmarks that apply to the specific subsectors of Sector A. These benchmarks apply to both your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities.

Table 8.A-2		
Subsector (You may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)	**Parameter**	**Benchmark Monitoring Concentration**
Subsector A1. General Sawmills and Planing Mills (SIC 2421)	Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	120.0 mg/L
	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100 mg/L
	Total Recoverable Zinc (freshwater)[1]	Hardness Dependent
	Total Recoverable Zinc (saltwater)[2]	90 µg/L
Subsector A2. Wood Preserving (SIC 2491)	Total Recoverable Arsenic (freshwater)	150 µg/L
	Total Recoverable Arsenic (saltwater)[1]	69 µg/L
	Total Recoverable Copper (freshwater)	5.19 µg/L
	Total Recoverable Copper (saltwater)[2]	4.8 µg/L
Subsector A3. Log Storage and Handling (SIC 2411)	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100 mg/L
Subsector A4. Hardwood Dimension and Flooring Mills; Special Products Sawmills, not elsewhere classified; Millwork, Veneer, Plywood, and Structural Wood; Wood Pallets and Skids; Wood Containers, not elsewhere classified; Wood Buildings and Mobile Homes; Reconstituted Wood Products; and Wood Products Facilities not elsewhere classified (SIC 2426, 2429, 2431-2439 (except 2434), 2441, 2448, 2449, 2451, 2452, 2493, and 2499)	Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	120.0 mg/L
	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100.0 mg/L

[1] The freshwater benchmark values of some metals are dependent on water hardness. For these parameters, permittees must determine the hardness of the receiving water (see Appendix J, "Calculating Hardness in Receiving Waters for Hardness Dependent Metals," for methodology), in accordance with Part 4.2.2.1, to identify the applicable 'hardness range' for determining their benchmark value applicable to their facility. Hardness Dependent Benchmarks follow in the table below:

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

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

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

8.A.8 Effluent Limitations Based on Effluent Limitations Guidelines. (See also Part 4.2.3)

Table 8.A-3 identifies effluent limits that apply to the industrial activities described below.

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

Table 8.A-3[1]

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

[1] Monitor annually.

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

Part 8 – Sector-Specific Requirements for Industrial Activity

Subpart B – Sector B – Paper and Allied Products

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

8.B.1 Covered Stormwater Discharges

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

8.B.2 Indicator Monitoring (See also Part 4.2.1)

Table 8.B-1 identifies indicator monitoring that applies to the specific subsectors of Sector B. This indicator monitoring applies to both your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities.

Table 8.B-1

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

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

8.B.3 Sector-Specific Benchmarks (See also Part 4.2.2)

Table 8.B-2 identifies benchmarks that apply to the specific subsectors of Sector B. These benchmarks apply to both your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities.

Table 8.B-2.		
Subsector (You may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)	**Parameter**	**Benchmark Monitoring Concentration**
Subsector B1. Paperboard Mills (SIC Code 2631)	Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	120 mg/L

Part 8 – Sector-Specific Requirements for Industrial Activity

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

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

8.C.1 Covered Stormwater Discharges

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

8.C.2 Limitations on Coverage

8.C.2.1 ***Prohibition of Non-Stormwater Discharges.*** (See also Part 1.1.3) The following are not covered by this permit: non-stormwater discharges containing inks, paints, or substances (hazardous, nonhazardous, etc.) resulting from an onsite spill, including materials collected in drip pans; wash water from material handling and processing areas; and wash water from drum, tank or container rinsing and cleaning. (EPA includes this prohibited non-stormwater discharge here solely as a helpful reminder to the operator that the only non-stormwater discharges authorized by this permit are at Part 1.2.2.)

8.C.3 Indicator Monitoring (See also Part 4.2.1)

Table 8.C-1 identifies indicator monitoring that applies to the specific subsectors of Sector C. This indicator monitoring applies to both your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities.

Table 8.C-1

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

Table 8.C-1		
Subsector (You may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)	**Indicator Monitoring Parameter**	**Indicator Monitoring Threshold**
Subsector C5. Medicinal Chemicals and Botanical Products; Pharmaceutical Preparations; in vitro and in vivo Diagnostic Substances; and Biological Products, Except Diagnostic Substances (SIC Code 2833-2836); Paints, Varnishes, Lacquers, Enamels, and Allied Products (SIC Code 2851); Industrial Organic Chemicals (SIC Code 2861-2869); Miscellaneous Chemical Products (SIC Code 2891-2899); Inks and Paints, Including China Painting Enamels, India Ink, Drawing Ink, Platinum Paints for Burnt Wood or Leather Work, Paints for China Painting, Artist's Paints and Artist's Watercolors (SIC Code 3952 (limited to list of inks and paints)); Petroleum Refining (SIC Code 2911)	Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	Report Only/ No thresholds or baseline values
	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	Report Only/ No thresholds or baseline values
	pH	Report Only/ No thresholds or baseline values
Subsector C5. Petroleum Refining (SIC Code 2911)	Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs)*	Report Only/ No thresholds or baseline values

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

8.C.4 Sector-Specific Benchmarks (See also Part 4.2.2)

Table 8.C-2 identifies benchmarks that apply to the specific subsectors of Sector C. These benchmarks apply to both your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities.

Table 8.C-2.		
Subsector (You may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)	**Parameter**	**Benchmark Monitoring Concentration**
Subsector C1. Agricultural Chemicals (SIC 2873-2879)	Nitrate plus Nitrite Nitrogen	0.68 mg/L
	Total Recoverable Lead (freshwater)[2] Total Recoverable Lead (saltwater)[1]	Hardness Dependent 210 µg/L
	Total Recoverable Zinc (freshwater)[2] Total Recoverable Zinc (saltwater)[1]	Hardness Dependent 90 µg/L
	Total Phosphorus	2.0 mg/L

Table 8.C-2.		
Subsector (You may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)	**Parameter**	**Benchmark Monitoring Concentration**
Subsector C2. Industrial Inorganic Chemicals (SIC 2812-2819)	Total Recoverable Aluminum	1,100 µg/L
	Nitrate plus Nitrite Nitrogen	0.68 mg/L
Subsector C3. Soaps, Detergents, Cosmetics, and Perfumes (SIC 2841-2844)	Nitrate plus Nitrite Nitrogen	0.68 mg/L
	Total Recoverable Zinc (freshwater)[2] Total Recoverable Zinc (saltwater)[1]	Hardness Dependent 90 µg/L
Subsector C4. Plastics, Synthetics, and Resins (SIC 2821-2824)	Total Recoverable Zinc (freshwater)[2] Total Recoverable Zinc (saltwater)[1]	Hardness Dependent 90 µg/L

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

[2] The freshwater benchmark values of some metals are dependent on water hardness. For these parameters, permittees must determine the hardness of the receiving water (see Appendix J, "Calculating Hardness in Receiving Waters for Hardness Dependent Metals," for methodology), in accordance with Part 4.2.2.1, to identify the applicable 'hardness range' for determining their benchmark value applicable to their facility. Hardness Dependent Benchmarks follow in the table below:

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

8.C.5 Effluent Limitations Based on Effluent Limitations Guidelines (See also Part4.2.3.1)

Table 8.C-3 identifies effluent limits that apply to the industrial activities described below.

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

Table 8.C-3[1]		
Industrial Activity	**Parameter**	**Effluent**
Runoff from phosphate fertilizer manufacturing facilities that comes into contact with any raw materials, finished product, by-products or waste products (SIC 2874)	Total Phosphorus (as P)	105.0 mg/L, daily maximum
		35 mg/L, 30-day avg.
	Fluoride	75.0 mg/L, daily maximum
		25.0 mg/L, 30-day avg.

[1] Monitor annually.

Part 8 – Sector-Specific Requirements for Industrial Activity

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

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

8.D.1 Covered Stormwater Discharges

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

8.D.2 Limitations on Coverage

The following stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity are not authorized by this permit (see also Part 1.1.3):

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

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

8.D.2.2 ***Stormwater discharges from oil recycling facilities, which are covered under Sector N*** (see Part 8.N); and

8.D.2.3 ***Stormwater discharges associated with fats and oils rendering, which are covered under Sector U*** (see Part 8.U).

8.D.3 Indicator Monitoring (See also Part 4.2.1)

Table 8.D-1 identifies indicator monitoring that applies to the specific subsectors of Sector D. This indicator monitoring applies to both your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities.

Table 8.D-1

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

Table 8.D-1		
Subsector (You may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)	**Indicator Monitoring Parameter**	**Indicator Monitoring Threshold**
Subsector D2. Miscellaneous Products of Petroleum and Coal (SIC Code 2992, 2999)	Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	Report Only/ No thresholds or baseline values
	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	Report Only/ No thresholds or baseline values
	pH	Report Only/ No thresholds or baseline values
	Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs)*	Report Only/ No thresholds or baseline values

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

8.D.4 Sector-Specific Benchmarks (See also Part 4.2.2)

Table 8.D-2 identifies benchmarks that apply to the specific subsectors of Sector D. These benchmarks apply to both your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities.

Table 8.D-2.		
Subsector	**Parameter**	**Benchmark Monitoring Concentration**
Subsector D1. Asphalt Paving and Roofing Materials (SIC 2951, 2952)	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100 mg/L

8.D.5 Effluent Limitations Based on Effluent Limitations Guidelines (See also Part 4.2.3.1)

Table 8.D-3 identifies effluent limitations that apply to the industrial activities described below. Compliance with these effluent limitations is to be determined based on discharges from these industrial activities independent of commingling with any other waste streams that may be covered under this permit.

Table 8.D-3[1]		
Industrial Activity	**Parameter**	**Effluent Limitation**
Discharges from asphalt emulsion facilities.	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	23.0 mg/L, daily maximum 15.0 mg/L, 30-day avg.
	pH	6.0 - 9.0 s.u.
	Oil and Grease	15.0 mg/L, daily maximum
		10 mg/L, 30-day avg.

[1]Monitor annually.

Part 8 – Sector-Specific Requirements for Industrial Activity

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

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

8.E.1 Covered Stormwater Discharges

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

8.E.2 Additional Technology-Based Effluent Limits

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

8.E.3 Additional SWPPP Requirements

8.E.3.1 ***Drainage Area Site Map.*** (See also Part 6.2.2) Document in the SWPPP the locations of the following, as applicable: bag house or other dust control device; recycle/ sedimentation pond, clarifier, or other device used for the treatment of process wastewater; and the areas that drain to the treatment device.

8.E.3.2 ***Discharge Testing.*** (See also Part 6.2.3.4) For facilities producing ready-mix concrete, concrete block, brick, or similar products, include in the non-stormwater discharge testing a description of measures that ensure that process wastewaters resulting from washing trucks, mixers, transport buckets, forms, or other equipment are discharged in accordance with NPDES wastewater permit requirements or are recycled.

8.E.4 Indicator Monitoring. (See also Part 4.2.1)

Table 8.E-1 identifies indicator monitoring that applies to the specific subsectors of Sector E. This indicator monitoring applies to both your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities.

Table 8.E-1		
Subsector (You may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)	**Indicator Monitoring Parameter**	**Indicator Monitoring Threshold**
Applies to all Sector E (Subsectors E1, E2, and E3) facilities with stormwater discharges from paved surfaces that will be initially sealed or re-sealed with coal-tar sealcoat where industrial activities are located during your coverage under this permit	Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs)*	Report Only/ No thresholds or baseline values
Subsector E3. Flat Glass (SIC Code 3211); Glass and Glassware, Pressed or Blown (SIC Code 3221, 3229); Glass Products Made of Purchased Glass (SIC Code 3231); Hydraulic Cement (SIC Code 3241); Cut Stone and Stone Products (SIC Code 3281); Abrasive, Asbestos, and Miscellaneous Nonmetallic Mineral Products (SIC Code 3291-3299)	Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	Report Only/ No thresholds or baseline values
	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	Report Only/ No thresholds or baseline values
	pH	Report Only/ No thresholds or baseline values

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

8.E.5 Sector-Specific Benchmarks (See also Part 4.2.2)

Table 8.E-2 identifies benchmarks that apply to the specific subsectors of Sector E. These benchmarks apply to both your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities.

Table 8.E-2.		
Subsector (You may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)	**Parameter**	**Benchmark Monitoring Concentration**
Subsector E1. Clay Product Manufacturers (SIC 3251-3259, 3261-3269)	Total Recoverable Aluminum	1,100 µg/L
Subsector E2. Concrete and Gypsum Product Manufacturers (SIC 3271-3275)	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100 mg/L

8.E.6 Effluent Limitations Based on Effluent Limitations Guidelines (See also Part 4.2.3.1)

Table 8.E-3 identifies effluent limits that apply to the industrial activities described below.

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

Table 8.E-3[1]		
Industrial Activity	**Parameter**	**Effluent Limitation**
Discharges from material storage piles at cement manufacturing facilities (SIC 3241)	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	50 mg/L, daily maximum[2]
	pH	6.0 - 9.0 s.u.[2]

[1] Monitor annually.

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

Part 8 – Sector-Specific Requirements for Industrial Activity

Subpart F – Sector F – Primary Metals

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

8.F.1 Covered Stormwater Discharges

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

8.F.2 Additional Technology-Based Effluent Limits

8.F.2.1 ***Good Housekeeping Measures.*** (See also Part 2.1.2.2) As part of your good housekeeping program, you must implement a cleaning and maintenance program for all impervious areas of the facility where particulate matter, dust or debris may accumulate to minimize the discharge of pollutants in stormwater. The cleaning and maintenance program must encompass, as appropriate, areas where material loading and unloading, storage, handling and processing occur.

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

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

8.F.3 Additional SWPPP Requirements

8.F.3.1 ***Drainage Area Site Map.*** (See also Part 6.2.2) Identify in the SWPPP where any of the following activities may be exposed to precipitation or stormwater: storage or disposal of wastes such as spent solvents and baths, sand, slag and dross; liquid storage tanks and drums; processing areas including pollution control equipment (e.g., baghouses); and storage areas of raw material such as coal, coke, scrap, sand, fluxes, refractories or metal in any form. In addition, indicate where an accumulation of significant amounts of particulate matter could occur from such sources as furnace or oven emissions, losses from coal and coke handling operations, etc., and could result in a discharge of pollutants in stormwater.

8.F.3.2 ***Inventory of Exposed Material.*** (See also Part 6.2.3) Include in the inventory of materials handled at the site that potentially may be exposed to precipitation or

stormwater: areas where there is the potential for deposition of particulate matter from process air emissions or losses during material-handling activities.

8.F.4 Additional Inspection Requirements (See also Part 3.1)

As part of conducting your routine facility inspections at least quarterly (Part 3.1), address all potential sources of pollutants, including (if applicable) air pollution control equipment (e.g., baghouses, electrostatic precipitators, scrubbers, cyclones), for any signs of degradation (e.g., leaks, corrosion, improper operation) that could limit their efficiency and lead to excessive emissions. Consider monitoring air flow at inlets and outlets (or use equivalent measures) to check for leaks (e.g., particulate deposition) or blockage in ducts. Also inspect all process and material handling equipment (e.g., conveyors, cranes and vehicles) for leaks, drips, or the potential loss of material; and material storage areas (e.g., piles, bins, or hoppers for storing coke, coal, scrap or slag, as well as chemicals stored in tanks and drums) for signs of material losses due to wind or stormwater.

8.F.5 Indicator Monitoring (See also Part 4.2.1)

Table 8.F-1 identifies indicator monitoring that applies to the specific subsectors of Sector F. This indicator monitoring applies to both your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities.

Table 8.F-1

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

Table 8.F-1		
Subsector (You may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)	**Indicator Monitoring Parameter**	**Indicator Monitoring Threshold**
Subsector F5. Primary Smelting and Refining of Nonferrous Metals (SIC Code 3331-3339); Secondary Smelting and Refining of Nonferrous Metals (SIC Code 3341); Miscellaneous Primary Metal Products (SIC Code 3398, 3399)	Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	Report Only/ No thresholds or baseline values
	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	Report Only/ No thresholds or baseline values
	pH	Report Only/ No thresholds or baseline values
	Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs)*	Report Only/ No thresholds or baseline values

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

8.F.6 Sector-Specific Benchmarks (See also Part 4.2.2)

Table 8.F-2 identifies benchmarks that apply to the specific subsectors of Sector F. These benchmarks apply to both your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities.

Table 8.F-2.		
Subsector (You may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)	**Parameter**	**Benchmark Monitoring Concentration**
Subsector F1. Steel Works, Blast Furnaces, and Rolling and Finishing Mills (SIC 3312-3317)	Total Recoverable Aluminum	1,100 µg/L
	Total Recoverable Zinc (freshwater)[2] Total Recoverable Zinc (saltwater)[1]	Hardness Dependent 90 µg/L
Subsector F2. Iron and Steel Foundries (SIC 3321-3325)	Total Recoverable Aluminum	1,100 µg/L
	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100 mg/L
	Total Recoverable Copper (freshwater) Total Recoverable Copper (saltwater)[1]	5.19 µg/L 4.8 µg/L
	Total Recoverable Zinc (freshwater)[2] Total Recoverable Zinc (saltwater)[1]	Hardness Dependent 90 µg/L

Table 8.F-2.		
Subsector (You may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)	**Parameter**	**Benchmark Monitoring Concentration**
Subsector F3. Rolling, Drawing, and Extruding of Nonferrous Metals (SIC 3351-3357)	Total Recoverable Copper (freshwater) Total Recoverable Copper (saltwater)[1]	5.19 µg/L 4.8 µg/L
	Total Recoverable Zinc (freshwater)[2] Total Recoverable Zinc (saltwater)[1]	Hardness Dependent 90 µg/L
Subsector F4. Nonferrous Foundries (SIC 3363-3369)	Total Recoverable Copper (freshwater) Total Recoverable Copper (saltwater)[1]	5.19 µg/L 4.8 µg/L
	Total Recoverable Zinc (freshwater)[2] Total Recoverable Zinc (saltwater)[1]	Hardness Dependent 90 µg/L

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

[2] The freshwater benchmark values of some metals are dependent on water hardness. For these parameters, permittees must determine the hardness of the receiving water (see Appendix J, "Calculating Hardness in Receiving Waters for Hardness Dependent Metals," for methodology), in accordance with Part 4.2.2.1, to identify the applicable 'hardness range' for determining their benchmark value applicable to their facility. Hardness Dependent Benchmarks follow in the table below:

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

Part 8 – Sector-Specific Requirements for Industrial Activity

Subpart G – Sector G – Metal Mining

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

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

8.G.1 Covered Stormwater Discharges

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

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

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

- Waste rock and overburden piles if composed entirely of stormwater and not combined with mine drainage;
- Topsoil piles;
- Offsite haul and access roads;
- Onsite haul and access roads constructed of waste rock, overburden or spent ore if composed entirely of stormwater and not combining with mine drainage;
- Onsite haul and access roads not constructed of waste rock, overburden or spent ore except if mine drainage is used for dust control;
- Discharges from tailings dams or dikes when not constructed of waste rock or tailings and no process fluids are present;
- Discharges from tailings dams or dikes when constructed of waste rock or tailings and no process fluids are present, if composed entirely of stormwater and not combining with mine drainage;
- Concentration building if no contact with material piles;
- Mill site if no contact with material piles;
- Office or administrative building and housing if mixed with stormwater from industrial area;
- Chemical storage area;

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

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

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

8.G.2 **Limitations on Coverage**

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

Note: Stormwater discharges from these sources are subject to 40 CFR Part 440 if they are mixed with other discharges subject to Part 440. In this case, they are not eligible for coverage under this permit. Discharges from overburden/waste rock and overburden/waste rock-related areas are not subject to 40 CFR Part 440 unless they: drain naturally (or are intentionally diverted) to a point source; and (2) combine with "mine drainage" that is otherwise regulated under the Part 440 regulations. For such sources, coverage under this permit would be available if the discharge composed entirely of stormwater does not combine with other sources of mine drainage that are not subject to 40 CFR Part 440, and meets the other eligibility criteria contained in Part 1.1 of the permit. Operators bear the initial responsibility for determining if they are eligible for coverage under this permit, or must seek coverage under another NPDES permit. EPA recommends that operators contact the relevant NPDES permit issuance authority for assistance to determine the nature and scope of the "active mining area" on a mine-by-mine basis, as well as to determine the appropriate permitting mechanism for authorizing such discharges.

8.G.2.2 ***Prohibition of Non-Stormwater Discharges.*** Not authorized by this permit: adit drainage, and contaminated springs or seeps discharging from waste rock dumps that do not directly result from precipitation events (see also the standard Limitations on Coverage in Part 1.1.3). (EPA includes these prohibited non-stormwater discharges

here solely as a helpful reminder to the operator that the only non-stormwater discharges authorized by this permit are at Part 1.2.2)

8.G.3 Definitions

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

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

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

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

- **b.** construction of staging areas to prepare for erecting structures such as to house project personnel and equipment, mill buildings, etc., and construction of access roads. Earth-disturbing activities associated with the construction of staging areas and the construction of access roads conducted prior to active mining are considered to be "construction" and have additional effluent limits in Part 8.G.4.2.

8.G.3.3 ***Active mining activities.*** Activities related to the extraction, removal or recovery, and benefication of metal ore from the earth; removal of overburden and waste rock to expose mineable minerals; and site reclamation and closure activities. All such activities occur within the "active mining area." Reclamation involves activities undertaken, in compliance with applicable mined land reclamation requirements, to return the land to an appropriate post-mining contour and land use in order to meet applicable federal and state reclamation requirements. In addition, once earth-disturbing activities conducted prior to active mining activities have ceased and all related requirements in Part 8.G.4 have been met, and a well-delineated "active mining area" has been established, all activities (including any clearing, grading, and excavation) that occur within the active mining area are "active mining activities."

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

Note: Earth-disturbing activities described in the definition in Part 8.G.3.2 that occur on areas outside the active mining area (e.g., for expansion of the mine into undeveloped territory) are considered "earth-disturbing conducted prior to active mining activities", and must comply with the requirements in Part 8.G.4.

8.G.3.5 ***Inactive metal mining facility.*** A site or portion of a site where metal mining and/or milling occurred in the past but there are no active mining activities occurring as defined above, and where the inactive portion is not covered by an active mining permit issued by the applicable state or federal agency. An inactive metal mining facility has an identifiable owner / operator. Sites where mining claims are being maintained prior to disturbances associated with the extraction, beneficiation, or processing of mined materials and sites where minimal activities are undertaken for the sole purpose of maintaining a mining claim are not considered either active or inactive mining facilities and do not require an NPDES industrial stormwater permit.

8.G.3.6 ***Temporarily inactive metal mining facility.*** A site or portion of a site where metal mining and/or milling occurred in the past but currently are not being actively undertaken, and the facility is covered by an active mining permit issued by the applicable state or federal agency.

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

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

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

8.G.4.1 ***Technology-Based Effluent Limits Applicable to All Earth-Disturbing Activities Conducted Prior to Active Mining Activities.*** The following technology-based effluent limits apply to authorized discharges from all earth-disturbing activities conducted prior to active mining activities defined in Part 8.G.3.2(a) and 8.G.3.2(b). These limits supersede the technology-based limits listed in Part 2.1.2 and Part 8.G.5 of the MSGP.

8.G.4.1.1 Erosion and sediment control installation requirements.

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

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

- Ensure that all erosion and sediment controls remain in effective operating condition.
- Wherever you determine that a stormwater control needs maintenance to continue operating effectively, initiate efforts to fix

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

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

8.G.4.1.3 **Perimeter controls.** You must:

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

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

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

Note: EPA recognizes that some fine grains may remain visible on the surfaces of off-site streets, other paved areas, and sidewalks even after you have implemented sediment removal practices. Such "staining" is not a violation of Part 8.G.4.1.4.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

8.G.4.1.9 ***Site stabilization requirements for earth-disturbing activities performed for purposes of mine site preparation as defined in 8.G.3.2(a) (i.e., not applicable to construction of staging areas for structures and access roads as defined in 8.G.3.2(b)).*** You must comply with the following stabilization requirements except where the intended function of the site accounts for such disturbed earth (e.g., the earth disturbances will become actively mined, or the controls implemented at the active mining area effectively control the disturbance) (although you are encouraged to do so within the active mining area, where appropriate):

- *Temporary stabilization of disturbed areas.* Stabilization measures must be initiated immediately in portions of the site where earth-disturbing activities performed for purposes of mine site preparation (as defined in 8.G.3.2(a)) have temporarily ceased, but in no case more than 14 days after such activities have temporarily ceased. In arid, semi-arid, and drought-stricken areas, or in areas subject to snow or freezing conditions, where initiating perennial vegetative stabilization measures is not possible within 14 days after earth-disturbing activities performed for purposes of mine site preparation has temporarily ceased, temporary vegetative stabilization measures must be initiated as soon as practicable. Until temporary vegetative stabilization is achieved, interim measures such as erosion control blankets with an appropriate seed base and tackifiers must be employed. In areas of the site where earth-disturbing activities performed for purposes of mine site preparation have permanently ceased prior to active mining, temporary stabilization measures must be implemented to minimize mobilization of sediment or other pollutants until active mining activities commence.
- *Final stabilization of disturbed areas.* Stabilization measures must be initiated immediately where earth-disturbing activities performed for purposes of mine site preparation (as defined in 8.G.3.2(a)) have permanently ceased, but in no case more than 14 days after the earth- disturbing activities have permanently ceased. In arid, semi-

arid, and drought-stricken areas, or in areas subject to snow or freezing conditions, where initiating perennial vegetative stabilization measures is not possible within 14 days after earth-disturbing activities have permanently ceased, final vegetative stabilization measures must be initiated as soon as possible. Until final stabilization is achieved, temporary stabilization measures, such as erosion control blankets with an appropriate seed base and tackifiers, must be used.

8.G.4.2 ***Additional Technology-Based Effluent Limits Applicable Only to the Construction of Staging Areas for Structures and Access Roads.*** The following technology-based effluent limits apply to authorized discharges from earth-disturbing activities associated with the construction of staging areas and the construction of access roads, as defined in Part 8.G.3.2(b). These limits supersede the technology-based limits listed in Part 2.1.2 and Part 8.G.5 of the MSGP. These limits do not apply to earth-disturbing activities performed for purposes of mine site preparation (as defined in 8.G.3.2(a)).

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

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

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

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

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

There are exceptions when buffer requirements do not apply:

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

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

8.G.4.2.4 **Soil *or sediment stockpiles***. In addition to the requirements in Part 8.G.4.1.5, you must locate any piles outside of any natural buffers established under Part 8.G.4.2.3.

8.G.4.2.5 ***Sediment basins***. In addition to the requirements in Part 8.G.4.1.6, you must locate sediment basins outside of any surface waters and any natural buffers established under Part 8.G.4.2.3, and you must utilize outlet structures that withdraw water from the surface, unless infeasible.

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

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

Depending on site conditions and needs, disturbance on steep slopes may be necessary (e.g., a road cut in mountainous terrain; for grading

steep slopes prior to erecting the mine office). Where steep slope disturbances are necessary, you can minimize the disturbances to steep slopes through the implementation of a number of standard erosion and sediment control practices, such as by phasing disturbances in these areas and using stabilization practices specifically for steep grades.

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

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

You must also meet the following requirements for dewatering activities:

- Discharge requirements:
  - No discharging visible floating solids or foam;
  - Remove oil, grease and other pollutants from dewatering water via an oil-water separator or suitable filtration device (such as a cartridge filter);
  - Utilize vegetated upland areas of the site, to the extent feasible, to infiltrate dewatering water before discharge. In no case shall waters of the U.S. be considered part of the treatment area;
  - Implement velocity dissipation devices at all points where dewatering water is discharged;
  - Haul backwash water away for disposal or return it to the beginning of the treatment process; and
  - Clean or replace the filter media used in dewatering devices when the pressure differential equals or exceeds the manufacturer's specifications.
- Treatment chemical restrictions: If you use polymers, flocculants or other chemicals to treat dewatering water, you must comply with the requirements in Parts 8.G.4.1.8.

8.G.4.2.10 ***Pollution prevention requirements.***

- *Prohibited discharges* (this non-exhaustive list of prohibited non-stormwater discharges is included here as a reminder that only the only authorized non-stormwater discharges are those enumerated in Part 1.2.2):
  - Wastewater from washout of concrete;
  - Wastewater from washout and cleanout of stucco, paint, form

release oils, curing compounds, and other construction materials;

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

- *Design and location requirements:* Minimize the discharge of pollutants from pollutant sources by:
  - Minimizing exposure;
  - Using secondary containment, spill kits, or other equivalent measures;
  - Locating pollution sources away from surface waters, storm sewer inlets, and drainageways;
  - Cleaning up spills immediately (do not clean by hosing area down).
- *Pollution prevention requirements for wash waters:* Minimize the discharge of pollutants from equipment and vehicle washing, wheel wash water, and other wash waters. Wash waters must be treated in a sediment basin or alternative control that provides equivalent or better treatment prior to discharge;
- *Pollution prevention requirements for the storage, handling, and disposal of construction products, materials, and wastes:* Minimize the exposure of building materials, building products, construction wastes, trash, landscape materials, fertilizers, pesticides, herbicides, detergents, sanitary waste, and other materials present on the site to stormwater. Minimization of exposure is not required in cases where the exposure to stormwater will not result in a discharge of pollutants, or where exposure of a specific material or product poses little risk of stormwater contamination (such as final products and materials intended for outdoor use).

8.G.4.2.11 ***Site Stabilization requirements for the construction of staging areas for structures and access roads as defined in 8.G.3.2(b***) (i.e., not applicable to earth-disturbing activities performed for purposes of mine site preparation as defined in 8.G.3.2(a)). You must comply with the following stabilization requirements, except where the intended function of the site accounts for such disturbed earth (e.g., the area of construction will become actively mined, or the controls implemented at the active mining area effectively control the disturbance):

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

density of native vegetation.

- If using non-vegetative stabilization, by no later than 14 days after initiating stabilization:
  - Install or apply all non-vegetative measures;
  - Cover all areas of exposed soil.

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

Exceptions:

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

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

The following water quality-based limits apply to earth-disturbing activities conducted prior to active mining activities defined in Part 8.G.3.2(a) and 8.G.3.2(b), in addition to the water quality-based limits in Part 2.2 of the MSGP.

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

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

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

The following requirements supersede the inspection requirements in Part 3 and 8.G.7 of the MSGP for earth-disturbing activities conducted prior to active mining activities defined in Part 8.G.3.2(a) and 8.G.3.2(b).

8.G.4.4.1 Inspection frequency

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

Note:

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

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

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

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

8.G.4.4.2 Reductions in inspection frequency.

- Stabilized areas: You may reduce the frequency of inspections to once per month in any area of your site where stabilization has occurred pursuant to Part 8.G.4.1.9 or 8.G.4.2.11.
- Arid, semi-arid, and drought stricken areas: If earth-disturbing activities are occurring during the seasonally dry period or during a period in which drought is predicted to occur, you may reduce inspections to once per month and within 24 hours of a 0.25 inch storm event.
- Frozen conditions: You may temporarily suspend or reduce inspections to once per month until thawing conditions occur if frozen conditions are continuous and disturbed areas have been stabilized. For extreme conditions in remote areas, e.g., where transit to the site is perilous/restricted or temperatures are routinely below freezing, you may suspend inspections until the conditions are conducive to safe access, and more frequent inspections can resume.

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

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

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

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

If a discharge is occurring, check:

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

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

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

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

Note: These requirements do not apply for any discharges from earth-disturbing activities conducted prior to active mining as defined in 8.G.3.2(a) or 8.G.3.2(b).

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

8.G.5.2 ***Stormwater controls.*** Apart from the control measures you implement to meet your Part 2 technology-based effluent limits, where necessary to minimize pollutant discharges in stormwater, implement the following control measures at your site. The potential pollutants identified in Part 8.G.6.3 shall determine the priority and appropriateness of the control measures selected. For mines subject to dust control requirements under state or county air quality permits, provided the requirements are equivalent, compliance with such air permit dust requirements shall constitute compliance with the dust control effluent limit in Part 2.1.2.10.

Stormwater diversions: Divert stormwater away from potential pollutant sources through implementation of control measures such as the following, where determined to be feasible (list not exclusive): interceptor or diversion controls (e.g., dikes, swales, curbs, berms); pipe slope drains; subsurface drains; conveyance systems (e.g., channels or gutters, open-top box culverts, and waterbars; rolling dips and road sloping; roadway surface water deflector and culverts); or their equivalents.

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

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

8.G.5.3 ***Discharge testing.*** (See also Part 6.2.3.4) Test or evaluate all discharge points covered under this permit for the presence of specific mining-related but unauthorized non-stormwater discharges such as seeps or adit discharges, or discharges subject to effluent limitations guidelines (e.g., 40 CFR Part 440), such as mine drainage or process water. Alternatively (if applicable), you may keep a certification with your SWPPP consistent with Part 8.G.6.6.

8.G.6 Additional SWPPP Requirements for Mining Operations

Note: The requirements in Part 8.G.6 are not applicable to inactive metal mining facilities.

8.G.6.1 ***Nature of industrial activities***. (See also Part 6.2.2) Briefly document in your SWPPP the mining and associated activities that can potentially affect the stormwater discharges covered by this permit, including a general description of the location of the site relative to major transportation routes and communities.

8.G.6.2 ***Site map***. (See also Part 6.2.2) Document in your SWPPP the locations of the following (as appropriate): mining or milling site boundaries; access and haul roads; outline of the drainage areas of each stormwater discharge points within the facility with indications of the types of discharges from the drainage areas; location(s) of all permitted discharges covered under an individual NPDES permit; outdoor equipment storage, fueling, and maintenance areas; materials handling areas; outdoor manufacturing, outdoor storage, and material disposal areas; outdoor chemicals and explosives storage areas; overburden, materials, soils, or waste storage areas; location of mine drainage (where water leaves mine) or other process water; tailings piles and ponds (including proposed ones); heap leach pads; off-site points of discharge for mine drainage and process water; surface waters; boundary of tributary areas that are subject to effluent limitations guidelines; and location(s) of reclaimed areas.

8.G.6.3 ***Potential pollutant sources.*** (See also Part 6.2.3) For each area of the mine or mill site where stormwater discharges associated with industrial activities occur, identify the types of pollutants (e.g., heavy metals, sediment) likely to be present in significant amounts. Consider these factors: the mineralogy of the ore and waste rock (e.g.,

acid forming); toxicity and quantity of chemicals used, produced, or discharged; the likelihood of contact with stormwater; vegetation of site (if any); and history of significant leaks or spills of toxic or hazardous pollutants. Also include a summary of any existing ore or waste rock or overburden characterization data and test results for potential generation of acid rock. If any new data is acquired due to changes in ore type being mined, update your SWPPP with this information.

8.G.6.4 ***Documentation of control measures.*** Document all control measures that you implement consistent with Part 8.G.5.2. If control measures are implemented or planned but are not listed in Part 8.G.5.2 (e.g., substituting a less toxic chemical for a more toxic one), include descriptions of them in your SWPPP. If you are in compliance with dust control requirements under state or county air quality permits, you must include (or summarize, as necessary) what the state or county air quality permit dust control requirements are and how you've achieved compliance with them.

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

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

8.G.7 Additional Inspection Requirements *(See also Part 3.1)*

Except for earth-disturbing activities conducted prior to active mining activities as defined in Part 8.G.3.2(a) and 8.G.3.2(b), which are subject to Part 8.G.4.4, inspect sites at least quarterly unless adverse weather conditions make the site inaccessible. Sites which discharge to waters designated as Tier 2 or 2.5 or waters which are impaired for sediment or nitrogen must be inspected monthly. See Part 8.G.8.5 for inspection requirements for inactive and unstaffed sites.

8.G.8 Monitoring and Reporting Requirements (See also Part 4)

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

8.G.8.1 Indicator Monitoring (See also Part 4.2.1)

Table 8.G-1 identifies indicator monitoring that applies to the specific subsectors of Sector G. This indicator monitoring applies to both your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities.

Table 8.G-1		
Subsector (You may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)	**Indicator Monitoring Parameter**	**Indicator Monitoring Threshold**
Applies to all Sector G (Subsectors G1 and G2) facilities with stormwater discharges from paved surfaces that will be initially sealed or re-sealed with coal-tar sealcoat where industrial activities are located during coverage under this permit	Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs)*	Report Only/ No thresholds or baseline values

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

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

Table 8.G-2 identifies benchmarks that apply to active copper ore mining and dressing facilities. These benchmarks apply to both your primary industrial activity and any co- located industrial activities.

Table 8.G-2		
Subsector (You may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)	**Parameter**	**Benchmark Monitoring Concentration**
Subsector G1. Active Copper Ore Mining and Dressing Facilities (SIC 1021)	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100 mg/L
	Nitrate plus Nitrite Nitrogen	0.68 mg/L
	Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	120 mg/L

8.G.8.3 ***Benchmark Monitoring Requirements for Discharges From Waste Rock and Overburden Piles at Active Metal Mining Facilities.*** For discharges from waste rock and overburden piles, perform benchmark monitoring once in the first year for the parameters listed in Table 8.G-3, and twice annually in all subsequent years of coverage under this permit for any parameters for which the benchmark has been exceeded. You are also required to conduct analytic monitoring for the parameters listed in Table 8.G-4 in accordance with the requirements in Part 8.G.8.4. The Director may also notify you that you must perform additional monitoring to accurately characterize the quality and quantity of pollutants discharged from your waste rock and overburden piles.

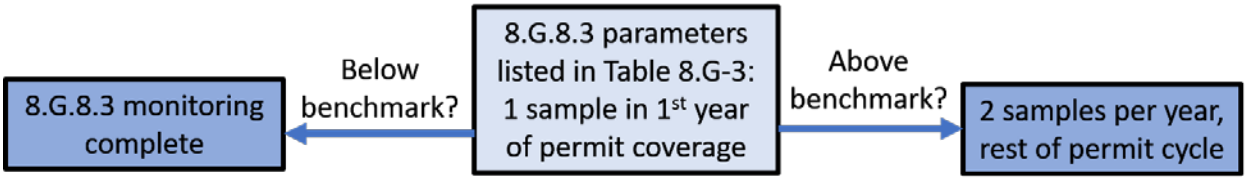


Table 8.G-3.		
Subsector (Discharges may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)	**Parameter**	**Benchmark Monitoring Concentration**
Subsector G2. Iron Ores; Copper Ores; Lead and Zinc Ores; Gold and Silver Ores; Ferroalloy Ores, Except Vanadium; and Miscellaneous Metal Ores (SIC Codes 1011, 1021, 1031, 1041, 1044, 1061, 1081, 1094, 1099) (Note: when analyzing hardness for a suite of metals, it is more cost effective to add analysis of calcium and magnesium, and have hardness calculated than to require hardness analysis separately)	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100 mg/L
	Turbidity	50 NTU
	pH	6.0-9.0 s.u.
	Hardness (as $CaCO_3$; calc. from Ca, Mg)[2]	no benchmark value
	Total Recoverable Antimony	640 µg/L
	Total Recoverable Arsenic (freshwater) Total Recoverable Arsenic (saltwater)[1]	150 µg/L 69 µg/L
	Total Recoverable Beryllium	130 µg/L
	Total Recoverable Cadmium (freshwater)[2] Total Recoverable Cadmium (saltwater)[1]	Hardness Dependent 33 µg/L
	Total Recoverable Copper (freshwater) Total Recoverable Copper (saltwater)[1]	5.19 µg/L 4.8 µg/L
	Total Recoverable Lead (freshwater)[2] Total Recoverable Lead (saltwater)[1]	Hardness Dependent 210 µg/L
	Total Recoverable Mercury (freshwater) Total Recoverable Mercury (saltwater)[1]	1.4 µg/L 1.8 µg/L
	Total Recoverable Nickel (freshwater)[2] Total Recoverable Nickel (saltwater)[1]	Hardness Dependent 74 µg/L
	Total Recoverable Selenium (freshwater) Total Recoverable Selenium (saltwater)[1]	1.5 µg/L for still/standing (lentic) waters; 3.1 µg/L for flowing (lotic) waters 290 µg/L
	Total Recoverable Silver (freshwater)[2] Total Recoverable Silver (saltwater)[1]	Hardness Dependent 1.9 µg/L
	Total Recoverable Zinc (freshwater)[2] Total Recoverable Zinc (saltwater)[1]	Hardness Dependent 90 µg/L

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

[2]The freshwater benchmark values of some metals are dependent on water hardness. For these parameters,

permittees must determine the hardness of the receiving water (see Appendix J, "Calculating Hardness in Receiving Waters for Hardness Dependent Metals," for methodology), in accordance with Part 4.2.2.1, to identify the applicable 'hardness range' for determining their benchmark value applicable to their facility. Hardness Dependent Benchmarks follow in the table below:

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

8.G.8.4 ***Additional Analytic Monitoring Requirements for Discharges From Waste Rock and Overburden Piles at Active Metal Mining Facilities.*** In addition to the monitoring required in Part 8.G.8.3 for discharges from waste rock and overburden piles, you must also conduct monitoring for additional parameters based on the type of ore you mine at your site. The schedule for monitoring for this Part 8.G.8.4 is the same as specified in Part 8.G.8.3: once in the first year for the parameters listed in Table 8.G-4 (except radium and uranium), and twice annually in all subsequent years of coverage under this permit for any parameters for which the benchmark has been exceeded. Where a parameter in Table 8.G-4 is the same as a pollutant you are required to monitor for in Table 8.G-3 (i.e., for all of the metals), you must use the corresponding benchmark in Table 8.G-3 and you may use any monitoring results conducted for Part 8.G.8.3 to satisfy the monitoring requirement for that parameter for Part 8.G.8.4. For radium and uranium, which do not have corresponding benchmarks in Table 8.G-3, there are no applicable benchmarks. For radium and uranium, you must monitor quarterly (as identified in Part 4.1.7) for your first four full quarters of permit coverage commencing no earlier than [insert 90 days after permit effective date], after which you may discontinue monitoring for these two parameters.

Table 8.G-4. Additional Monitoring Requirements for Discharges from Waste Rock and Overburden Piles

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

Table 8.G-4. Additional Monitoring Requirements for Discharges from Waste Rock and Overburden Piles			
Supplemental Requirements			
Type of Ore Mined	**Pollutants of Concern**		
	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	**pH**	**Metals, Total**
Platinum Ore			Cadmium (H), Copper, Mercury, Lead (H), Zinc (H)
Titanium Ore	X	X	Iron, Nickel (H), Zinc (H)
Vanadium Ore	X	X	Arsenic, Cadmium (H), Copper, Lead (H), Zinc (H)
Molybdenum	X	X	Arsenic, Cadmium (H), Copper, Lead (H), Mercury, Zinc (H)
Uranium, Radium, and Vanadium Ore	X	X	Chemical Oxygen Demand, Arsenic, Radium (Dissolved and Total), Uranium, Zinc (H)

Note: An "X" indicated for TSS and/or pH means that you are required to monitor for those parameters. (H) indicates that hardness must also be measured when this pollutant is measured.

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

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

Subject to the two conditions above, if your facility is inactive and unstaffed, you are waived from the requirement to conduct quarterly visual assessments and routine facility inspections. You must still do an annual site inspection in accordance with Part 3.1. You are encouraged to inspect your site more frequently where you have reason to believe that severe weather or natural disasters may have damaged control measures or increased discharges.

Table 8.G-5. Applicability of the Multi-Sector General Permit to Stormwater From Active Mining and Dressing Sites, Temporarily Inactive Sites, and Sites Undergoing Reclamation	
Discharge/Source of Discharge	**Note/Comment**
Piles	
Waste rock/overburden	Covered under the MSGP if composed entirely of stormwater and not combined with mine drainage. See note below.
Topsoil	--

Table 8.G-5. Applicability of the Multi-Sector General Permit to Stormwater From Active Mining and Dressing Sites, Temporarily Inactive Sites, and Sites Undergoing Reclamation	
Discharge/Source of Discharge	**Note/Comment**
Roads constructed of waste rock or spent ore	
Onsite haul roads	Covered under the MSGP if composed entirely of stormwater and not combined with mine drainage. See note below.
Offsite haul and access roads	--
Roads not constructed of waste rock or spent ore	
Onsite haul roads	Covered under the MSGP except if mine drainage is used for dust control.
Offsite haul and access roads	--
Milling/concentrating	
Runoff from tailings dams and dikes when constructed of waste rock/tailings	Covered under the MSGP except if process fluids are present and only if composed entirely of stormwater and not combined with mine drainage. See Note below.
Runoff from tailings dams/dikes when not constructed of waste rock and tailings	Covered under the MSGP except if process fluids are present.
Concentration building	Covered under the MSGP If stormwater only and no contact with piles.
Mill site	If stormwater only and no contact with piles.
Ancillary areas	
Office and administrative building and housing	Covered under the MSGP if mixed with stormwater from the industrial area.
Chemical storage area	--
Docking facility	Covered under the MSGP except if excessive contact with waste product that would otherwise constitute mine drainage.
Explosive storage	--
Fuel storage (oil tanks/coal piles)	--
Vehicle and equipment maintenance area/building	--
Parking areas	Covered under the MSGP but coverage unnecessary if only employee and visitor-type parking.
Power plant	
Truck wash area	Covered under the MSGP except when excessive contact with waste product that would otherwise constitute mine drainage.
Reclamation-related areas	
Any disturbed area (unreclaimed)	Covered under the MSGP only if not in active mining area.
Reclaimed areas released from reclamation requirements prior to Dec. 17, 1990	--
Partially/inadequately reclaimed areas or areas not released from reclamation requirements	--

Note: Stormwater from these sources are subject to the NPDES program for stormwater unless mixed with discharges subject to 40 CFR Part 440 that are regulated by another permit prior to mixing. Non-stormwater

discharges from these sources are subject to NPDES permitting and may be subject to the effluent limitation guidelines under 40 CFR Part 440. Discharges from overburden/waste rock and overburden/waste rock-related areas are not subject to 40 CFR Part 440 unless: (1) it drains naturally (or is intentionally diverted) to a point source; and (2) combines with "mine drainage" that is otherwise regulated under the Part 440 regulations. For such sources, coverage under this permit would be available if the discharge composed entirely of stormwater does not combine with other sources of mine drainage that are not subject to 40 CFR Part 440, as well as meeting other eligibility criteria contained in Part 1.1 of the permit.

Operators bear the initial responsibility for determining the applicable technology-based standard for such discharges. EPA recommends that operators contact the relevant NPDES permit issuance authority for assistance to determine the nature and scope of the "active mining area" on a mine-by-mine basis, as well as to determine the appropriate permitting mechanism for authorizing such discharges.

8.G.9 Termination of Permit Coverage

8.G.9.1 ***Termination of Permit Coverage for Sites Reclaimed After December 17, 1990***. A site or a portion of a site that has been released from applicable state or federal reclamation requirements after December 17, 1990, is no longer required to maintain coverage under this permit. If the site or portion of a site reclaimed after December 17, 1990, was not subject to reclamation requirements, the site or portion of the site is no longer required to maintain coverage under this permit if the site or portion of the site has been reclaimed as defined in Part 8.G.3.3.

8.G.9.2 ***Termination of Permit Coverage for Sites Reclaimed Before December 17, 1990.*** A site or portion of a site that was released from applicable state or federal reclamation requirements before December 17, 1990, or that was otherwise reclaimed before December 17, 1990, is no longer required to maintain coverage under this permit if the site or portion of the site has been reclaimed. A site or portion of a site is considered to have been reclaimed if: (1) stormwater that comes into contact with raw materials, intermediate byproducts, finished products, and waste products does not have the potential to cause or contribute to violations of state water quality standards, soil disturbing activities related to mining at the sites or portion of the site have been completed, (3) the site or portion of the site has been stabilized to minimize soil erosion, and (4) as appropriate depending on location, size, and the potential to contribute pollutants to stormwater discharges, the site or portion of the site has been revegetated, will be amenable to natural revegetation, or will be left in a condition consistent with the post-mining land use.

Part 8 – Sector-Specific Requirements for Industrial Activity

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

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

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

8.H.1 Covered Stormwater Discharges

The requirements in Subpart H apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from Coal Mines and Coal Mining-Related facilities as identified by the SIC Codes specified under Sector H in Table D-1 of Appendix D.

8.H.2 Limitations on Coverage

8.H.2.1 ***Prohibition of Non-Stormwater Discharges.*** (See also Part 1.1.3) Not covered by this permit: discharges from pollutant seeps or underground drainage from inactive coal mines and refuse disposal areas that do not result from precipitation events, and discharges from floor drains in maintenance buildings and other similar drains in mining and preparation plant areas. (EPA includes these prohibited non-stormwater discharges here solely as a helpful reminder to the operator that the only non-stormwater discharges authorized by this permit are at Part 1.2.2).

8.H.2.2 ***Discharges Subject to Stormwater Effluent Guidelines.*** (See also Part 1.2.1.4) Not authorized by this permit: stormwater discharges subject to an existing effluent limitation guideline at 40 CFR Part 434.

8.H.3 Definitions

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

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

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

a. Activities performed for purposes of mine site preparation, including: cutting new rights of way (except when related to access road construction); providing access to a mine site for vehicles and equipment (except when related to access road construction); other earth disturbances associated with site preparation

activities on any areas where active mining activities have not yet commenced (e.g., for heap leach pads, waste rock facilities, tailings impoundments, wastewater treatment plants); and

b. Construction of staging areas to prepare for erecting structures such as to house project personnel and equipment, mill buildings, etc., and construction of access roads. Earth-disturbing activities associated with the construction of staging areas and the construction of access roads conducted prior to active mining are considered to be "construction" and have additional effluent limits in Part 8.H.4.2.

8.H.3.3 ***Active mining activities*** – Activities related to the extraction, removal or recovery, and preparation of coal; removal of overburden and waste rock to expose mineable minerals; and site reclamation and closure activities. All such activities occur within the "active mining area." Reclamation involves activities undertaken, in compliance with applicable mined land reclamation requirements, to return the land to an appropriate post-mining contour and land use in order to meet applicable federal and state reclamation requirements. In addition, once earth-disturbing activities conducted prior to active mining activities have ceased and all related requirements in Part 8.H.4 have been met, and a well-delineated "active mining area" has been established, all activities (including any clearing, grading, and excavation) that occur within the active mining area are "active mining activities."

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

Note: Earth-disturbing activities described in the definition in Part 8.H.3.2 that occur on areas outside the active mining area (e.g., for expansion of the mine into undeveloped territory) are considered "earth-disturbing conducted prior to active mining activities", and must comply with the requirements in Part 8.H.4.

8.H.3.5 ***Inactive coal mining facility*** – A site or portion of a site where coal mining and/or milling occurred in the past but there are no active mining operations occurring as defined above, and where the inactive portion is not covered by an active mining permit issued by the applicable state or federal agency. An inactive coal mining facility has an identifiable owner / operator. Sites where mining claims are being maintained prior to disturbances associated with the extraction, beneficiation, or processing of mined materials and sites where minimal activities are undertaken for the sole purpose of maintaining a mining claim are not considered either active or inactive mining facilities and do not require an NPDES industrial stormwater permit.

8.H.3.6 ***Temporarily inactive coal mining facility*** – A site or portion of a site where coal mining and/or milling occurred in the past but currently are not being actively undertaken, and the facility is covered by an active mining permit issued by the applicable state or federal agency.

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

Stormwater discharges from earth-disturbing activities conducted prior to active mining activities (defined in Part 8.H.3.2) are covered under this permit. For such earth-disturbing activities, you must comply with all applicable requirements in Parts 1-9 of the MSGP except for the

technology-based effluent limits in Part 8.H.5 and Part 2.1.2, the inspection requirements in Part 8.H.7 and Part 3, and the monitoring requirements in Part 8.H.8 and Part 4.

Authorized discharges from areas where earth-disturbing activities have ceased and stabilization as specified in Part 8.H.4.19 or 8.H.4.2.11, where appropriate, has been completed (stabilization is not required for areas where active mining activities will occur), are no longer subject to the Part 8.H.4 requirements. At such time, authorized discharges become subject to all other applicable requirements in the MSGP, including the effluent limits in Parts 2.1.2 and 8.H.5, the inspection requirements in Parts 3 and 8.H.7, and the monitoring requirements in Parts 4, 8.H.8, and 8.H.9.

8.H.4.1 ***Technology-Based Effluent Limits Applicable to All Earth-Disturbing Activities Conducted Prior to Active Mining Activities.*** The following technology-based effluent limits apply to authorized discharges from all earth-disturbing activities conducted prior to active mining activities defined in Parts 8.H.3.2(a) and 8.H.3.2(b). These limits supersede the technology-based limits listed in Part 2.1.2 and Part 8.H.5 of the MSGP.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- Use appropriate stabilization techniques to minimize sediment track-out from vehicles and equipment prior to exit;
- Use additional controls to remove sediment from vehicle and equipment tires prior to exit, where necessary;

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

Note: EPA recognizes that some fine grains may remain visible on the surfaces of off-site streets, other paved areas, and sidewalks even after you have implemented sediment removal practices. Such "staining" is not a violation of Part 8.H.4.1.4.

8.H.4.1.5 ***Soil or sediment stockpiles.*** You must:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

8.H.4.1.9 ***Site stabilization requirements for earth-disturbing activities performed for purposes of mine site preparation as defined in 8.H.3.2(a)*** (i.e., not applicable to construction of staging areas for structures and access roads as defined in 8.H.3.2(b)). You must comply with the following stabilization requirements except where the intended function of the site accounts for such disturbed earth (e.g., the earth disturbances will become actively mined, or the controls implemented at the active mining area effectively control the disturbance):

- *Temporary stabilization of disturbed areas.* Stabilization measures must be initiated immediately in portions of the site where earth-disturbing activities performed for purposes of mine site preparation (as defined in 8.H.3.2(a)) have temporarily ceased, but in no case more than 14 days after such activities have temporarily ceased. In arid, semi-arid, and drought-stricken areas, or in areas subject to snow or freezing conditions, where initiating perennial vegetative stabilization measures is not possible within 14 days after earth-disturbing activities performed for purposes of mine site preparation has temporarily ceased, temporary vegetative stabilization measures must be initiated as soon as practicable. Until temporary vegetative stabilization is achieved, interim measures such as erosion control blankets with an appropriate seed base and tackifiers must be employed. In areas of the site where earth-disturbing activities performed for purposes of mine site preparation have permanently ceased prior to active mining, temporary stabilization measures must be implemented to minimize mobilization of sediment or other pollutants until active mining activities commence.
- *Final stabilization of disturbed areas.* Stabilization measures must be initiated immediately where earth-disturbing activities performed for purposes of mine site preparation (as defined in 8.H.3.2(a)) have permanently ceased, but in no case more than 14 days after the earth- disturbing activities have permanently ceased. In arid, semi-arid, and drought-stricken areas, or in areas subject to snow or freezing conditions, where initiating perennial vegetative stabilization measures is not possible within 14 days after earth-disturbing activities have permanently ceased, final vegetative stabilization measures must be initiated as soon as possible. Until final stabilization is achieved, temporary stabilization measures, such as erosion control blankets with an appropriate seed base and tackifiers, must be used.

8.H.4.2 ***Additional Technology-Based Effluent Limits Applicable Only to the Construction of Staging Areas for Structures and Access Roads.*** The following technology-based effluent limits apply to authorized discharges from earth-disturbing activities associated with the construction of staging areas and the construction of access roads, as defined in Part 8.H.3.2(b). These limits supersede the technology-based limits listed in Part 2.1.2 and Part 8.H.5 of the MSGP. These limits do not apply to earth-disturbing activities performed for purposes of mine site preparation (as defined in 8.H.3.2(a)).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

There are exceptions when buffer requirements do not apply:

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

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

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

8.H.4.2.4 ***Soil or sediment stockpiles.*** In addition to the requirements in Part 8.H.4.1.5, you must locate any piles outside of any natural buffers established under Part 8.H.4.2.3.

8.H.4.2.5 ***Sediment basins.*** In addition to the requirements in Part 8.H.4.1.6, you must locate sediment basins outside of any surface waters and any natural buffers established under Part 8.H.4.2.3, and you must utilize outlet structures that withdraw water from the surface, unless infeasible.

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

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

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

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

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

(An uncontaminated discharge is a discharge that meets applicable water quality standards.)

You must also meet the following requirements for dewatering activities:

- Discharge requirements:
  - No discharging visible floating solids or foam;
  - Remove oil, grease and other pollutants from dewatering water via an oil-water separator or suitable filtration device (such as a cartridge filter);
  - Utilize vegetated upland areas of the site, to the extent feasible, to infiltrate dewatering water before discharge. In no case shall waters of the U.S. be considered part of the treatment area;
  - Implement velocity dissipation devices at all points where dewatering water is discharged;
  - Haul backwash water away for disposal or return it to the beginning of the treatment process; and
  - Clean or replace the filter media used in dewatering devices when the pressure differential equals or exceeds the manufacturer's specifications.
  - Treatment chemical restrictions: If you use polymers, flocculants or other chemicals to treat dewatering water, you must comply with the requirements in Parts 8.H.4.1.8.

8.H.4.2.10 *Pollution prevention requirements.*

- *Prohibited discharges* (this non-exhaustive list of prohibited non-stormwater discharges is included here as a reminder that only the only authorized non-stormwater discharges are those enumerated in Part 1.2.2):
  - Wastewater from washout of concrete;
  - Wastewater from washout and cleanout of stucco, paint, form release oils, curing compounds, and other construction materials;
  - Fuels, oils, or other pollutants used for operation and maintenance of vehicles or equipment;
  - Soaps, solvents, or detergents used in vehicle or equipment washing;
  - Toxic or hazardous substances from a spill or other release.
- *Design and location requirements:* Minimize the discharge of pollutants from pollutant sources by:
  - Minimizing exposure;
  - Using secondary containment, spill kits, or other equivalent measures;
  - Locating pollution sources away from surface waters, storm sewer inlets, and drainageways;
  - Cleaning up spills immediately (do not clean by hosing area down).
- *Pollution prevention requirements for wash waters:* Minimize the discharge of pollutants from equipment and vehicle washing, wheel wash water, and other wash waters. Wash waters must be treated in

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

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

8.H.4.2.11 ***Site Stabilization requirements for the construction of staging areas for structures and access roads as defined in Part 8.H.3.2(b***) (i.e., not applicable to earth-disturbing activities performed for purposes of mine site preparation as defined in Part 8.H.3.2(a)). You must comply with the following stabilization requirements, except where the intended function of the site accounts for such disturbed earth (e.g., the area of construction will become actively mined, or the controls implemented at the active mining area effectively control the disturbance):

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

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

Exceptions:

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

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

The following water quality-based limits apply to earth-disturbing activities conducted prior to active mining activities defined in Parts 8.H.3.2(a) and 8.H.3.2(b), in addition to the water quality-based limits in Part 2.2 of the MSGP.

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

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

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

The following requirements supersede the inspections requirements in Part 3 and 8.H.7 of the MSGP for earth-disturbing activities conducted prior to active mining activities defined in Parts 8.H.3.2(a) and 8.H.3.2(b).

8.H.4.4.1 Inspection Frequency

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

Note:

- Inspections only required during working hours;
- Inspections not required during unsafe conditions; and
- If you choose to inspect once every 14 days, you must have a

method for measuring rainfall amount on site (either rain gauge or representative weather station)

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

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

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

8.H.4.4.2 Reductions in Inspection Frequency

- Stabilized areas: You may reduce the frequency of inspections to once per month in any area of your site where stabilization has occurred pursuant to Part 8.H.4.1.9 or 8.H.4.2.11.
- Arid, semi-arid, and drought stricken areas: If earth-disturbing activities are occurring during the seasonally dry period or during a period in which drought is predicted to occur, you may reduce inspections to once per month and within 24 hours of a 0.25 inch storm event.
- Frozen conditions: You may temporarily suspend or reduce inspections to once per month until thawing conditions occur if frozen conditions are continuous and disturbed areas have been stabilized. For extreme conditions in remote areas, e.g., where transit to the site is perilous/restricted or temperatures are routinely below freezing, you may suspend inspections until the conditions are conducive to safe access, and more frequent inspections can resume.

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

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

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

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

If a discharge is occurring:

- The quality and characteristics of the discharge (see Part 3.2.2.4);
- Whether controls are operating effectively.

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

- Inspection date;
- Name and title of inspector(s);
- Summary of inspection findings;
- Rainfall amount that triggered the inspection (if applicable);
- If it was unsafe to inspect a portion of the site, include documentation of the reason and the location(s);
- Each inspection report must be signed;
- Keep a current copy of all reports at the site or at an easily accessible location.
- *Cessation of Requirements Applicable to Earth-Disturbing Activities Conducted Prior to Active Mining Activities.* The requirements in 8.H.4 no longer apply for any earth- disturbing activities conducted prior to active mining activities as defined in 8.H.3.2(a) or 8.H.3.2(b) where:
- Earth-disturbing activities have ceased; and
- Stabilization has been met consistent with Part 8.H.4.1.9 or 8.H.4.2.11 (not required for areas where active mining activities will occur).

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

Note: These requirements do not apply for any discharges from earth-disturbing activities conducted prior to active mining as defined in 8.H.3.2(a) or 8.H.3.2(b).

8.H.5.1 ***Good Housekeeping Measures.*** (See also Part 2.1.2.2) As part of your good housekeeping program, in order to minimize discharges of pollutants in stormwater, implement control measures such as the following, where determined to be feasible (list not inclusive): using sweepers and covered storage; watering haul roads to minimize dust generation; and conserving vegetation to minimize erosion. For mines subject to dust control requirements under state or county air quality permits, provided the requirements are equivalent, compliance with such air permit dust requirements shall constitute compliance with the dust control effluent limit in Part 2.1.2.10.

8.H.5.2 ***Preventive Maintenance.*** (See also Part 2.1.2.3) Perform inspections or other equivalent measures of storage tanks and pressure lines of fuels, lubricants, hydraulic fluid, and slurry to prevent leaks due to deterioration or faulty connections.

8.H.6 Additional SWPPP Requirements for Mining Operations

Note: The requirements in Part 8.H.6 are not applicable to inactive coal mining facilities.

8.H.6.1 ***Other Applicable Regulations.*** Most active coal mining-related areas (SIC Codes 1221- 1241) are subject to sediment and erosion control regulations of the U.S. Office of Surface Mining (OSM) that enforces the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act (SMCRA). OSM has granted authority to most coal-producing states to

implement SMCRA through State SMCRA regulations. All SMCRA requirements regarding control of stormwater-related pollutant discharges must be addressed and then documented with the SWPPP (directly or by reference).

8.H.6.2 ***Site Map.*** (See also Part 6.2.2) Document in your SWPPP where any of the following may be exposed to precipitation or stormwater: haul and access roads; railroad spurs, sliding, and internal hauling lines; conveyor belts, chutes, and aerial tramways; equipment storage and maintenance yards; coal handling buildings and structures; inactive mines and related areas; acidic spoil, refuse, or unreclaimed disturbed areas; and liquid storage tanks containing pollutants such as caustics, hydraulic fluids, and lubricants.

8.H.6.3 ***Potential Pollutant Sources.*** (See also Part 6.2.3) Document in your SWPPP the following sources and activities that have potential pollutants associated with them: truck traffic on haul roads and resulting generation of dust or sediment that could be discharged via stormwater; fuel or other liquid storage; pressure lines containing slurry, hydraulic fluid, or other potential harmful liquids; and loading or temporary storage of acidic refuse or spoil.

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

8.H.7 Additional Inspection Requirements (See also Part 3.1)

8.H.7.1 ***Inspections of Active Mining-Related Areas.*** (See also Part 3) Except for earth-disturbing activities conducted prior to active mining activities as defined in Parts 8.H.3.2(a) and 8.H.3.2(b), which are subject to Part 8.H.4.4, perform routine inspections of active mining areas covered by this permit, corresponding with the inspections as performed by SMCRA inspectors, of all mining-related areas required by SMCRA. Also maintain the records of the SMCRA authority representative. See Part 8.H.9.1 for inspection requirements for inactive and unstaffed sties.

8.H.7.2 ***Sediment and Erosion Control.*** (See also Part 2.1.2.5) As indicated in Part 8.H.6.1, SMCRA requirements regarding sediment and erosion control measures must be complied with for those areas subject to SMCRA authority, including inspection requirements.

8.H.7.3 ***Routine Site Inspections. (See also Part 3.1***) Your inspection program must include inspections for pollutants entering the drainage system from activities located on or near coal mining-related areas. Among the areas to be inspected are haul and access roads; railroad spurs, sliding, and internal hauling lines; conveyor belts, chutes, and aerial tramways; equipment storage and maintenance yards; coal handling buildings and structures; and inactive mines and related areas.

8.H.8 Indicator Monitoring (See also Part 4.2.1)

Table 8.H-1 identifies indicator monitoring that applies to the specific subsectors of Sector H. This indicator monitoring applies to both your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities.

Table 8.H-1		
Subsector (You may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)	**Indicator Monitoring Parameter**	**Indicator Monitoring Threshold**
Applies to all Sector H (Subsector H1) facilities with stormwater discharges from paved surfaces that will be initially sealed or re-sealed with coal-tar sealcoat where industrial activities are located during coverage under this permit	Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs)*	Report Only/ No thresholds or baseline values
Subsector H1. Coal Mines and Coal Mining-Related Facilities (SIC Code 1221-1241)	Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs)*	Report Only/ No thresholds or baseline values

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

8.H.9 Sector-Specific Benchmarks (See also Part 4.2.2)

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

Table 8.H-2.		
Subsector (You may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)	**Parameter**	**Benchmark Monitoring Concentration**
Subsector H1. Coal Mines and Related Areas (SIC 1221-1241)	Total Recoverable Aluminum	1,100 µg/L
	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100 mg/L

8.H.9.1 ***Inactive and Unstaffed Sites*** **– Conditional Exemption from No Exposure Requirement for Routine Inspections, Quarterly Visual Assessments, and Indicator, Benchmark and Impaired Waters Monitoring.** As a Sector H facility, if you are seeking to exercise a waiver from either the quarterly visual assessment or the indicator, benchmark, and/or impaired waters monitoring requirements for inactive and unstaffed sites (including temporarily inactive sites), you are conditionally exempt from the requirement to certify that "there are no industrial materials or activities exposed to stormwater" in Parts 3.2.4.4, 4.2.1.3, and 4.2.5.2. Additionally, if you are seeking to reduce your required routine inspection frequency, as is allowed under Part 3.1.5, you are also conditionally exempt from the requirement to certify that "there are no industrial materials or activities exposed to stormwater." These conditional exemptions are based on the following requirements:

- If circumstances change and your facility becomes active and/or staffed, this exception no longer applies and you must immediately begin complying with the applicable benchmark monitoring requirements as if you were in your first year of permit coverage, and the quarterly visual assessment requirements; and

- EPA retains the authority to revoke this exemption and/or the monitoring waiver where it is determined that the discharge causes, has a reasonable potential to cause or contribute to an instream excursion above an applicable water quality standard, including designated uses.

Subject to the two conditions above, if your facility is inactive and unstaffed, you are waived from the requirement to conduct routine facility inspections, quarterly visual assessments, and benchmark and impaired waters monitoring. You must still conduct an annual site inspection in accordance with Part 3.1. You are encouraged to inspect your site more frequently where you have reason to believe that severe weather or natural disasters may have damaged control measures or increased discharges.

8.H.10 Termination of Permit Coverage

8.H.10.1 ***Termination of Permit Coverage for Sites Reclaimed After December 17, 1990.*** A site or a portion of a site that has been released from applicable state or federal reclamation requirements after December 17, 1990, is no longer required to maintain coverage under this permit. If the site or portion of a site reclaimed after December 17, 1990, was not subject to reclamation requirements, the site or portion of the site is no longer required to maintain coverage under this permit if the site or portion of the site has been reclaimed as defined in Part 8.H.3.5.

8.H.10.2 ***Termination of Permit Coverage for Sites Reclaimed Before December 17, 1990.*** A site or portion of a site that was released from applicable state or federal reclamation requirements before December 17, 1990, or that was otherwise reclaimed before December 17, 1990, is no longer required to maintain coverage under this permit if the site or portion of the site has been reclaimed. A site or portion of a site is considered to have been reclaimed if: (1) stormwater that comes into contact with raw materials, intermediate byproducts, finished products, and waste products does not have the potential to cause or contribute to violations of state water quality standards,

(2) soil disturbing activities related to mining at the sites or portion of the site have been completed, (3) the site or portion of the site has been stabilized to minimize soil erosion, and (4) as appropriate depending on location, size, and the potential to contribute pollutants to stormwater discharges, the site or portion of the site has been revegetated, will be amenable to natural revegetation, or will be left in a condition consistent with the post-mining land use.

Part 8 – Sector-Specific Requirements for Industrial Activity

Subpart I – Sector I – Oil and Gas Extraction

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

8.I.1 Covered Stormwater Discharges.

The requirements in Subpart I apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from Oil and Gas Extraction facilities as identified by the SIC Codes specified under Sector I in Table D-1 of Appendix D of the permit.

8.I.1.1 Discharges of stormwater from field activities or operations associated with oil and gas exploration, production, processing, or treatment operations or transmission facilities are exempt from NPDES permit coverage unless, in accordance with 40 CFR 122.26(c)(1)(iii), the facility:

- Has had a discharge of stormwater resulting in the discharge of a reportable quantity for which notification is or was required pursuant to 40 CFR 117.21 or 40 CFR 302.6 at any time since November 16, 1987; or
- Has had a discharge of stormwater resulting in the discharge of a reportable quantity for which notification is or was required pursuant to 40 CFR 110.6 at any time since November 16, 1987; or
- Contributes to a violation of a water quality standard.

Any stormwater discharges that require permit coverage as a result of meeting one of the conditions of 122.26(c)(1)(iii) may be covered under this permit unless otherwise required to obtain coverage under an alternative NPDES general permit or an individual NPDES permit as specified in Part 1.3.8.

8.I.2 Limitations on Coverage

8.I.2.1 ***Stormwater Discharges Subject to Effluent Limitation Guidelines.*** (See also Part 4.2.3) This permit does not authorize stormwater discharges from drilling operations that are subject to nationally established effluent limitation guidelines found at 40 CFR Part 435, respectively.

8.I.2.2 ***Non-Stormwater Discharges. Discharges of vehicle and equipment wash water, including tank cleaning operations, are not authorized by this permit.*** Alternatively, wash water discharges must be authorized under a separate NPDES permit, or be discharged to a sanitary sewer in accordance with applicable industrial pretreatment requirements. (EPA includes this prohibited non-stormwater discharge here solely as a helpful reminder to the operator that the only non-stormwater discharges authorized by this permit are at Part 1.2.2).

8.I.3 Additional Technology-Based Effluent Limits

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

not exclusive): temporary or permanent seeding, mulching, sod stabilization, vegetative buffer strips, and tree protection practices. Begin implementing appropriate vegetative practices on all disturbed areas within 14 days following the last activity in that area.

8.I.4 Additional SWPPP Requirements

8.I.4.1 ***Drainage Area Site Map.*** (See also Part 6.2.2) Document in your SWPPP where any of the following may be exposed to precipitation or stormwater: Reportable Quantity (RQ) releases; locations used for the treatment, storage, or disposal of wastes; processing areas and storage areas; chemical mixing areas; construction and drilling areas; all areas subject to the effluent guidelines requirements for "No Discharge" in accordance with 40 CFR 435.32; and the structural controls to achieve compliance with the "No Discharge" requirements.

8.I.4.2 ***Potential Pollutant Sources.*** (See also Part 6.2.3) Also document in your SWPPP the following sources and activities that have potential pollutants associated with them: chemical, cement, mud, or gel mixing activities; drilling or mining activities; and equipment cleaning and rehabilitation activities. In addition, include information about the reportable quantity (RQ) release that triggered the permit application requirements: the nature of the release (e.g., spill of oil from a drum storage area), amount of oil or hazardous substance released, amount of substance recovered, date of the release, cause of the release (e.g., poor handling techniques and lack of containment in the area), areas affected by the release (i.e., land and water), procedures to clean up release, actions or procedures implemented to prevent or improve response to a release, and remaining potential contamination of stormwater from release (taking into account human health risks, the control of drinking water intakes, and the designated uses of the receiving water).

8.I.4.3 ***Erosion and Sediment Controls.*** (See also Part 2.1.2.5) Unless covered by EPA's Construction General Permit (CGP), the additional documentation requirements for sediment and erosion controls for well drillings and sand/shale mining areas include the following:

8.I.4.3.1 ***Site Description.*** Also include a description in your SWPPP of the nature of the exploration activity, estimates of the total area of site and area disturbed due to exploration activity, an estimate of runoff coefficient of the site, a site drainage map, including approximate slopes, and the names of all receiving waters.

8.I.4.3.2 ***Vegetative Controls****. Document vegetative practices used consistent with Part 8.I.3.1 in the SWPPP.*

8.I.5 Additional Inspection Requirements

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

8.I.6 Indicator Monitoring (See also Part 4.2.1)

Table 8.I-1 identifies indicator monitoring that applies to the specific subsectors of Sector I. This indicator monitoring applies to both your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities.

Table 8.I-1		
Subsector (You may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)	**Indicator Monitoring Parameter**	**Indicator Monitoring Threshold**
Applies to all Sector I (Subsector I1) facilities with stormwater discharges from paved surfaces that will be initially sealed or re-sealed with coal-tar sealcoat where industrial activities are located during coverage under this permit	Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs)*	Report Only/ No thresholds or baseline values
Subsector I1. Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas (SIC Code 1311); Natural Gas Liquids (SIC Code 1321); Oil and Gas Field Services (SIC Code 1381-1389)	Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	Report Only/ No thresholds or baseline values
	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	Report Only/ No thresholds or baseline values
	pH	Report Only/ No thresholds or baseline values
	Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs)*	Report Only/ No thresholds or baseline values

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

Part 8 – Sector-Specific Requirements for Industrial Activity

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

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

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

8.J.1 Covered Stormwater Discharges

The requirements in Subpart J apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from Active and Inactive Non-Metallic Mineral Mining and Dressing facilities as identified by the SIC Codes specified under Sector J in Table D-1 of Appendix D of the permit.

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

8.J.1.2 ***Covered Discharges from Active and Temporarily Inactive Facilities.*** All stormwater discharges, except for most stormwater discharges subject to the existing effluent limitation guideline at 40 CFR Part 436. Mine dewatering discharges composed entirely of stormwater or uncontaminated ground water seepage from: construction sand and gravel, industrial sand, and crushed stone mining facilities.

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

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

8.J.2 Limitations on Coverage.

Most stormwater discharges subject to an existing effluent limitation guideline at 40 CFR Part 436 are not authorized by this permit. The exceptions to this limitation, which are covered by this permit, are mine dewatering discharges composed entirely of stormwater or uncontaminated ground water seepage from construction sand and gravel, industrial sand, and crushed stone mining facilities.

8.J.3 Definitions

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

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

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

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

b. construction of staging areas to prepare for erecting structures such as to house project personnel and equipment, mill buildings, etc., and construction of access roads. Earth-disturbing activities associated with the construction of staging areas and the construction of access roads conducted prior to active mining are considered to be "construction" and have additional effluent limits in Part 8.J.4.2.

8.J.3.3 ***Active mining activities*** – Activities related to the extraction, removal or recovery, and beneficiation of non-metallic minerals from the earth; removal of overburden and waste rock to expose mineable minerals; and site reclamation and closure activities. All such activities occur within the "active mining area." Reclamation involves activities undertaken, in compliance with applicable mined land reclamation requirements, to return the land to an appropriate post-mining contour and land use in order to meet applicable federal and state reclamation requirements. In addition, once earth- disturbing activities conducted prior to active mining activities have ceased and all related requirements in Part 8.J.4 have been met, and a well-delineated "active mining area" has been established, all activities (including any clearing, grading, and excavation) that occur within the active mining area are "active mining activities

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

Note: Earth-disturbing activities described in the definition in Part 8.J.3.2 that occur on areas outside the active mining area (e.g., for expansion of the mine into undeveloped territory) are considered "earth-disturbing conducted prior to active mining activities", and must comply with the requirements in Part 8.J.4.

8.J.3.5 ***Inactive mineral mining facility*** – A site or portion of a site where mineral mining and/or milling occurred in the past but there are no active mining activities occurring as defined above, and where the inactive portion is not covered by an active mining permit issued by the applicable state or federal agency. An inactive mineral mining facility has an identifiable owner / operator. Sites where mining claims are being maintained prior to disturbances associated with the extraction, beneficiation, or processing of mined materials, and sites where minimal activities are undertaken for the sole purpose of maintaining a mining claim are not considered either active or inactive mining facilities and do not require an NPDES industrial stormwater permit.

8.J.3.6 ***Temporarily inactive mineral mining facility*** – A site or portion of a site where non-metallic mineral mining and/or milling occurred in the past but currently are not

being actively undertaken, and the facility is covered by an active mining permit issued by the applicable state or federal agency.

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

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

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

8.J.4.1 ***Technology-Based Effluent Limits Applicable to All Earth-Disturbing Activities Conducted Prior to Active mining Activities.*** The following technology-based effluent limits apply to authorized discharges from all earth-disturbing activities conducted prior to active mining activities defined in Part 8.J.3.2(a) and 8.J.3.2(b). These limits supersede the technology-based limits listed in Part 2.1.2 and Part 8.J.5 of the MSGP.

8.J.4.1.1 Erosion and sediment control installation requirements.

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

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

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

8.J.4.1.3 Perimeter controls. You must:

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

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

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

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

Note: EPA recognizes that some fine grains may remain visible on the surfaces of off-site streets, other paved areas, and sidewalks even after you have implemented sediment removal practices. Such "staining" is not a violation of Part 8.J.4.1.4.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

8.J.4.1.9 ***Site stabilization requirements for earth-disturbing activities performed for purposes of mine site preparation as defined in 8.J.3.2(a)*** (i.e., not applicable to construction of staging areas for structures and access roads as defined in 8.J.3.2(b)). You must comply with the following stabilization requirements except where the intended function of the site accounts for such disturbed earth (e.g., the earth disturbances will become actively mined, or the controls implemented at the active mining area effectively control the disturbance):

- *Temporary stabilization of disturbed areas.* Stabilization measures must be initiated immediately in portions of the site where earth-disturbing activities performed for purposes of mine site preparation (as defined in 8.J.3.2(a)) have temporarily ceased, but in no case more than 14 days after such activities have temporarily ceased. In arid, semi-arid, and drought-stricken areas, or in areas subject to snow or freezing conditions, where initiating perennial vegetative stabilization measures is not possible within 14 days after earth-disturbing activities performed for purposes of mine site preparation has temporarily ceased, temporary vegetative stabilization measures must be initiated as soon as practicable. Until temporary vegetative stabilization is achieved, interim measures such as erosion control blankets with an appropriate seed base and tackifiers must be employed. In areas of the site where earth-disturbing activities performed for purposes of mine site preparation have permanently ceased prior to active mining, temporary stabilization measures must be implemented to minimize mobilization of sediment or other pollutants until active mining activities commence.
- *Final stabilization of disturbed areas.* Stabilization measures must be initiated immediately where earth-disturbing activities performed for purposes of mine site preparation (as defined in 8.J.3.2(a)) have permanently ceased, but in no case more than 14 days after the earth- disturbing activities have permanently ceased. In arid, semi-arid, and drought-stricken areas, or in areas subject to snow or freezing conditions, where initiating perennial vegetative stabilization measures is not possible within 14 days after earth-disturbing activities have permanently ceased, final vegetative stabilization measures must be initiated as soon as possible. Until final stabilization is achieved, temporary stabilization measures, such as erosion control blankets with an appropriate seed base and tackifiers, must be used.

8.J.4.2 ***Additional Technology-Based Effluent Limits Applicable Only to the Construction of Staging Areas for Structures and Access Roads.*** The following technology-based effluent limits apply to authorized discharges from earth-disturbing activities associated with the construction of staging areas and the construction of access roads, as defined in Part 8.J.3.2(b). These limits supersede the technology-based limits listed in Part 2.1.2 and Part 8.J.5 of the MSGP. These limits do not apply to earth-

disturbing activities performed for purposes of mine site preparation (as defined in 8.J.3.2(a)).

8.J.4.2.1 ***Area of disturbance***. You must minimize the amount of soil exposed during construction activities.

8.J.4.2.2 ***Erosion and sediment control design requirements.*** You must:

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

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

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

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

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

There are exceptions when buffer requirements do not apply:

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

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

8.J.4.2.4 ***Soil or sediment stockpiles***. In addition to the requirements in Part 8.J.4.1.5, you must locate any piles outside of any natural buffers established under Part 8.J.4.2.3.

8.J.4.2.5 ***Sediment basins***. In addition to the requirements in Part 8.J.4.1.6, you must locate sediment basins outside of any surface waters and any natural buffers established under Part 8.J.4.2.3, and you must utilize outlet structures that withdraw water from the surface, unless infeasible.

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

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

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

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

8.J.4.2.9 **Dewatering Practices.** You are prohibited from discharging ground water or accumulated stormwater that is removed from excavations, trenches,

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

You must also meet the following requirements for dewatering activities:

- Discharge requirements:
  - No discharging visible floating solids or foam;
  - Remove oil, grease and other pollutants from dewatering water via an oil-water separator or suitable filtration device (such as a cartridge filter);
  - Utilize vegetated upland areas of the site, to the extent feasible, to infiltrate dewatering water before discharge. In no case shall waters of the U.S. be considered part of the treatment area;
  - Implement velocity dissipation devices at all points where dewatering water is discharged;
  - Haul backwash water away for disposal or return it to the beginning of the treatment process; and
  - Clean or replace the filter media used in dewatering devices when the pressure differential equals or exceeds the manufacturer's specifications.
- Treatment chemical restrictions: If you use polymers, flocculants or other chemicals to treat dewatering water, you must comply with the requirements in Parts 8.J.4.1.8.

8.J.4.2.10 *Pollution prevention requirements.*

- *Prohibited discharges* (this non-exhaustive list of prohibited non-stormwater discharges is included here as a reminder that only the only authorized non-stormwater discharges are those enumerated in Part 1.2.2):
  - Wastewater from washout of concrete;
  - Wastewater from washout and cleanout of stucco, paint, form release oils, curing compounds, and other construction materials;
  - Fuels, oils, or other pollutants used for operation and maintenance of vehicles or equipment;
  - Soaps, solvents, or detergents used in vehicle or equipment washing;
  - Toxic or hazardous substances from a spill or other release.
- *Design and location requirements:* Minimize the discharge of pollutants from pollutant sources by:
  - Minimizing exposure;
  - Using secondary containment, spill kits, or other equivalent measures;
  - Locating pollution sources away from surface waters, storm sewer inlets, and drainageways;
  - Cleaning up spills immediately (do not clean by hosing area

down).

- *Pollution prevention requirements for wash waters:* Minimize the discharge of pollutants from equipment and vehicle washing, wheel wash water, and other wash waters. Wash waters must be treated in a sediment basin or alternative control that provides equivalent or better treatment prior to discharge;
- *Pollution prevention requirements for the storage, handling, and disposal of construction products, materials, and wastes:* Minimize the exposure of building materials, building products, construction wastes, trash, landscape materials, fertilizers, pesticides, herbicides, detergents, sanitary waste, and other materials present on the site to stormwater. Minimization of exposure is not required in cases where the exposure to stormwater will not result in a discharge of pollutants, or where exposure of a specific material or product poses little risk of stormwater contamination (such as final products and materials intended for outdoor use).

8.J.4.2.11 ***Site Stabilization requirements for the construction of staging areas for structures and access roads as defined in 8.J.3.2(b)*** (i.e., not applicable to earth-disturbing activities performed for purposes of mine site preparation as defined in 8.J.3.2(a)). You must comply with the following stabilization requirements, except where the intended function of the site accounts for such disturbed earth (e.g., the area of construction will become actively mined, or the controls implemented at the active mining area effectively control the disturbance):

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

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

Exceptions:

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

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

The following water quality-based limits apply to earth-disturbing activities conducted prior to active mining activities defined in Parts 8.J.3.2(a) and 8.J.3.2(b), in addition to the water quality-based limits in Part 2.2 of the MSGP.

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

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

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

The following requirements supersede the inspections requirements in Part 3 and 8.J.7 of the MSGP for earth-disturbing activities conducted prior to active mining activities defined in Parts 8.J.3.2(a) and 8.J.3.2(b).

8.J.4.4.1 Inspection Frequency

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

Note: Inspections only required during working hours;

- Inspections not required during unsafe conditions; and

- If you choose to inspect once every 14 days, you must have a method for measuring rainfall amount on site (either rain gauge or representative weather station)

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

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

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

8.J.4.4.2 *Reductions in Inspection Frequency*

- Stabilized areas: You may reduce the frequency of inspections to once per month in any area of your site where stabilization has occurred pursuant to Part 8.J.4.1.9 or Part 8.J.4.2.11.
- Arid, semi-arid, and drought stricken areas: If earth-disturbing activities are occurring during the seasonally dry period or during a period in which drought is predicted to occur, you may reduce inspections to once per month and within 24 hours of a 0.25 inch storm event.
- Frozen conditions: You may temporarily suspend or reduce inspections to once per month until thawing conditions occur if frozen conditions are continuous and disturbed areas have been stabilized. For extreme conditions in remote areas, e.g., where transit to the site is perilous/restricted or temperatures are routinely below freezing, you may suspend inspections until the conditions are conducive to safe access, and more frequent inspections can resume.

8.J.4.4.3 **Areas to be Inspected.** ***You must at a minimum inspect the all of the following areas:***

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

8.J.4.4.4 ***What to Check for During Inspections.*** At a minimum you must check:

- Whether all stormwater controls are installed, operational and working as intended;

- Whether any new or modified stormwater controls are needed;
- For conditions that could lead to a spill or leak;
- For visual signs of erosion/sedimentation at points of discharge. If a discharge is occurring:
- The quality and characteristics of the discharge (see Part 3.2.2.4);
- Whether controls are operating effectively.

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

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

8.J.4.5 ***Cessation of Requirements Applicable to Earth-Disturbing Activities Conducted Prior to Active Mining Activities.*** The requirements in 8.J.4 no longer apply for any earth-disturbing activities conducted prior to active mining activities as defined in 8.J.3.2(a) or 8.J.3.2(b) where:

1. Earth-disturbing activities have ceased; and
2. Stabilization has been met consistent with Part 8.J.4.1.9 or Part 8.J.4.2.11 (not required for areas where active mining activities will occur).

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

Note: These requirements do not apply for any discharges from earth-disturbing activities conducted prior to active-mining as defined in 8.J.3.2(a) or 8.J.3.2(b).

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

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

Stormwater Diversions: Divert stormwater away from potential pollutant sources through implementation of control measures such as the following, where determined to be feasible (list not exclusive): interceptor or diversion controls (e.g., dikes, swales, curbs, berms); pipe slope drains; subsurface drains; conveyance systems (e.g., channels or gutters, open-top box culverts, and waterbars; rolling dips and road sloping; roadway surface water deflector and culverts); or their equivalents. For mines subject to dust control requirements under state or county air quality permits, provided the requirements are equivalent, compliance with such air permit dust requirements shall constitute compliance with the dust control effluent limit in Part 2.1.2.10.

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

Treatment: If treatment of stormwater (e.g., chemical or physical systems, oil and water separators, artificial wetlands) is necessary to protect water quality, describe the type and location of treatment used. Passive and/or active treatment of stormwater is encouraged. Treated stormwater may be discharged as a stormwater source regulated under this permit provided the discharge is not combined with discharges subject to effluent limitation guidelines for the Mineral Mining and Processing Point Source Category (40 CFR Part 436).

8.J.5.3 ***Discharge Testing.*** (See also Part 6.2.3.4) Test or evaluate all discharge points covered under this permit for the presence of specific mining-related but unauthorized non-stormwater discharges such as discharges subject to effluent limitations guidelines (e.g., 40 CFR Part 436). Alternatively (if applicable), you may keep a certification with your SWPPP, per Part 8.J.6.6.

8.J.6 Additional SWPPP Requirements for Mining Operations

Note: The requirements in Part 8.J.6 are not applicable to inactive mineral mining facilities.

8.J.6.1 ***Nature of Industrial Activities.*** (See also Part 6.2.2) Document in your SWPPP the mining and associated activities that can potentially affect the stormwater discharges covered by this permit, including a general description of the location of the site relative to major transportation routes and communities.

8.J.6.2 ***Site Map***. (See also Part 6.2.2) Document in your SWPPP the locations of the following (as appropriate): mining or milling site boundaries; access and haul roads; outline of the drainage areas of each stormwater discharge points within the facility with indications of the types of discharges from the drainage areas; location(s) of all permitted discharges covered under an individual NPDES permit; outdoor equipment storage, fueling, and maintenance areas; materials handling areas; outdoor manufacturing, outdoor storage, and material disposal areas; outdoor chemicals and explosives storage areas; overburden, materials, soils, or waste storage areas; location of mine drainage dewatering or other process water; heap leach pads; off-site points of discharge for mine dewatering and process water; surface waters; boundary of tributary areas that are subject to effluent limitations guidelines; and location(s) of reclaimed areas.

8.J.6.3 ***Potential Pollutant Sources.*** (See also Part 6.2.3) For each area of the mine or mill site where stormwater discharges associated with industrial activities occur, document in your SWPPP the types of pollutants (e.g., heavy metals, sediment) likely to be present in significant amounts. For example, phosphate mining facilities will likely need to document pollutants such as selenium, which can be present in significant amounts in their discharges. Consider these factors: the mineralogy of the waste rock (e.g., acid forming); toxicity and quantity of chemicals used, produced, or discharged; the likelihood of contact with stormwater; vegetation of site (if any); and history of significant leaks or spills of toxic or hazardous pollutants. Also include a summary of any existing waste rock or overburden characterization data and test results for potential generation of acid rock drainage.

8.J.6.4 ***Documentation of Control Measures.*** To the extent that you use any of the control measures in Part 8.J.5.2, document them in your SWPPP per Part 6.2.4. If control

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

8.J.6.5 ***Employee Training***. All employee training(s) conducted in accordance with Part 8.J.5.1 must be documented with the SWPPP.

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

8.J.7 Additional Inspection Requirements (See also Part 3.1)

Except for earth-disturbing activities conducted prior to active mining activities as defined in Part 8.J.3.2(a) and Part 8.J.3.2(b), which are subject to Part 8.J.4.4, perform inspections at least quarterly unless adverse weather conditions make the site inaccessible. Sites which discharge to waters which are designated as Tier 2 or 2.5 or waters which are impaired for sediment or nitrogen must be inspected monthly. See Part 8.J.9.1 for inspection requirements for inactive and unstaffed sites.

8.J.8 Indicator Monitoring (See also Part 4.2.1)

Table 8.J-1 identifies indicator monitoring that applies to the specific subsectors of Sector J. This indicator monitoring applies to both your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities.

Table 8.J-1

Subsector (You may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)	Indicator Monitoring Parameter	Indicator Monitoring Threshold
Applies to all Sector J (Subsectors J1, J2, and J3) facilities with stormwater discharges from paved surfaces that will be initially sealed or re-sealed with coal-tar sealcoat where industrial activities are located during coverage under this permit	Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs)*	Report Only/ No thresholds or baseline values
Subsector J3. Clay, Ceramic, and Refractory Materials (SIC Code 1455, 1459); Chemical and Fertilizer Mineral Mining (SIC Code 1474-1479)	Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	Report Only/ No thresholds or baseline values
	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	Report Only/ No thresholds or baseline values
	pH	Report Only/ No thresholds or baseline values

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

8.J.9 Sector-Specific Benchmarks (See also Part 4.2.2)

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

Table 8.J-2.

Subsector (You may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)	Parameter	Benchmark Monitoring Concentration
Subsector J1. Sand and Gravel Mining (SIC 1442, 1446)	Nitrate plus Nitrite Nitrogen	0.68 mg/L
	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100 mg/L
Subsector J2. Dimension and Crushed Stone and Nonmetallic Minerals (except fuels) (SIC 1411, 1422-1429, 1481, 1499)	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100 mg/L

8.J.9.1 ***Inactive and Unstaffed Sites* – Conditional Exemption from No Exposure Requirement for Routine Inspections, Quarterly Visual Assessments, and Indicator, Benchmark, and Impaired Waters Monitoring.** As a Sector J facility, if you are seeking to exercise a waiver from either the routine inspection, quarterly visual assessment or the indicator, benchmark and/or impaired monitoring requirements for inactive and unstaffed sites (including temporarily inactive sites), you are conditionally exempt from the requirement to certify that "there are no industrial materials or activities exposed to stormwater" in Parts 3.1.5, 3.2.4.4, 4.2.1.3, and 4.2.5.2. This exemption is conditioned on the following:

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

Subject to the two conditions above, if your facility is inactive and unstaffed, you are waived from the requirement to conduct routine facility inspections, quarterly visual assessments, and benchmark and impaired waters monitoring. You must still conduct an annual site inspection in accordance with Part 3.1. You are encouraged to inspect your site more frequently where you have reason to believe that severe weather or natural disasters may have damaged control measures or increased discharges.

8.J.10 Effluent Limitations Based on Effluent Limitations Guidelines (See also Part 4.2.3.1)

Table 8.J-3 identifies effluent limits that apply to the industrial activities described below.

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

Table 8.J-3		
Industrial Activity	**Parameter**	**Effluent Limitation[1]**
Mine dewatering discharges at crushed stone mining facilities (SIC 1422 - 1429)	pH	6.0 - 9.0
Mine dewatering discharges at construction sand and gravel mining facilities (SIC 1442)	pH	6.0 - 9.0
Mine dewatering discharges at industrial sand mining facilities (SIC 1446)	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	25 mg/L, monthly avg.
		45 mg/L, daily maximum
	pH	6.0 - 9.0

[1]Monitor annually.

8.J.11 Termination of Permit Coverage

8.J.11.1 ***Termination of Permit Coverage for Sites Reclaimed After December 17, 1990.*** A site or a portion of a site that has been released from applicable state or federal reclamation requirements after December 17, 1990, is no longer required to maintain coverage under this permit. If the site or portion of a site reclaimed after December 17, 1990, was not subject to reclamation requirements, the site or portion of the site is no longer required to maintain coverage under this permit if the site or portion of the site has been reclaimed as defined in Part 8.J.3.5.

8.J.11.2 ***Termination of Permit Coverage for Sites Reclaimed Before December 17, 1990.*** A site or portion of a site that was released from applicable state or federal reclamation requirements before December 17, 1990, or that was otherwise reclaimed before December 17, 1990, is no longer required to maintain coverage under this permit if the site or portion of the site has been reclaimed. A site or portion of a site is considered to have been reclaimed if: (1) stormwater that comes into contact with raw materials, intermediate byproducts, finished products, and waste products does not have the potential to cause or contribute to violations of state water quality standards, (2) soil disturbing activities related to mining at the sites or portion of the site have been completed, (3) the site or portion of the site has been stabilized to minimize soil erosion, and (4) as appropriate depending on location, size, and the potential to contribute pollutants to stormwater discharges, the site or portion of the site has been revegetated, will be amenable to natural revegetation, or will be left in a condition consistent with the post-mining land use.

Part 8 – Sector-Specific Requirements for Industrial Activity
Subpart K – Sector K – Hazardous Waste Treatment, Storage, or Disposal Facilities

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

8.K.1 Covered Stormwater Discharges

The requirements in Subpart K apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from Hazardous Waste Treatment, Storage, or Disposal facilities (TSDFs) as identified by the Activity Code specified under Sector K in Table D-1 of Appendix D of the permit.

8.K.2 Industrial Activities Covered by Sector K

This permit authorizes stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from facilities that treat, store, or dispose of hazardous wastes and that are operating under interim status or a permit under subtitle C of RCRA.

Disposal facilities that have been properly closed and capped, and have no significant materials exposed to stormwater, are considered inactive and do not require permits.

8.K.3 Limitations on Coverage

8.K.3.1 ***Prohibition of Non-Stormwater Discharges.*** (See also Part 1.1.3) The following are not authorized by this permit: leachate, gas collection condensate, drained free liquids, contaminated ground water, laboratory-derived wastewater, and contact wash water from washing truck and railcar exteriors and surface areas that have come in direct contact with solid waste at the landfill facility. (EPA includes these prohibited non- stormwater discharges here solely as a helpful reminder to the operator that the only non-stormwater discharges authorized by this permit are at Part 1.2.2.)

8.K.3.2 ***Limitations on Coverage for Facilities Providing Commercial TSDF Services.*** For facilities located in Region 6 (see Appendix C) coverage is limited to hazardous waste TSDFs that are self-generating (including occasionally accepting wastes from community household hazardous waste collection events as public service), handle only residential wastes, and/or only store hazardous wastes and do not treat or dispose of them. Coverage under this permit is not available to commercial waste disposal and treatment facilities located in Region 6 that dispose and treat on a commercial basis any produced hazardous wastes (i.e., not their own) as a service to commercial or industrial generators.

8.K.4 Definitions

8.K.4.1 ***Contaminated stormwater*** – stormwater that comes into direct contact with landfill wastes, the waste handling and treatment areas, or landfill wastewater as defined in Part 8.K.4.4. Some specific areas of a landfill that may produce contaminated stormwater include (but are not limited to) the open face of an active landfill with exposed waste (no cover added); the areas around wastewater treatment operations; trucks, equipment, or machinery that has been in direct contact with the waste; and waste dumping areas.

8.K.4.2 ***Drained free liquids*** – aqueous wastes drained from waste containers (e.g., drums) prior to landfilling.

8.K.4.3 ***Landfill*** – an area of land or an excavation in which wastes are placed for permanent disposal, but that is not a land application or land treatment unit, surface impoundment, underground injection well, waste pile, salt dome formation, salt bed formation, underground mine, or cave as these terms are defined in 40 CFR 257.2, 258.2, and 260.10.

8.K.4.4 ***Landfill wastewater*** – as defined in 40 CFR Part 445 (Landfills Point Source Category), all wastewater associated with, or produced by, landfilling activities except for sanitary wastewater, non-contaminated stormwater, contaminated ground water, and wastewater from recovery pumping wells. Landfill wastewater includes, but is not limited to, leachate, gas collection condensate, drained free liquids, laboratory derived wastewater, contaminated stormwater, and contact wash water from washing truck, equipment, and railcar exteriors and surface areas that have come in direct contact with solid waste at the landfill facility.

8.K.4.5 ***Leachate*** – liquid that has passed through or emerged from solid waste and contains soluble, suspended, or miscible materials removed from such waste.

8.K.4.6 ***Non-contaminated stormwater*** – stormwater that does not come into direct contact with landfill wastes, the waste handling and treatment areas, or landfill wastewater as defined in Part 8.K.4.4. Non-contaminated stormwater includes stormwater that flows off the cap, cover, intermediate cover, daily cover, and/or final cover of the landfill.

8.K.5 Indicator Monitoring (See also Part 4.2.1)

Table 8.K-1 identifies indicator monitoring that applies to the specific subsectors of Sector K. This indicator monitoring applies to both your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities.

Table 8.K-1

Subsector (You may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)	Indicator Monitoring Parameter	Indicator Monitoring Threshold
Applies to all Sector K (Subsector K1) facilities with stormwater discharges from paved surfaces that will be initially sealed or re-sealed with coal-tar sealcoat where industrial activities are located during coverage under this permit	Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs)*	Report Only/ No thresholds or baseline values

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

8.K.6 Sector-Specific Benchmarks (See also Part 4.2.2)

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

Table 8.K-1.		
Subsector (You may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)	**Parameter**	**Benchmark Monitoring Concentration**
Subsector K1. ALL - Industrial Activity Code "HZ" (Note: permit coverage limited in some states). Benchmarks only applicable to discharges not subject to effluent limitations in 40 CFR Part 445 Subpart A (see below).	Ammonia	2.14 mg/L
	Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	120 mg/L
	Total Recoverable Arsenic (freshwater) Total Recoverable Arsenic (saltwater)[1]	150 µg/L 69 µg/L
	Total Recoverable Cadmium (freshwater)[2] Total Recoverable Cadmium (saltwater)[1]	Hardness Dependent 33 µg/L
	Total Recoverable Cyanide (freshwater) Total Recoverable Cyanide (saltwater)[1]	22 µg/L 1 µg/L
	Total Recoverable Lead (freshwater)[2] Total Recoverable Lead (saltwater)[1]	Hardness Dependent 210 µg/L
	Total Recoverable Mercury (freshwater) Total Recoverable Mercury (saltwater)[1]	1.4 µg/L 1.8 µg/L
	Total Recoverable Selenium (freshwater) Total Recoverable Selenium (saltwater)[1]	1.5 µg/L for still/standing (lentic) waters; 3.1 µg/L for flowing (lotic) waters 290 µg/L
	Total Recoverable Silver (freshwater)[2] Total Recoverable Silver (saltwater)[1]	Hardness Dependent 1.9 µg/L

[1]Saltwater benchmark values apply to stormwater discharges into saline waters where indicated.
[2]The freshwater benchmark values of some metals are dependent on water hardness. For these parameters, permittees must determine the hardness of the receiving water (see Appendix J, "Calculating Hardness in Receiving Waters for Hardness Dependent Metals," for methodology), in accordance with Part 4.2.2.1, to identify the applicable 'hardness range' for determining their benchmark value applicable to their facility. Hardness Dependent Benchmarks follow in the table below:

Freshwater Hardness Range	**Cadmium** (µg/L)	**Lead** (µg/L)	**Silver** (µg/L)
0-24.99 mg/L	0.49	14	0.37
25-49.99 mg/L	0.73	24	0.80
50-74.99 mg/L	1.2	45	1.9

75-99.99 mg/L	1.7	69	3.3
100-124.99 mg/L	2.1	95	5.0
125-149.99 mg/L	2.6	123	7.1
150-174.99 mg/L	3.1	152	9.4
175-199.99 mg/L	3.5	182	12
200-224.99 mg/L	4.0	213	15
225-249.99 mg/L	4.4	246	18
250+ mg/L	4.7	262	20

8.K.7 Effluent Limitations Based on Effluent Limitations Guidelines (See also Part4.2.3.1)

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

Table 8.K-2[1]

Industrial Activity	Parameter	Effluent Limitation
Discharges from hazardous waste landfills subject to effluent limitations in 40 CFR Part 445 Subpart A (see footnote).	Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD_5)	220 mg/L, daily maximum
		56 mg/L, monthly avg. maximum
	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	88 mg/L, daily maximum
		27 mg/L, monthly avg. maximum
	Ammonia	10 mg/L, daily maximum
		4.9 mg/L, monthly avg. maximum
	Alpha Terpineol	0.042 mg/L, daily maximum
		0.019 mg/L, monthly avg. maximum
	Aniline	0.024 mg/L, daily maximum
		0.015 mg/L, monthly avg. maximum
	Benzoic Acid	0.119 mg/L, daily maximum
		0.073 mg/L, monthly avg. maximum
	Naphthalene	0.059 mg/L, daily maximum
		0.022 mg/L, monthly avg. maximum
	p-Cresol	0.024 mg/L, daily maximum
		0.015 mg/L, monthly avg. maximum
	Phenol	0.048 mg/L, daily maximum
		0.029 mg/L, monthly avg. maximum
	Pyridine	0.072 mg/L, daily maximum
		0.025 mg/L, monthly avg. maximum
	Total Arsenic	1.1 mg/L, daily maximum
		0.54 mg/L, monthly avg. maximum
	Total Chromium	1.1 mg/L, daily maximum
		0.46 mg/L, monthly avg. maximum
	Total Zinc	0.535 mg/L, daily maximum
		0.296 mg/L, monthly avg. maximum
	pH	Within the range of 6-9 standard pH units (s.u.)

[1] Monitor annually. As set forth at 40 CFR Part 445 Subpart A, these numeric limitations apply to contaminated stormwater discharges from hazardous waste landfills subject to the provisions of RCRA Subtitle C at 40 CFR Parts 264 (Subpart N) and 265 (Subpart N) except for any of the following facilities:

(a) landfills operated in conjunction with other industrial or commercial operations when the landfill receives only wastes generated by the industrial or commercial operation directly associated with the landfill;
(b) landfills operated in conjunction with other industrial or commercial operations when the landfill receives wastes generated by the industrial or commercial operation directly associated with the landfill and also receives other wastes, provided that the other wastes received for disposal are generated by a facility that is subject to the same provisions in 40 CFR Subchapter N as the industrial or commercial operation or that the other wastes received are of similar nature to the wastes generated by the industrial or commercial operation;
(c) landfills operated in conjunction with Centralized Waste Treatment (CWT) facilities subject to 40 CFR Part 437, so long as the CWT facility commingles the landfill wastewater with other non-landfill wastewater for discharge. A landfill directly associated with a CWT facility is subject to this part if the CWT facility discharges landfill wastewater separately from other CWT wastewater or commingles the wastewater from its landfill only with wastewater from other landfills; or
(d) landfills operated in conjunction with other industrial or commercial operations when the landfill receives wastes from public service activities, so long as the company owning the landfill does not receive a fee or other remuneration for the disposal service.

Part 8 – Sector-Specific Requirements for Industrial Activity

Subpart L – Sector L – Landfills, Land Application Sites, and Open Dumps

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

8.L.1 Covered Stormwater Discharges

The requirements in Subpart L apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from Landfills and Land Application Sites as identified by the Activity Code specified under Sector L in Table D-1 of Appendix D of the permit.

8.L.2 Industrial Activities Covered by Sector L

This permit may authorize stormwater discharges for Sector L facilities associated with waste disposal at landfills, land application sites that receive or have received industrial waste, including sites subject to regulation under Subtitle D of RCRA. This permit does not cover discharges from landfills that receive only municipal wastes.

8.L.3 Limitations on Coverage

8.L.3.1 ***Prohibition of Non-Stormwater Discharges.*** (See also Part 1.1.3) The following discharges are not authorized by this permit: leachate, gas collection condensate, drained free liquids, contaminated ground water, laboratory wastewater, and contact wash water from washing truck and railcar exteriors and surface areas that have come in direct contact with solid waste at the landfill facility. (EPA includes these prohibited non- stormwater discharges here solely as a helpful reminder to the operator that the only non-stormwater discharges authorized by this permit are at Part 1.2.2.)

8.L.3.2 ***Prohibition Stormwater Discharges from Open Dumps.*** Discharges from open dumps as defined under RCRA are also not authorized under this permit.

8.L.4 Definitions

8.L.4.1 ***Contaminated stormwater*** – stormwater that comes into direct contact with landfill wastes, the waste handling and treatment areas, or landfill wastewater. Some areas of a landfill that may produce contaminated stormwater include (but are not limited to) the open face of an active landfill with exposed waste (no cover added); the areas around wastewater treatment operations; trucks, equipment, or machinery that has been in direct contact with the waste; and waste dumping areas.

8.L.4.2 ***Drained free liquids*** – aqueous wastes drained from waste containers (e.g., drums) prior to landfilling.

8.L.4.3 ***Landfill wastewater*** – as defined in 40 CFR Part 445 (Landfills Point Source Category) all wastewater associated with, or produced by, landfilling activities except for sanitary wastewater, non-contaminated stormwater, contaminated ground water, and wastewater from recovery pumping wells. Landfill process wastewater includes, but is not limited to, leachate; gas collection condensate; drained free liquids; laboratory- derived wastewater; contaminated stormwater; and contact wash water

from washing truck, equipment, and railcar exteriors and surface areas that have come in direct contact with solid waste at the landfill facility.

8.L.4.4 ***Leachate*** – liquid that has passed through or emerged from solid waste and contains soluble, suspended, or miscible materials removed from such waste.

8.L.4.5 ***Non-contaminated stormwater*** – stormwater that does not come into direct contact with landfill wastes, the waste handling and treatment areas, or landfill wastewater.

8.L.5 Additional Technology-Based Effluent Limits

8.L.5.1 ***Preventive Maintenance Program***. (See also Part 2.1.2.3) As part of your preventive maintenance program, maintain the following: all elements of leachate collection and treatment systems, to prevent commingling of leachate with stormwater; the integrity and effectiveness of any intermediate or final cover (including repairing the cover as necessary), to minimize the effects of settlement, sinking, and erosion.

8.L.5.2 ***Erosion and Sedimentation Control.*** (See also Part 2.1.2.5) Provide temporary stabilization (e.g., temporary seeding, mulching, and placing geotextiles on the inactive portions of stockpiles) for the following in order to minimize discharges of pollutants in stormwater: materials stockpiled for daily, intermediate, and final cover; inactive areas of the landfill or open dump; landfills or open dump areas that have gotten final covers but where vegetation has yet to establish itself; and land application sites where waste application has been completed but final vegetation has not yet been established.

8.L.6 Additional SWPPP Requirements

8.L.6.1 ***Drainage Area Site Map***. (See also Part 6.2.2) Document in your SWPPP where any of the following may be exposed to precipitation or stormwater: active and closed landfill cells or trenches, active and closed land application areas, locations where open dumping is occurring or has occurred, locations of any known leachate springs or other areas where uncontrolled leachate may commingle with stormwater, and leachate collection and handling systems.

8.L.6.2 ***Summary of Potential Pollutant Sources***. (See also Part 6.2.3) Document in your SWPPP the following sources and activities that have potential pollutants associated with them: fertilizer, herbicide, and pesticide application; earth and soil moving; waste hauling and loading or unloading; outdoor storage of significant materials, including daily, interim, and final cover material stockpiles as well as temporary waste storage areas; exposure of active and inactive landfill and land application areas; uncontrolled leachate flows; and failure or leaks from leachate collection and treatment systems.

8.L.7 Additional Inspection Requirements (See also Part 3)

8.L.7.1 ***Inspections of Active Sites.*** Except in arid and semi-arid climates, inspect operating landfills, open dumps, and land application sites at least once every 7 days. Focus on areas of landfills that have not yet been finally stabilized; active land application areas, areas used for storage of material and wastes that are exposed to precipitation, stabilization, and structural control measures; leachate collection and treatment systems; and locations where equipment and waste trucks enter and exit the site. Ensure that sediment and erosion control measures are operating properly. For stabilized sites and areas where land application has been completed, or where the climate is arid or semi-arid, conduct inspections at least once every month.

8.L.7.2 ***Inspections of Inactive Sites.*** Inspect inactive landfills, open dumps, and land application sites at least quarterly. Qualified personnel must inspect landfill (or open dump) stabilization and structural erosion control measures, leachate collection and treatment systems, and all closed land application areas.

8.L.8 Additional Post-Authorization Documentation Requirements

8.L.8.1 ***Recordkeeping and Internal Reporting***. Keep records with your SWPPP of the types of wastes disposed of in each cell or trench of a landfill or open dump. For land application sites, track the types and quantities of wastes applied in specific areas.

8.L.9 Indicator Monitoring (See also Part 4.2.1)

Table 8.L-1 identifies indicator monitoring that applies to the specific subsectors of Sector L. This indicator monitoring applies to both your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities.

Table 8.L-1

Subsector (You may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)	Indicator Monitoring Parameter	Indicator Monitoring Threshold
Applies to all Sector L (Subsectors L1 and L2) facilities with stormwater discharges from paved surfaces that will be initially sealed or re-sealed with coal-tar sealcoat where industrial activities are located during coverage under this permit	Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs)*	Report Only/ No thresholds or baseline values
Subsector L2. All Landfill, Land Application Sites and Open Dumps, except Municipal Solid Waste Landfill (MSWLF) Areas Closed in Accordance with 40 CFR 258.60 (Activity Code LF)	Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	Report Only/ No thresholds or baseline values
	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	Report Only/ No thresholds or baseline values
	pH	Report Only/ No thresholds or baseline values

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

8.L.10 Sector-Specific Benchmarks (See also Part 4.2.2)

Table 8.L-2 identifies benchmarks that apply to the specific subsectors of Sector L. These benchmarks apply to both your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities.

Table 8.L-2.		
Subsector (You may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)	**Parameter**	**Benchmark Monitoring Concentration1**
Subsector L1. All Landfill, Land Application Sites and Open Dumps (Industrial Activity Code "LF")	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100 mg/L

[1]Benchmark monitoring required only for discharges not subject to effluent limitations in 40 CFR Part 445 Subpart B (see Table L-3 below).

8.L.11 Effluent Limitations Based on Effluent Limitations Guidelines (See also Part 4.2.3.1)

Table 8.L-3 identifies effluent limitations that apply to the industrial activities described below. Compliance with these effluent limitations is to be determined based on discharges from these industrial activities independent of commingling with any other waste streams that may be covered under this permit.

Table 8.L-3[1]		
Industrial Activity	**Parameter**	**Effluent Limitation**
Discharges from non-hazardous waste landfills subject to effluent limitations in 40 CFR Part 445 Subpart B.	Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD_5)	140 mg/L, daily maximum
		37 mg/L, monthly avg. maximum
	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	88 mg/L, daily maximum
		27 mg/L, monthly avg. maximum
	Ammonia	10 mg/L, daily maximum
		4.9 mg/L, monthly avg. maximum
	Alpha Terpineol	0.033 mg/L, daily maximum
		0.016 mg/L monthly avg. maximum
	Benzoic Acid	0.12 mg/L, daily maximum
		0.071 mg/L, monthly avg. maximum
	p-Cresol	0.025 mg/L, daily maximum
		0.014 mg/L, monthly avg. maximum
	Phenol	0.026 mg/L, daily maximum
		0.015 mg/L, monthly avg. maximum
	Total Zinc	0.20 mg/L, daily maximum
		0.11 mg/L, monthly avg. maximum
	pH	Within the range of 6-9 standard pH units (s.u.)

[1] Monitor annually. As set forth at 40 CFR Part 445 Subpart B, these numeric limitations apply to contaminated stormwater discharges from MSWLFs that have not been closed in accordance with 40 CFR 258.60, and to contaminated stormwater discharges from those landfills that are subject to the provisions of 40 CFR Part 257 except for discharges from any of the following facilities:

(a) landfills operated in conjunction with other industrial or commercial operations, when the landfill receives only wastes generated by the industrial or commercial operation directly associated with the landfill;
(b) landfills operated in conjunction with other industrial or commercial operations, when the landfill receives wastes generated by the industrial or commercial operation directly associated with the landfill and also receives other wastes, provided that the other wastes received for disposal are generated by a facility that is subject to the same provisions in 40 CFR Subchapter N as the industrial or commercial operation, or that the other wastes received are of similar nature to the wastes generated by the industrial or commercial operation;
(c) landfills operated in conjunction with CWT facilities subject to 40 CFR Part 437, so long as the CWT facility commingles the landfill wastewater with other non-landfill wastewater for discharge. A landfill directly

associated with a CWT facility is subject to this part if the CWT facility discharges landfill wastewater separately from other CWT wastewater or commingles the wastewater from its landfill only with wastewater from other landfills; or

(d) landfills operated in conjunction with other industrial or commercial operations when the landfill receives wastes from public service activities, so long as the company owning the landfill does not receive a fee or other remuneration for the disposal service.

Part 8 – Sector-Specific Requirements for Industrial Activity

Subpart M – Sector M – Automobile Salvage Yards

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

8.M.1 Covered Stormwater Discharges

The requirements in Subpart M apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from Automobile Salvage Yards as identified by the SIC Code specified under Sector M in Table D-1 of Appendix D of this permit.

8.M.2 Additional Technology-Based Effluent Limits

8.M.2.1 ***Spill and Leak Prevention Procedures.*** (See also Part 2.1.2.4) Drain vehicles intended to be dismantled of all fluids upon arrival at the site (or as soon thereafter as practicable), or employ some other equivalent means to prevent spills and leaks.

8.M.2.2 ***Employee Training.*** (See also Part 2.1.2.8) If applicable to your facility, address the following areas (at a minimum) in your employee training program: proper handling (collection, storage, and disposal) of oil, used mineral spirits, anti-freeze, mercury switches, and solvents.

8.M.2.3 ***Management of Stormwater.*** (See also Part 2.1.2.6) Implement control measures to minimize discharges of pollutants in stormwater such as the following, where determined to be feasible (list not exclusive): berms or drainage ditches on the property line (to help prevent run-on from neighboring properties); berms for uncovered outdoor storage of oily parts, engine blocks, and above-ground liquid storage; installation of detention ponds; and installation of filtering devices and oil and water separators.

8.M.3 Additional SWPPP Requirements

8.M.3.1 ***Drainage Area Site Map.*** (See also Part 6.2.2) Identify locations used for dismantling, storing, and maintaining used motor vehicle parts. Also identify where any of the following may be exposed to precipitation or stormwater: dismantling areas, parts (e.g., engine blocks, tires, hub caps, batteries, hoods, mufflers) storage areas, and liquid storage tanks and drums for fuel and other fluids.

8.M.3.2 ***Potential Pollutant Sources.*** (See also Part 6.2.3) Assess the potential for the following to contribute pollutants to stormwater discharges: vehicle storage areas, dismantling areas, parts storage areas (e.g., engine blocks, tires, hub caps, batteries, hoods, mufflers), and fueling stations.

8.M.4 Additional Inspection Requirements (See also Part 3.1)

Immediately (or as soon thereafter as practicable) inspect vehicles arriving at the site for leaks. Inspect quarterly for signs of leakage all equipment containing oily parts, hydraulic fluids, any other types of fluids, or mercury switches. Also, inspect quarterly for signs of leakage all vessels and areas where hazardous materials and general automotive fluids are stored, including, but not limited to, mercury switches, brake fluid, transmission fluid, radiator water, and antifreeze.

8.M.5 Indicator Monitoring (See also Part 4.2.1)

Table 8.M-1 identifies indicator monitoring that applies to the specific subsectors of Sector M. This indicator monitoring applies to both your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities.

Table 8.M-1

Subsector (You may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)	Indicator Monitoring Parameter	Indicator Monitoring Threshold
Applies to all Sector M (Subsector M1) facilities with stormwater discharges from paved surfaces that will be initially sealed or re-sealed with coal-tar sealcoat where industrial activities are located during coverage under this permit	Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs)*	Report Only/ No thresholds or baseline values
Subsector M1. Automobile Salvage Yards (SIC Code 5015)	Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs)*	Report Only/ No thresholds or baseline values

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

8.M.6 Sector-Specific Benchmarks (See also Part 4.2.3)

Table 8.M-2 identifies benchmarks that apply to Sector M. These benchmarks apply to both your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities.

Table 8.M-2.

Subsector (You may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)	Parameter	Benchmark Monitoring Concentration
Subsector M1. Automobile Salvage Yards (SIC 5015)	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100 mg/L
	Total Recoverable Aluminum	1,100 µg/L
	Total Recoverable Lead (freshwater)[2] Total Recoverable Lead (saltwater)[1]	Hardness Dependent 210 µg/L

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

[2]The freshwater benchmark values of some metals are dependent on water hardness. For these parameters, permittees must determine the hardness of the receiving water (see Appendix J, "Calculating Hardness in Receiving Waters for Hardness Dependent Metals," for methodology), in accordance with Part 4.2.2.1, to identify the applicable 'hardness range' for determining their benchmark value applicable to their facility. Hardness Dependent Benchmarks follow in the table below:

Freshwater Hardness Range	**Lead** (µg/L)
0-24.99 mg/L	14
25-49.99 mg/L	24
50-74.99 mg/L	45
75-99.99 mg/L	69
100-124.99 mg/L	95
125-149.99 mg/L	123
150-174.99 mg/L	152
175-199.99 mg/L	182
200-224.99 mg/L	213
225-249.99 mg/L	246
250+ mg/L	262

Part 8 – Sector-Specific Requirements for Industrial Activity

Subpart N – Sector N – Scrap Recycling and Waste Recycling Facilities

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

8.N.1 Covered Stormwater Discharges

The requirements in Subpart N apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from Scrap Recycling and Waste Recycling facilities as identified by the SIC Code specified under Sector N in Table D-1 of Appendix D of the permit.

8.N.2 Limitation on Coverage

Separate permit requirements have been established for recycling facilities that receive, process, and do wholesale distribution of only source-separated recyclable materials primarily from non-industrial and residential sources (i.e., common consumer products including paper, newspaper, glass, cardboard, plastic containers, and aluminum and tin cans). This includes recycling facilities commonly referred to as material recovery facilities (MRF). See Part 8.N.3.3.

8.N.2.1 ***Prohibition of Non-Stormwater Discharges.*** (See also Part 1.1.3) Non-stormwater discharges from turnings containment areas are not covered by this permit (see also Part 8.N.3.1.3). Discharges from containment areas in the absence of a storm event are prohibited unless covered by a separate NPDES permit. (EPA includes these prohibited non-stormwater discharges here solely as a helpful reminder to the operator that the only non-stormwater discharges authorized by this permit are at Part 1.2.2.)

8.N.3 Additional Technology-Based Effluent Limits

8.N.3.1 ***Scrap and Waste Recycling Facilities (Non-Source Separated, Nonliquid Recyclable Materials).*** The following requirements are for facilities that receive, process, and do wholesale distribution of non-source separated, nonliquid recyclable wastes (e.g., ferrous and nonferrous metals, plastics, glass, cardboard, and paper). These facilities may receive both nonrecyclable and recyclable materials. This section is not intended for those facilities that accept recyclables only from primarily non-industrial and residential sources.

8.N.3.1.1 ***Inbound Recyclable and Waste Material Control Program.*** Minimize the chance of accepting materials that could be significant sources of pollutants by conducting inspections of inbound recyclables and waste materials and through implementation of control measures such as the following, where determined to be feasible (list not exclusive): providing information and education to suppliers of scrap and recyclable waste materials on draining and properly disposing of residual fluids (e.g., from vehicles and equipment engines, radiators and transmissions, oil filled transformers, and individual containers or drums) and removal of mercury switches from vehicles before delivery to your facility; establishing procedures to minimize the potential of any residual fluids from coming into contact with precipitation or stormwater; establishing procedures for accepting scrap lead-acid batteries (additional requirements for the

handling, storage, and disposal or recycling of batteries are contained in the scrap lead-acid battery program provisions in Part 8.N.3.1.6); providing training targeted for those personnel engaged in the inspection and acceptance of inbound recyclable materials; and establishing procedures to ensure that liquid wastes, including used oil, are stored in materially compatible and non-leaking containers and are disposed of or recycled in accordance with the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA).

8.N.3.1.2 ***Scrap and Waste Material Stockpiles and Storage (Outdoor).*** Minimize contact of stormwater with stockpiled materials, processed materials, and nonrecyclable wastes through implementation of control measures such as the following, where determined to be feasible (list not exclusive): permanent or semi-permanent covers; sediment traps, vegetated swales and strips, catch basin filters, and sand filters to facilitate settling or filtering of pollutants; dikes, berms, containment trenches, culverts, and surface grading to divert stormwater from storage areas; silt fencing; and oil and water separators, sumps, and dry absorbents for areas where potential sources of residual fluids are stockpiled (e.g., automobile engine storage areas).

8.N.3.1.3 ***Stockpiling of Turnings Exposed to Cutting Fluids (Outdoor Storage).*** Minimize contact of stormwater with residual cutting fluids by storing all turnings exposed to cutting fluids under some form of permanent or semi-permanent cover, or establishing dedicated containment areas for all turnings that have been exposed to cutting fluids. Any containment areas must be constructed of concrete, asphalt, or other equivalent types of impermeable material and include a barrier (e.g., berms, curbing, elevated pads) to prevent contact with stormwater run-on. Stormwater from these areas can be discharged, provided that any stormwater is first collected and treated by an oil and water separator or its equivalent. You must regularly maintain the oil and water separator (or its equivalent) and properly dispose of or recycle collected residual fluids.

8.N.3.1.4 ***Scrap and Waste Material Stockpiles and Storage (Covered or Indoor Storage).*** Minimize contact of residual liquids and particulate matter from materials stored indoors or under cover with stormwater through implementation of control measures such as the following, where determined to be feasible (list not exclusive): good housekeeping measures, including the use of dry absorbents or wet vacuuming to contain, dispose of, or recycle residual liquids originating from recyclable containers, and mercury spill kits for spills from storage of mercury switches; not allowing wash water from tipping floors or other processing areas to discharge to the storm sewer system; and disconnecting or sealing off all floor drains connected to the storm sewer system.

8.N.3.1.5 ***Scrap and Recyclable Waste Processing Areas***. Minimize stormwater from coming in contact with scrap processing equipment. Pay attention to operations that generate visible amounts of particulate residue (e.g., shredding) to minimize the contact of accumulated particulate matter and residual fluids with stormwater (i.e., through good housekeeping, preventive maintenance). To minimize discharges of pollutants in stormwater from scrap and recyclable waste processing areas, implement control measures such as the following, where determined to be feasible (list not exclusive): at least once per month inspecting equipment for spills

or leaks and malfunctioning, worn, or corroded parts or equipment; establishing a preventive maintenance program for processing equipment; using dry-absorbents or other cleanup practices to collect and dispose of or recycle spilled or leaking fluids or use mercury spill kits for spills from storage of mercury switches; onunattended hydraulic reservoirs over 150 gallons in capacity, installing protection devices such as low-level alarms or equivalent devices, or secondary containment that can hold the entire volume of the reservoir; implementing containment or diversion structures such as dikes, berms, culverts, trenches, elevated concrete pads, and grading to minimize contact of stormwater with outdoor processing equipment or stored materials; using oil and water separators or sumps; installing permanent or semi-permanent covers in processing areas where there are residual fluids and grease; and using retention or detention ponds or basins, sediment traps, vegetated swales or strips, and/or catch basin filters or sand filters for pollutant settling and filtration.

8.N.3.1.6 ***Scrap Lead-Acid Battery Program.*** To minimize the discharge of pollutants in stormwater from lead-acid batteries, properly handle, store, and dispose of scrap lead-acid batteries, and implement control measures such as the following, where determined to be feasible (list not exclusive): segregating scrap lead-acid batteries from other scrap materials; properly handling, storing, and disposing of cracked or broken batteries; collecting and disposing of leaking lead-acid battery fluid; minimizing or eliminating (if possible) exposure of scrap lead-acid batteries to precipitation or stormwater; and providing employee training for the management of scrap batteries.

8.N.3.1.7 ***Spill Prevention and Response Procedures.*** (See also Part 2.1.2.4) Install alarms and/or pump shutoff systems on outdoor equipment with hydraulic reservoirs exceeding 150 gallons in the event of a line break. Alternatively, a secondary containment system capable of holding the entire contents of the reservoir plus room for precipitation can be used. Use a mercury spill kit for any release of mercury from switches, anti-lock brake systems, and switch storage areas.

8.N.3.1.8 ***Supplier Notification Program.*** As appropriate, notify major suppliers which scrap materials will not be accepted at the facility or will beaccepted only under certain conditions.

8.N.3.2 *Waste Recycling Facilities (Liquid Recyclable Materials)*

8.N.3.2.1 ***Waste Material Storage (Indoor).*** Minimize or eliminate contact between residual liquids from waste materials stored indoors and from stormwater . The plan may refer to applicable portions of other existing plans, such as Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure (SPCC) plans required under 40 CFR Part 112. To minimize discharges of pollutants in stormwater from indoor waste material storage areas, implement control measures such as the following, where determined to be feasible (list not exclusive): implementing procedures for material handling (including labeling and marking); cleaning up spills and leaks with dry absorbent materials and/or a wet vacuum system; installing appropriate containment structures (e.g., trenching, curbing, gutters, etc.); and installing a drainage system, including appurtenances (e.g., pumps or ejectors, manually operated valves), to handle discharges from diked or bermed areas. Drainage

should be discharged to an appropriate treatment facility or sanitary sewer system, or otherwise disposed of properly. These discharges may require coverage under a separate NPDES wastewater permit or industrial user permit under the pretreatment program.

8.N.3.2.2 ***Waste Material Storage (Outdoor).*** Minimize contact between stored residual liquids and precipitation or stormwater. The plan may refer to applicable portions of other existing plans, such as SPCC plans required under 40 CFR Part 112.

Discharges of stormwater from containment areas containing used oil must also be in accordance with applicable sections of 40 CFR Part 112. To minimize discharges of pollutants in stormwater from outdoor waste material storage areas, implement control measures such as the following, where determined to be feasible (list not exclusive): appropriate containment structures (e.g., dikes, berms, curbing, pits) to store the volume of the largest tank, with sufficient extra capacity for precipitation; drainage control and other diversionary structures; corrosion protection and/or leak detection systems for storage tanks; and dry-absorbent materials or a wet vacuum system to collect spills.

8.N.3.2.3 ***Trucks and Rail Car Waste Transfer Areas.*** Minimize pollutants in stormwater discharges from truck and rail car loading and unloading areas. Include measures to clean up minor spills and leaks resulting from the transfer of liquid wastes. To minimize discharges of pollutants in stormwater from truck and rail car waste transfer areas, implement control measures such as the following, where determined to be feasible (list not exclusive): containment and diversionary structures to minimize contact with precipitation or stormwater; and dry clean-up methods, wet vacuuming, roof coverings, and/or stormwater controls.

8.N.3.3 ***Recycling Facilities (Source-Separated Materials).*** The following requirements are for facilities that receive only source-separated recyclables, primarily from non-industrial and residential sources.

8.N.3.3.1 ***Inbound Recyclable Material Control.*** Minimize the chance of accepting nonrecyclables (e.g., hazardous materials) that could be a significant source of pollutants by conducting inspections of inbound materials and through the implementation of control measures such as the following, where determined to be feasible (list not exclusive): providing information and education measures to inform suppliers of recyclables about acceptable and non- acceptable materials; training drivers responsible for pickup of recycled material; clearly marking public drop-off containers regarding which materials can be accepted; rejecting nonrecyclable wastes or household hazardous wastes at the source; and establishing procedures for handling and disposal of nonrecyclable material.

8.N.3.3.2 ***Outdoor Storage.*** Minimize exposure of recyclables to precipitation and stormwater by using good housekeeping measures to prevent accumulation of particulate matter and fluids, particularly in high traffic areas and through implementation of control measure such as the following, where determined to be feasible (list not exclusive): providing totally enclosed drop-off containers for the public; installing a sump and pump with each container pit and treat or discharge collected fluids to a sanitary sewer system; providing dikes and curbs for secondary

containment (e.g., around bales of recyclable waste paper); diverting stormwater away from outside material storage areas; providing covers over containment bins, dumpsters, and roll-off boxes; and storing the equivalent of one day's volume of recyclable material indoors.

8.N.3.3.3 ***Indoor Storage and Material Processing.*** Minimize the release of pollutants from indoor storage and processing areas through implementation of control measures such as the following, where determined to be feasible (list not exclusive): scheduling routine good housekeeping measures for all storage and processing areas; prohibiting tipping floor wash water from draining to the storm sewer system; and providing employee training on pollution prevention practices.

8.N.3.3.4 ***Vehicle and Equipment Maintenance.*** Minimize the discharge of pollutants in stormwater from areas where vehicle and equipment maintenance occur outdoors through implementation of control measures such as the following, where determined to be feasible (list not exclusive): minimizing or eliminating outdoor maintenance areas; establishing spill prevention and clean-up procedures in fueling areas; avoiding topping off fuel tanks; diverting stormwater from fueling areas; storing lubricants and hydraulic fluids indoors; and providing employee training on proper handling and storage of hydraulic fluids and lubricants.

8.N.4 **Additional SWPPP Requirements**

8.N.4.1 ***Drainage Area Site Map.*** (See also Part 6.2.2) Document in your SWPPP the locations of any of the following activities or sources that may be exposed to precipitation or stormwater: scrap and waste material storage; outdoor scrap and waste processing equipment; and containment areas for turnings exposed to cutting fluids.

8.N.4.2 ***Maintenance Schedules/Procedures for Collection, Handling, and Disposal or Recycling of Residual Fluids at Scrap and Waste Recycling Facilities.*** If you are subject to Part 8.N.3.1.3, your SWPPP must identify any applicable maintenance schedule and the procedures to collect, handle, and dispose of or recycle residual fluids.

8.N.5 **Additional Inspection Requirements**

8.N.5.1 ***Inspections for Waste Recycling Facilities.*** The inspections must be performed quarterly, per Part 3.1, and include, at a minimum, all areas where waste is generated, received, stored, treated, or disposed of and that are exposed to either precipitation or stormwater.

8.N.6 **Indicator Monitoring (See also Part 4.2.1)**

Table 8.N-1 identifies indicator monitoring that applies to the specific subsectors of Sector N. This indicator monitoring applies to both your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities.

Table 8.N-1		
Subsector (You may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)	**Indicator Monitoring Parameter**	**Indicator Monitoring Threshold**
Applies to all Sector N (Subsectors N1 and N2) facilities with stormwater discharges from paved surfaces that will be initially sealed or re-sealed with coal-tar sealcoat where industrial activities are located during coverage under this permit	Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs)*	Report Only/ No thresholds or baseline values
Subsector N2. Source-separated Recycling Facility (SIC Code 5093)	Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	Report Only/ No thresholds or baseline values
	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	Report Only/ No thresholds or baseline values
	pH	Report Only/ No thresholds or baseline values

8.N.7 Sector-Specific Benchmarks (See also Part 4.2.2)

Table 8.N-2 identifies benchmarks that apply to Sector N. These benchmarks apply to both your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities.

Table 8.N-2.		
Subsector (You may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)	**Parameter**	**Benchmark Monitoring Concentration**
Subsector N1. Scrap Recycling and Waste Recycling Facilities except those only receiving source-separate recyclable materials primarily from non-industrial and residential sources (SIC 5093)	Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	120 mg/L
	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100 mg/L
	Total Recoverable Aluminum	1,100 µg/L
	Total Recoverable Copper (freshwater)[2] Total Recoverable Copper (saltwater)[1]	5.19 µg/L 4.8 µg/L
	Total Recoverable Lead (freshwater)[2] Total Recoverable Lead (saltwater)[1]	Hardness Dependent 210 µg/L
	Total Recoverable Zinc (freshwater)[2] Total Recoverable Zinc (saltwater)[1]	Hardness Dependent 90 µg/L

[1]Saltwater benchmark values apply to stormwater discharges into saline waters where indicated.
[2]The freshwater benchmark values of some metals are dependent on water hardness. For these parameters, permittees must determine the hardness of the receiving water (see Appendix J, "Calculating Hardness in Receiving Waters for Hardness Dependent Metals," for methodology), in accordance with Part 4.2.2.1, to identify the applicable 'hardness range' for determining their benchmark value applicable to their facility. Hardness Dependent Benchmarks follow in the table below:

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

Part 8 – Sector-Specific Requirements for Industrial Activity

Subpart O – Sector O – Steam Electric Generating Facilities

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

8.O.1 Covered Stormwater Discharges

The requirements in Subpart O apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from Steam Electric Power Generating Facilities as identified by the Activity Code specified under Sector O in Table D-1 of Appendix D.

8.O.2 Industrial Activities Covered by Sector O

This permit authorizes stormwater discharges from the following industrial activities at Sector O facilities:

8.O.2.1 ***Steam electric power generation using coal, natural gas, oil, nuclear energy, etc., to produce a steam source, including coal handling areas (does not include geothermal power);***

8.O.2.2 ***Coal pile runoff, including effluent limitations established by 40 CFR Part 423;***

8.O.2.3 ***Dual fuel facilities that could employ a steam boiler.***

8.O.3 Limitations on Coverage

8.O.3.1 ***Prohibition of Non-Stormwater Discharges.*** Non-stormwater discharges subject to effluent limitations guidelines are not covered by this permit. (EPA includes these prohibited non-stormwater discharges here solely as a helpful reminder to the operator that the only non-stormwater discharges authorized by this permit are at Part 1.2.2.)

8.O.3.2 ***Prohibition of Stormwater Discharges.*** Stormwater discharges from the following are not covered by this permit:

8.O.3.2.1 Ancillary facilities (e.g., fleet centers and substations) that are not contiguous to a steam electric power generating facility;

8.O.3.2.2 Gas turbine facilities (provided the facility is not a dual-fuel facility that includes a steam boiler), and combined-cycle facilities where no supplemental fuel oil is burned (and the facility is not a dual-fuel facility that includes a steam boiler);

8.O.3.2.3 Cogeneration (combined heat and power) facilities utilizing a gas turbine.

8.O.4 **Additional Technology-Based Effluent Limits.** The following good housekeeping measures are required in addition to Part 2.1.2.2:

8.O.4.1 ***Fugitive Dust Emissions.*** Minimize fugitive dust emissions from coal handling areas to minimize the tracking of coal dust offsite that could be discharged in stormwater through implementation of control measures such as the following, where determined to be feasible, (list not exclusive): installing specially designed tires; and

washing vehicles in a designated area before they leave the site and controlling the wash water.

8.O.4.2 ***Delivery Vehicles.*** Minimize contamination of stormwater from delivery vehicles arriving at the plant site. Implement procedures to inspect delivery vehicles arriving at the plant site as necessary to minimize discharges of pollutants in stormwater. Ensure the overall integrity of the body or container of the delivery vehicle and implement procedures to deal with leakage or spillage from delivery vehicles.

8.O.4.3 ***Fuel Oil Unloading Areas.*** Minimize contamination of precipitation or stormwater from fuel oil unloading areas. Use containment curbs in unloading areas where feasible. In addition, ensure personnel familiar with spill prevention and response procedures are available to respond expeditiously in the event of a leak or spill during deliveries. Ensure that any leaks or spills are immediately contained and cleaned up, and use spill and overflow protection devices (e.g., drip pans, drip diapers, or other containment devices placed beneath fuel oil connectors to contain potential spillage during deliveries or from leaks at the connectors).

8.O.4.4 ***Chemical Loading and Unloading.*** Minimize contamination of precipitation or stormwater from chemical loading and unloading areas. Use containment curbs at chemical loading and unloading areas to contain spills, where practicable. In addition, ensure personnel familiar with spill prevention and response procedures are available to respond expeditiously in the event of a leak or spill during deliveries. Ensure leaks and spills are immediately contained and cleaned up and, where practicable, load and unload in covered areas and store chemicals indoors.

8.O.4.5 ***Miscellaneous Loading and Unloading Areas.*** Minimize contamination of precipitation or stormwater from loading and unloading areas through implementation of control measures such as the following, where determined to be feasible (list not exclusive): covering the loading area; grading, curbing, or berming around the loading area to divert run-on; locating the loading and unloading equipment and vehicles so that leaks are contained in existing containment and flow diversion systems; or equivalent procedures.

8.O.4.6 ***Liquid Storage Tanks.*** Minimize contamination of stormwater from above-ground liquid storage tanks through implementation of control measures such as the following, where determined to be feasible, the following (list not exclusive): using protective guards around tanks; using containment curbs; installing spill and overflow protection; using dry cleanup methods; or equivalent measures.

8.O.4.7 ***Large Bulk Fuel Storage Tanks.*** Minimize contamination of stormwater from large bulk fuel storage tanks. Use containment berms (or their equivalent). You must also comply with applicable state and federal laws, including Spill Prevention, Control and Countermeasure (SPCC) Plan requirements.

8.O.4.8 ***Spill Reduction Measures***. Minimize the potential for an oil or chemical spill, or reference the appropriate part of your SPCC plan. Visually inspect as part of your routine facility inspection the structural integrity of all above-ground tanks, pipelines, pumps, and related equipment that may be exposed to stormwater, and make any necessary repairs immediately.

8.O.4.9 ***Oil-Bearing Equipment in Switchyards.*** Minimize contamination of stormwater from oil-bearing equipment in switchyard areas. Use level grades and gravel surfaces to retard flows and limit the spread of spills, or collect stormwater in perimeter ditches.

8.O.4.10 ***Residue-Hauling Vehicles.*** Inspect all residue-hauling vehicles for proper covering over the load, adequate gate sealing, and overall integrity of the container body. Repair vehicles without load covering or adequate gate sealing, or with leaking containers or beds.

8.O.4.11 ***Ash Loading Areas.*** Reduce or control the tracking of ash and residue from ash loading areas. Clear the ash building floor and immediately adjacent roadways of spillage, debris, and excess water as necessary to minimize discharges of pollutants in stormwater.

8.O.4.12 ***Areas Adjacent to Disposal Ponds or Landfills***. Minimize contamination of stormwater from areas adjacent to disposal ponds or landfills. Reduce ash residue that may be tracked on to access roads traveled by residue handling vehicles, and reduce ash residue on exit roads leading into and out of residue handling areas.

8.O.4.13 ***Landfills, Scrap Yards, Surface Impoundments, Open Dumps, General Refuse Sites.*** Minimize the potential for contamination of stormwater from these areas.

8.O.5 Additional SWPPP Requirements

8.O.5.1 ***Drainage Area Site Map.*** (See also Part 6.2.2) Document in your SWPPP the locations of any of the following activities or sources that may be exposed to precipitation or stormwater: storage tanks, scrap yards, and general refuse areas; short- and long-term storage of general materials (including but not limited to supplies, construction materials, paint equipment, oils, fuels, used and unused solvents, cleaning materials, paint, water treatment chemicals, fertilizer, and pesticides); landfills and construction sites; and stock pile areas (e.g., coal or limestone piles).

8.O.5.2 ***Documentation of Good Housekeeping Measures***. You must document in your SWPPP the good housekeeping measures implemented to meet the effluent limits in Part 8.O.4.

8.O.6 Additional Inspection Requirements

As part of your inspection, inspect the following areas monthly: coal handling areas, loading or unloading areas, switchyards, fueling areas, bulk storage areas, ash handling areas, areas adjacent to disposal ponds and landfills, maintenance areas, liquid storage tanks, and long term and short term material storage areas.

8.O.7 Indicator Monitoring (See also Part 4.2.1)

Table 8.O-1 identifies indicator monitoring that applies to the specific subsectors of Sector O. This indicator monitoring applies to both your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities.

Table 8.O-1		
Subsector (You may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)	**Indicator Monitoring Parameter**	**Indicator Monitoring Threshold**
Applies to all Sector O (Subsector O1) facilities with stormwater discharges from paved surfaces that will be initially sealed or re-sealed with coal-tar sealcoat where industrial activities are located during coverage under this permit	Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs)*	Report Only/ No thresholds or baseline values
Subsector O1. Steam Electric Generating Facilities, including coal handling sites (SIC Code SE)	Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	Report Only/ No thresholds or baseline values
	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	Report Only/ No thresholds or baseline values
	pH	Report Only/ No thresholds or baseline values
	Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs)*	Report Only/ No thresholds or baseline values

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

8.O.8 Effluent Limitations Based on Effluent Limitations Guidelines (See also Part4.2.3.1)

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

Table 8.O-2[1]		
Industrial Activity	**Parameter**	**Effluent Limitation**
Discharges from coal storage piles at Steam Electric Generating Facilities	TSS	50 mg/l[2]
	pH	6.0 min - 9.0 max

[1] Monitor annually.

[2] If your facility is designed, constructed, and operated to treat the volume of coal pile runoff that is associated with a 10-year, 24-hour rainfall event, any untreated overflow of coal pile runoff from the treatment unit is not subject to the 50 mg/L limitation for total suspended solids.

Part 8 – Sector-Specific Requirements for Industrial Activity

Subpart P – Sector P – Land Transportation and Warehousing

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

8.P.1 Covered Stormwater Discharges

The requirements in Subpart P apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from Land Transportation and Warehousing facilities as identified by the SIC Codes specified under Sector P in Table D-1 of Appendix D of the permit.

8.P.2 Limitation on Coverage

8.P.2.1 ***Prohibited Discharges*** (see also Parts 1.1.3 and 8.P.3.1.4) This permit does not authorize the discharge of vehicle/equipment/surface wash water, including tank cleaning operations. Such discharges must be authorized under a separate NPDES permit, discharged to a sanitary sewer in accordance with applicable industrial pretreatment requirements, or recycled on-site.

8.P.3 Additional Technology-Based Effluent Limits

8.P.3.1 ***Good Housekeeping Measures.*** (See also Part 2.1.2.2) In addition to the Good Housekeeping requirements in Part 2.1.2.2, you must do the following.

8.P.3.1.1 ***Vehicle and Equipment Storage Areas***. Minimize the potential for stormwater exposure to leaky or leak-prone vehicles/equipment awaiting maintenance through implementation of control measures such as the following, where determined to be feasible (list not exclusive): using of drip pans under vehicles/equipment; storing vehicles and equipment indoors; installing berms or dikes; using of absorbents; roofing or covering storage areas; and cleaning pavement surfaces to remove oil and grease.

8.P.3.1.2 ***Fueling Areas.*** Minimize contamination of stormwater from fueling areas through implementation of control measures such as the following, where determined to be feasible: covering the fueling area; using spill/overflow protection and cleanup equipment; minimizing stormwater run-on/discharges to the fueling area; using dry cleanup methods; and treating and/or recycling collected stormwater.

8.P.3.1.3 ***Material Storage Areas***. Maintain all material storage vessels (e.g., for used oil/oil filters, spent solvents, paint wastes, hydraulic fluids) to prevent contamination of stormwater and plainly label them (e.g., "Used Oil," "Spent Solvents"). To minimize discharges of pollutants in stormwater from material storage areas, implement control measures such as the following, where determined to be feasible (list not exclusive): storing the materials indoors; installing berms/dikes around the areas; minimizing discharges of stormwater to the areas; using dry cleanup methods; and treating and/or recycling collected stormwater.

8.P.3.1.4 ***Vehicle and Equipment Cleaning Areas.*** Minimize contamination of stormwater from all areas used for vehicle/equipment cleaning through

implementation of control measures such as the following, where determined to be feasible (list not exclusive): performing all cleaning operations indoors; covering the cleaning operation, ensuring that all wash water drains to a proper collection system (i.e., not the stormwater drainage system); treating and/or recycling collected wash water; or other equivalent measures.

Discharges of vehicle and equipment wash water, including tank cleaning operations, are not authorized by this permit for this sector.

8.P.3.1.5 ***Vehicle and Equipment Maintenance Areas.*** Minimize contamination of stormwater from all areas used for vehicle/equipment maintenance through implementation of control measures such as the following, where determined to be feasible (list not exclusive): performing maintenance activities indoors; using drip pans; keeping an organized inventory of materials used in the shop; draining all parts of fluid prior to disposal; prohibiting wet clean up practices if these practices would result in the discharge of pollutants to stormwater drainage systems; using dry cleanup methods; treating and/or recycling collected stormwater; and minimizing run on/discharges of stormwater to maintenance areas.

8.P.3.1.6 ***Locomotive Sanding (Loading Sand for Traction)*** Areas. Minimize discharges of pollutants in stormwater from locomotive sanding areas through implementation of control measures such as the following, where determined to be feasible (list not exclusive): covering sanding areas; minimizing stormwater run on/discharges; or appropriate sediment removal practices to minimize the offsite transport of sanding material by stormwater.

8.P.3.2 ***Employee Training.*** (See also Part 2.1.2.8) Train personnel at least once a year and address the following activities, as applicable: used oil and spent solvent management; fueling procedures; general good housekeeping practices; proper painting procedures; and used battery management.

8.P.4 **Additional SWPPP Requirements**

8.P.4.1 ***Drainage Area Site Map.*** (See also Part 6.2.2) Identify in the SWPPP the following areas of the facility and indicate whether activities occurring there may be exposed to precipitation/stormwater: fueling stations; vehicle/equipment maintenance or cleaning areas; storage areas for vehicle/equipment with actual or potential fluid leaks; loading/unloading areas; areas where treatment, storage or disposal of wastes occur; liquid storage tanks; processing areas; and storage areas.

8.P.4.2 ***Potential Pollutant Sources.*** (See also Part 6.2.3) Assess the potential for the following activities and facility areas to contribute pollutants to stormwater discharges: onsite waste storage or disposal; dirt/gravel parking areas for vehicles awaiting maintenance; illicit plumbing connections between shop floor drains and the stormwater conveyance system(s); and fueling areas. Describe these activities in the SWPPP.

8.P.4.2.1 ***Description of Good Housekeeping Measures.*** You must document in your SWPPP the good housekeeping measures you implement consistent with Part 8.P.3.

8.P.4.2.2 ***Vehicle and Equipment Wash Water Requirements.*** If wash water is handled in a manner that does not involve separate NPDES permitting

(e.g., hauled offsite), describe the disposal method and include all pertinent information (e.g., frequency, volume, destination, etc.) in your SWPPP. Discharges of vehicle and equipment wash water, including tank cleaning operations, are not authorized by this permit for this sector.

8.P.5 Additional Inspection Requirements (See also Part 3.1)

Inspect all the following areas/activities: storage areas for vehicles/equipment awaiting maintenance, fueling areas, indoor and outdoor vehicle/equipment maintenance areas, material storage areas, vehicle/equipment cleaning areas and loading/unloading areas.

8.P.6 Indicator Monitoring (See also Part 4.2.1)

Table 8.P-1 identifies indicator monitoring that applies to the specific subsectors of Sector P. This indicator monitoring applies to both your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities.

Table 8.P-1

Subsector (You may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)	Indicator Monitoring Parameter	Indicator Monitoring Threshold
Applies to all Sector P (Subsector P1) facilities with stormwater discharges from paved surfaces that will be initially sealed or re-sealed with coal-tar sealcoat where industrial activities are located during coverage under this permit	Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs)*	Report Only/ No thresholds or baseline values
Subsector P1. Railroad Transportation (SIC Code 4011, 4013); Local and Highway Passenger Transportation (SIC Code 4111-4173); Motor Freight Transportation and Warehousing (SIC Code 4212-4231); United States Postal Service (SIC Code 4311); Petroleum Bulk Stations and Terminals (SIC Code 5171)	Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	Report Only/ No thresholds or baseline values
	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	Report Only/ No thresholds or baseline values
	pH	Report Only/ No thresholds or baseline values
Subsector P1. Railroad Transportation (SIC Code 4011, 4013); Petroleum Bulk Stations and Terminals (SIC Code 5171)	Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs)*	Report Only/ No thresholds or baseline values

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

Part 8 – Sector-Specific Requirements for Industrial Activity

Subpart Q – Sector Q – Water Transportation

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

8.Q.1 Covered Stormwater Discharges

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

8.Q.2 Limitations on Coverage

8.Q.2.1 ***Prohibition of Non-Stormwater Discharges.*** (See also Part 1.1.3) The following are not authorized by this permit: discharges from vessels including bilge and ballast water, sanitary wastes, pressure wash water, and cooling water. Any discharge of pollutants from a point source to a water of the U.S. requires coverage under an NPDES permit. (EPA includes these prohibited non-stormwater discharges here solely as a helpful reminder to the operator that the only non-stormwater discharges authorized by this permit are at Part 1.2.2.)

8.Q.3 Additional Technology-Based Effluent Limits

8.Q.3.1 ***Good Housekeeping Measures.*** You must implement the following good housekeeping measures in addition to the requirements of Part 2.1.2.2:

8.Q.3.1.1 ***Pressure Washing Area***. If pressure washing is used to remove marine growth from vessels, the discharge water must be permitted by a separate NPDES permit. Collect or contain the discharges from the pressure washing area so that they are not commingled with stormwater discharges authorized by this permit.

8.Q.3.1.2 ***Blasting and Painting Area***. Minimize the potential for spent abrasives, paint chips, and overspray to be discharged into receiving waters or the storm sewer system. Contain all blasting and painting activities, or use other measures, to minimize the discharge of contaminants (e.g., hanging plastic barriers or tarpaulins during blasting or painting operations to contain debris). At least once per month, you must clean stormwater conveyances of deposits of abrasive blasting debris and paint chips.

8.Q.3.1.3 ***Material Storage Areas.*** Store and plainly label all containerized materials (e.g., fuels, paints, solvents, waste oil, antifreeze, batteries) in a protected, secure location away from drains. Minimize the contamination of precipitation or stormwater from the storage areas. Specify which materials are stored indoors, and contain or enclose or use other measures for those stored outdoors. If abrasive blasting is performed, discuss the storage and disposal of spent abrasive materials generated at the facility. Implement an inventory control plan to limit the presence of potentially hazardous materials onsite.

8.Q.3.1.4 ***Engine Maintenance and Repair Areas.*** Minimize the contamination of precipitation or stormwater from all areas used for engine maintenance and repair through implementation of control measures such as the following, where determined to be feasible (list not exclusive): performing all maintenance activities indoors; maintaining an organized inventory of materials used in the shop; draining all parts of fluid prior to disposal; prohibiting the practice of hosing down the shop floor; using dry cleanup methods; and treating and/or recycling stormwater collected from the maintenance area.

8.Q.3.1.5 ***Material Handling Area.*** Minimize the contamination of precipitation or stormwater from material handling operations and areas (e.g., fueling, paint and solvent mixing, disposal of process wastewater streams from vessels) through implementation of control measures such as the following, where determined to be feasible (list not exclusive): covering fueling areas; using spill and overflow protection; mixing paints and solvents in a designated area (preferably indoors or under a shed); and minimizing discharges of stormwater to material handling areas.

8.Q.3.1.6 ***Drydock Activities.*** Routinely maintain and clean the drydock to minimize discharges of pollutants in stormwater. Address the cleaning of accessible areas of the drydock prior to flooding, and final cleanup following removal of the vessel and raising the dock. Include procedures for cleaning up oil, grease, and fuel spills occurring on the drydock. To minimize discharges of pollutants in stormwater from drydock activities, implement control measures such as the following, where determined to be feasible (list not exclusive): sweeping rather than hosing off debris and spent blasting material from accessible areas of the drydock prior to flooding; and making absorbent materials and oil containment booms readily available to clean up or contain any spills.

8.Q.3.2 ***Employee Training.*** (See also Part 2.1.2.8) As part of your employee training program, address, at a minimum, the following activities (as applicable): used oil management; spent solvent management; disposal of spent abrasives; disposal of vessel wastewaters; spill prevention and control; fueling procedures; general good housekeeping practices; painting and blasting procedures; and used battery management.

8.Q.3.3 ***Preventive Maintenance***. (See also Part 2.1.2.3) As part of your preventive maintenance program, perform timely inspection and maintenance of stormwater management devices (e.g., cleaning oil and water separators and sediment traps to ensure that spent abrasives, paint chips, and solids will be intercepted and retained prior to entering the storm drainage system), as well as inspecting and testing facility equipment and systems to uncover conditions that could cause breakdowns or failures resulting in discharges of pollutants to surface waters.

8.Q.4 **Additional SWPPP Requirements**

8.Q.4.1 ***Drainage Area Site Map***. (See also Part 6.2.2) Document in your SWPPP where any of the following may be exposed to precipitation or stormwater: fueling; engine maintenance and repair; vessel maintenance and repair; pressure washing; painting; sanding; blasting; welding; metal fabrication; loading and unloading areas; locations used for the treatment, storage, or disposal of wastes; liquid storage tanks; liquid storage areas (e.g., paint, solvents, resins); and material storage areas (e.g., blasting media, aluminum, steel, scrap iron).

8.Q.4.2 ***Summary of Potential Pollutant Sources.*** (See also Part 6.2.3) Document in the SWPPP the following additional sources and activities that have potential pollutants associated with them: outdoor manufacturing or processing activities (e.g., welding, metal fabricating) and significant dust or particulate generating processes (e.g., abrasive blasting, sanding, and painting).

8.Q.5 Additional Inspection Requirements (See also Part 3.1)

Include the following in all quarterly routine facility inspections: pressure washing areas; blasting, sanding, and painting areas; material storage areas; engine maintenance and repair areas; material handling areas; drydock area; and general yard area.

8.Q.6 Indicator Monitoring (See also Part 4.2.1)

Table 8.Q-1 identifies indicator monitoring that applies to the specific subsectors of Sector Q. This indicator monitoring applies to both your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities.

Table 8.Q-1

Subsector (You may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)	Indicator Monitoring Parameter	Indicator Monitoring Threshold
Applies to all Sector Q (Subsector Q1) facilities with stormwater discharges from paved surfaces that will be initially sealed or re-sealed with coal-tar sealcoat where industrial activities are located during coverage under this permit	Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs)*	Report Only/ No thresholds or baseline values
Subsector Q1. Water Transportation Facilities (SIC Code 4491 only)	Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs)*	Report Only/ No thresholds or baseline values

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

8.Q.7 Sector-Specific Benchmarks (See also Part 4.2.2)

Table 8.Q-2 identifies benchmarks that apply to Sector Q. These benchmarks apply to both your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities.

Table 8.Q-2.

Subsector (You may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)	Parameter	Benchmark Monitoring Concentration
Subsector Q1. Water Transportation Facilities (SIC 4412-4499)	Total Recoverable Aluminum	1,100 µg/L
	Total Recoverable Lead (freshwater)[2] Total Recoverable Lead (saltwater)[1]	Hardness Dependent 210 µg/L
	Total Recoverable Zinc	Hardness

Table 8.Q-2.		
Subsector (You may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)	**Parameter**	**Benchmark Monitoring Concentration**
	(freshwater)[2] Total Recoverable Zinc (saltwater)[1]	Dependent 90 µg/L

[1]Saltwater benchmark values apply to stormwater discharges into saline waters where indicated.
[2]The freshwater benchmark values of some metals are dependent on water hardness. For these parameters, permittees must determine the hardness of the receiving water (see Appendix J, "Calculating Hardness in Receiving Waters for Hardness Dependent Metals," for methodology), in accordance with Part 4.2.2.1, to identify the applicable 'hardness range' for determining their benchmark value applicable to their facility. Hardness Dependent Benchmarks follow in the table below:

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

Part 8 – Sector-Specific Requirements for Industrial Activity

Subpart R – Sector R – Ship and Boat Building and Repair Yards

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

8.R.1 Covered Stormwater Discharges

The requirements in Subpart R apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from Ship and Boat Building and Repair Yards as identified by the SIC Codes specified under Sector R in Table D-1 of Appendix D of the permit.

8.R.2 Limitations on Coverage

8.R.2.1 Prohibition of Non-Stormwater Discharges. (See also Part 1.1.3) The following are not authorized by this permit: discharges from vessels including bilge and ballast water, sanitary wastes, pressure wash water, and cooling water. (EPA includes these prohibited non- stormwater discharges here solely as a helpful reminder to the operator that the only non-stormwater discharges authorized by this permit are at Part 1.2.2.)

8.R.3 Additional Technology-Based Effluent Limits

8.R.3.1 Good Housekeeping Measures. (See also Part 2.1.2.2)

8.R.3.1.1 ***Pressure Washing Area***. If pressure washing is used to remove marine growth from vessels, the discharged water must be permitted as a process wastewater by a separate NPDES permit.

8.R.3.1.2 ***Blasting and Painting Area.*** Minimize the potential for spent abrasives, paint chips, and overspray to be discharged into receiving waters or the storm sewer system. Contain all blasting and painting activities, or use other measures, to prevent the discharge of the contaminants (e.g., hanging plastic barriers or tarpaulins during blasting or painting operations to contain debris). When necessary, regularly clean stormwater conveyances of deposits of abrasive blasting debris and paint chips.

8.R.3.1.3 ***Material Storage Areas.*** Store and plainly label all containerized materials (e.g., fuels, paints, solvents, waste oil, antifreeze, batteries) in a protected, secure location away from drains. Minimize the contamination of precipitation or stormwater from the storage areas. If abrasive blasting is performed, discuss the storage and disposal of spent abrasive materials generated at the facility. Implement an inventory control plan to limit the presence of potentially hazardous materials onsite.

8.R.3.1.4 ***Engine Maintenance and Repair Areas.*** Minimize the contamination of precipitation or stormwater from all areas used for engine maintenance and repair through implementation of control measures such as the following, where determined to be feasible (list not exclusive): performing all maintenance activities indoors; maintaining an organized inventory of materials used in the shop; draining all parts of fluid prior to disposal; prohibiting the practice of hosing down the shop floor; using dry cleanup

methods; and treating and/or recycling stormwater collected from the maintenance area.

8.R.3.1.5 ***Material Handling Area***. Minimize the discharge of pollutants in stormwater from material handling operations and areas (e.g., fueling, paint and solvent mixing, disposal of process wastewater streams from vessels) through implementation of control measures such as the following, where determined to be feasible (list not exclusive): covering fueling areas, using spill and overflow protection, mixing paints and solvents in a designated area (preferably indoors or under a shed), and minimizing stormwater run-on to material handling areas.

8.R.3.1.6 ***Drydock Activities.*** Routinely maintain and clean the drydock to minimize pollutants in stormwater. Clean accessible areas of the drydock prior to flooding and final cleanup following removal of the vessel and raising the dock. Include procedures for cleaning up oil, grease, or fuel spills occurring on the drydock. To minimize discharges of pollutants in stormwater from drydock activities, implement control measures such as the following, where determined to be feasible (list not exclusive): sweeping rather than hosing off debris and spent blasting material from accessible areas of the drydock prior to flooding; and having absorbent materials and oil containment booms readily available to clean up and contain any spills.

8.R.3.2 ***Employee Training.*** (See also Part 2.1.2.8) As part of your employee training program, address, at a minimum, the following activities (as applicable): used oil management, spent solvent management, disposal of spent abrasives, disposal of vessel wastewaters, spill prevention and control, fueling procedures, general good housekeeping practices, painting and blasting procedures, and used battery management.

8.R.3.3 ***Preventive Maintenance.*** (See also Part 2.1.2.3) As part of your preventive maintenance program, perform timely inspection and maintenance of stormwater management devices (e.g., cleaning oil and water separators and sediment traps to ensure that spent abrasives, paint chips, and solids will be intercepted and retained prior to entering the storm drainage system), as well as inspecting and testing facility equipment and systems to uncover conditions that could cause breakdowns or failures resulting in discharges of pollutants to surface waters.

8.R.4 **Additional SWPPP Requirements**

8.R.4.1 ***Drainage Area Site Map***. (See also Part 6.2.2) Document in your SWPPP where any of the following may be exposed to precipitation or stormwater: fueling; engine maintenance or repair; vessel maintenance or repair; pressure washing; painting; sanding; blasting; welding; metal fabrication; loading and unloading areas; treatment, storage, and waste disposal areas; liquid storage tanks; liquid storage areas (e.g., paint, solvents, resins); and material storage areas (e.g., blasting media, aluminum, steel, scrap iron).

8.R.4.2 ***Potential Pollutant Sources.*** (See also Part 6.2.3) Document in your SWPPP the following additional sources and activities that have potential pollutants associated with them (if applicable): outdoor manufacturing or processing activities (e.g., welding, metal fabricating) and significant dust or particulate generating processes (e.g., abrasive blasting, sanding, and painting).

8.R.4.3 ***Documentation of Good Housekeeping Measures.*** Document in your SWPPP any good housekeeping measures implemented to meet the effluent limits in Part 8.R.3.

8.R.4.3.1 ***Blasting and Painting Areas.*** Document in the SWPPP any standard operating practices relating to blasting and painting (e.g., prohibiting uncontained blasting and painting over open water or prohibiting blasting and painting during windy conditions, which can render containment ineffective).

8.R.4.3.2 ***Storage Areas.*** Specify in your SWPPP which materials are stored indoors, and contain or enclose or use other measures for those stored outdoors.

8.R.5 Additional Inspection Requirements (See also Part 3.1)

Include the following in all quarterly routine facility inspections: pressure washing areas; blasting, sanding, and painting areas; material storage areas; engine maintenance and repair areas; material handling areas; drydock area; and general yard area.

8.R.6 Indicator Monitoring (See also Part 4.2.1)

Table 8.R-1 identifies indicator monitoring that applies to the specific subsectors of Sector R. This indicator monitoring applies to both your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities.

Table 8.R-1

Subsector (You may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)	Indicator Monitoring Parameter	Indicator Monitoring Threshold
Applies to all Sector R (Subsector R1) facilities with stormwater discharges from paved surfaces that will be initially sealed or re-sealed with coal-tar sealcoat where industrial activities are located during coverage under this permit	Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs)*	Report Only/ No thresholds or baseline values
Subsector R1. Ship and Boat Building or Repairing Yards (SIC Code 3731, 3732)	Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	Report Only/ No thresholds or baseline values
	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	Report Only/ No thresholds or baseline values
	pH	Report Only/ No thresholds or baseline values
	Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs)*	Report Only/ No thresholds or baseline values

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

Part 8 – Sector-Specific Requirements for Industrial Activity

Subpart S – Sector S – Air Transportation

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

8.S.1 Covered Stormwater Discharges

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

8.S.2 Limitation on Coverage

8.S.2.1 ***Limitations on Coverage.*** This permit authorizes stormwater discharges from only those portions of the air transportation facility that are involved in vehicle maintenance (including vehicle rehabilitation, mechanical repairs, painting, fueling and lubrication), equipment cleaning operations or deicing operations.

Note: the term "deicing" in this permit will generally be used to mean both deicing (removing frost, snow or ice) and anti-icing (preventing accumulation of frost, snow or ice) activities, unless specific mention is made otherwise.

8.S.2.2 ***Prohibition of Non-Stormwater Discharges***. (See also Part 1.1.3 and Part 8.S.5.3) This permit does not authorize the discharge of aircraft, ground vehicle, runway and equipment wash waters; nor the dry weather discharge of deicing chemicals. Such discharges must be covered by separate NPDES permit(s). Note that a discharge resulting from snowmelt is not a dry weather discharge. (EPA includes these prohibited non-stormwater discharges here solely as a helpful reminder to the operator that the only non-stormwater discharges authorized by this permit are at Part 1.2.2.)

8.S.3 Multiple Operators at Air Transportation Facilities

Air transportation facilities often have more than one operator who could discharge stormwater associated with industrial activity. Operators include the airport authority and airport tenants, including air passenger or cargo companies, fixed based operators, and other parties who routinely perform industrial activities on airport property.

8.S.3.1 ***Permit Coverage/Submittal of NOIs***. Where an airport transportation facility has multiple industrial operators that discharge stormwater, each individual operator must obtain coverage under an NPDES stormwater permit. To obtain coverage under the MSGP, all such operators must meet the eligibility requirements in Part 1 and must submit an NOI, per Part 1.3.2. (or, if appropriate, a no exposure certification per Part 1.5).

8.S.3.2 ***MSGP Implementation Responsibilities for Airport Authority and Tenants***. The airport authority, in collaboration with its tenants, may choose to implement certain MSGP requirements on behalf of its tenants in order to increase efficiency and eliminate redundancy or duplication of effort. Options available to the airport authority and its tenants for implementation of MSGP requirements include:

- The airport authority performs certain activities on behalf of itself and its tenants and reports on its activities;
- Tenants provide the airport authority with relevant inputs about tenants' activities, including deicing chemical usage*, and the airport authority compiles and reports on tenants' and its own activities;
- Tenants independently perform, document and submit required information on their activities.

*Tenants who report their deicing chemical usage to the airport authority and rely on the airport authority to perform monitoring should not check the glycol and urea use box on their NOI forms.

8.S.3.3 ***SWPPP Requirements***. A single comprehensive SWPPP must be developed for all stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity at the airport before submittal of any NOIs. The comprehensive SWPPP should be developed collaboratively by the airport authority and tenants. If any operator develops a SWPPP for discharges from its own areas of the airport, that SWPPP must be coordinated and integrated with the comprehensive SWPPP. All operators and their separate SWPPP contributions and compliance responsibilities must be clearly identified in the comprehensive SWPPP, which all operators must sign and certify per Part 6.2.7. As applicable, the SWPPP must clearly specify the MSGP requirements to be complied with by:

- The airport authority for itself;
- The airport authority on behalf of its tenants;
- Tenants for themselves.

For each activity that an operator (e.g., the airport authority) conducts on behalf of another operator (e.g., a tenant), the SWPPP must describe a process for reporting results to the latter operator and for ensuring appropriate follow-up, if necessary, by all affected operators. This is to ensure all actions are taken to correct any potential deficiencies or permit violations. For example, where the airport authority is conducting monitoring for itself and its tenants, the SWPPP must identify how the airport authority will share the monitoring results with its tenants, and then follow-up with its tenants where there are any exceedances of benchmarks, effluent limits, or water quality standards. In turn, the SWPPP must describe how the tenants will also follow-up to ensure permit compliance.

8.S.3.4 ***Duty to Comply.*** All individual operators are responsible for implementing their assigned portion of the comprehensive SWPPP, and operators must ensure that their individual activities do not render another operator's stormwater controls ineffective. In addition, the standard permit conditions found in Appendix B apply to each individual operator, including B.1 Duty to Comply (which states, in part, "You [each individual operator] must comply with all conditions of this permit."). For multiple operators at an airport this means that each individual operator remains responsible for ensuring all requirements of its own MSGP coverage are met regardless of whether the comprehensive SWPPP allocates the actual implementation of any of those responsibilities to another entity. That is, the failure of the entity allocated responsibility in the SWPPP to implement an MSGP requirement on behalf of other operators does not negate the other operators' ultimate liability.

8.S.4 Additional Technology-Based Effluent Limits

8.S.4.1 *Good Housekeeping Measures.* (See also Part 2.1.2.2)

8.S.4.1.1 ***Aircraft, Ground Vehicle and Equipment Maintenance Areas***. Minimize the contamination of stormwater from all areas used for aircraft, ground vehicle and equipment maintenance (including the maintenance conducted on the terminal apron and in dedicated hangers) through implementation of control measures such as the following, where determined to be feasible and that accommodate considerations of safety, space, operational constraints, and flight considerations (list not exclusive): performing maintenance activities indoors; maintaining an organized inventory of material used in the maintenance areas; draining all parts of fluids prior to disposal; prohibiting the practice of hosing down the apron or hanger floor; using dry cleanup methods; and collecting the stormwater from the maintenance area and providing treatment or recycling.

8.S.4.1.2 ***Aircraft, Ground Vehicle and Equipment Cleaning Areas.*** Clearly demarcate these areas on the ground using signage or other appropriate means. Minimize the contamination of stormwater from cleaning areas.

8.S.4.1.3 ***Aircraft, Ground Vehicle and Equipment Storage Areas.*** Store all aircraft, ground vehicles and equipment awaiting maintenance in designated areas only and implement control measures to minimize the discharge of pollutants in stormwater from these storage areas such as the following, where determined to be feasible and that accommodate considerations of safety, space, operational constraints, and flight considerations (list not exclusive): storing aircraft and ground vehicles indoors; using drip pans for the collection of fluid leaks; and perimeter drains, dikes or berms surrounding the storage areas.

8.S.4.1.4 ***Material Storage Areas.*** Maintain the vessels of stored materials (e.g., used oils, hydraulic fluids, spent solvents, and waste aircraft fuel) in good condition to prevent or minimize contamination of stormwater. Also plainly label the vessels (e.g., "used oil," "Contaminated Jet A"). To minimize contamination of precipitation/stormwater from these areas, implement control measures such as the following, where determined to be feasible and that accommodate considerations of safety, space, operational constraints, and flight considerations (list not exclusive): storing materials indoors; storing waste materials in a centralized location; and installing berms/dikes around storage areas.

8.S.4.1.5 ***Airport Fuel System and Fueling Areas.*** Minimize the discharge of pollutants in stormwater from airport fuel system and fueling areas through implementation of control measures such as the following, where determined to be feasible and that accommodate considerations of safety, space, operational constraints, and flight considerations (list not exclusive): implementing spill and overflow practices (e.g., placing absorptive materials beneath aircraft during fueling operations); using only dry cleanup methods; and collecting stormwater. If you have implemented a SPCC plan developed in accordance with the 2006 amendments to the SPCC rule, you may cite the relevant aspects from your SPCC plan that comply with the requirements of this section in your SWPPP.

8.S.4.1.6 ***Source Reduction.*** Consistent with safety considerations, minimize the use of urea and glycol-based deicing chemicals to reduce the aggregate amount of deicing chemicals used that could add pollutants to stormwater discharges.

- ***Runway Deicing Operations.*** To minimize the discharge of pollutants in stormwater from runway deicing operations, implement source reduction control measures such as the following, where determined to be feasible and that accommodate considerations of safety, space, operational constraints, and flight considerations (list not exclusive): metered application of chemicals; pre-wetting dry chemical constituents prior to application; installing a runway ice detection system; implementing anti-icing operations as a preventive measure against ice buildup; heating sand; and product substitution. Chemical options to replace pavement deicers (urea or glycol) include (list not exclusive): potassium acetate; magnesium acetate; calcium acetate; and anhydrous sodium acetate.
- ***Aircraft Deicing Operations.*** Minimize the discharge of pollutants in stormwater from aircraft deicing operations. Determine whether excessive application of deicing chemicals occurs and adjust as necessary, consistent with considerations of flight safety. Determine whether alternatives to glycol and whether containment measures for applied chemicals are feasible. Implement control measures for reducing deicing fluid such as the following, where determined to be feasible and that accommodate considerations of safety, space, operational constraints, and flight considerations (list not exclusive): forced-air deicing systems, computer-controlled fixed-gantry systems, infrared technology, hot water, varying glycol content to air temperature, enclosed-basket deicing trucks, mechanical methods, solar radiation, hangar storage, aircraft covers, and thermal blankets for MD-80s and DC-9s. Consider using ice- detection systems and airport traffic flow strategies and departure slot allocation systems where feasible and that accommodate considerations of safety, space, operational constraints, and flight considerations. The evaluations and determinations required by this Part should be carried out by the personnel most familiar with the particular aircraft and flight operations and related systems in question (versus an outside entity such as the airport authority).

8.S.4.1.7 ***Management of Stormwater***. (See also Part 2.1.2.6) Minimize the discharge of pollutants in stormwater from deicing chemicals in stormwater. To minimize discharges of pollutants in stormwater from aircraft deicing, implement stormwater control measures such as the following, where determined to be feasible and that accommodate considerations of safety, space, operational constraints, and flight considerations (list not exclusive): installing a centralized deicing pad to recover deicing fluid following application; plug- and-pump (PnP); using vacuum/collection trucks (glycol recovery vehicles); storing contaminated stormwater/deicing fluids in tanks; recycling collected deicing fluid where feasible; releasing controlled amounts to a publicly owned treatment works; separation of contaminated snow; conveying contaminated stormwater into an impoundment for biochemical decomposition (be aware of attracting wildlife that may prove hazardous to flight operations); and directing stormwater into vegetative swales or other

infiltration measures. To minimize discharges of pollutants in stormwater from runway deicing, implement stormwater control measures such as the following, where determined to be feasible and that accommodate considerations of safety, space, operational constraints, and flight considerations (list not exclusive): mechanical systems (snow plows, brushes); conveying contaminated stormwater into swales and/or an impoundment; and pollution prevention practices such as ice detection systems, and airfield prewetting.

When applying deicing fluids during non-precipitation events (also referred to as "clear ice deicing"), implement control measures to prevent unauthorized discharge of pollutants (dry-weather discharges of pollutants would need coverage under an NPDES wastewater permit), or to minimize the discharge of pollutants from deicing fluids in later stormwater discharges, implement control measures such as the following, where determined to be feasible and that accommodate considerations safety, space, operational constraints, and flight considerations (list not exclusive): recovering deicing fluids; preventing the fluids from entering storm sewers or other stormwater discharge conveyances (e.g., covering storm sewer inlets, using booms, installing absorptive interceptors in the drains); releasing controlled amounts to a publicly owned treatment works Used deicing fluid should be recycled whenever practicable.

8.S.4.1.8 ***Deicing Season***. You must determine the seasonal timeframe (e.g., December- February, October - March) during which deicing activities typically occur at the facility. Implementation of control measures, including any BMPs, facility inspections and monitoring must be conducted with particular emphasis throughout the defined deicing season. If you meet the deicing chemical usage thresholds of 100,000 gallons glycol and/or 100 tons of urea, the deicing season you identified is the timeframe during which you must obtain the four required benchmark monitoring event results for deicing-related parameters, i.e., BOD, COD, ammonia and pH. See also Part8.S.8.

8.S.5 **Additional SWPPP Requirements**

8.S.5.1 ***Drainage Area Site Map.*** (See also Part 6.2.2) Document in the SWPPP the following areas of the facility and indicate whether activities occurring there may be exposed to precipitation/stormwater: aircraft and runway deicing operations; fueling stations; aircraft, ground vehicle and equipment maintenance/cleaning areas; and storage areas for aircraft, ground vehicles and equipment awaiting maintenance.

8.S.5.2 ***Potential Pollutant Sources.*** (See also Part 6.2.3) In the inventory of exposed materials, describe in the SWPPP the potential for the following activities and facility areas to contribute pollutants to stormwater discharges: aircraft, runway, ground vehicle and equipment maintenance and cleaning; and aircraft and runway deicing operations (including apron and centralized aircraft deicing stations, runways, taxiways and ramps). If deicing chemicals are used, a record of the types (including the Safety Data Sheets [SDS]) used and the monthly quantities, either as measured or, in the absence of metering, using best estimates, must be maintained. This includes all deicing chemicals, not just glycols and urea (e.g., potassium acetate), because large quantities of these other chemicals can still have an adverse impact on

receiving waters. Deicing operators must provide the above information to the airport authority for inclusion with any comprehensive airport SWPPPs.

8.S.5.3 ***Vehicle and Equipment Wash Water Requirements***. If wash water is handled in a manner that does not involve separate NPDES permitting or local pretreatment requirements (e.g., hauled offsite, retained onsite), describe the disposal method and include all pertinent information (e.g., frequency, volume, destination) in your SWPPP. Discharges of vehicle and equipment wash water are not authorized by this permit for this sector.

8.S.5.4 ***Documentation of Control Measures Used for Management of Stormwater***. Document in your SWPPP the control measures used for collecting or containing contaminated melt water from collection areas used for disposal of contaminated snow.

8.S.6 Additional Inspection Requirements

At a minimum, you must conduct facility inspections at least monthly during the deicing season (e.g., October through April for most mid-latitude airports). If your facility needs to deice before or after this period, expand the monthly inspections to include all months during which deicing chemicals may be used. The Director may specifically require you to increase inspection frequencies.

8.S.7 Indicator Monitoring (See also Part 4.2.1)

Table 8.S-1 identifies indicator monitoring that applies to the specific subsectors of Sector S. This indicator monitoring applies to both your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities.

Table 8.S-1

Subsector (You may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)	Indicator Monitoring Parameter	Indicator Monitoring Threshold
Applies to all Sector S (Subsector S1) facilities with stormwater discharges from paved surfaces that will be initially sealed or re-sealed with coal-tar sealcoat where industrial activities are located during coverage under this permit	Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs)*	Report Only/ No thresholds or baseline values
Subsector S1. Air Transportation Facilities (SIC Code 4512-4581)	Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs)*	Report Only/ No thresholds or baseline values

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

8.S.8 Sector-Specific Benchmarks (See also Part 4.2.2)

Table 8.S-2 identifies benchmarks that apply to Sector S. These benchmarks apply to both your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities.

Table 8.S-2.		
Subsector (You may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)	**Parameter**	**Benchmark Monitoring Concentration**
For airports where a single permittee, or a combination of permitted facilities use more than 100,000 gallons of pure glycol in glycol- based deicing fluids and/or 100 tons or more of urea on an average annual basis, monitor the first four parameters in ONLY those discharge points that collect stormwater from areas where deicing activities occur (SIC 4512-4581).	Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD_5)[1]	30 mg/L
	Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)[1]	120 mg/L
	Ammonia[1]	2.14 mg/L
	pH[1]	6.0 - 9.0 s.u.

[1] These are deicing-related parameters. Collect the four benchmark samples, and any required follow-up benchmark samples, during the timeframe defined in Part 8.S.4.1.8 when deicing activities are occurring.

8.S.9 Effluent Limitations Based on Effluent Limitations Guidelines and New Source Performance Standards (See also Part 4.2.3.1)

8.S.9.1 ***Airfield Pavement Deicing***. For both existing and new "primary airports" (as defined at 40 CFR 449.2) with 1,000 or more annual non-propeller aircraft departures that discharge stormwater from airfield pavement deicing activities, there shall be no discharge of airfield pavement deicers containing urea. To comply with this limitation, such airports must do one of the following: (1) certify annually on the annual report that you do not use pavement deicers containing urea, or (2) meet the effluent limitation in Table 8.S-3.

8.S.9.2 ***Aircraft Deicing***. Airports that are both "primary airports" (as defined at 40 CFR 449.2) and new sources ("new airports") with 1,000 or more annual non-propeller aircraft departures must meet the applicable requirements for aircraft deicing at 40 CFR 449.11(a). Discharges of the collected aircraft deicing fluid directly to waters of the U.S. are not eligible for coverage under this permit.

8.S.9.3 ***Monitoring, Reporting and Recordkeeping***. For new and existing airports subject to the effluent limitations in Part 8.S.9.1 or 8.S.9.2 of this permit, you must comply with the applicable monitoring, reporting and recordkeeping requirements outlined in 40 CFR 449.20.

Table 8.S-3		
Industrial Activity	**Parameter**	**Effluent Limitation**
Runoff containing urea from airfield pavement deicing at existing and new primary airports with 1,000 or more annual non-propeller aircraft departures	Ammonia as Nitrogen	14.7 mg/L, daily maximum

Part 8 – Sector-Specific Requirements for Industrial Activity
Subpart T – Sector T – Treatment Works

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

8.T.1 Covered Stormwater Discharges

The requirements in Subpart T apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from Treatment Works as identified by the Activity Code specified under Sector T in Table D-1 of Appendix D of the permit.

8.T.2 Industrial Activities Covered by Sector T

The requirements listed under this part apply to all existing point source stormwater discharges associated with the following activities:

8.T.2.1 Treatment works treating domestic sewage, or any other sewage sludge or wastewater treatment device or system used in the storage, treatment, recycling, and reclamation of municipal or domestic sewage, including land dedicated to the disposal of sewage sludge; that are located within the confines of a facility with a design flow of 1.0 million gallons per day (MGD) or more; or are required to have an approved pretreatment program under 40 CFR Part 403.

8.T.2.2 The following are not required to have permit coverage: farm lands, domestic gardens or lands used for sludge management where sludge is beneficially reused and which are not physically located within the facility, or areas that are in compliance with Section 405 of the CWA.

8.T.3 Limitations on Coverage

8.T.3.1 ***Prohibition of Non-Stormwater Discharges.*** (See also Part 1.1.3) Sanitary and industrial wastewater and equipment and vehicle wash water are not authorized by this permit. (EPA includes these prohibited non-stormwater discharges here solely as a helpful reminder to the operator that the only non-stormwater discharges authorized by this permit are at Part 1.2.2.)

8.T.4 Additional Technology-Based Effluent Limits

8.T.4.1 ***Control Measures.*** (See also Part 2.1.2) To minimize the discharge of pollutants in stormwater, implement control measures such as the following, where determined to be feasible (list not exclusive): routing stormwater to the treatment works; or covering exposed materials (i.e., from the following areas: grit, screenings and other solids handling, storage or disposal areas; sludge drying beds; dried sludge piles; compost piles; and septage or hauled waste receiving station).

8.T.4.2 ***Employee Training.*** (See also Part 2.1.2.8) At a minimum, training must address the following areas when applicable to a facility: petroleum product management; process chemical management; spill prevention and controls; fueling procedures; general good housekeeping practices; and proper procedures for using fertilizer, herbicides, and pesticides.

8.T.5 Additional SWPPP Requirements

8.T.5.1 ***Site Map.*** (See also Part 6.2.2) Document in your SWPPP where any of the following may be exposed to precipitation or stormwater: grit, screenings, and other solids handling, storage, or disposal areas; sludge drying beds; dried sludge piles; compost piles; septage or hauled waste receiving station; and storage areas for process chemicals, petroleum products, solvents, fertilizers, herbicides, and pesticides.

8.T.5.2 ***Potential Pollutant Sources.*** (See also Part 6.2.3) Document in your SWPPP the following additional sources and activities that have potential pollutants associated with them, as applicable: grit, screenings, and other solids handling, storage, or disposal areas; sludge drying beds; dried sludge piles; compost piles; septage or hauled waste receiving station; and access roads and rail lines.

8.T.5.3 ***Wastewater and Wash Water Requirements.*** If wastewater and/or vehicle and equipment wash water is not covered by another NPDES permit but is handled in another manner (e.g., hauled offsite, retained onsite), the disposal method must be described and all pertinent information (e.g., frequency, volume, destination) must be included in your SWPPP. Discharges of vehicle and equipment wash water, including tank cleaning operations, are not authorized by this permit for this sector.

8.T.6 Additional Inspection Requirements (See also Part 3.1)

Include the following areas in all inspections: access roads and rail lines; grit, screenings, and other solids handling, storage, or disposal areas; sludge drying beds; dried sludge piles; compost piles; and septage or hauled waste receiving station.

8.T.7 Indicator Monitoring (See also Part 4.2.1)

Table 8.T-1 identifies indicator monitoring that applies to the specific subsectors of Sector T. This indicator monitoring applies to both your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities.

Table 8.T-1

Subsector (You may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)	Indicator Monitoring Parameter	Indicator Monitoring Threshold
Applies to all Sector T (Subsector T1) facilities with stormwater discharges from paved surfaces that will be initially sealed or re-sealed with coal-tar sealcoat where industrial activities are located during coverage under this permit	Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs)*	Report Only/ No thresholds or baseline values
Subsector T1. Treatment Works treating domestic sewage or any other sewage sludge or wastewater treatment device or system, used in the storage, treatment, recycling, and reclamation of municipal or domestic sewage, including land dedicated to the disposal of sewage sludge that are located within the confines of the facility, with a design flow of 1.0 mgd or more, or required to have	Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	Report Only/ No thresholds or baseline values
	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	Report Only/ No thresholds or baseline values
	pH	Report Only/ No thresholds or baseline values

Table 8.T-1		
Subsector (You may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)	**Indicator Monitoring Parameter**	**Indicator Monitoring Threshold**
an approved pretreatment program under 40 CFR Part 403. Not included are farm lands, domestic gardens or lands used for sludge management where sludge is beneficially reused and which are not physically located in the confines of the facility, or areas that are in compliance with section 405 of the CWA (Activity Code TW)		

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

Part 8 – Sector-Specific Requirements for Industrial Activity

Subpart U – Sector U – Food and Kindred Products

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

8.U.1 Covered Stormwater Discharges

The requirements in Subpart U apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from Food and Kindred Products facilities as identified by the SIC Codes specified in Table D-1 of Appendix D of the permit.

8.U.2 Limitations on Coverage

8.U.2.1 ***Prohibition of Non-Stormwater Discharges.*** (See also Part 1.1.3) The following discharges are not authorized by this permit: discharges containing boiler blowdown, cooling tower overflow and blowdown, ammonia refrigeration purging, and vehicle washing and clean-out operations. (EPA includes these prohibited non-stormwater discharges here solely as a helpful reminder to the operator that the only non-stormwater discharges authorized by this permit are at Part 1.2.2.)

8.U.3 Additional Technology-Based Limitations

8.U.3.1 ***Employee Training***. (See also Part 2.1.2.8) Address pest control in your employee training program.

8.U.4 Additional SWPPP Requirements

8.U.4.1 ***Drainage Area Site Map.*** (See also Part 6.2.2) Document in your SWPPP the locations of the following activities if they are exposed to precipitation or stormwater: vents and stacks from cooking, drying, and similar operations; dry product vacuum transfer lines; animal holding pens; spoiled product; and broken product container storage areas.

8.U.4.2 ***Potential Pollutant Sources***. (See also Part 6.2.3) Document in your SWPPP, in addition to food and kindred products processing-related industrial activities, application and storage of pest control chemicals (e.g., rodenticides, insecticides, fungicides) used on plant grounds.

8.U.5 Additional Inspection Requirements (See also Part 3.1)

Inspect on a quarterly basis, at a minimum, the following areas where the potential for exposure to stormwater exists: loading and unloading areas for all significant materials; storage areas, including associated containment areas; waste management units; vents and stacks emanating from industrial activities; spoiled product and broken product container holding areas; animal holding pens; staging areas; and air pollution control equipment.

8.U.6 Indicator Monitoring (See also Part 4.2.1)

Table 8.U-1 identifies indicator monitoring that applies to the specific subsectors of Sector U. This indicator monitoring applies to both your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities.

Table 8.U-1		
Subsector (You may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)	**Indicator Monitoring Parameter**	**Indicator Monitoring Threshold**
Applies to all Sector U (Subsectors U1, U2, and U3) facilities with stormwater discharges from paved surfaces that will be initially sealed or re-sealed with coal-tar sealcoat where industrial activities are located during coverage under this permit	Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs)*	Report Only/ No thresholds or baseline values
Subsector U3. Meat Products (SIC Code 2011-2015); Dairy Products (SIC Code 2021-2026); Canned, Frozen, and Preserved Fruits, Vegetables, and Food Specialties (SIC Code 2032-2038); Bakery Products (SIC Code 2051-2053); Sugar and Confectionery Products (SIC Code 2061-2068); Beverages (SIC Code 2082-2087); Miscellaneous Food Preparations and Kindred Products (SIC Code 2091-2099); Tobacco Products (SIC Code 2111-2141)	Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	Report Only/ No thresholds or baseline values
	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	Report Only/ No thresholds or baseline values
	pH	Report Only/ No thresholds or baseline values

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

8.U.7 Sector-Specific Benchmarks (See also Part 4.2.2)

Table 8.U-2 identifies benchmarks that apply to the specific subsectors of Sector U. These benchmarks apply to both your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities.

Table 8.U-2.		
Subsector (You may be subject to requirements for more than one Sector / Subsector)	**Parameter**	**Benchmark Monitoring Concentration**
Subsector U1. Grain Mill Products (SIC 2041-2048)	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100 mg/L
Subsector U2. Fats and Oils Products (SIC 2074-2079)	Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD_5)	30 mg/L
	Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	120 mg/L
	Nitrate plus Nitrite Nitrogen	0.68 mg/L
	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100 mg/L

Part 8 – Sector-Specific Requirements for Industrial Activity

Subpart V – Sector V – Textile Mills, Apparel, and Other Fabric Products

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

8.V.1 Covered Stormwater Discharges

The requirements in Subpart V apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from Textile Mills, Apparel, and Other Fabric Product manufacturing as identified by the SIC Codes specified under Sector V in Table D-1 of Appendix D of the permit.

8.V.2 Limitations on Coverage

8.V.2.1 ***Prohibition of Non-Stormwater Discharges.*** (See also Part 1.1.3) The following discharges are not authorized by this permit: discharges of wastewater (e.g., wastewater resulting from wet processing or from any processes relating to the production process), reused or recycled water, and waters used in cooling towers. If you have these types of discharges from your facility, you must cover them under a separate NPDES permit. (EPA includes these prohibited non-stormwater discharges here solely as a helpful reminder to the operator that the only non-stormwater discharges authorized by this permit are at Part 1.2.2.)

8.V.3 Additional Technology-Based Limitations

8.V.3.1 ***Good Housekeeping Measures.*** (See also Part 2.1.2.2)

8.V.3.1.1 **Material Storage Areas.** Plainly label and store all containerized materials (e.g., fuels, petroleum products, solvents, and dyes) in a protected area, away from drains. Minimize contamination of the stormwater from such storage areas. Also consider an inventory control plan to prevent excessive purchasing of potentially hazardous substances. For storing empty chemical drums or containers, ensure that the drums and containers are clean (consider triple-rinsing) and that there is no contact of residuals with precipitation or stormwater. Collect and dispose of wash water from these cleanings properly.

8.V.3.1.2 ***Material Handling Areas***. Minimize contamination of stormwater from material handling operations and areas through implementation of control measures such as the following, where determined to be feasible: using spill and overflow protection; covering fueling areas; and covering or enclosing areas where the transfer of material may occur. When applicable, address the replacement or repair of leaking connections, valves, transfer lines and pipes that may carry chemicals, dyes or wastewater.

8.V.3.1.3 ***Fueling Areas.*** Minimize contamination of stormwater from fueling areas through implementation of control measures such as the following, where determined to be feasible: covering the fueling area; using spill and overflow protection; minimizing run-on of stormwater to the fueling areas; using dry cleanup methods; and treating and/or recycling stormwater collected from the fueling area.

8.V.3.1.4 ***Above-Ground Storage Tank Area.*** Minimize contamination of stormwater from above-ground storage tank areas, including the associated piping and valves, through implementation of control measures such as the following, where determined to be feasible (list not exclusive): regular cleanup of these areas; including measures for tanks, piping and valves explicitly in your SPCC program; minimizing discharges of stormwater from adjacent areas; restricting access to the area; inserting filters in adjacent catch basins; providing absorbent booms in unbermed fueling areas; using dry cleanup methods; and permanently sealing drains within critical areas that may discharge to a storm drain.

8.V.3.1.5 ***Employee Training***. (See also Part 2.1.2.8) As part of your employee training program, address, at a minimum, the following activities (as applicable): use of reused and recycled waters, solvents management, proper disposal of dyes, proper disposal of petroleum products and spent lubricants, spill prevention and control, fueling procedures, and general good housekeeping practices.

8.V.4 Additional SWPPP Requirements

8.V.4.1 ***Potential Pollutant Sources.*** (See also Part 6.2.3) Document in your SWPPP the following additional sources and activities that have potential pollutants associated with them: industry-specific significant materials and industrial activities (e.g., backwinding, beaming, bleaching, backing bonding, carbonizing, carding, cut and sew operations, desizing, drawing, dyeing locking, fulling, knitting, mercerizing, opening, packing, plying, scouring, slashing, spinning, synthetic-felt processing, textile waste processing, tufting, turning, weaving, web forming, winging, yarn spinning, and yarn texturing).

8.V.4.2 ***Description of Good Housekeeping Measures for Material Storage Areas***. Document in the SWPPP your containment area or enclosure for materials stored outdoors in connection with Part 8.V.3.1.1 above.

8.V.5 Additional Inspection Requirements

Inspect, at least monthly, the following activities and areas (at a minimum): transfer and transmission lines, spill prevention, good housekeeping practices, management of process waste products, and all structural and nonstructural management practices.

8.V.6 Indicator Monitoring (See also Part 4.2.1)

Table 8.V-1 identifies indicator monitoring that applies to the specific subsectors of Sector V. This indicator monitoring applies to both your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities.

Table 8.V-1

Subsector (You may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)	Indicator Monitoring Parameter	Indicator Monitoring Threshold
Applies to all Sector V (Subsector V1) facilities with stormwater discharges from paved surfaces that will be initially sealed or re-sealed with coal-tar sealcoat where industrial activities are located during coverage under this permit	Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs)*	Report Only/ No thresholds or baseline values

Table 8.V-1		
Subsector (You may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)	**Indicator Monitoring Parameter**	**Indicator Monitoring Threshold**
Subsector V1. Textile Mill Products (SIC Code 2211-2299); Apparel and Other Finished Products Made from Fabrics and Similar Materials (SIC Code 2311-2399); Leather and Leather Products (note: see Sector Z1 for Leather Tanning and Finishing) (SIC Code 3131-3199)	Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	Report Only/ No thresholds or baseline values
	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	Report Only/ No thresholds or baseline values
	pH	Report Only/ No thresholds or baseline values

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

Part 8 – Sector-Specific Requirements for Industrial Activity

Subpart W – Sector W – Furniture and Fixtures

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

8.W.1 Covered Stormwater Discharges

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

8.W.2 Additional SWPPP Requirements

8.W.2.1 ***Drainage Area Site Map.*** (See also Part 6.2.2) Document in your SWPPP where any of the following may be exposed to precipitation or stormwater: material storage (including tanks or other vessels used for liquid or waste storage) areas; outdoor material processing areas; areas where wastes are treated, stored, or disposed of; access roads; and rail spurs.

8.W.3 Indicator Monitoring (See also Part 4.2.1)

Table 8.W-1 identifies indicator monitoring that applies to the specific subsectors of Sector W. This indicator monitoring applies to both your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities.

Table 8.W-1

Subsector (You may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)	Indicator Monitoring Parameter	Indicator Monitoring Threshold
Applies to all Sector W (Subsector W1) facilities with stormwater discharges from paved surfaces that will be initially sealed or re-sealed with coal-tar sealcoat where industrial activities are located during coverage under this permit	Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs)*	Report Only/ No thresholds or baseline values
Subsector W1. Wood Kitchen Cabinets (SIC Code 2434); Furniture and Fixtures (SIC Code 2511-2599)	Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	Report Only/ No thresholds or baseline values
	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	Report Only/ No thresholds or baseline values
	pH	Report Only/ No thresholds or baseline values

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

Part 8 – Sector-Specific Requirements for Industrial Activity

Subpart X – Sector X – Printing and Publishing

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

8.X.1 Covered Stormwater Discharges

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

8.X.2 Additional Technology-Based Effluent Limits

8.X.2.1 *Good Housekeeping Measures.* (See also Part 2.1.2.2)

8.X.2.1.1 ***Material Storage Areas.*** Plainly label and store all containerized materials (e.g., skids, pallets, solvents, bulk inks, hazardous waste, empty drums, portable and mobile containers of plant debris, wood crates, steel racks, and fuel oil) in a protected area, away from drains. Minimize contamination of the stormwater from such storage areas. Also consider an inventory control plan to prevent excessive purchasing of potentially hazardoussubstances.

8.X.2.1.2 ***Material Handling Area.*** Minimize contamination of stormwater from material handling operations and areas (e.g., blanket wash, mixing solvents, loading and unloading materials) through implementation of control measures such as the following, where determined to be feasible (list not exclusive): using spill and overflow protection; covering fueling areas; and covering or enclosing areas where the transfer of materials may occur. When applicable, address the replacement or repair of leaking connections, valves, transfer lines, and pipes that may carry chemicals orwastewater.

8.X.2.1.3 ***Fueling Areas***. Minimize contamination of stormwater from fueling areas through implementation of control measures such as the following, where determined to be feasible (list not exclusive): covering the fueling area; using spill and overflow protection; minimizing discharges of stormwater to the fueling areas; using dry cleanup methods; and treating and/or recycling stormwater collected from the fueling area.

8.X.2.1.4 ***Above Ground Storage Tank Area.*** Minimize contamination of the stormwater from above-ground storage tank areas, including the associated piping and valves, through implementation of control measures such as the following, where determined to be feasible (list not exclusive): regularly cleaning these areas; explicitly addressing tanks; piping and valves in the SPCC program; minimizing stormwater discharges from adjacent areas; restricting access to the area; inserting filters in adjacent catch basins; providing absorbent booms in unbermed fueling areas; using dry cleanup methods; and permanently sealing drains within critical areas that may discharge to a storm drain.

8.X.2.2 ***Employee Training.*** (See also Part 2.1.2.8) As part of your employee training program, address, at a minimum, the following activities (as applicable): spent solvent management, spill prevention and control, used oil management, fueling procedures, and general good housekeeping practices.

8.X.3 Additional SWPPP Requirements

8.X.3.1 Description of Good Housekeeping Measures for Material Storage Areas. In connection with Part 8.X.2.1.1, describe in the SWPPP the containment area or enclosure for materials stored outdoors.

8.X.4 Indicator Monitoring (See also Part 4.2.1)

Table 8.X-1 identifies indicator monitoring that applies to the specific subsectors of Sector X. This indicator monitoring applies to both your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities.

Table 8.X-1

Subsector (You may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)	Indicator Monitoring Parameter	Indicator Monitoring Threshold
Applies to all Sector X (Subsector X1) facilities with stormwater discharges from paved surfaces that will be initially sealed or re-sealed with coal-tar sealcoat where industrial activities are located during coverage under this permit	Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs)*	Report Only/ No thresholds or baseline values
Subsector X1. Printing, Publishing, and Allied Industries (SIC Code 2711-2796)	Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	Report Only/ No thresholds or baseline values
	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	Report Only/ No thresholds or baseline values
	pH	Report Only/ No thresholds or baseline values

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

Part 8 – Sector-Specific Requirements for Industrial Activity

Subpart Y – Sector Y – Rubber, Miscellaneous Plastic Products, and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries

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

8.Y.1 Covered Stormwater Discharges

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

8.Y.2 Additional Technology-Based Effluent Limits

8.Y.2.1 ***Controls for Rubber Manufacturers.*** (See also Part 2.1.2) Minimize the discharge of zinc in your stormwater discharges. Parts 8.Y.2.1.1 to 8.Y.2.1.5 give possible sources of zinc to be reviewed and list control measures to be implemented where determined to be feasible. Implement additional control measures such as the following, where determined to be feasible (list not exclusive): using chemicals purchased in pre-weighed, sealed polyethylene bags; storing in-use materials in sealable containers, ensuring an airspace between the container and the cover to minimize "puffing" losses when the container is opened; and using automatic dispensing and weighing equipment.

8.Y.2.1.1 ***Zinc Bags***. Ensure proper handling and storage of zinc bags at your facility through implementation of control measures such as the following, where determined to be feasible (list not exclusive): employee training on the handling and storage of zinc bags; indoor storage of zinc bags; cleanup of zinc spills without washing the zinc into the storm drain; and the use of 2,500- pound sacks of zinc rather than 50- to 100-pound sacks.

8.Y.2.1.2 ***Dumpsters.*** Minimize discharges of zinc from dumpsters through implementation of control measures such as the following, where determined to be feasible (list not exclusive): covering the dumpster; moving the dumpster indoors; and providing a lining for the dumpster.

8.Y.2.1.3 ***Dust Collectors and Baghouses.*** Minimize contributions of zinc to stormwater from dust collectors and baghouses. Replace or repair, as appropriate, improperly operating dust collectors and baghouses.

8.Y.2.1.4 ***Grinding Operations.*** Minimize contamination of stormwater as a result of dust generation from rubber grinding operations. Where determined to be feasible, install a dust collection system.

8.Y.2.1.5 ***Zinc Stearate Coating Operations.*** Minimize the potential for stormwater contamination from drips and spills of zinc stearate slurry that may be released to the storm drain. Where determined to be feasible, use alternative compounds to zinc stearate.

8.Y.2.2 Controls for Plastic Products Manufacturers. Minimize the discharge of plastic resin pellets in your stormwater discharges through implementation of control measures

such as the following, where determined to be feasible (list not exclusive): minimizing spills; cleaning up of spills promptly and thoroughly; sweeping thoroughly; pellet capturing; employee education; and disposal precautions.

8.Y.3 Additional SWPPP Requirements

8.Y.3.1 Potential Pollutant Sources for Rubber Manufacturers. (See also Part 6.2.3) Document in your SWPPP the use of zinc at your facility and the possible pathways through which zinc may be discharged in stormwater.

8.Y.4 Indicator Monitoring (See also Part 4.2.1)

Table 8.Y-1 identifies indicator monitoring that applies to the specific subsectors of Sector Y. This indicator monitoring applies to both your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities.

Table 8.Y-1

Subsector (You may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)	Indicator Monitoring Parameter	Indicator Monitoring Threshold
Applies to all Sector Y (Subsectors Y1 and Y2) facilities with stormwater discharges from paved surfaces that will be initially sealed or re-sealed with coal-tar sealcoat where industrial activities are located during coverage under this permit	Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs)*	Report Only/ No thresholds or baseline values
Subsector Y2. Miscellaneous Plastics Products (SIC Code 3081-3089); Musical Instruments (SIC Code 3931); Dolls, Toys, Games, and Sporting and Athletic Goods (SIC Code 3942-3949); Pens, Pencils, and Other Artists' Materials (SIC Code 3951-3955 (except 3952 – see Sector C)); Costume Jewelry, Costume Novelties, Buttons, and Miscellaneous Notions, Except Precious Metal (SIC Code 3961, 3965); Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries (SIC Code 3991-3999)	Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	Report Only/ No thresholds or baseline values
	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	Report Only/ No thresholds or baseline values
	pH	Report Only/ No thresholds or baseline values

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

8.Y.5 Sector-Specific Benchmarks (See also Part 4.2.2)

Table 8.Y-2 identifies benchmarks that apply to Sector Y. These benchmarks apply to both your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities.

Table 8.Y-2.		
Subsector (You may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)	**Parameter**	**Benchmark Monitoring Concentration**
Subsector Y1. Rubber Products Manufacturing (SIC 3011, 3021, 3052, 3053, 3061, 3069)	Total Recoverable Zinc (freshwater)[2] Total Recoverable Zinc (saltwater)[1]	Hardness Dependent 90 µg/L

[1]Saltwater benchmark values apply to stormwater discharges into saline waters where indicated.
[2]The freshwater benchmark values of some metals are dependent on water hardness. For these parameters, permittees must determine the hardness of the receiving water (see Appendix J, "Calculating Hardness in Receiving Waters for Hardness Dependent Metals," for methodology), in accordance with Part 4.2.2.1, to identify the applicable 'hardness range' for determining their benchmark value applicable to their facility. Hardness Dependent Benchmarks follow in the table below:

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

Part 8 – Sector-Specific Requirements for Industrial Activity

Subpart Z – Sector Z – Leather Tanning and Finishing

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

8.Z.1 Covered Stormwater Discharges

The requirements in Subpart Z apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from Leather Tanning and Finishing facilities as identified by the SIC Code specified under Sector Z in Table D-1 of Appendix D of the permit.

8.Z.2 Additional Technology-Based Effluent Limits

8.Z.2.1 *Good Housekeeping Measures.* (See also Part 2.1.2.2)

8.Z.2.1.1 ***Storage Areas for Raw, Semiprocessed, or Finished Tannery By-products.*** Minimize contamination of stormwater from pallets and bales of raw, semiprocessed, or finished tannery by-products (e.g., splits, trimmings, shavings). Store or protect indoors with polyethylene wrapping, tarpaulins, roofed storage, etc. where practicable. Place materials on an impermeable surface and enclose or put berms (or equivalent measures) around the area to prevent stormwater run-on and discharges where practicable.

8.Z.2.1.2 ***Material Storage Areas.*** Label storage containers of all materials (e.g., specific chemicals, hazardous materials, spent solvents, waste materials) and minimize contact of such materials with stormwater.

8.Z.2.1.3 ***Buffing and Shaving Areas.*** Minimize contamination of stormwater with leather dust from buffing and shaving areas through implementation of control measures such as the following, where determined to be feasible (list not exclusive): implementing dust collection enclosures; implementing preventive inspection and maintenance programs; or other appropriate preventive measures.

8.Z.2.1.4 ***Receiving, Unloading, and Storage Areas.*** Minimize contamination of stormwater from receiving, unloading, and storage areas. If these areas are exposed, implement control measures such as the following, where determined to be feasible (list not exclusive): covering all hides and chemical supplies; diverting drainage to the process sewer; or grade berming or curbing the area to prevent stormwater discharges.

8.Z.2.1.5 ***Outdoor Storage of Contaminated Equipment.*** Minimize contact of stormwater with contaminated equipment through implementation of control measures such as the following, where determined to be feasible (list not exclusive): covering equipment, diverting drainage to the process sewer, and cleaning thoroughly prior to storage.

8.Z.2.1.6 ***Waste Management.*** Minimize contamination of stormwater from waste storage areas through implementation of control measures such as the following, where determined to be feasible (list not exclusive): covering dumpsters; moving waste management activities indoors; covering waste

piles with temporary covering material such as tarpaulins or polyethylene; and minimizing stormwater discharges by enclosing the area or building berms around the area.

8.Z.3 Additional SWPPP Requirements

8.Z.3.1 ***Drainage Area Site Map.*** (See also Part 6.2.2) Identify in your SWPPP where any of the following may be exposed to precipitation or stormwater: processing and storage areas of the beamhouse, tanyard, and re-tan wet finishing and dry finishing operations.

8.Z.3.2 ***Potential Pollutant Sources.*** (See also Part 6.2.3) Document in your SWPPP the following sources and activities that have potential pollutants associated with them (as appropriate): temporary or permanent storage of fresh and brine-cured hides; extraneous hide substances and hair; leather dust, scraps, trimmings, and shavings.

8.Z.4 Indicator Monitoring (See also Part 4.2.1)

Table 8.Z-1 identifies indicator monitoring that applies to the specific subsectors of Sector Z. This indicator monitoring applies to both your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities.

Table 8.Z-1

Subsector (You may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)	Indicator Monitoring Parameter	Indicator Monitoring Threshold
Applies to all Sector Z (Subsector Z1) facilities with stormwater discharges from paved surfaces that will be initially sealed or re-sealed with coal-tar sealcoat where industrial activities are located during coverage under this permit	Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs)*	Report Only/ No thresholds or baseline values
Subsector Z1. Leather Tanning and Finishing (SIC Code 3111)	Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	Report Only/ No thresholds or baseline values
	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	Report Only/ No thresholds or baseline values
	pH	Report Only/ No thresholds or baseline values

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

Part 8 – Sector-Specific Requirements for Industrial Activity

Subpart AA – Sector AA – Fabricated Metal Products

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

8.AA.1 Covered Stormwater Discharges

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

8.AA.2 Additional Technology-Based Effluent Limits

8.AA.2.1 Good Housekeeping Measures. (See also Part 2.1.2.2)

8.AA.2.1.1 ***Raw Steel Handling Storage.*** Minimize the generation of and/or recover and properly manage scrap metals, fines, and iron dust. Include measures for containing materials within storage handling areas.

8.AA.2.1.2 Paints and Painting Equipment. Minimize exposure of paint and painting equipment to stormwater.

8.AA.2.2 Spill Prevention and Response Procedures. (See also Part 2.1.2.4) Ensure that the necessary equipment to implement a cleanup is available to personnel. The following areas should be addressed:

8.AA.2.2.1 Metal Fabricating Areas. Maintain clean, dry, orderly conditions in these areas. Use dry clean-up techniques where practicable.

8.AA.2.2.2 Storage Areas for Raw Metal. Keep these areas free of conditions that could cause, or impede appropriate and timely response to, spills or leakage of materials through implementation of control measures such as the following, where determined to be feasible (list not exclusive): maintaining storage areas so that there is easy access in the event of a spill, and labeling stored materials to aid in identifying spill contents.

8.AA.2.2.3 Metal Working Fluid Storage Areas. Minimize the potential for stormwater contamination from storage areas for metal working fluids.

8.AA.2.2.4 Cleaners and Rinse Water. Control and clean up spills of solvents and other liquid cleaners, control sand buildup and disbursement from sand-blasting operations, and prevent exposure of recyclable wastes. Substitute environmentally benign cleaners when possible.

8.AA.2.2.5 Lubricating Oil and Hydraulic Fluid Operations. Minimize the potential for stormwater contamination from lubricating oil and hydraulic fluid operations. Use monitoring equipment or other devices to detect and control leaks and overflows where feasible. Install perimeter controls such as dikes, curbs, grass filter strips, or equivalent measures where feasible.

8.AA.2.2.6 Chemical Storage Areas. Minimize stormwater contamination and accidental spillage in chemical storage areas. Include a program to inspect containers and identify proper disposal methods.

8.AA.2.3 Spills and Leaks. (See also Part 6.2.3.3) In your spill prevention and response procedures, required by Part 2.1.2.4, pay attention to the following materials (at a minimum): chromium, toluene, pickle liquor, sulfuric acid, zinc and other water priority chemicals, and hazardous chemicals and wastes.

8.AA.3 Additional SWPPP Requirements

8.AA.3.1 Drainage Area Site Map. (See also Part 6.2.2) Document in your SWPPP where any of the following may be exposed to precipitation or stormwater: raw metal storage areas; finished metal storage areas; scrap disposal collection sites; equipment storage areas; retention and detention basins; temporary and permanent diversion dikes or berms; right-of-way or perimeter diversion devices; sediment traps and barriers; processing areas, including outside painting areas; wood preparation; recycling; and raw material storage.

8.AA.3.2 Potential Pollutant Sources. (See also Part 6.2.3) Document in your SWPPP the following additional sources and activities that have potential pollutants associated with them: loading and unloading operations for paints, chemicals, and raw materials; outdoor storage activities for raw materials, paints, empty containers, corn cobs, chemicals, and scrap metals; outdoor manufacturing or processing activities such as grinding, cutting, degreasing, buffing, and brazing; onsite waste disposal practices for spent solvents, sludge, pickling baths, shavings, ingot pieces, and refuse and waste piles.

8.AA.4 Additional Inspection Requirements

8.AA.4.1 Inspections. (See also Part 3.1) At a minimum, include the following areas in all inspections: raw metal storage areas, finished product storage areas, material and chemical storage areas, spent solvents and chemical storage areas, recycling areas, loading and unloading areas, equipment storage areas, paint areas, drainage from roof and vehicle fueling and maintenance areas. Potential pollutants include chromium, zinc, lubricating oil, solvents, aluminum, oil and grease, methyl ethyl ketone, steel, and related materials.

8.AA.5 Indicator Monitoring (See also Part 4.2.1)

Table 8.AA-1 identifies indicator monitoring that applies to the specific subsectors of Sector AA. This indicator monitoring applies to both your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities.

Table 8.AA-1

Subsector (You may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)	Indicator Monitoring Parameter	Indicator Monitoring Threshold
Applies to all Sector AA (Subsectors AA1 and AA2) facilities with stormwater discharges from paved surfaces that will be initially sealed or re-sealed with coal-tar sealcoat where industrial activities are located during coverage under this permit	Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs)*	Report Only/ No thresholds or baseline values

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

8.AA.6 Sector-Specific Benchmarks (See also Part 4.2.2)

Table 8.AA-2 identifies benchmarks that apply to the specific subsectors of Sector AA. These benchmarks apply to both your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities.

Table 8.AA-2

Subsector (You may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)	Parameter	Benchmark Monitoring Concentration
Subsector AA1. Fabricated Metal Products, except Coating (SIC 3411-3499; 3911-3915)	Total Recoverable Aluminum	1,100 µg/L
	Total Recoverable Zinc (freshwater)[2] Total Recoverable Zinc (saltwater)[1]	Hardness Dependent 90 µg/L
	Nitrate plus Nitrite Nitrogen	0.68 mg/L
Subsector AA2. Fabricated Metal Coating and Engraving (SIC 3479)	Total Recoverable Zinc (freshwater)[2] Total Recoverable Zinc (saltwater)[1]	Hardness Dependent 90 µg/L
	Nitrate plus Nitrite Nitrogen	0.68 mg/L

[1] Saltwater benchmark values apply to stormwater discharges into saline waters where indicated.
[2] The freshwater benchmark values of some metals are dependent on water hardness. For these parameters, permittees must determine the hardness of the receiving water (see Appendix J, "Calculating Hardness in Receiving Waters for Hardness Dependent Metals," for methodology), in accordance with Part 4.2.2.1, to identify the applicable 'hardness range' for determining their benchmark value applicable to their facility. Hardness Dependent Benchmarks follow in the table below:

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

Part 8 – Sector-Specific Requirements for Industrial Activity

Subpart AB – Sector AB – Transportation Equipment, Industrial or Commercial Machinery Facilities

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

8.AB.1 Stormwater Discharges

The requirements in Subpart AB apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from Transportation Equipment, Industrial or Commercial Machinery facilities as identified by the SIC Codes specified under Sector AB in Table D-1 of Appendix D of the permit.

8.AB.2 Additional SWPPP Requirements

8.AB.2.1 ***Drainage Area Site Map.*** (See also Part 6.2.2) Identify in your SWPPP where any of the following may be exposed to precipitation or stormwater: vents and stacks from metal processing and similar operations.

8.AB.3 Indicator Monitoring (See also Part 4.2.1)

Table 8.AB-1 identifies indicator monitoring that applies to the specific subsectors of Sector AB. This indicator monitoring applies to both your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities.

Table 8.AB-1

Subsector (You may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)	Indicator Monitoring Parameter	Indicator Monitoring Threshold
Applies to all Sector AB (Subsector AB1) facilities with stormwater discharges from paved surfaces that will be initially sealed or re-sealed with coal-tar sealcoat where industrial activities are located during coverage under this permit	Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs)*	Report Only/ No thresholds or baseline values
Subsector AB1. Industrial and Commercial Machinery, Except Computer and Office Equipment (see Sector AC) (SIC Code 3511-3599 (except 3571-3579)); Transportation Equipment Except Ship and Boat Building and Repairing (see Sector R) (SIC Code 3711-3799 (except 3731, 3732))	Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	Report Only/ No thresholds or baseline values
	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	Report Only/ No thresholds or baseline values
	pH	Report Only/ No thresholds or baseline values

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

Part 8 – Sector-Specific Requirements for Industrial Activity

Subpart AC – Sector AC – Electronic and Electrical Equipment and Components, Photographic and Optical Goods

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

8.AC.1 Covered Stormwater Discharges

The requirements in Subpart AC apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from facilities that manufacture Electronic and Electrical Equipment and Components, Photographic and Optical goods as identified by the SIC Codes specified in Table D-1 of Appendix D of the permit.

8.AC.2 Additional Requirements

No additional sector-specific requirements apply.

8.AC.3 Indicator Monitoring (See also Part 4.2.1)

Table 8.AC-1 identifies indicator monitoring that applies to the specific subsectors of Sector AC. This indicator monitoring applies to both your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities.

Table 8.AC-1

Subsector (You may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)	Indicator Monitoring Parameter	Indicator Monitoring Threshold
Applies to all Sector AC (Subsector AC1) facilities with stormwater discharges from paved surfaces that will be initially sealed or re-sealed with coal-tar sealcoat where industrial activities are located during coverage under this permit	Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs)*	Report Only/ No thresholds or baseline values
Subsector AC1. Computer and Office Equipment (SIC Code 3571-3579); Measuring, Analyzing, and Controlling Instruments; Photographic and Optical Goods, Watches, and Clocks (SIC Code 3812-3873); Electronic and Electrical Equipment and Components, Except Computer Equipment (SIC Code 3612-3699)	Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	Report Only/ No thresholds or baseline values
	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	Report Only/ No thresholds or baseline values
	pH	Report Only/ No thresholds or baseline values

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

Part 8 – Sector-Specific Requirements for Industrial Activity

Subpart AD – Sector AD – Stormwater Discharges Designated by the Director as Requiring Permits

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

8.AD.1 Covered Stormwater Discharges

Sector AD is used to provide permit coverage for facilities designated by the Director as needing a stormwater permit, and any discharges of stormwater associated with industrial activity that do not meet the description of an industrial activity covered by Sectors A-AC.

8.AD.1.1 Eligibility for Permit Coverage. Because this sector is primarily intended for use by discharges designated by the Director as needing a stormwater permit (which is an atypical circumstance), and your facility may or may not normally be discharging stormwater associated with industrial activity, you must obtain the Director's written permission to use this permit prior to submitting an NOI. If you are authorized to use this permit, you will still be required to ensure that your discharges meet the basic eligibility provisions of this permit at Part 1.1.

8.AD.2 Sector-Specific Benchmarks and Effluent Limits. (See also Part 4)

The Director will establish any additional monitoring and reporting requirements for your facility prior to authorizing you to be covered by this permit. Additional monitoring requirements would be based on the nature of activities at your facility and your stormwater discharges.

8.AD.3 Indicator Monitoring (See also Part 4.2.1)

Table 8.AD-1 identifies indicator monitoring that applies to the specific subsectors of Sector AD. This indicator monitoring applies to both your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities.

Table 8.AD-1

Subsector (You may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)	Indicator Monitoring Parameter	Indicator Monitoring Threshold
Applies to all Sector AD (Subsectors AD1) facilities with stormwater discharges from paved surfaces that will be initially sealed or re-sealed with coal-tar sealcoat where industrial activities are located during coverage under this permit	Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs)*	Report Only/ No thresholds or baseline values
Subsector AD1. Other stormwater discharges designated by the Director as needing a permit (see 40 CFR 122.26(a)(9)(i)(C) & (D)) or any facility discharging stormwater associated with industrial activity not described by any of Sectors A-AC. NOTE: Facilities may not elect to be covered under Sector AD. Only the Director may assign a facility to Sector AD.	Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	Report Only/ No thresholds or baseline values
	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	Report Only/ No thresholds or baseline values
	pH	Report Only/ No thresholds or baseline values

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

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

Section 401 of the CWA (see also 40 CFR §122.44(d)(3) and §124.53(a)) provides that no federal license or permit, including NPDES permits, to conduct any activity that may result in any discharge to waters of the United States shall be granted until the state/tribe in which the discharge originates certifies that the discharge will comply with the applicable provisions of sections 301, 302, 303, 306, and 307 of the CWA. The requirements under this Part of the permit provide state, U.S. territory, and tribal requirements that these entities certify are necessary in order for the permit to comply with applicable water quality requirements.

The conditions below have been incorporated into the 2021 MSGP based on the certifications granted for the 2021 MSGP. These conditions apply for activities conducted under this permit that occur within the jurisdiction that established the condition. Any references below to the "2020 MSGP," "MSGP 2020," "2020 proposed MSGP," "proposed permit," or similar refer to the final 2021 MSGP.

9.1 EPA Region 1: Connecticut, Massachusetts, Maine, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont

9.1.1 CTR05I000: Indian Country within the State of Connecticut

No additional requirements.

9.1.2 MAR050000: Commonwealth of Massachusetts, except Indian country

Operators in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts must meet the following conditions (see certification provided by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, CWA401Cert_MA_2021 MSGP):

9.1.2.1 *Additional conditions required by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.*

Discharges covered by the general permit must comply with the provisions of 314 CMR 3.00, 314 CMR 4.00, 314 CMR 9.00, and 310 CMR 10.00. New facilities or redevelopment of existing facilities subject to this permit must comply with applicable stormwater performance standards prescribed by state regulation. A permit under 314 CMR 3.04 is not required for existing facilities that meet state stormwater performance standards. An application for a permit under 314 CMR 3.00 is required only when required under 314 CMR 3.04(2)(b) (designation of a discharge on a case-by-case basis) or is otherwise identified in 314 CMR 3.00 as a discharge requiring a permit application. See *id.* at 1-2.

9.1.2.2 *SWPPP Availability.*

MassDEP may request a copy of the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) at any time, and the permittee is required to submit the SWPPP to MassDEP within 14 days of such a request. MassDEP may conduct an inspection of any facility covered by this permit to ensure compliance with state law requirements, including state water quality standards. MassDEP may enforce its certification conditions. See *id.*

9.1.2.3 *New Dischargers.*

For new dischargers applying to be covered under the MSGP and proposing to discharge to Outstanding Resource Waters as identified in 314 CMR 4.00, MassDEP will require applicants to submit a copy of the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) for review. For purposes of this review the applicant is required to submit a copy of the EPA NOI and SWPPP to MassDEP at the same time they are submitted to EPA. Instructions on how to submit these documents to MassDEP can be found here: https://www.mass.gov/how-to/wm-15-npdes-general-permit-notice-of-intent. See *id.*

9.1.2.4 *Submission of Monitoring Data.*

The results of any monitoring required by this permit that identify violations of any effluent limits or benchmarks for any parameter for which monitoring is required shall be sent to the appropriate Regional Office of MassDEP (attention: Bureau of Air and Waste). In addition, any follow-up monitoring and a description of the corrective actions required and undertaken to meet the effluent limits or benchmarks shall be sent to the appropriate MassDEP Regional Office. See *id.*

9.1.2.5 *Sector-Specific Requirements.*

The Massachusetts Coastal Zone Management Program submitted the following conditions to be included in the WQC for the 2015 permit in order to meet the Program's Consistency Review, and to remain consistent, these same requirements are included in this WQC:

a. In Sector Q [Water Transportation] add copper to the required monitoring parameters with a benchmark monitoring concentration as is included in the MSGP 2020 Table 1 of Appendix J.

b. In Sector R [Ship and Boat Building and Repair Yards] add aluminum, lead, and copper to the list of required monitoring parameters with a benchmark monitoring concentration as included in the MSGP 2020 Table 1 of Appendix J.

c. Modify the monitoring requirements for Sectors Q and R such that all four of the quarterly monitoring samples must meet the benchmarks rather than the average of the four before no further monitoring is required. See *id.* at 2.

9.1.3 MAR05I000: Indian country within the Commonwealth of Massachusetts

No additional requirements.

9.1.4 NHR050000: State of New Hampshire

Operators in New Hampshire must also meet the following conditions (see certification provided by the State of New Hampshire, CWA410Cert_NH_2021 MSGP):

9.1.4.1 *Consider Opportunities for on-site infiltration of stormwater.*

In Part 2.1.1 Control Measure Selection and Design Considerations, you are required to consider opportunities for infiltrating runoff onsite. This is encouraged, but it should only be done if consistent with the statutes and rules of the Department of Environmental Services written to protect groundwater. Infiltration best management practices are not recommended at industrial sites except in areas where industrial activities do not occur, such as at office buildings and their associated parking facilities, or in drainage areas at the facility where a certification of no exposure will always be possible [see 40CFR122.26(g)]. Other justifiable reasons for not using on-site infiltration BMP include the following:

a. The facility is located in a wellhead protection area as defined in RSA 485-C:2; or

b. The facility is located in an area where groundwater has been reclassified to GAA, GA1 or GA2 pursuant to RSA 485-C and Env-Dw 901; and

c. Any areas that would be exempt from the groundwater recharge requirements contained in Env-Wq 402, Groundwater Discharge Permit and Registration Rules (formerly Env-Ws1500), including all land uses or activities considered to be a "High-load site." See *id.at 1-5*

9.1.4.2 *Maintenance of Infiltration Best Management Practices.*

In Part 2.1.2.3 you are required to maintain control measures. In Parts 6.2.2, 6.2.5.1 and 6.5 you are required to document the location of control measures, perform

inspections and maintenance, and keep records. Accordingly, the SWPPP must contain the following:

a. A description of and the location of each on-site infiltration BMP installed;

b. The maintenance procedures that will be followed to ensure proper operation, including the removal of sediment from pretreatment devices;

c. The inspection procedures that will be followed at least annually. These should include the procedures for ensuring that the stormwater being infiltrated is not exposed to industrial pollutants and the procedures for ensuring proper drainage to prevent mosquito breeding;

d. The employee name (or title of the position) who is a member of the stormwater pollution prevention team (see Part 6.2.1) who will be responsible for the maintenance required in Part 9.1.4.2.b, the inspection required in Part 9.1.4.c and any necessary corrective actions or additional implementation measures required in Part 5; and

e. Records for all maintenance performed, inspections conducted, and corrective actions taken. See *id.*

9.1.4.3 *Discontinue, Permit or Register On-site Infiltration BMP if Necessary.*

If at any time a certification of no exposure can no longer be made for any of the stormwater to be infiltrated, then the infiltration BMP must cease for that portion of the runoff or the discharge must be permitted or registered as appropriate. The following may be required:

a. Infiltration BMP that meet the definition of a Class V well or that infiltrates stormwater via a subsurface structure (i.e. concrete chambers, dry well, leach field, etcetera) will need an underground injection control (UIC) registration from NHDES; and

b. Permitting as a groundwater discharge as required in Env-Wq 402, if the stormwater will or may contain regulated contaminants.

The SWPPP must be modified immediately if new infiltration BMP are proposed or if existing infiltration BMP will cease. See *id.*

9.1.4.4 *Required NHDES notification.*

a. Notify the NHDES Groundwater Discharge Permit Coordinator immediately if you believe that any infiltration BMP may need to be permitted or registered (see Part 9.1.4.3) during the permit term.

b. Notify the NHDES Wastewater Engineering Bureau immediately of any plans to discharge any new non-stormwater discharges during the permit term. This does not include the allowable non-stormwater discharges listed in Part 1.1.3

c. Immediately notify the NHDES Drinking Water and Groundwater Bureau at (603) 271-2513 of reportable releases (e.g., spills) of extremely hazardous, hazardous substance or oil as defined in accordance with the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA) that are discharged into a source of drinking water or within a source protection area. This is in addition to immediately contacting local and state emergency responders through calling 911 and (603) 271-3899 during business hours and the state police at 800 525-5555 after hours or on weekends. See *id.*

9.1.4.5 *Information That May Be Requested by NHDES.*

To ensure compliance with RSA 485-C, RSA 485-A, RSA 485-A:13, I(a), Env-Wq 400 and Env-Wq 401 the following information may be requested by NHDES. This information

must be kept on site unless you receive a written request from NHDES that it be sent to the address shown in Part 9.1.4.6.

a. The site map required in Part 6.2.2, showing the type and location of all on-site infiltration BMP utilized at the facility or the reason(s) why none were installed.

b. A list of all non-stormwater discharges that occur at the facility, including their source locations and the control measures being used (see Parts 1.2.2 and 6.2.3.4).

c. A copy of the Annual Reports required in Part 7.4. See *id.*

9.1.4.6 *Where to Submit Information.*

Information submitted to NHDES must be sent to the following address:

NH Department of Environmental Services
Wastewater Engineering Bureau
Permits & Compliance Section
P.O. Box 95
Concord, NH 03302-0095

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

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

9.1.5 RIR05I000: Indian country within the State of Rhode Island

No additional requirements.

9.1.6 VTR05F000: Areas in the State of Vermont subject to industrial activity by a Federal Operator

No additional requirements.

9.2 EPA Region 2: New Jersey, New York, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands

9.2.1 PRR050000: Commonwealth of Puerto Rico

No additional requirements.

9.2.2 NYR051000: Indian country within the State of New York, except the lands of the St. Regis Mohawk Tribe

No additional requirements.

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

9.3.1 DCR050000: District of Columbia

Operators in the District of Columbia must also meet the following conditions (see certification provided by the District of Columbia, CWA410Cert_DC_2021 MSGP):

9.3.1.1 *Compliance with District of Columbia Laws and Regulations.*

Discharges covered by the MSGP must comply with the District of Columbia Water Pollution Control Act of 1984, as amended, D.C. Official Code § 8-103.01 et seq.; and its implementing regulations in Title 21 Chapters 11 and 19 of the District of Columbia Municipal Regulations. See *id.* at 1-3

9.3.1.2 *No Preclusion of Responsibilities.*

Nothing in this permit will be construed to preclude the permittee of any legal action or relieve the permittee from any responsibilities, liabilities, or penalties established pursuant to District of Columbia laws and regulations. See *id.*

9.3.1.3 *Additional Reporting.*

The permittee shall report to the Associate Director, Inspection and Enforcement Division any noncompliance which may endanger health or the environment. All information shall be provided orally within 24 hours from the time the permittee becomes aware of the circumstances. See *id.*

9.3.2 DER05F000: Areas in the State of Delaware subject to industrial activity by a Federal Operator

No additional requirements.

9.4 EPA Region 4: Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee

9.4.1 ALR05I000: Indian country within the State of Alabama

No additional requirements.

9.4.2 FLRORI000: Indian country within the State of Florida

9.4.2.1 Miccosukee Tribe of Indians

Industrial stormwater discharges on the Miccosukee Tribe lands are not eligible for permit coverage under this permit. Contact the EPA Region 4 office for additional information, including available permits.

9.4.2.2 Seminole Tribe of Florida

Industrial stormwater discharges on the Seminole Tribe lands are not eligible for permit coverage under this permit. Contact the EPA Region 4 office for additional information, including available permits.

9.4.3 MSR05I000: Indian country within the State of Mississippi

No additional requirements.

9.4.4 NCR05I000: Indian country within the State of North Carolina

No additional requirements.

9.4.5 SCR05I000: Indian country within the State of South Carolina

No additional requirements.

9.5 EPA Region 5: Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, Wisconsin.

9.5.1 MIR05I000: Indian country within the State of Michigan

No additional requirements.

9.5.2 MNR05I000: Indian country within the State of Minnesota

9.5.2.1 *Fond du Lac Reservation*

Operators in the Fond du Lac Reservation must also meet the following conditions (see certification provided by the Fond du Lac Reservation, CWA410Cert_Fond du Lac_2021 MSGP):

9.5.2.1.1 *Submission of SWPPP.*

A copy of the Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) must be submitted to the Office of Water Protection at least fifteen (15) days in advance of sending the

Notice of Intent to EPA. The SWPPP can be submitted electronically to richardgitar@FDLREZ.com or by hardcopy sent to:

Fond du Lac Reservation
Office of Water Protection
1720 Big Lake Road
Cloquct, MN 55720

MSGP applicants are encouraged to work with the FDL Office of Water Protection in the identification of all proposed receiving waters and selection of appropriate Best Management Practices (BMPs). See *id.* at 2-4.

9.5.2.1.2 *Submission of NOI and NOT.*

Copies of the Notice of Intent (NOI) and the Notice of Termination (NOT) must be sent to the Fond du Lac Office of Water Protection at the same time they are submitted to EPA. See *id.*

9.5.2.1.3 *Benchmark Monitoring for Turbidity.*

The Benchmark Monitoring Concentration (BMC) for Turbidity shall NOT exceed 10% of natural background as determined by the Office of Water Protection staff as measured in NTU. See *id.*

9.5.2.1.4 *Effluent Limitations.*

The Effluent Limitations for ALL sectors shall NOT exceed more than two times (2x) Fond du Lac's ambient concentrations (based upon more than 20 years of monitoring data) for the following (See *id.*):

a)	Ammonia	Ambient =<0.3mg/l
b)	Arsenic	Ambien =< 3.0 µg/l
c)	Chromium	Ambient =< 0.8 µg/l
d)	Total Phosphorus	Ambient =< 0.09 mg/l
e)	Total Suspended Solids	Ambient =< 16 mg/l
f)	Zinc	Ambient =< 24 mg/l

9.5.2.1.5 *Water Quality Criteria.*

All industrial activities shall be carried out in such a manner as will prevent violations of water quality criteria as stated in the Water Quality Standards of the Fond du Lac Reservation, Ordinance 12/98, as amended. This includes, but is not limited to, the prevention of any discharge that causes a condition in which visible solids, bottom deposits, or turbidity impairs the usefulness of water of the Fond du Lac Reservation for any of the uses designated in the Water Quality Standards of the Fond du Lac Reservation. These uses include wildlife, aquatic life, warm water fisheries, cold water fisheries, subsistence fishing (netting), primary contact recreation, secondary contact recreation, cultural, wild rice areas, aesthetic waters, agriculture, navigation, and commercial. See *id.*

9.5.2.1.6 *Impacts to cultural sites.*

This certification does not authorize impacts to cultural, historical, or archeological features or sites, or properties that may be eligible for such listing. See *id.*

9.5.2.2 ***Grand Portage Band of the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe***

The following conditions apply to industrial storm water discharges into Waters of the Grand Portage Reservation (see certification provided by the Grand Portage Reservation, CWA410Cert_Fond du Lac_2021 MSGP):

9.5.2.2.1 *Definitions.*

The definitions set forth in the Grand Portage Water Resources Ordinance, as amended, ("Water Resources Ordinance") govern these certification conditions. See id. at 1,4.

9.5.2.2.2 *Water Quality Standards.*

All industrial storm water discharges authorized by this permit must comply with the Grand Portage Water Quality Standards, Applicable Federal Standards, and the Water Resources Ordinance. See id.

9.5.2.2.3 *Additional Monitoring.*

Grand Portage reserves the right to require additional monitoring of storm water discharges as determined on a case-by-case basis. If the Board determines that additional monitoring is necessary, the monitoring plan must be supplemented and incorporated into the Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan ("SWPPP") before the SWPPP is submitted to the USEPA. Accordingly, the Board must be contacted, at the address listed below, at the onset of writing the SWPPP. See id. at 1,4.

9.5.2.2.4 *Submission of SWPPP, NOI, and NOT.*

In addition, a copy of the SWPPP, Notice of Intent ("NOI"), and Notice of Termination (NOT) (collectively the "application") must be submitted to the Board at least 30 days before submitting the NOI to USEPA. Applications should be sent to the following address:

Grand Portage Environmental Resources Board
P.O. Box 428
Grand Portage, MN 55605

9.5.2.2.5 *Additional information.*

Upon receipt of the application, the Board shall order the Grand Portage Environmental Department (Department) to conduct a technical review of the application materials. If necessary, Department staff will send a request for additional information to the applicant within 30 days of receipt of the application. See *id.* at 1,5.

9.5.2.2.6 *Preliminary coverage determination.*

After considering the application and such other information and data as the Department staff deems relevant, the Department Director will evaluate whether there is a reasonable probability that the proposed activity will violate the Grand Portage Water Quality Standards or any Applicable Federal Standards and recommend one of the following preliminary determinations:

(a) Unconditionally grant coverage under the MSGP;

(b) Grant coverage under the MSGP subject to certain conditions; or

(c) Deny coverage under the MSGP.

9.5.2.2.7 *Final coverage determination.*

Within 30 days of the Department Director's recommendation, the Board will provide public notice of the application for coverage under the MSGP and the Department Director's recommendations. Upon request, the Department will

schedule a hearing as provided in 40 CFR Part 25. If, after considering the evidence provided at the hearing and the entire record, the Board determines by a preponderance of the evidence that the proposed activity will violate the Grand Portage Water Quality Standards or any Applicable Federal Standards, the Board shall deny eligibility for coverage under the MSGP, unless there is a reasonable certainty that compliance can be achieved by the applicant's adherence to reasonable conditions. If the Board finds insufficient evidence to show that the proposed activity will violate the Grand Portage Water Quality Standards or any Applicable Federal Standards, it shall approve coverage under the MSGP. See *id.*

9.5.2.2.8 *Appeals.*

Appeals related to water quality certification decisions or permits will be heard by the Grand Portage Tribal Court. See *id.*

9.5.2.2.9 *Prohibition of Discharge.*

The applicant is prohibited from discharging into the Waters of the Reservation pursuant to the MSGP unless the Board has granted coverage under the MSGP, or until the applicant has adhered to conditions required by the Board's conditional grant of coverage. See *id.*

9.5.2.2.10 *Compliance.*

The Board retains full authority provided by the Water Resources Ordinance to ensure compliance with and enforce the provisions of the Water Resource Ordinance, the Grand Portage Water Quality Standards, Applicable Federal Standards, and these certification conditions." See *id.*

9.5.3 WIR05I000: Indian country within the State of Wisconsin, except those on Bad River Band of Lake Superior Tribe of Chippewa Indians lands and on Sokaogon Chippewa Community lands

No additional requirements.

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

9.6.1 LAR05I000: Indian country within the State of Louisiana

No additional requirements.

9.6.2 NMR050000: The State of New Mexico, except Indian country

Operators in New Mexico must also meet the following conditions (see certification provided by the State of New Mexico, CWA410Cert_NM_2021 MSGP):

9.6.2.1 *PFAS Analytes Monitoring.*

Except as specified below, all NAICS codes listed in the December 4, 2019 Advanced Notice of Proposed Rulemaking for TRI Reporting[1] and covered under this MSGP shall monitor and report PFAS in effluent once during the first year of MSGP coverage, or when the facility discharges if no discharge occurs during the first year. Samples shall be analyzed by an accredited lab for all 18 PFAS analytes using EPA Method 537.1 (EPA 2018), and the DoD Quality Systems Manual Method 5.3 (2019) as guidance. Method and analysis shall be sufficiently sensitive to evaluate the New Mexico screening level for PFOA and PFOS.

The PFAS screening level in New Mexico is indicated below. The screening level is not a standard of quality and purity for the surface waters of New Mexico but

[1] https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2019/12/04/2019-26034/addition-of-certain-per--and-polyfluoroalkyl-substances-community-right-to-know-toxic-chemical

allows detection and further evaluation of the existence of PFAS in stormwater discharges to determine if more attention is warranted.

PFAS Screening Level for New Mexico*	
PFOA + PFOS	0.070 µg/L

*Concentrations of PFOA and PFOS are summed before being compared to the screening level.

If PFOA and/or PFOS are detected above the New Mexico screening level, additional monitoring and reporting shall occur annually and in accordance with the same parameters and methods as required for the first sampling event. In addition, the permittee should take corrective action and identify ways to minimize, reduce, and eliminate PFAS from the industrial activity through product substitution and/or additional best management practices and operational controls. Results of past monitoring and any corrective actions taken should be included in the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP).

The permittee shall submit monitoring results for all 18 PFAS analytes under EPA Method 537.1, as required, to NMED at the following address:

Point Source Program Manager
Surface Water Quality Bureau
New Mexico Environment Department
P.O. Box 5469
Santa Fe, NM 87502-5469

NMED may suspend the requirement to monitor and report PFAS under the following circumstances:

- If the permittee determines it is not technically practicable to measure PFAS in their stormwater discharge; or
- If additional sampling determines that it is unlikely that PFAS exist in a permittee's stormwater discharge, if the permittee provides facility data that demonstrate PFAS are unlikely to be present in the stormwater discharge, or there are no available, accredited laboratories capable of performing the required PFAS analysis; or
- If additional sampling demonstrates that the pollutant concentration is lower than the screening level or the permittee is subject to duplicative or more stringent PFAS requirements.

However, to be exempted for these reasons, the permittee must submit documentation to NMED for approval. See *id.* At 4-6.

9.6.2.2 *Benchmark Monitoring Concentrations*

The benchmark values for pollutants must be modified to reflect New Mexico WQS for the facilities in New Mexico based on water quality criteria approved in the Standards for Interstate and Intrastate Surface Waters, 20.6.4.900 NMAC. Consistent with the language in this permit, exceedances of a benchmark value, even if that value is based on New Mexico WQS, are not immediately a violation of the permit unless the permittee does not take appropriate action to improve best management practices or otherwise mitigate the discharge of the detected pollutant. A full Tier 2 Antidegradation Review (significant degradation analysis; reasonable alternatives identification; economic and social importance; etc.) does not translate to projects covered under this general permit. Therefore, this condition is necessary to ensure that New Mexico's antidegradation policy is upheld and surface waters of the state are protected from degradation. See *id.*

The following tables lay out the benchmark values that should be used for sector-specific monitoring in the MSGP.

MSGP Benchmark Values and Sources		
Most restrictive value (highlighted below) must be chosen		
Pollutant	**2020 proposed MSGP Benchmark**	**New Mexico MSGP Benchmark**
Total Recoverable Beryllium	130 µg/L	
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (5-day)	30 mg/L	
pH	6.0 – 9.0 s.u.	6.6 – 9.0 s.u.
Chemical Oxygen Demand	120 mg/L	
Total Phosphorus	2.0 mg/L	
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100 mg/L	
Ammonia	2.14 mg/L	
Nitrate and Nitrite Nitrogen	0.68 mg/L	
Turbidity	50 NTU	
Total Recoverable Antimony	640 µg/L	640 µg/L (dissolved)
Total Recoverable Arsenic	150 µg/L	9 µg/L (dissolved)
Total Recoverable Cadmium	1.8 µg/L	See below
Chromium (III)	570 µg/L	See below
Chromium (VI)	16 µg/L	16 µg/L (dissolved)
Total Recoverable Copper	14 µg/L	See below
Total Recoverable Cyanide	22 µg/L	5.2 µg/L
Total Recoverable Lead	8.2 µg/L	14 µg/L (dissolved)
Total Recoverable Mercury	1.4 µg/L	0.77 µg/L
Total Recoverable Nickel	47 µg/L	See below
Total Recoverable Selenium	5 µg/L	5 µg/L
Total Recoverable Silver	3.8 µg/L	See below
Total Recoverable Zinc	120 µg/L	See below

	Hardness dependent criteria - Dissolved (µg/L)						
Concurrent Hardness as $CaCO_3$, dissolved (mg/L)	**Cd**	**Cr III**	**Cu**	**Pb**	**Ni**	**Ag**	**Zn**
25	0.51	180	4	14	140	0.3	45
30	0.59	210	4	17	170	0.4	54
40	0.76	270	6	24	220	0.7	70

50	0.91	320	7	30	260	1.0	85
60	1.07	370	8	37	300	1.3	101
70	1.22	430	10	44	350	1.7	116
80	1.37	470	11	51	390	2.2	131
90	1.51	520	12	58	430	2.7	145
100	1.65	570	13	65	470	3.2	160
200	2.98	1,010	26	140	840	11	301
220	3.23	1,087	28	151	912	13	328
300	4.21	1,400	38	210	1190	21	435
400 and above	5.38	1,770	50	280	1510	35	564

9.6.2.3 *Outstanding National Resource Waters.*

Operators are not eligible to obtain authorization under this permit for stormwater discharges to outstanding national resource waters (ONRWs, also referred to as "Tier 3" waters). Although State WQS provide for temporary and short-term degradation of water quality in an ONRW under very limited circumstances, if approved by the New Mexico Water Quality Control Commission as specified at 20.6.4.8.A NMAC, the approval process required for these activities does not translate to projects covered under this general permit. This condition is necessary to ensure that no degradation is allowed in ONRWs by requiring proposed stormwater discharges to be reviewed under the individual permit process. Tier 3 waters are defined in Appendix F of the proposed permit. See *id.*

9.6.2.4 *Additional SWPPP Requirements.*

Information on how the permittee knows the groundwater or spring water is uncontaminated must be documented in the facility SWPPP.

EPA must amend the NOI to include a question for the permittee to indicate whether they anticipate to discharge groundwater or spring water from their site. The permittee must be able to indicate on the NOI: flow rate, whether the ground or spring water source is nearby potential pollutant sources, and if the ground or spring water has been tested and is not contaminated by the potential pollutant source.

If discharge of groundwater or spring water is anticipated at a facility, permittees must complete the following steps to determine if it is potentially contaminated:

a. Indicate on the NOI that dewatering activities are anticipated. Provide information on flow and potential to encounter impacted ground or spring water.

b. Refer to the Mapper tool at https://gis.web.env.nm.gov/oem and check if the following groundwater pollutant sources are located nearby the anticipated source of groundwater or spring water such that there is a potential for contamination:

Project Location Relative to a Source of Potential Groundwater Contamination	**Constituents likely to be required for testing**
Within 0.5 mile of an open Leaking Tank site	BTEX (Benzene, Toluene, Ethylbenzene, and Xylene) plus additional parameters depending on site conditions.

Within 0.5 mile of an open Voluntary Remediation site	All parameters listed in 20.6.4.900 NMAC, hardness and pH (or an alternate list approved by the NMED SWQB)
Within 0.5 mile of an open RCRA Corrective Action Site	All parameters listed in 20.6.4.900 NMAC, hardness and pH (or an alternate list approved by the NMED SWQB)
Within 0.5 mile of an open Abatement Site	All parameters listed in 20.6.4.900 NMAC, hardness and pH (or an alternate list approved by the NMED SWQB)
Within 0.5 mile of an open Brownfield Site	All parameters listed in 20.6.4.900 NMAC, hardness and pH (or an alternate list approved by the NMED SWQB)
Within 1.0 mile of a Superfund site with associated groundwater contamination.	All parameters listed in 20.6.4.900 NMAC, hardness and pH (or an alternate list approved by the NMED SWQB)
EPA approved-sufficiently sensitive methods must be used – approved methods are listed in 40 C.F.R. 136.3.	

c. If within the distances listed above, Permittee must provide test data indicating the quality of the groundwater or spring water to be discharged according to the table above.

d. Permittee must send test result data to EPA Region 6 and the NMED Surface Water Quality Bureau. If the test data exceed State WQS, the ground or spring water cannot be discharged from the facility into surface waters under this permit. Discharge to surface waters must be conducted under a separate NPDES individual permit to ensure proper treatment and disposal. If disposal will be to the ground surface or in an unlined pond, the permittee must submit a Notice of Intent to Discharge (NOI) to the NMED Ground Water Quality Bureau. For further assistance determining whether your facility may encounter impacted groundwater, the permittee may contact the NMED Ground Water Quality Bureau at (505) 827-2965.

e. Investigative information and data demonstrating that water is not contaminated must be documented in the facility SWPPP. See *id.*

9.6.2.5 *Ponds and Other Impoundments.*

Per the New Mexico Office of the State Engineer requirements[2], impoundments must drain or infiltrate within 96 hours. The facility must transfer a valid water right to impound and retain the stormwater longer than 96 hours or request a variance from the State Engineer.

If the facility intends to discharge stormwater that contains a "water contaminant" as defined in 20.6.2.7 NMAC, a State of New Mexico Notice of Intent to Discharge must

[2] 19.26.2.15.B NMAC PONDS AND OTHER IMPOUNDMENTS: A permit is required to capture or store surface water in an impoundment. An application to capture and store surface water shall be filed pursuant to 19.26.2.10 NMAC or 19.26.2.11 NMAC unless the impoundment of water is authorized as a livestock watering impoundment under 19.26.2.14 NMAC.

B. Flood control: No permit to appropriate water is required for an impoundment when the primary purpose of the impoundment is flood control, provided the outlet drains the impoundment (from the spillway crest) in 96 hours. The water shall not be detained in the impoundment in excess of 96 hours unless the state engineer has issued a waiver to the owner of the impoundment.

be submitted to NMED in accordance with 20.6.2.1201 NMAC **prior to discharge**. This includes infiltration of stormwater or a discharge to the ground surface that may move directly or indirectly into groundwater.

In the event impounded stormwater contains a "water contaminant" as defined in 20.6.2.7 NMAC, the stormwater must meet benchmark values in order to be discharged to a surface water of the State. See *id.*

9.6.3 NMR05I000: Indian country within the State of New Mexico, except Ute Mountain Reservation lands that are covered under Colorado permit COR05I000 and Navajo Reservation lands that are covered under Arizona permit AZR05I000

9.6.3.1 Ohkay Owingeh

Permittees in the tribe of Ohkay Owingeh must also meet the following conditions (see certification provided by the Tribe of Ohkay Owingeh, CWA410Cert_Ohkay Owingeh_2021 MSGP)**:**

9.6.3.1.1 *Submission of NOI and NOT.*

The operator(s) must provide a copy of the Notice of Intent (NOI) to the Ohkay Owingeh Office of Environmental Affairs the same day electronic confirmation is received from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) that the submitted NOI was certified and is undergoing its 30-day review period . Additionally, a copy of the Notice of Termination (NOT) must be provided the same day electronic confirmation is received from the EPA that the NOT has been accepted. The NOI and NOT should be provided to the address below. See *id.* at 1-2.

9.6.3.1.2 *Where to Submit Information.*

Ron Lovato, Governor
P.O. Box 1099
Ohkay Owingeh, NM 87566

governor@ohkay .org

Naomi L. Archuleta
Environmental Programs Manager
Office of Environmental Affairs, NRD Division
P.O. Box 717
Ohkay Owingeh, NM 87566

naomi.archuleta@ohkay.org

9.6.3.1.3 *SWPPP Availability.*

The operator(s) must provide an electronic copy of the Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan(s) to the Office of Environmental Affairs by email to naomi.archuleta@ohkay.org at least 30 days prior to submitting the NOI to EPA and Ohkay Owingeh. See *id.*

9.6.3.2 *Pueblo of Isleta*

Permittees in the Pueblo of Isleta must also meet the following conditions (see certification provided by the Pueblo of Isleta, CWA410Cert_Pueblo of Isleta_2021 MSGP)**:**

9.6.3.2.1 *Water Quality Standards.*

Impacts to waters of the Pueblo of Isleta are prohibited. All lakes, rivers, streams, ditches, springs and wetlands shall be fully protected. See *id.* at 1-2.

9.6.3.2.2 *Submission of NOI.*

All discharges made pursuant to the MSGP shall be conducted in conformance with the requirements of Permit No. NMR05000, and in such a manner as will prevent violations of the Pueblo's Surface Water Quality Standards. See *id.*

9.6.3.2.3 *Submission of NOI.*

The operator(s) must provide a copy of the Notice of Intent ("NOI") to the Governor and Water Quality Control Officer the same day electronic confirmation is received by the EPA that the submitted NOI was certified and is undergoing its 30-day review period. See *id.* Additionally, a copy of the Notice of Termination ("NOT") must be provided the same day electronic confirmation is received from the EPA that the NOT has been accepted. A paper copy of the NOI and NOT should be provided to the Governor; electronic copy or URL is acceptable for submittal to the Pueblo of Isleta Water Quality Control Officer:

Governor Pueblo of Isleta
PO Box 1270
Isleta NM 87022

Water Quality Control Officer Pueblo of Isleta
Environment Department PO Box 1270
Isleta NM 87022
Ramona.Montoya @isletapueblo.com

9.6.3.2.4 *SWPPP Availability.*

The operator(s) must provide an electronic copy of its Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan(s) ("SWPP") to the Pueblo of Isleta Environment Department by email to Ramona.Montoya@isletapueblo.com at least 30 days p1ior to submitting the NOI to EPA and the Pueblo. The Pueblo may use the EPA 30-day waiting period to determine whether any additional measures are necessary to meet applicable Tribal surface water quality standards or to comply with Tribal antidegradation requirements. See *id.*

9.6.3.3 **Pueblo of Laguna**

The following condition applies only to discharges on the Santa Ana Indian Pueblo (see certification provided by the Pueblo of Isleta, CWA410Cert_Pueblo of Laguna_2021 MSGP):

9.6.3.3.1 *Submission of NOI.*

The operator(s) must provide a copy of the Notice of Intent (NOI) to the Pueblo of Laguna's Environmental & Natural Resources Department the same day electronic confirmation is received from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) that the submitted NOI was certified and is undergoing its 30-day review period. Additionally, a copy of the Notice of Termination (NOT) must be provided the same day electronic confirmation is received from the EPA that the NOT has been accepted. See *id.* 1-2.

The NOI and NOT should be provided to the following address:

Pueblo of Laguna, Office of the Governor
Attn: Environmental & Natural Resources Department
P.O. Box 194 Laguna, NM 87026
Email: setter@pol-nsn.gov, cc: gjojola@pol-nsn.gov, ewoodward@pol-nsn.gov

9.6.3.3.2 *SWPPP Availability.*

The operator(s) must provide an electronic copy of the Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan(s) to Pueblo of Laguna Environmental Program at the same time the NOI is submitted to the listed email addresses above. See *id.*

9.6.3.3.3 *Additional Correspondence.*

The Pueblo of Laguna Environmental Program shall be included on any correspondences between the applicant and the EPA related to analytical data, written reports, corrective action, enforcement, monitoring, or incident reports. See *id.*

9.6.3.3.4 *Additional Consultation.*

Immediate initiation of consultation with the Pueblo of Laguna is required should any human remains or artifacts be unearthed that fall under the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act guidelines during the span of the project. If human remains are unearthed, contact the Pueblo of Laguna Police Department at 505-552-6666. If artifacts are unearthed, contact the Pueblo of Laguna Tribal Historic Preservation Office at 505-552-5033. See *id.*

9.6.3.4 Pueblo of Santa Ana

The following condition applies only to discharges on the Santa Ana Indian Pueblo (see certification provided by the Pueblo of Isleta, CWA410Cert_Pueblo of Santa Ana_2021 MSGP):

9.6.3.4.1 *Submission of NOI.*

The permittee shall provide a copy of the Notice of Intent (NOI) to the Pueblo of Santa Ana (the Pueblo), at the same time it is submitted to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), for projects with discharges onto the lands of the Pueblo as defined in the Pueblo's antidegradation policy within the Pueblo of Santa Ana Water Quality Standards. See *id.* at 2-3.

9.6.3.4.2 *SWPPP Availability.*

The permittee shall provide a final copy of the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) to the Pueblo that is associated with any project identified in the NOI, at the same time that an NOI is submitted to the EPA. The SWPP should include any projects with discharges onto the lands of the Pueblo as defined in the antidegradation policy within the Pueblo of Santa Ana Water Quality Standards. See *id.*

9.6.3.4.3 *Additional Reporting.*

The permittee shall provide copies of inspections reports and of corrective action reports to the Pueblo at the address below for review, upon request. See *id.*

9.6.3.4.4 *Submission of NOT.*

Upon completion of the project identified in the NOI, the permittee will submit a Notice of Termination (NOT) to the Pueblo. See *id.*

9.6.3.4.5 *Where to Submit Information.*

All required or requested permittee specific information identified above shall be submitted to the following address:

Pueblo of Santa Ana Department of Natural
Resources, Attention: Water Resources Division
2 Dove Road
Santa Ana Pueblo, NM, 87004

9.6.3.4.6 *Additional Reporting to the Pueblo.*

Discharges are not authorized by the permittee unless an accurate and complete NOI and SWPPP have been submitted to the Pueblo. Failure to

provide an accurate and complete NOI and SWPPP may result in a denial of the discharge permit, or a delay in groundbreaking or construction. See *id.*

9.6.3.4.7 *Start Work Authorization.*

The permittee will not proceed with site work until authorized by the Pueblo. The Pueblo requires review of the complete and final SWPP before authorization to proceed. The Pueblo will provide and "Authorization to Process" notice after review and approval of the SWPPP. See *id.*

9.6.3.4.8 *Additional Monitoring.*

The permittee could be required to perform water quality monitoring, sampling or analysis during the active permit dates for constituents determined by the Pueblo. See *id.*

9.6.3.4.9 *Site Stabilization.*

Before submitting a NOT, permittees must certify to the Pueblo's Department of Natural Resources in writing that requirements for site stabilization have been met, and any temporary erosion control structures have been removed. Documentation of the Pueblo's review that such requirements have been reviewed and met will be provided for the permittee to add to the permittee's NOT submission to EPA. Copies of all NOT submitted to the EPA must also be sent to the Pueblo at the address provided above. See *id.*

9.6.3.4.10 *Additional Correspondence.*

Copies of all Notifications (Notice of Intent, Notice of Termination, or other communications), associated analytical data, and written reports for actions covered under this permit occurring on Pueblo of Santa Ana lands or within five river miles of the northern exterior boundary of Pueblo of Santa Ana lands shall be provided to the Pueblo of Santa Ana Department of Natural Resources at same time they are provided to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

Any correspondence between the applicant and EPA related to corrective action, enforcement, monitoring, or adverse incident written reports should likewise be routed to the Pueblo of Santa Ana Department of Natural Resources. The Pueblo of Santa Ana reserves the right to request additional information or study and may delay or deny a permit for cause. All requested materials shall be sent to: Pueblo of Santa Ana Department of Natural Resources, 2 Dove Road, Santa Ana Pueblo, NM, 87004. See *id.*

9.6.3.5 <u>Pueblo of Santa Clara.</u>

The following condition applies only to discharges on the Santa Clara Indian Pueblo (see certification provided by the Pueblo of Isleta, CWA410Cert_Pueblo of Santa Clara_2021 MSGP):

9.6.3.5.1 *Submission of NOI, NOT and SWPPP.*

The operator(s) provide an electronic copy of Notice of Intent (NOI) to the Santa Clara Pueblo Office of Environmental Affairs within 7 business days after electronic confirmation is received from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) that the submitted NOI was certified and is undergoing its 30-day review period. An electronic copy of the Notice of Termination (NOT) shall be provided to the Santa Clara Pueblo Office of Environmental Affairs within 5 calendar days after electronic confirmation is received from the EPA that the NOT has been accepted. A copy of the Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan

shall be made available to the Pueblo of Santa Clara staff upon request. *See id. 1-4.*

9.6.3.5.2 *Where to Submit Information.*

Electronic copies of all required or requested documents shall be emailed to the Santa Clara Pueblo Office of Environmental Affairs at dinoc@santaclarapueblo.org. If an electronic copy can't be provided, a hard copy may be mailed to:

Santa Clara Pueblo Governor's Office
P.O. Box 580
Espanola, NM 87532

9.6.4 OKR05I000: Indian country within the State of Oklahoma

9.6.4.1 Pawnee Nation

The following condition applies only to discharges in Pawnee Nation (see certification provided by the Pueblo of Isleta, CWA410Cert_Pawnee Nation of Oklahoma_2021 MSGP):

9.6.4.1.1 *Submission of NOI and NOT.*

The operator(s) must provide a copy of the Notice of Intent (NOI) to the Pawnee Nation the same day electronic confirmation is received from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) that the submitted NOI was certified and is undergoing its 30-day review period. Additionally, a copy of the Notice of Termination (NOT) must be provided the same day electronic confirmation is received from the EPA that the NOT has been accepted. Electronic copies of the NOI and NOT shall be submitted to the Pawnee Nation Department of Environmental Conservation and Safety by email to: dnrs@pawneenation.org. See *id.*

9.6.4.1.2 *SWPPP Availability.*

The operator(s) must provide an electronic copy of the Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan(s) to the Pawnee Nation by email to Pawnee Nation Department of Environmental Conservation and Safety, dnrs@pawneenation .org at least 30 days prior to submitting the NOI to EPA and the Pawnee Nation. See *id.*

9.6.4.1.3 *Additional Reporting.*

The Pawnee Nation must be notified at 918.762.3655 immediately upon discovery of any non-compliance with any provision of the permit conditions. See *id.*

9.6.5 OKR05F000: Facilities in the State of Oklahoma not under the jurisdiction of the Oklahoma Department of Environmental Quality or the Oklahoma Department of Agriculture, Food and Forestry, except those on Indian Country. EPA jurisdiction facilities include SIC Codes 1311, 1381, 1382, 1389, and 5171

No additional requirements.

9.6.6 TXR05F000: Facilities in the State of Texas not under the jurisdiction of the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality, except those on Indian Country. EPA- jurisdiction facilities include SIC Codes 1311, 1321, 1381, 1382, and 1389 (other than oil field service company "home base" facilities)

No additional requirements.

9.6.7 TXR05I000: Indian country within the State of Texas

No additional requirements.

9.7 EPA Region 7: Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska (except see Region 8 for Pine Ridge Reservation Lands)

9.7.1 IAR05I000: Indian country within the State of Iowa

9.7.1.1 Meskwaki Nation

The following condition applies only to discharges on the Meskwaki Nation (see certification provided by the Pueblo of Isleta, CWA410Cert_Meskwaki Nation_2021 MSGP):

9.7.1.1.1 *Document Submission.*

All original and revised documents required by this permit, including SWPPP, NOI, Change NOI, and NOT, must be submitted electronically to MNRD 30 calendar days prior to the submission deadline to EPA. Incidental reporting, such as AIM documentation and plans, must be submitted to the MNRD at the same time that they are submitted to EPA. See id. at 1-3.

9.7.1.1.2 *Monitoring Data Submission.*

All discharge monitoring data required by this permit should be submitted electronically to the Meskwaki Natural Resources Department (MNRD) at the time of submission to EPA in the same form as it is submitted to EPA. See *id.*

9.7.1.1.3 *Where to Submit Information.*

Contact the MNRD office by phone at 641-484-3511 to gather submission details. See *id.*

9.7.2 KSR05I000: Indian country within the State of Kansas

No additional requirements.

9.7.3 NER05I000: Indian country within the State of Nebraska, except Pine Ridge Reservation lands (see Region 8)

No additional requirements.

9.8 EPA Region 8: Colorado, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Wyoming, Utah (except see Region 9 for Goshute Reservation and Navajo Reservation Lands), the Ute Mountain Reservation in NM, and the Pine Ridge Reservation in NE

9.8.1 COR05F000: Areas in the State of Colorado, except those located on Indian country, subject to industrial activity by a Federal Operator

No additional requirements.

9.8.2 COR05I000: Indian country within the State of Colorado, as well as the portion of the Ute Mountain Reservation located in New Mexico

9.8.2.1 Southern Ute Indian Tribe

The following condition applies only to discharges within the Southern Ute Indian Reservation (see certification provided by the Southern Ute Indian Tribe, CWA410Cert_Southern Ute Indian Tribe_2021 MSGP):

9.8.2.1.1 *Submission of SWPPP.*

The applicant must submit its Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) to the Tribe's Environmental Programs Division at the same time or

immediately after the applicant submits its Notice of Intent (NOI) to EPA. At the applicant's option, the submittal may be made electronically.

This condition must be met to give the Tribe an opportunity, in consultation with EPA, to ensure that the permittee has developed an adequate SWPPP for the facility. This

is a minimum requirement for the proposed permit and a less stringent condition does not exist for the Tribe's certification. See *id.* at 1, 4-7.

9.8.2.1.2 *Submission of NOI and NOT.*

The applicant must send a copy of its Notice of Intent (NOI) and Notice of Termination (NOT) to the Tribe's Environmental Programs Division at the same time or immediately after the applicant sends those documents to EPA. At the applicant's option, the submittal may be made electronically. See *id.*

9.8.2.1.3 *Authorization to Inspect.*

The permittee shall allow employees of the Tribe's Environmental Programs Division access to inspect any facility, equipment, practices, or operations regulated or required under this permit and to access records maintained under the conditions of this permit. See *id.*

9.8.2.1.4 *Where to Submit Information*

Information submitted to the Tribe's Environmental Programs Division must be sent to the following address:

Environmental Programs Division
P.O. Box 737 MS#81 Ignacio, CO 81137
jseebach@southernute-nsn.gov

9.8.3 MTR05I000: Indian country within the State of Montana

No additional requirements.

9.8.4 NDR05I000: Indian country within the State of North Dakota, as well as that portion of the Standing Rock Reservation located in South Dakota (except for the portion of the lands within the former boundaries of the Lake Traverse Reservation which is covered under South Dakota permit SDR05I000 listed below)

No additional requirements.

9.8.5 SDR05I000: Indian country within the State of South Dakota, as well as the portion of the Pine Ridge Reservation located in Nebraska and the portion of the lands within the former boundaries of the Lake Traverse Reservation located in North Dakota(except for the Standing Rock Reservation which is covered under North Dakota permit NDR05I000 listed above)

No additional requirements.

9.8.6 UTR05I000: Indian country within the State of Utah, except Goshute and Navajo Reservation lands (see Region 9)

No additional requirements.

9.8.7 WYR05I000: Indian country within the State of Wyoming

No additional requirements.

9.9 EPA Region 9: California, Hawaii, Nevada, Guam, American Samoa, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, the Confederated Tribes of the Goshute Reservation in Utah and Nevada, Indian Country within the State of Arizona including the Navajo Reservation in Utah and New Mexico and Arizona, the Duck Valley Reservation in Idaho, and the Fort McDermitt Reservation in Oregon.

9.9.1 ASR050000: American Samoa

No additional requirements.

9.9.2 AZR05I000: Indian country within the State of Arizona, including Navajo Reservation lands in New Mexico and Utah

No additional requirements.

9.9.3 CAR05I000: Indian country within the State of California

9.9.3.1 Hoopa Valley Tribe

Facilities in the Hoopa Valley Tribe lands are not eligible for stormwater discharge coverage under this permit. Contact the EPA Region 9 office for an individual permit application.

9.9.3.2 Morongo Band of Mission Indians

The following condition applies only to discharges in the Indian country of the Morongo Band of Mission Indians (see certification provided by the Morongo Band of Mission Indian, CWA410Cert_Morongo Band of Mission Indians_2021 MSGP):

9.9.3.2.1 *Compliance with Local Law.*

This certification does not exempt, and is provisional upon compliance with, other applicable statutes and codes administered by Federal and Tribal agencies. Pursuant to the Morongo Band of Mission Indians Surface Water Quality Protection Ordinance (Ordinance 39), all unpermitted discharges must be reported to the Morongo Band of Mission Indians Environmental Protection Department within 24 hours of the incident. See *id.* at 1.

9.9.3.2.2 *Submission of NOI and SWPPP.*

Each operator shall submit copies of the Notices of Intent (NOI) and Stormwater Water Pollution Plans (SWPPPs) to the Morongo Environmental Protection Department at the same time they are submitted to EPA. See *id.*

9.9.3.2.3 *Additional Reporting.*

All monitoring data and exceedance reports shall be provided to the Morongo Environmental Protection Department. See *id.*

9.9.3.2.4 *Where to Send Information.*

All required or requested documents should be submitted to:

Morongo Band of Mission Indians
Environmental Protection Department 12700 Pumarra Road
Banning, CA 92220
Or electronically at epd@morongo-nsn.gov

9.9.3.3 Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians

The following condition applies only to discharges in the Indian country of the Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians (see certification provided by the Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians, CWA410Cert_Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians_2021 MSGP):

9.9.3.3.1 *Submission of NOI*

Tribal EPA must receive written notification of the intent to discharge, and must be afforded the opportunity to evaluate whether the specific pollutant discharge proposed will violate TWQS prior to EPA granting the permit. See *id.* at 1-2

9.9.3.3.2 *Reporting*

Permitted entities under the MSGP must keep Tribal EPA informed of authorized discharges under the MSGP by submitting written information about the type, quantity, frequency and location, intended purpose, and potential human health

and/or environmental effects of their activities. These requirements are pursuant to Article 4 of the Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians Water Pollution Control Ordinance {022405A). This information may be submitted to Tribal EPA in the form of Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plans (SWPPPs}, monitoring reports, or other reports as required under the MSGP. Spills, leaks, or unpermitted discharges must be reported in writing to Tribal EPA within 24 hours of the incident. See *id.*

9.9.4 GUR050000: Island of Guam

The following condition applies only to discharges in Guam (see certification provided by the Island of Guam, CWA410Cert_Guam_2021 MSGP):

9.9.4.1 *General Conditions*

a. A1. For purposes of this Order, the term "'Applicant" shall mean U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, and its agents, assignees, and contractors.

b. A2. For purposes of this Order, the permit "Permittee" shall mean any facility granted coverage under EPA's 2020 Multi-Sector General Permit.

c. A3. The Applicant shall enforce the proposed 2020 MSGP and ensure that the Permittee complies with the conditions of the permit at all times.

d. A4. Nothing in this Order waives Guam EPA's authority to issue additional orders if Guam EPA determines that further actions are necessary to implement Guam water quality laws, or if additional conditions are necessary to further protect water quality.

e. A5. In the event of changes or amendments to GWQS, or changes in or amendments to the Guam Water Pollution Control Act or the federal Clean Water Act, Guam EPA may issue an amendment to this Order to incorporate any such changes or amendments applicable to the proposed 2020 MSGP.

f. A6. Failure of any person or entity to comply with this Order may result in the issuance of civil penalties or other actions, whether administrative or judicial, to enforce the terms of this Order.

g. A7. All submittals required by this Order shall be sent to the Guam Environmental Protection Agency Attn: 401 Federal Permit Manager, Non-Point Source Program, EMAS Division, 3304 Mariner Avenue, Bldg. 17-3304, Barrigada, Guam 96913, AND via email to jesse.cruz@epa.guam.gov. *The submittals shall be identified with WQC Order #2020-10 and include the MSGP Permit Number, certifying representative's name, title, mailing address and phone number.*

h. A8. This condition is specific to Sector J. Mineral Mining and Dressing covered by the proposed 2020 MSGP: Prior to any earth moving activities, a Clearing and Grading or Building Permit, shall be approved by Guam EPA. Sediment control designs and erosion control Best Management Practices (BMPs) must meet the design standard criteria required in the CNMI and Guam Stormwater Management Manual (October 2006) and in the Guam Soil Erosion and Sediment Control Regulations.

i. A9. This condition is specific to section 2.1 Control Measures of the proposed 2020 MSGP: The selection and installation of stormwater control measures shall meet the design criteria and standards in the CNMI and Guam Stormwater Management Manual (October 2006) and the Guam Soil Erosion and Sediment Control Regulations.

j. AIO. A signed copy of the Notice of Intent (NOi), Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP), and Notice of Termination (NOT) shall be submitted to Guam EPA, consistent with condition A7, at the same time it is submitted to U.S. EPA for review and approval. Coordination with Guam EPA is encouraged

when the receiving water(s) for the proposed stormwater discharge is/are being identified.

k. A11. The coordinates and location of any proposed discharge outfall(s) shall be submitted to Guam EPA for review and approval, consistent with condition A7. Specific discharge information shall also be submitted.

l. Al2. The NOT application shall be submitted to Guam EPA for review and approval prior to submittal to U.S. EPA, consistent with condition A7. Guam EPA may conduct inspections to ensure that conditions of termination have been met and sources of pollutants have been removed or adequately mitigated. Guam EPA may advise U.S. EPA as to findings and recommendations concerning the Permittee's proposed termination of permit coverage.

m. A13. A copy of all final and local permits shall be provided to Guam EPA within two weeks of receipt, consistent with condition A7.

n. A14. Reports, monitoring and analytical data (e.g. Discharge Monito ring Reports (DMRs), follow-up monitoring reports, Exceedance Reports for Numerical Effluent Limits. etc.) submitted to EPA shall be concurrently submitted to Guam EPA, consistent with condition A7.

o. A 15. A copy of the MSGP, SWPPP, and NOI shall be on file at the Permittee and readily accessible.

p. A16. Guam EPA shall be allowed access to any MSGP industrial facility and mitigation sites at any reasonable time to perform compliance inspections, monitoring, necessary data collection, and/or to ensure that discharge is not in violation of permit conditions, the Guam Water Pollution Control Act, GWQS, or any applicable Guam laws and/or regulations.

q. A17. This Order does not authorize direct, indirect, permanent, or temporary impacts to waters under Guam EPA's jurisdiction (including wetlands) or related aquatic resources, except as specifically provided for in conditions of this Order.

r. A18. A signed Statement of Understanding of Water Quality Certification Conditions shall be submitted to Guam EPA (see Attachment A for an example) per condition A7. See *id.* at 1-3.

9.9.4.2 *Water Quality Conditions*

a. Stormwater discharges to waterbodies under the jurisdiction of Guam EPA must be consistent with the antidegradation policy in 22GAR §510l(b).

b. B2. All discharges shall comply with the Guam Water Pollution Control Act (10 GCA Chapter 47) and implementing regulations at 22 GAR Chapter 5 (GWQS) and 22 GAR Chapter 10 (Guam Soil Erosion and Sediment Control (SESC) Regulations). Furthermore, nothing in this Order shall absolve the Permittee from liability for contamination and any subsequent cleanup of marine waters, surface waters, ground waters, or sediments occurring as a result of proposed 2020 MSGP stormwater discharges.

c. B3. 2020 MSGP industrial stormwater discharges are prohibited as follows:

   i. In Marine Waters, Category M-1 Excellent (22 GAR Chapter 5 §5102(b)(1));
   and

   ii. In Surface Waters, Category S-1 High (22 GAR Chapter 5 §5102(c)(l)).

d. B4. All point source discharges to Guam's waters will be controlled (permitted) through the Federal NPDES, or through the Guam Environmental Protection Agency's local permit program, consistent with the requirements of these programs. 22 GAR Chapter 5 §5104(a)(l2)

e. B5. Dewatering is not permitted under this certification. Dewatering activities shall require a separate Dewatering Permit from the Agency prior to any dewatering activity.

f. B6. Mitigation and/or additional monitoring may be required if site inspections indicate water quality standards have not been met. See *id.*

EMERGENCY/CONTINGENCY MEASURES:

g. B7. The Permittee shall develop and implement a Spill Prevention and Containment Plan.

h. B8. The Permittee shall have adequate and appropriate spill response materials on hand to respond to emergency release of oil, petroleum or any other material into waters of the territory.

i. B9. Any unpermitted discharge into territorial waters or onto land with a potential for entry into territorial waters, is prohibited. If this occurs, the Permittee shall immediately take the following actions:

   i. Cease operations at the location of the violation or spill.

   ii. Assess the cause of the water quality problem and take appropriate measures to correct the problem and/or prevent further environmental damage.

   iii. Notify Guam EPA of the failure to comply. All petroleum spills shall be reported immediately to:

      1) Guam's Emergency 911 system

      2) Guam EPA's 24-Hour Spill Response Team at (671) 888-6488 or during working hours (671) 300-4751

      3) U.S. Coast Guard Sector Guam (671) 355-4824

      4) National Response Center 1-800-424-8802

   iv. Submit a detailed written report to Guam EPA within five days of noncompliance that describes the nature of the event, corrective action taken and/or planned, steps to be taken to prevent a recurrence, results of any samples taken, and any other pertinent information. See *id.*

j. B10. Compliance with this condition does not relieve the Permittee from responsibility to maintain continuous compliance with the terms and conditions of this Order or the resulting liability from failure to comply. See *id.*

k. B11. Submittal or reporting of any of this information does not provide relief from any subsequent enforcement actions for unpermitted discharges to waters of the United States. See *id.*

9.9.4.3 *Timing Requirements*

a. C1. This Order is valid for five (5) Years from Date of Certification, unless otherwise approved by the Guam EPA Administrator. See *id.*

b. C2. The Permittee shall be required to adhere to the current Guam Coral Spawning Moratorium dates for both hard and soft corals where in-water activities may impair water quality. These dates can be obtained from the Guam Department of Agriculture, Division of Aquatic and Wildlife Resources, or the NOAA NMFS Pacific Islands Regional Office Habitat Conservation Division. See *id.*

9.9.4.4 *Reporting and Notification Requirement Conditions*

a. DI. The Permittee shall provide notice to Guam EPA consistent with Condition A7: Immediately upon discovery of noncompliance with the provisions of this Order.

b. D2. A Notice of Violation/Work Stop Order will be issued if certification conditions are not adhered to or when significant or sustained water quality degradation occurs. Work or discharge shall be suspended or halted until the Permittee addresses environmental problems/concerns to Guam EPA's satisfaction. Guam EPA may also levy penalties and fines (IO GCA §47111). Invalidity or enforceability of one or more provisions of this certification shall not affect any other provision of this certification. See *id.*

9.9.4.5 *Right to Appeal*

You have a right to appeal this Order to the Guam EPA Board of Directors, or request a hearing within 30 days of the date of receipt of this Order. Failure to appeal this Order constitutes a waiver of your right to a hearing. Any appeal will proceed pursuant to the provisions of 5 GCA Chapter 9, as provided by 22 GAR §5 l06(i)(7). Unless a written request for a hearing, signed by or on behalf of the person named as Applicant in the accompanying order, is delivered or mailed to the agency within 30 days after this order is signed, Guam EPA may proceed upon the Notice of Intent to Appeal without a hearing. The request for hearing may be made by delivering or mailing the enclosed form entitled Notice of Intent to Appeal (Appendix B) as provided in §9205 to the address below.

To appeal you must do both of the following within 30 days of the date of receipt of this Order:

a. File your appeal and a copy of this Order with the Guam EPA Board of Directors (see address below). Filing means actual receipt by the Guam EPA Board of Directors during regular business hours.

b. Serve a copy of your appeal and this Order to the Administrator in paper form - by mai1 or in person at the address below. Email or facsimile is not accepted. See *id.*

9.9.4.6 *Address Information*

GUAM EPA Board of Directors
3304 Mariner Avenue, Bldg. 17 - 33 04, Barrigada, Guam 96913

9.9.5 JAR050000: Johnston Atoll

No additional requirements.

9.9.6 MWR050000: Midway Island and Wake Island

No additional requirements.

9.9.7 MPR050000: Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands

No additional requirements.

9.9.8 NVR05I000: Indian country within the State of Nevada, including the Duck Valley Reservation in Idaho, the Fort McDermitt Reservation in Oregon and the Confederated Tribes of the Goshute Reservation in Utah

No additional requirements.

9.10 Region 10: Alaska, Idaho (except see Region 9 for Duck Valley Reservation lands), Oregon (except see Region 9 for Fort McDermitt Reservation), Washington

9.10.1 AKR05F000: Areas in the Denali National Park and Preserve subject to industrial activity by a Federal Operator

No additional requirements.

9.10.2 AKR05I000: Indian country lands as defined in 18 U.S.C 1151 within the State of Alaska

No additional requirements.

9.10.3 IDR050000: The State of Idaho, except Indian country lands

Operators in the State of Idaho must meet the following conditions (see certification provided by the State of Idaho, CWA410Cert_ID_2021 MSGP).

9.10.3.1 *Numeric Benchmarks and Effluent Limitations*

Due to the discrete and relatively short duration of storm events that would result in discharges under this MSGP, DEQ believes it is appropriate to set numeric benchmarks and effluent limits based on acute aquatic life criteria rather than chronic aquatic life criteria or human health criteria, which are based on longer-term exposures. See *id.* at 1-7.

pH - The 2020 MSGP proposes a universal pH benchmark range of 6.0-9.0 standard units, which does not comply with Idaho WQS (IDAPA 58.01.02.250.01.a). Therefore, numeric effluent limitations and benchmark monitoring cutoff concentrations for pH shall be 6.5-9.0 standard units.

Total Arsenic - The 2020 MSGP proposes a total arsenic effluent limitation (Subsector G & Sector K) of 1.1 mg/L, which exceeds Idaho's acute and chronic criteria of 0.34 mg/L and 0.15 mg/L, respectively. Given that storms are discrete events of relatively short duration, DEQ believes it is more appropriate to use the acute water quality criteria as benchmark values; therefore, DEQ will require the total arsenic effluent limit to be set equal to Idaho's acute criterion of 0.34 mg/L.

Total Zinc - The 2020 MSGP proposes a monthly average maximum numeric effluent limit for zinc of 0.535 mg/L for Sector K, which will only comply with water quality standards when hardness is greater than 535 mg/L. Similarly, the proposed maximum daily limit and the monthly average maximum limit for zinc is 0.2 mg/L and 0.11 mg/L, respectively for Sector L; these limits do not generally comply with WQS when hardness values for the receiving water are less than 130 mg/L and 85 mg/L, respectively. Therefore, DEQ will require that the total zinc effluent limit be hardness based for all sectors requiring zinc effluent limits, including Sectors K and L.

Cadmium – The 2020 MSGP proposes hardness-based numeric benchmarks for cadmium based on EPA's 2016 Aquatic Life Ambient Water Quality Criteria for Cadmium. Idaho adopted state- specific cadmium criteria different from EPA's recommended national criteria; therefore, DEQ will require that cadmium benchmarks for all sectors subject to cadmium benchmarks be based on Idaho's hardness-based acute cadmium criterion, using the following table:

Freshwater Hardness Range (mg/L)	Cadmium Benchmark (µg/L)
0-24.99	0.20
25-49.99	0.42

50-74.99	0.75
75-99.99	1.05
100-124.99	1.34
125-149.99	1.62
150-174.99	1.88
175-199.99	2.14
200-224.99	2.39
225-249.99	2.64
>250	2.89

Chromium III – The 2020 MSGP proposes a benchmark Chromium III concentration of 570 µg/L. However, this concentration will only comply with Idaho WQS when hardness is 100 mg/L or greater. Therefore, DEQ will require that Chromium III benchmarks be based on the hardness-based acute Chromium III criterion, using the following table:

Freshwater Hardness Range (mg/L)	Chromium III Benchmark (µg/L)
0-49.99	183
50-74.99	323
75-99.99	450
100-124.99	570
125-149.99	684
150-174.99	794
175-199.99	901
200-224.99	1005
225-249.99	1107
>250	1207

Total Recoverable Copper – The 2020 MSGP proposes hardness-based numeric benchmarks for copper. However, Idaho water quality standards require that copper criteria be derived using the Biotic Ligand Model (BLM). In order to ensure compliance with the copper BLM criteria, the permittee for each facility subject to copper benchmarks in the 2020 MSGP must implement one of the following options:

a. Utilize a numeric benchmark for copper that corresponds to the most conservative estimate of acute copper criteria for Idaho waters: 1.0 µg/L; or

b. Collect BLM input parameters as described in IDAPA 58.01.02.210.03.c concurrent with quarterly benchmark monitoring, use the BLM to derive an acute copper criterion based on these data, and apply that BLM-derived criterion as the numeric copper benchmark; or

c. Make a written application for, and obtain DEQ approval of, a numeric copper benchmark that is protective of aquatic life in the receiving waters before discharging under the 2020 MSGP. See *id.*

9.10.3.2 *Monitoring of Discharges to Impaired Waters*

The proposed 2020 MSGP does not require monitoring on impaired waters where no pollutant has been identified as the cause of impairment. For water bodies included on the state's 303(d) list (Category 5 of the Integrated Report) as "cause unknown," or "combined biota/habitat assessments" the permittee must monitor for suspected pollutants listed in the cause comments section of the integrated report (e.g., nutrients, metals, pesticides). See *id.*

9.10.3.3 *New or Expanding Dischargers*

New dischargers or existing dischargers wishing to expand their discharge to high-quality waters are only eligible for coverage under the MSGP if the discharger establishes, to the satisfaction of EPA and DEQ, that the new or expanded discharge will not result in an increase in the concentration of pollutants relevant to the use for which the water is considered high quality, or that the increase constitutes insignificant degradation as defined in the WQS (IDAPA 58.01.02.052.08.a).

A new discharger or an existing discharger wishing to expand must include an analysisregarding whether the new or expanded discharge will cause an increase in the pollutants relevant to the use for which the water is considered high quality. If there is an increase, the permittee must identify whether that increase constitutes insignificant degradation in the NOI, or in the planned changes report. These NOIs and planned changes reports must be submitted to both EPA and DEQ.

If DEQ determines the new discharge or planned changes of an existing discharger will result in significant degradation, the permittee must provide to DEQ an alternatives analysis (IDAPA 58.01.02.052.08.c), a socioeconomic justification (IDAPA 58.01.02.052.08.d) and information regarding other source controls (IDAPA 58.01.02.052.08.b), and obtain DEQ's approval in accordance with Idaho's antidegradation implementation process (IDAPA 58.01.02.052.08.e). See *id.*

9.10.3.4 *Outstanding Resource Waters.*

Any permittee proposing to discharge to an outstanding resource water shall not be covered under this General Permit (Permit Part I.E.8) and is required to apply for an individual IPDES permit from DEQ (IDAPA 58.01.02.052.09). See *id.*

9.10.3.5 *Sector L – Stormwater and Leachate*

Stormwater entering a landfill, including runoff from areas that have received

daily cover which may have contacted waste material, must be managed as leachate and is thus not eligible for coverage under the MSGP (40 CFR 258.26(a)(2); Municipal Solid Waste Landfill Criteria Technical Manual, EPA 530-R-93-017, 1998). Stormwater from a closed landfill or from areas of the landfill that have received final cover is not leachate and may be covered under the MSGP. See *id.*

9.10.3.6 *Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) Availability.*

If requested by DEQ, the permittee must submit a copy of the SWPPP to DEQ within 14 days of the request. See *id.*

9.10.3.7 *Reporting of Discharges Containing Hazardous Materials or Petroleum Products.*

Any spill of hazardous materials must be immediately reported to the State Communications Center by calling 1-800-632-8000 or 208-846-7610.

Spills must also be reported to the appropriate DEQ Regional Office (Table 1). Spills of petroleum products that exceed 25 gallons or that cause a visible sheen on surface waters should be reported to DEQ within 24-hours. Petroleum product spills of less than 25 gallons or spills that do not cause sheen on surface waters must only be reported to DEQ if clean-up cannot be accomplished within 24-hours (IDAPA 58.01.02.850, 58.01.02.851, 58.01.02.852). See *id.*

9.10.3.8 *Other Reporting Requirements*

Copies of the following information must be sent to the appropriate DEQ Regional Office:

a. Notices of Intent and Termination (NOIs and NOTs), as required by Permit Part 7.2.1

b. Monitoring data collected pursuant to Permit Part 4 of the MSGP, as well as any additional monitoring required by this § 401 water quality certification

c. Exceedance Reports, as required by Permit Part 7.5

d. Planned Changes Reports, as required by Permit Parts 7.6.4 and 7.6.5

Both monitoring data and exceedance reports must be sent to the appropriate DEQ Regional Office within 30 days of receipt of the analytical results. DEQ Regional Office contact information is listed in Table 1. See *id.*

9.10.3.9 *Material Modifications*

Pursuant to 33 U.S.C. § 1341, this certification is conditioned upon the requirement that any material modification of the permit or the permitted activities—including without limitation, significant changes to the MSGP, any modifications of the permit to reflect new or modified TMDLs, wasteload allocations, site-specific criteria, variances, or other new information—shall first be provided to DEQ for review to determine compliance with Idaho WQS and to provide additional certification pursuant to Section 401. See *id.*

9.10.3.10 *Alternative Limitations*

The following condition in the MSGP can be made less stringent and still comply with WQS:

Benchmark Values

The benchmark value for arsenic is 150 µg/L. This value is equivalent to Idaho's chronic water quality criterion. Given that storms are discrete events of relatively short duration, DEQ believes it is more appropriate to use the acute water quality

criterion as a benchmark value. Therefore, the benchmark value for arsenic can be set equal to 340 µg/L, and still comply with Idaho WQS. See *id.*

9.10.3.11 *Idaho DEQ Regional and State Office Contacts.*

Table 1. Idaho DEQ regional and state office contacts.

Regional and State Office	*Address*	*Phone Number*	*Email*
Boise	1145 N. Orchard St., Boise 83706	208-373-0550	kati.carberry@deq.idaho.gov
Coeur d'Alene	2110 Ironwood Parkway, Coeur d'Alene 83814	208-769-1422	chantilly.higbee@deq.idaho.gov
Idaho Falls	900 N. Skyline Dr., Suite B, Idaho Falls 83402	208-528-2650	troy.saffle@deq.idaho.gov
Lewiston	1118 F St., Lewiston 83501	208-799-4370	sujata.connell@deq.idaho.gov
Pocatello	444 Hospital Way, #300, Pocatello 83201	208-236-6160	lynn.vanevery@deq.idaho.gov
Twin Falls	650 Addison Avenue West, Suite 110, Twin Falls 83301	208-736-2190	sean.woodhead@deq.idaho.gov
State Office	1410 North Hilton St., Boise 83706	208-373-0502	jason.pappani@deq.idaho.gov

9.10.4 IDR05I000: Indian country lands within the State of Idaho, except Duck Valley Reservation lands, which are covered under Nevada permit NVR05I000

9.10.4.1 Shoshone-Bannock Tribes

The following conditions apply only to discharges to waters of the Shoshone-Bannock Tribes (see certification provided by the Shoshone-Bannock Tribes, CWA410Cert_Shoshone-Bannock Tribes_2021 MSGP):

9.10.4.1.1 *Submission of NOI, Monitoring Data, and Reports.*

Copies of the following information must be sent to the SBT-WRD:

- Notice of Intents (NOI)
- Monitoring data collected pursuant to section 4.2 of the MSGP
- Exceedance Reports

The monitoring data and exceedance reports must be sent to the SBT-WRD within thirty (30) days of receipt of analytical results. See *id* at1-3.

Contact information for SBT-WRD:

Shoshone-Bannock Tribes Water Resources Department
PO Box 306 Pima Drive
Fort Hall, ID 83203
Phone: (208) 239-4582
Fax:(208)239-4592

9.10.4.1.2 *SWPPP Availability.*

If requested by the SBT-WRD, the permittee must submit a copy of the SW PPP to SBT-WRD within fourteen (14) days of the request. See *id.*

9.10.5 ORR05I000: Indian country lands within the State of Oregon, except Fort McDermitt Reservation lands, which are covered under Nevada permit NVR05I000

No additional requirements.

9.10.6 WAR05I000: Indian country lands within the State of Washington

9.10.6.1 Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation

No additional requirements.

9.10.6.2 Lummi Nation

No additional requirements.

9.10.6.3 Puyallup Tribe of Indians

No additional requirements.

9.10.6.4 Port Gamble S'Klallam Tribe

The following conditions apply only to discharges to waters of the Port Gamble S'Klallam Tribal Land (see certification provided by the Port Gamble S'Klallam Tribe, CWA410Cert_Port Gamble S'Klallam Tribe_2021 MSGP):

9.10.6.4.1 *Compliance with Port Gamble S'Klallam Tribe Water Quality Standards.*

Each operator shall be responsible for achieving compliance with the Port Gamble S'Klallam Tribe Water Quality Standards for Surface Waters. Please see the PGST website (pgst.nsn.us) to review a copy of the Port Gamble S'Klallam Tribe Water Quality Standards for Surface Waters See *id.* at 1.

9.10.6.4.2 *Submission of SWPPP*

Each operator shall develop and submit a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan to the Port Gamble S'Klallam Natural Resources Department for review and approval by the Tribe prior to beginning any discharge activities. See *id.*

9.10.6.4.3 *Submission of NOI, Reports, and NOT*

Each operator shall submit a copy of the Notice of Intent, analytical monitoring results, any Exceedance Reports, Annual Reports, and Notice of Termination to the PGST Natural Resources Department at the same time it is submitted to the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). See *id.*

9.10.6.5 Spokane Tribe of Indians

The following conditions apply only to discharges to waters of the Spokane Tribal Land (see certification provided by the Spokane Tribe of Indians, CWA410Cert_Spokane Tribe of Indians_2021 MSGP):

9.10.6.5.1 *Compliance with Water Quality Standards.*

The permitee shall be responsible for achieving compliance with the Spokane Tribal Water Quality Standards. See *id.* at 1.

9.10.6.5.2 *Submission of SWPPP*

The permitee shall submit all Pollution Prevention Plans to the Spokane Tribal Water Control Board for review and approval at the same time they are submitted to EPA and prior to any discharge activities. See *id.*

9.10.6.5.3 *Compliance with IRMP*

The permitee shall comply with all Spokane Tribal Integrated Resource Management Plan (IRMP) guidelines for land use activities and disturbances. See *id.*

9.10.6.5.4 *Inspection.*

The permitee shall allow the Tribal Water Control Board to inspect the storm water management system and adopt recommendations made anytime throughout its operation. See *id.*

9.10.6.5.5 *Monitoring,*

Monitoring of the discharge shall occur at a level indicated by EPA, the Tribe, are subject to change, and shall be submitted to both entities. See *id.*

9.10.6.5.6 *Where to send information.*

Water Control Board c/o Brian Crossley
PO Box 480
Wellpinit, WA 99040

9.10.6.6 Swinomish Indian Tribal Community

Facilities in the Swinomish Indian Tribal lands and are not eligible for stormwater discharge coverage under this permit. Contact the EPA Region 10 office for an individual permit application.

9.10.6.7 Tulalip Tribes

The following conditions apply only to discharges to waters of the Tulalip Tribes (see certification provided by the Tulalip Tribes, CWA410Cert_Tulalip Tribes_2021 MSGP):

9.10.6.7.1 *Submission of NOI, NOT and No Exposure.*

Copies of the Notice of Intent (NOI), Notice of Termination (NOT), and No Exposure Certification shall be submitted to the Tribe's Natural Resources Department. See *id.* at 1-2.

9.10.6.7.2 *Submission of SWPPP.*

A copy of the Stormwater Pollution Plans (SWPPPs) shall be submitted to the Tribe's Natural Resources Department at least thirty (30) days in advance of submitting the NOI to EPA. See *id.*

9.10.6.7.3 *Compliance with Tribe's Water Quality Standards:*

Each permittee shall be responsible for achieving compliance with the Tribe's Water Quality Standards. See *id.*

9.10.6.7.4 *Submission and approval of Monitoring Plans.*

A monitoring plan, if applicable, shall be submitted to the Tribe's Natural Resources Department and approved by the Tribe prior to initiation of monitoring required under Part 6 of this permit. See *id.*

9.10.6.7.5 *Submission of Monitoring Data and Reports:*

The results of any monitoring required by this permit and reports must be sent to the Tribe's Natural Resources Department, including a description of the corrective

actions required and undertaken to meet effluent limits or benchmarks (as applicable). See *id.*

9.10.6.7.6 *Authorization to Inspect.*

The Natural Resources Department staff may conduct an inspection of any facility covered by this permit to ensure compliance with tribal water quality standards. The Department may enforce its certification conditions.

The Tulalip Tribes are federally recognized successors in the interest to the Snohomish, Snoqualmie, Skykomish, and other allied tribes and bands signatory to the Treaty of Point Elliott. See *id.*

9.10.6.7.7 *Incorporation by reference.*

This certification does not exempt the applicant from compliance with other statues and codes administered by the Tribes, county, state and federal agencies. See *id.*

9.10.6.7.8 *Invalidation.*

This certification will cease to be valid if the project is constructed and/or operated in a manner not consistent with the project description contained in the permit. This certification will also cease to be valid and the applicant must reapply with an updated application if information contained in the permit is voided by subsequent submittals. See *id.*

9.10.6.7.9 *Modification.*

Nothing in this certification waives the Tulalip Tribes of Washington's authority to issue modifications to this certification if additional impacts due to operational changes are identified, or if additional conditions are necessary to protect water quality or further protect the Tribal Communities interest. See *id.*

9.10.6.7.10 *Permits on-site.*

A copy of the permit shall be kept on the job site and readily available for reference by the construction supervisor, construction managers and site foreman, and Tribal inspectors. In addition, a sign of permit coverage needs to be posted at a safe, publicly accessible location. See *id.*

9.10.6.7.11 *Project Management.*

The applicant shall ensure that project or site managers, construction managers and site foreman, and other responsible parties have read and understand conditions of the permit, this certification, and other relevant documents, to avoid violations or noncompliance with this certification. See *id.*

9.10.6.7.12 *Emergencies/Contingency Measures.*

In the event the operator or applicant is unable to comply with the permit terms and conditions due to any cause, the operator or applicant shall immediately take action to stop the violation and correct the problem, and immediately report spill events to EPA's 24-hour Spill Response Team at (206) 553-1263 and the Tulalip Tribes Police Department (360) 716-5959. Compliance with this condition does not relieve the applicant from responsibility to maintain continuous compliance with the terms and conditions of this certification or the resulting liability from failure to comply. See *id.*

9.10.6.7.13 *Tribal ESA Consultation.*

Consultation with the Tribes is required when permitted actions may effect federally-listed threatened or endangered species and designated critical habitat. Information required as part of the consultation shall include:

a. Basis of the determination that permit actions will not adversely affect federally-listed as endangered or threatened ("listed") under the Endangered Species Act (ESA) and will not result in the adverse modification or destruction of designated critical habitat including appropriate measures to be undertaken to avoid or eliminate the likelihood of adverse effects (under Criterion E in Section 1.1.4.5); and

b. Notice of Intent form complete with extent of action area, list of federally-listed threatened or endangered species or designated critical habitat likely to occur in action area, list of potential pollutants (if you are a new discharger) or list of pollutants for which you have ever exceeded an applicable benchmark or effluent limitations guideline, or for which your discharge has ever been found to cause or contribute to an exceedance of an applicable water quality standard (if you are an existing discharger). See *id.*

9.10.6.7.14 ***Discharges to CERCLA Sites:***

This permit does not authorize direct discharges to certain sites undergoing remedial cleanup actions pursuant to the Comprehensive Environmental Response,

Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) unless first approved by the appropriate EPA Regional office. In the case of the Tulalip Landfill site, the Tulalip Tribes also requests notification by the facility and consultation with EPA prior to discharge. Contaminants at this site may include but are not limited to: dioxins, furans, arsenic, copper, lead, zinc, 4-methyl-phenol, Hex-CB, HPAHs, PCBs, PCE, cadmium, mercury, and LPAHs. See *id.*

9.10.6.7.15 ***Discharge-related Activities that have Potential to Cause an Adverse Effect on Historic Properties:***

Installation of stormwater controls that involve subsurface disturbances may potentially have an adverse impact on historic properties. Procedures detailed in Appendix F of the permit shall be completed. Richard Young, of the Tulalip Tribe's Cultural Resources Department shall be contacted prior to initiating discharge-related activities that may have an impact on historic properties. His contact information is (360) 716-2652 and ryoung@tulaliptribes-nsn.gov. See *id.*

9.10.6.7.16 ***Where to Submit Information:***

All required or requested documents shall be sent to the:

Tulalip Tribes
Natural Resources Environmental Division c/o Kurt Nelson and Valerie Streeter
6704 Marine Drive
Tulalip, Washington 98271

9.10.7 WAR05F000: Areas in the State of Washington, except those located on Indian Country lands, subject to industrial activity by a Federal Operator

Permittees in the State of Washington must meet the following conditions (see certification provided by the State of Washington, CWA410Cert_WA_2021 MSGP):

9.10.7.1 ***General Conditions.***

a. For purposes of this Order, the term "Applicant" shall mean U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, and its agents, assignees and contractors.

b. For Purposes of this Order, the Permit "Permittee" shall mean any facility granted coverage under EPA's Multi Sector General Permit.

c. The Applicant shall enforce the permit and ensure that the Permittee complies with

the conditions of the permits at all times.

d. Nothing in the Certification waives Ecology's authority to issue additional orders if Ecology determines that further actions are necessary to implement the water quality laws of the state. Further, Ecology retains continuing jurisdiction to make modifications hereto through supplemental orders, if additional impacts due to project construction or operation are identified (*e.g.,* violations of water quality standards, downstream erosion, etc.), or if additional conditions are necessary to further protect water quality.

e. In the event of changes or amendments to the state water quality, ground water quality, or sediment standards, or changes in or amendments to the state Water Pollution Control Act (RCW 90.48) or the federal Clean Water Act, Ecology may issue an amendment to this Certification to incorporate any such changes or amendments applicable to this project.

f. Failure of any person or entity to comply with this Certification may result in the issuance of civil penalties or other actions, whether administrative or judicial, to enforce the terms of the Certification. See *id.* at 3.

9.10.7.2 *Water Quality.*

a. This Certification does not authorize exceedances of water quality standards established in chapter 173-201A WAC.

b. Discharges shall not cause or contribute to a violation of surface water quality standards (chapter 173-201A WAC), ground water quality standards (chapter 173-200 WAV), sediment management standards (chapter 173-204 WAC), and human health based criteria in the National Toxics Rule (40 CRF Part 131.36). Discharges that are not in compliance with these standards are not authorized.

c. Prior to the discharge of stormwater and non-stormwater to waters of the state, the Permittee shall apply all known, available, and reasonable methods of prevention, control, and treatment (AKART). This includes the preparation and implementation of an adequate Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP), with all appropriate best management practices (BMPs) installed and maintained in accordance with the SWPPP and the terms and conditions of this permit. The Permittee shall include each of the following mandatory BMPs in the SWPPP and implement the BMPs. The Permittee may omit individual BMPs if site conditions render the BMP unnecessary or infeasible and the Permittee provides alternative and equally effective BMPs. The Permittee must justify each BMP omission in the SWPPP. BMPs shall be consistent with:

   i. *2019 Stormwater Management Manual for Western Washington*, for sites west of the crest of the Cascade mountains; or

   ii. *2019 Stormwater Management Manual for Eastern Washington*, for sites east of the crest of the Cascade Mountains; or

   iii. Revisions to the manuals in S3.A.3. a & b., or other stormwater management guidance documents or manuals which provide an equivalent level of pollution prevention, that are approved by Ecology and incorporated into this permit in accordance with the permit modification requirements of WAC 173-226-230. For purposes of this section, the documents listed in Appendix 10 of the August 1, 2019 Phase I Municipal Stormwater Permit are hereby incorporated into this permit; or

   iv. Documentation in the SWPPP that the BMPs selected are demonstrably equivalent to practices contained in stormwater technical manuals approved by Ecology, including the proper selection, implementation, and maintenance of all applicable and appropriate best management practices for on-site pollution control.

d. Additional Sampling Requirements and Effluent Limits for Discharges to Certain Impaired Waters and Puget Sound Sediment Cleanup Sites.

i. Permittees discharging to a 303(d)-listed waterbody (Category 5), either directly or indirectly through a stormwater drainage system, shall comply with the applicable sampling requirements and numeric effluent limits in Table 1.

For purposes of this condition, "applicable sampling requirements and effluent limits" means the sampling and effluent limits in Table 1 that correspond to the specific parameter(s) the receiving water is 303(d)-listed for at the time of permit coverage, or Total Suspended Solids (TSS) if the waterbody is 303(d)-listed (Category 5) for sediment quality at the time of MSGP coverage.

If a discharge point is subject to an impaired waterbody effluent limit for a parameter that also has a benchmark, the effluent limit supersedes the benchmark. All references to Category 5 pertain to the 2012 EPA-approved Water Quality Assessment.

The 2012 EPA-approved Water Quality Assessment may be viewed online at: http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/wq/links/wq_assessments.html. See *id.*

Table 1: Sampling and Effluent Limits Applicable to Discharges to 303(d)-listed Waters

Parameter	Units	Maximum Daily[a]		Analytical Method [b]	Laboratory Quantitation Level [c]	Sampling Frequency[d]
		Freshwater	Marine			
Turbidity	NTUs	25	25	EPA 180.1 Meter	0.5	1/quarter
pH	SU	[j]	Between 7.0 and 8.5	Meter	±0.1	1/quarter
Fecal Coliform Bacteria	# colonies/ 100 mL	[i]	[i]	SM 9222D	20 CFU/ 100 mL	1/quarter
TSS [f]	mg/L	30	30	SM2540-D	5	1/quarter
Phosphorus, Total	mg/L	[g]	[g]	EPA 365.1	0.01	1/quarter
Total Ammonia (as N)	mg/L	[g]	[g]	SM 4500 NH_3-GH	0.3	1/quarter
Copper, Total	µg/L	[g]	[g]	EPA 200.8	2.0	1/quarter
Lead, Total	µg/L	[g]	[g]	EPA 200.8	0.5	1/quarter
Mercury, Total	µg/L	2.1	1.8	EPA1631E	0.0005	1/quarter
Zinc, Total	µg/L	[g]	[g]	EPA 200.8	2.5	1/quarter
Pentachlorophenol	µg/L	9[h]	[g]	EPA 625	1.0	1/quarter

[a] Maximum daily effluent limit means the highest allowable daily discharge. The daily discharge means the discharge of a pollutant measured during a calendar day. The daily discharge is the average measurement of the pollutant over the day; this does not apply to pH.

[b.] Or other equivalent method with the same reporting level.

c The Permittee shall ensure laboratory results comply with the quantitation level (QL) specified in the table. However, if an alternate method from 40 CFR Part 136 is sufficient to produce measurable results in the sample, the Permittee may use that method for analysis. If the Permittee uses an alternative method it must report the test method and QL on the DMR. If the Permittee is unable to obtain the required QL due to matrix effects, the Permittee must report the matrix-specific method detection level (MDL) and QL on the DMR.

d. 1/quarter means at least one sample taken each quarter, e.g., Q1 = Jan 1 – March 31, Q2 = April 1 – June 30.

e Permittees shall use either a calibrated pH meter consistent with EPA 9040 or an approved state method.

f. Permittees who discharge to a waterbody 303(d)-listed (Category 5) for sediment quality shall sample the discharge for TSS.

g. Site-specific effluent limitation will be assigned at the time of permit coverage.

h. Based on a pH of 7.0.

i. A numeric effluent limit does not apply, but Permittees must sample according to Table 1. In addition, the following mandatory BMPs shall be incorporated into the SWPPP and implemented; the Permittee must:

1) Use all known, available and reasonable methods to prevent rodents, birds, and other animals from feeding/nesting/roosting at the facility. Nothing in this section shall be construed as allowing violations of any applicable federal, state or local statutes, ordinances, or regulations including the Migratory Bird Treaty Act.

2) Perform at least one annual dry weather inspection of the stormwater system to identify and eliminate sanitary sewer cross-connections.

3) Install structural source control BMPs to address on-site activities and sources that could cause bacterial contamination (*e.g.*, dumpsters, compost piles, food waste, and animal products).

4) Implement operational source control BMPs to prevent bacterial contamination from any known sources of fecal coliform bacteria (*e.g.*, animal waste).

5) Conduct additional bacteria-related sampling and/or BMPs, if ordered by Ecology on a case-by-case basis.

j. The effluent limit for a Permittee who discharges to a freshwater body 303(d)-listed for pH is: Between 6.0 and 8.5, if the 303(d)-listing is for high pH only; Between 6.5 and 9.0, if the 303(d)-listing is for low pH only; and Between 6.5 and 8.5 if the 303(d)-listing is for both low and high pH. All pH effluent limits are applied end-of-pipe.

ii. Permittees discharging to a Puget Sound Sediment Cleanup Site[3], either directly or indirectly through a stormwater drainage system, shall comply with this section:

1) Permittees shall sample the discharge for Total Suspended Solids (TSS) in accordance with Table 2.

2) If the waterbody is listed within Category 5 (sediment medium) where the *outfall* discharges to the waterbody, the discharge is subject to the TSS numeric effluent limit in Attachment A, Table 1.

[3] **Puget Sound Sediment Cleanup Site**: means Category 4B (Sediment) portions of Budd Inlet (Inner), Commencement Bay (Inner), Commencement Bay (Outer), Dalco Passage and East Passage, Duwamish Waterway (including East and West Waterway), Eagle Harbor, Elliot Bay, Hood Canal (North), Liberty Bay, Rosario Strait, Sinclair Inlet, and Thea Foss Waterway; Category 5 (Sediment) portions of the Duwamish Waterway; Category 4A (Sediment) portions of Bellingham Bay (Inner); and the Everett/Port Gardener, Oakland Bay/Shelton Harbor, and Port Angeles Harbor sediment cleanup areas, as mapped on Ecology's ISGP website. All references to Category 4A, 4B and 5 pertain to the 2012 EPA-approved Water Quality Assessment

All references to Category 4B and 5 pertain to the 2012 EPA-approved Water Quality Assessment, available online at: http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/wq/links/wq_assessments.html.

3) If the waterbody is not listed within Category 5 (sediment medium) where the outfall discharges to the waterbody (*e.g.*, Category 4B, etc.), the discharge is subject to the TSS benchmark in Attachment A, Table 2. If the discharge is subject to more than one TSS benchmark value (*i.e.*, two different benchmarks), the lower benchmark supersedes the higher one. If a discharge exceeds the TSS benchmark, the Permittee shall implement corrective actions in accordance with the MSGP.

4) Permittees shall remove accumulated solids from storm drain lines (including inlets, catch basins, sumps, conveyance lines, and oil/water separators) owned or controlled by the Permittee at least once during the term of the MSGP.

   Permittees shall conduct line cleaning operations (*e.g.*, jetting, vacuuming, removal, loading, storage, and/or transport) using BMPs to prevent discharges of storm drain solids to surface waters of the state.

   Removed storm drain solids and liquids shall be disposed of in accordance with applicable laws and regulations and documented in the SWPPP.

5) Prior to removing storm drain solids according to Attachment A. Condition 2.D, Permittees shall sample and analyze storm drain solids in accordance with Table 3. Storm drain solids must be collected/sampled from a representative catch basin, sump, pipe, or other feature within the storm drain system that corresponds to the discharge point where Total Suspended Solids (TSS) samples are collected per Attachment A. Samples may be either a single grab sample or a composite sample. Samples must be representative of the storm drain solids generated and accumulated in the facility's drainage system. To the extent possible, sample locations must exclude portions of the drainage system affected by water from off-site sources (*e.g.*, run-on from off-site properties, tidal influence, backflow). See *id.*

Table 2: Benchmarks and Sampling Requirements Applicable to Discharges to Puget Sound Sediment Cleanup Sites that are not Category 5 for Sediment Quality

Parameter	Units	Benchmark Value [a]	Analytical Method	Laboratory Quantitation Level [b]	Minimum Sampling Frequency [c]
TSS	mg/L	30	SM2540-D	5	1/quarter

a. Permittees sampling more than once per quarter shall average the sample results and compare the average value to the benchmark to determine if it the discharge has exceeded the benchmark value. However, if Permittees collect more than one sample during a 24-hour period, they must first calculate the daily average of the individual grab sample results collected during that 24-hour period; then use the daily average to calculate a quarterly average.

b. The Permittee shall ensure laboratory results comply with the quantitation level (QL) specified in the table. However, if an alternate method from 40 CFR Part 136 is sufficient to produce measurable results in the sample, the Permittee may use that method for analysis. If the Permittee uses an alternative method it must report the test method and QL on the DMR. If the Permittee is unable to obtain the required QL due to matrix effects, the Permittee must report the matrix-specific method detection level (MDL) and QL on the DMR.

c. 1/quarter means at least one sample taken each quarter, year-round.

Table 3: Sampling and Analytical Procedures for Storm Drain Solids

Analyte	Method in Sediment	Quantitation Level[a]
Conventional Parameters		
Percent total solids	SM 2540G, or ASTM Method D 2216	NA
Total organic carbon	Puget Sound Estuary Protocols (PSEP 1997), or EPA 9060	0.1%
Grain size	Ecology Method Sieve and Pipette (ASTM 1997), ASTMD422, or PSEP 1986/2003	NA
Metals		
Antimony, Total	EPA Method 200.8 (ICP/MS) , EPA Method 6010 or EPA Method 6020	0.2 mg/kg dw[b]
Arsenic, Total	EPA Method 200.8 (ICP/MS) , EPA Method 6010 or EPA Method 6020	0.1 mg/kg dw
Beryllium, Total	EPA Method 200.8 (ICP/MS) , EPA Method 6010 or EPA Method 6020	0.2 mg/kg dw
Cadmium, Total	EPA Method 200.8 (ICP/MS) , EPA Method 6010 or EPA Method 6020	0.2 mg/kg dw
Chromium, Total	EPA Method 200.8 (ICP/MS) , EPA Method 6010 or EPA Method 6020	0.5 mg/kg dw
Copper, Total	EPA Method 200.8 (ICP/MS) , EPA Method 6010 or EPA Method 6020	0.2 mg/kg dw
Lead, Total	EPA Method 200.8 (ICP/MS) , EPA Method 6010 or EPA Method 6020	0.2 mg/kg dw
Mercury, Total	EPA Method 1631E, or EPA Method 7471B	0.005 mg/kg dw
Nickel, Total	EPA Method 200.8 (ICP/MS) , EPA Method 6010 or EPA Method 6020	0.1 mg/kg dw
Selenium, Total	EPA Method 200.8 (ICP/MS) , EPA Method 6010 or EPA Method 6020	0.5 mg/kg dw
Silver, Total	EPA Method 200.8 (ICP/MS) , EPA Method 6010 or EPA Method 6020	0.1 mg/kg dw
Thallium, Total	EPA Method 200.8 (ICP/MS) , EPA Method 6010 or EPA Method 6020	0.2 mg/kg dw
Zinc, Total	EPA Method 200.8 (ICP/MS) , EPA Method 6010 or EPA Method 6020	5.0 mg/kg dw
Organics		
PAH compounds[c]	EPA Method 8270 D	70 µg/kg dw

PCBs (aroclors), Total[d]	EPA Method 8082	10 µg/kg dw
Petroleum Hydrocarbons		
NWTPH-Dx	NWTPH-Dx	25.0-100.0 mg/kg dw

a. The Permittee shall ensure laboratory results comply with the quantitation level (QL) specified in the table. However, if an alternate method is sufficient to produce measurable results in the sample, the Permittee may use that method for analysis. If the Permittee uses an alternative method, it must report the test method and QL on the sediment monitoring report. All results shall be reported. For values below the QL, or where a QL is not specified, report results at the method detection level (MDL) from the lab and the qualifier of "U" for undetected at that concentration. If the Permittee is unable to obtain the required QL due to matrix effects, the Permittee must report the matrix-specific MDL and QL on the DMR.

b. dw = dry weight.

c. PAH compounds include: 1-methylnaphthalene, 2-methylnaphthalene, 2-chloronaphthalene, acenaphthylene, acenaphthene, anthracene, benzo(a)anthracene, benzo(a)pyrene, benzo(b, k)fluoranthene, benzo(ghi)perylene, dibenzo(a,h)anthracene, dibenzofuran, carbazole, chrysene, fluoranthene, fluorene, indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene, naphthalene, phenanthrene, and pyrene.

d. Total = sum of PCB aroclors 1016+1221+1232+1242+1248+1254+1260.

6) All storm drain solids sampling data shall be reported to EPA no later than the DMR due date for the reporting period in which the solids were sampled. A copy of the lab report shall be submitted to EPA. See *id.*

e. Requirements for Discharges to Waters with Applicable TMDLs

i. The Permittee shall comply with applicable TMDL determinations. Applicable TMDLs or TMDL determinations are TMDLs which have been completed by the issuance date of this permit, or which have been completed prior to the date that the Permittee's NOI is received by EPA, whichever is later. EPA will list the Permittee's requirements to comply with this condition on the letter of permit coverage.

ii. TMDL requirements associated with TMDLs completed after the issuance date of this permit only become effective if they are imposed through an administrative order issued by EPA.

iii. Where Ecology has established a TMDL wasteload allocation and sampling requirements for the Permittee's discharge, the Permittee shall comply with all requirements of the TMDL.

1) If a discharge point is subject to a TMDL-related effluent limit for a parameter that also has a benchmark, the effluent limit supersedes the benchmark.

iv. Where Ecology has established a TMDL general wasteload allocation for industrial stormwater discharges for a parameter present in the Permittee's discharge, but has not identified specific requirements, EPA will assume the Permittee's compliance with the terms and conditions of the permit complies with the approved TMDL.

v. Where Ecology has not established a TMDL wasteload allocation for industrial stormwater discharges for a parameter present in the Permittee's discharge, but has not excluded these discharges, EPA will assume the Permittee's compliance with the terms and conditions of this permit complies with the approved TMDL.

vi. Where a TMDL for a parameter present in the Permittee's discharge specifically precludes or prohibits discharges of stormwater associated with industrial activity, the Permittee is not eligible for coverage under the MSGP. See *id.*

APPENDIX B

Permit Documents

An ArcBest Company

P.O. Box 10048 (72917-0048)
3801 Old Greenwood Road
Fort Smith, AR 72903
479.785.8700
arcb.com/abf

September 24, 2024

Re: ABF Freight System, Inc. ("ABF")
4800 Lincoln Road Ne
Albuquerque, NM 87109
NPDES ID: NMR053113
Duly Authorized Representatives

I am a responsible corporate officer as defined in Appendix B Subsection 11.A. I hereby designate the following positions as my duly authorized representatives pursuant to Appendix B Subsection 11.B of the 2021 Multi-Sector Permit for Industrial Stormwater.

- Service Center Manager
- Operations Manager
- Shop Manager
- Director, Environmental Compliance

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

Mike Hansen
Name

Vice President
Title

September 24, 2024
Date

Signature

ABF Freight
An ArcBest Company

P.O. Box 10048 (72917-0048)
3801 Old Greenwood Road
Fort Smith, AR 72903
479.785.8700
arcb.com/abf

March 24, 2022

VIA FEDEX

Stormwater Notice Processing Center
William Jefferson Clinton East Building-Room 7420
Attn: 2015 MSGP
U.S. EPA
1201 Constitution Ave, NW
Washington, DC 20004

Re: ABF Freight System, Inc. ("ABF")
4800 Lincoln Road NE
Albuquerque, NM 87109
Permit Number: NMR053113
Change Notice of Intent (NOI)

Dear Sir or Madam:

Enclosed for processing please find ABF's Change Notice of Intent (NOI) for our location at the above mentioned address.

Please do not hesitate to contact me if there are any questions.

Sincerely,

Jean Heathcott
Supervisor, Real Estate Compliance

Enclosures

cc: ABF Service Center

NPDES FORM 3510-6	EPA	UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY WASHINGTON, DC 20460 NOTICE OF INTENT (NOI) FOR STORMWATER DISCHARGES ASSOCIATED WITH INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY UNDER THE NPDES MULTI-SECTOR GENERAL PERMIT	Form Approved. OMB No. 2040-0004

Submission of this Notice of Intent (NOI) constitutes notice that the operator identified in Section C of this form requests authorization to discharge pursuant to the NPDES Stormwater Multi-Sector General Permit (MSGP) permit number identified in Section B of this form. Submission of this NOI also constitutes notice that the operator identified in Section C of this form meets the eligibility conditions of Part 1.1 of the MSGP for the facility identified in Section D of this form. To obtain authorization, you must submit a complete and accurate NOI form. Discharges are not authorized if your NOI is incomplete or inaccurate or if you were never eligible for permit coverage. Refer to the instructions at the end of this form to complete your NOI.

A. Approval to Use Paper NOI Form

1. Have you been granted a waiver from electronic reporting from the EPA Regional Office*? ☐ YES ☐ NO

If yes, check which waiver you have been granted, the name of the EPA Regional Office staff person who granted the waiver, and the date of approval:

Waiver granted: ☐ The owner/operator's headquarters is physically located in a geographic area (i.e., ZIP code or census tract) that is identified as under-served for broadband Internet access in the most recent report from the Federal Communications Commission.

☐ The owner/operator has issues regarding available computer access or computer capability.

Name of EPA staff person that granted the waiver:

Date approval obtained: / /

*** Note: You are required to obtain approval from the applicable EPA Regional Office prior to using this paper NOI form. If you have not obtained a waiver, you must file this form electronically using the NPDES eReporting Tool (NeT) at http://water.epa.gov/polwaste/npdes/stormwater/Stormwater-eNOI-System-for-EPAs-MultiSector-General-Permit.cfm**

B. Permit Information

NPDES ID (EPA Use Only):

1. Master Permit Number: (see Appendix C of the MSGP for the list of eligible master permit numbers)

2. Are you a new discharger or a new source as defined in Appendix A? ☐ YES ☐ NO (if yes, skip to Part C of this form).

3. If you are not a new discharger or a new source, have stormwater discharges from your facility been covered previously under an NPDES permit?

☐ YES ☐ NO

If yes, provide the NPDES ID if you had coverage under EPA's 2008 MSGP or the NPDES ID if you had coverage under an EPA individual permit:

C. Facility Operator Information

1. Operator Information:

Operator Name: ABF Freight System, Inc.

Mailing Address:

Street:

City: State: ZIP Code: -

County or Similar Government Subdivision:

Phone: 505-883-1010 Ext.

E-mail: rbradbury@abf.com

2. Operator Point of Contact Information:

First Name, Middle Initial, Last Name: Richard Bradbury

Title: Service Center Manager

3. NOI Preparer Information (Complete if NOI was prepared by someone other than the certifier):

First Name, Middle Initial, Last Name:

Organization:

Phone: - - Ext.

E-mail:

D. Facility Information

1. Facility Name:

2. Facility Address:

Street/Location:

City: State: ZIP Code: -

County or Similar Government Subdivision:

3. Latitude/Longitude for the facility:

Latitude: ___ ___. ___ ___ ___° N (decimal degrees) Longitude: ___ ___ ___. ___ ___ ___° W (decimal degrees)

Latitude/Longitude Data Source: ☐ Map ☐ GPS ☐ Other

If you used a USGS topographic map, what was the scale? _____

Horizontal Reference Datum: ☐ NAD 27 ☐ NAD 83 ☐ WGS 84

4. Is your facility located on Indian Country lands? ☐ YES ☐ NO

If yes, provide the name of the Indian tribe associated with the area of Indian country (including name of Indian reservation, if applicable):

_____

5. Are you requesting coverage under this NOI as a "federal operator" as defined in Appendix A? ☐ YES ☐ NO

6. What is the ownership type of the facility? ☐ Federal Facility (U.S. Government) ☐ Privately Owned Facility ☐ Municipality ☐ County Government ☐ Corporation ☐ State Government ☐ Tribal Government ☐ School District ☐ District ☐ Mixed Ownership (e.g. Public/Private) ☐ Municipal or Water District

7. Estimated area of industrial activity at your facility exposed to stormwater: _____ (to the nearest quarter acre)

8. Sector-Specific Information

Identify the 4-digit Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) code or 2-letter Activity Code that best represents the products produced or services rendered for which your facility is primarily engaged, as defined in the MSGP, and the applicable sector and subsector of your primary industrial activity (See Appendix D):

Primary SIC Code: OR **Primary Activity Code:**

Sector: **Subsector:**

Identify the applicable sector(s) and subsector(s) of any co-located industrial activity for which you are requesting permit coverage:

Sector: **Subsector:** **Sector:** **Subsector:** **Sector:** **Subsector:**

Sector: **Subsector:** **Sector:** **Subsector:** **Sector:** **Subsector:**

If you are a Sector S (Air Transportation) facility, do you anticipate using more than 100,000 gallons of pure glycol in glycol-based deicing fluids and/or 100 tons or more of urea on an average annual basis? ☐ YES ☐ NO

If you are a Sector G (Metal Mining) facility, do you have discharges from waste rock and overburden piles? ☐ YES ☐ NO

Check the type of ore you mine at your facility: ☐ Tungsten Ore ☐ Nickel Ore ☐ Aluminum Ore ☐ Mercury Ore ☐ Iron Ore ☐ Platinum Ore ☐ Titanium Ore ☐ Vanadium Ore ☐ Molybdenum ☐ Uranium, Radium, and/or Vanadium Ore

9. Is your facility presently inactive and unstaffed?* ☐ YES ☐ NO

* Note that if your facility becomes inactive and unstaffed during the permit term, you must submit an NOI modification to reflect the change.

E. Discharge Information

1. By indicating "Yes" below, I confirm that I understand that the MSGP only authorizes the allowable stormwater discharges in Part 1.1.2 and the allowable non-stormwater discharges listed in Part 1.1.3. Any discharges not expressly authorized in this permit cannot become authorized or shielded from liability under CWA section 402(k) by disclosure to EPA, state, or local authorities after issuance of this permit via any means, including the Notice of Intent (NOI) to be covered by the permit, the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP), during an inspection, etc. If any discharges requiring NPDES permit coverage other than the allowable stormwater and non-stormwater discharges listed in Parts 1.1.2 and 1.1.3 will be discharged, they must be covered under another NPDES permit. ☐ YES

2. Federal Effluent Limitation Guidelines

Are you requesting permit coverage for any stormwater discharges subject to effluent limitation guidelines? ☐ YES ☐ NO

If yes, which effluent limitation guidelines apply to your stormwater discharges?

40 CFR Part/Subpart	Eligible Discharges	Affected MSGP Sector	New Source Date	Check if Applicable
Part 411, Subpart C	Runoff from material storage piles at cement manufacturing facilities	E	2/20/1974	☐
Part 418 Subpart A	Runoff from phosphate fertilizer manufacturing facilities that comes into contact with any raw materials, finished product, by-products or waste products (SIC 2874)	C	4/8/1974	☐
Part 423	Coal pile runoff at steam electric generating facilities	O	11/19/1982 10/8/1974[1]	☐
Part 429, Subpart I	Discharges resulting from spray down or intentional wetting of logs at wet deck storage areas	A	1/26/1981	☐
Part 436, Subpart B, C, or D	Mine dewatering discharges at crushed stone mines, construction sand and gravel mines, or industrial sand mines	J	N/A	☐
Part 443, Subpart A	Runoff from asphalt emulsion facilities	D	7/28/1975	☐
Part 445, Subparts A & B	Runoff from hazardous waste and non-hazardous waste landfills	K, L	2/2/2000	☐
Part 449	Runoff containing urea from airfield pavement deicing at existing and new primary airports with 1,000 or more annual non-propeller aircraft departures	S	6/15/2012	☐

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

3. Receiving Waters Information: (Attach a separate list if necessary)

List all of the stormwater outfalls from your facility. Each outfall must be identified by a unique 3-digit ID (e.g., 001, 002). Also provide the latitude and longitude in degrees decimal for each outfall.		**For each outfall, provide the following receiving water information:**		
		Provide the name of the first water of the U.S. that receives stormwater directly from the outfall and/or from the MS4 that the outfall discharges to:	**If the receiving water is impaired (on the CWA 303(d) list), list the pollutants that are causing the impairment:**	**If a TMDL been completed for this receiving waterbody, providing the following information:**
Outfall ID				**TMDL Name and ID:**
Latitude				**Pollutant(s) for which there is a TMDL:**
Longitude				
Outfall ID				**TMDL Name and ID:**
Latitude				**Pollutant(s) for which there is a TMDL:**
Longitude				

If substantially identical to other outfall, list identical outfall ID: _____

Outfall ID				TMDL Name and ID:
Latitude				Pollutant(s) for which there is a TMDL:
Longitude				
If substantially identical to other outfall, list identical outfall ID: _____				
Outfall ID				TMDL Name and ID:
Latitude				Pollutant(s) for which there is a TMDL:
Longitude				
If substantially identical to other outfall, list identical outfall ID: _____				
Outfall ID				TMDL Name and ID:
Latitude				Pollutant(s) for which there is a TMDL:
Longitude				
If substantially identical to other outfall, list identical outfall ID: _____				
Outfall ID				TMDL Name and ID:
Latitude				Pollutant(s) for which there is a TMDL:
Longitude				
If substantially identical to other outfall, list identical outfall ID: _____				

4. Provide the following information about your outfall latitude longitude:

Latitude/Longitude Data Source: ☐ Map ☐ GPS ☐ Other

If you used a USGS topographic map, what was the scale? _____

Horizontal Reference Datum: ☐ NAD 27 ☐ NAD 83 ☐ WGS 84

5. Does your facility discharge into a Muncipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4)? ☐ YES ☐ NO

If yes, provide the name of the MS4 operator: _____

6. Check if you discharge to any of the waters of the U.S. that are designated by the state or tribal authority under its antidegradation policy as a Tier 2 (or Tier 2.5) water (water quality exceeds levels necessary to support propagation of fish, shellfish, and wildlife and recreation in and on the water) or as a Tier 3 water (Outstanding National Resource Water)? (See Appendix L).

☐ Tier 2/2.5. Provide the name(s) of receiving water(s): _____

☐ Tier 3 (Outstanding National Resource Waters)*

* **Note: You are ineligible for coverage if you are a new discharger or new source to waters designated as Tier 3 (outstanding national resource waters) for antidegradation purposes under 40 CFR 131.13(a)(3).**

7. If you are subject to benchmark monitoring requirements for a hardness-dependent metal, what is the hardness of your receiving water(s) (see Appendix J)?

_____ (mg/L)

8. If you are subject to benchmark monitoring requirements for a hardness-dependent metal, does your facility discharge into any saltwater receiving waters? ☐ YES ☐ NO

9. Does your facility discharge to a federal CERCLA site listed in Appendix P? ☐ YES ☐ NO

If yes, did you notify the EPA Regional Office in advance of filing your NOI, and did the EPA Regional Office determine that you are eligible for permit coverage pursuant to Part 1.1.4.10*? ☐ YES ☐ NO

* **Note: If you discharge to a federal CERCLA site listed in Appendix P, you are ineligible for coverage under this permit unless you notify the EPA Regional Office in advance and the EPA Regional Office determines you are eligible coverage under this permit. In determining your eligibility for coverage under this Part, the EPA Regional Office may evaluate whether you have included adequate controls and/or procedures to ensure that your discharges will not lead to recontamination of aquatic media at the CERCLA Site such that it will to cause or contribute to an exceedance of a water quality standard.**

F. Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) Information

1. Has the SWPPP been prepared in advance of filing this NOI, as required? ☐ YES ☐ NO

2. SWPPP Contact Information:

First Name, Middle Initial, Last Name: _____ _____ _____

Professional Title: _____

Phone: ___ - ___ - ____ Ext. ____

E-mail: _____

3. SWPPP Availability:

Your current SWPPP or certain information from your SWPPP must be made available through one of the following two options. Select one of the options and provide the required information*:

* **Note: You are not required to post any confidential business information (CBI) or restricted information (as defined in Appendix A) (such information may be redacted), but you must clearly identify those portions of the SWPPP that are being withheld from public access.**

☐ **Option 1:** Maintain a current copy of your SWPPP on an Internet page (Universal Resource Locator or URL).

Provide the web address URL: _____

☐ **Option 2:** Provide the following information from your SWPPP:

A. Describe your onsite industrial activities exposed to stormwater (e.g., material storage; equipment fueling, maintenance, and cleaning; cutting steel beams), and potential spill and leak areas:

B. List the pollutant(s) or pollutant constituent(s) associated with each industrial activity exposed to stormwater that could be discharged in stormwater and any authorized non-stormwater discharges listed in Part 1.1.3:

C. Describe the control measures you will employ to comply with the non-numeric technology-based effluent limits required in Part 2.1.2 and Part 8, and any other measures taken to comply with the requirements in Part 2.2 Water Quality-Based Effluent Limitations (see Part 5.2.4):

D. Provide a schedule for good housekeeping and maintenance (see Part 5.2.5.1) and a schedule for all inspections required in Part 4 (see Part 5.2.5.2):

G. Endangered Species Protection

1. Using the instructions in Appendix E of the MSGP, under which endangered species criterion listed in Part 1.1.4.5 are you eligible for coverage under this permit (only check 1 box)?*

☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E

* **Note: After you submit your NOI and before your NOI is authorized, EPA may notify you if any additional controls are necessary to ensure your discharges have no likely adverse affects on listed species and critical habitat.**

2. Provide a brief summary of the basis for the criterion selected in Appendix E (e.g., communication with U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service or National Marine Fisheries Service to determine no species in action area; implementation of controls approved by EPA and the Services):

3. If you select criterion B, provide the NPDES ID from the other operator's NOI authorized under this permit: ☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐

4. If you select criterion C, you must answer the following questions:

a. What federally-listed species or designated critical habitat are located in your "action area":

b. Using the Appendix E worksheet, check which of the following is applicable to your facility and answer any corresponding questions:

☐ I submitted my completed *Criterion C Eligibility Form* to EPA at least 30 days prior to submitting this NOI and agree to implement any additional measures that were determined by EPA to be necessary to ensure that my discharges and/or discharge-related activities will not have likely adverse affects on listed species and critical habitat.

Date your *Criterion C Eligibility Form* was sent to EPA: ☐☐/☐☐/☐☐☐☐

Describe any EPA-approved measures you will implement to ensure no likely adverse affects on listed species and critical habitat:

☐ I submitted my completed *Criterion C Eligibility Form* to EPA at least 30 days prior to submitting this NOI and have not been notified of any additional measures necessary to ensure no likely adverse affects on listed species and critical habitat.

Date your *Criterion C Eligibility Form* was sent to EPA: ☐☐/☐☐/☐☐☐☐

5. If you select criterion D or E, you must attach copies of any letters or other communications with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service or National Marine Fisheries Service.

H. Historic Preservation

1. If your facility is not located on Indian country lands, is your facility located on a property of religious or cultural significance to an Indian tribe?

   ☐ YES ☐ NO

   If yes, provide the name of the Indian tribe associated with the property: _____

2. Using the instructions in Appendix F of the MSGP, under which historic properties preservation criterion listed in Part 1.1.4.6 are you eligible for coverage under this permit (only check 1 box)?

   ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

I. Certification Information

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

First Name, Middle Initial, Last Name: Matthew Godfrey

Title: Vice President

Signature: Matthew Godfrey

Date: 03/24/2022

E-mail: mgodfrey@abf.com

An ArcBest Company

P.O. Box 10048 (72917-0048)
3801 Old Greenwood Road
Fort Smith, AR 72903
479.785.8700
arcb.com/abf

August 7, 2023

Re: ABF Freight System, Inc. ("ABF")
4800 Lincoln Road
Albuquerque, NM 87109
NPDES ID: NMR053113
Duly Authorized Representatives

I am a responsible corporate officer as defined in Appendix B Subsection 11.A. I hereby designate the following positions as my duly authorized representatives pursuant to Appendix B Subsection 11.B of the 2021 Multi-Sector Permit for Industrial Stormwater.

- Service Center Manager
- Assistant Service Center Manager
- Operation Manager
- Director, Real Estate Compliance

Matthew Godfrey
Signature

Vice President
Title

August 7, 2023
Date

ABF Freight
An ArcBest Company

P.O. Box 10048 (72917-0048)
3801 Old Greenwood Road
Fort Smith, AR 72903
479.785.8700
arcb.com/abf

November 3, 2021

Re: ABF Freight System, Inc. ("ABF")
4800 Lincoln Road
Albuquerque, NM 87109
NPDES ID: NMR053113
Duly Authorized Representatives

I am a responsible corporate officer as defined in Appendix B Subsection 11.A. I hereby designate the following positions as my duly authorized representatives pursuant to Appendix B Subsection 11.B of the 2021 Multi-Sector Permit for Industrial Stormwater.

- Service Center Manager
- Assistant Service Center Manager
- Operation Manager
- Sr. Manager, Real Estate Compliance

Signature

Vice President
Title

11/3/21
Date

ABF Freight
An ArcBest Company

P.O. Box 10048 (72917-0048)
3801 Old Greenwood Road
Fort Smith, AR 72903
479.785.8700
arcb.com/abf

July 21, 2021

Re: ABF Freight System, Inc. ("ABF")
4800 Lincoln Road
Albuquerque, NM 87109
NPDES ID: NMR053113
Duly Authorized Representatives

I am a responsible corporate officer as defined in Appendix B Subsection 11.A. I hereby designate the following positions as my duly authorized representatives pursuant to Appendix B Subsection 11.B of the 2021 Multi-Sector Permit for Industrial Stormwater.

- Service Center Manager
- Assistant Service Center Manager
- Operation Manager

Mark McMinn
Signature

Sr. Vice President
Title

7/23/2021
Date

Logan Williams

From: no-reply@epacdx.net
Sent: Friday, June 25, 2021 9:30 AM
To: no-reply@epacdx.net
Subject: Summary of Analytical Monitoring and Reporting Requirements for ABF FREIGHT SYSTEM, INC. - NPDES ID: NMR053113 - Discharge Authorization Date: 06/25/2021

2021-06-25

This email serves as a reminder that the Operator of ABF FREIGHT SYSTEM, INC. located at 4800 LINCOLN ROAD NE, ALBUQUERQUE, NM 87109 has active permit coverage under the EPA 2021 Multi-Sector General Permit (MSGP) and is required to complete analytical monitoring of its discharges and electronically submit results in Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMRs) using NetDMR, EPA's electronic DMR system, in accordance with Part 7.3.1 of the 2021 MSGP (for more information visit: https://www.epa.gov/compliance/npdes-ereporting).

Per Part 4.1.7 of the 2021 MSGP, monitoring requirements will begin in the first full calendar quarter following your date of discharge authorization. The quarters are defined as (unless modified in accordance with Part 4.1.6):

- January 1 - March 31
- April 1 - June 30
- July 1 - September 30
- October 1 - December 31

Your monitoring requirements (i.e., parameters required to be analyzed, quantification units, and sampling frequency) will be prepopulated on your electronic DMR form and can be reviewed in NetDMR, which is accessible through the EPA's Central Data Exchange (CDX) at https://cdxnodengn.epa.gov/net-netdmr/ using your Central Data Exchange (CDX) account User ID and Password. For more information on adding the NetDMR program service or accessing your facility in NetDMR, please visit the NetDMR Support Portal.

The DMRs in NetDMR are generated based on information (i.e.,subsector(s), impairment status of receiving waters, applicability of effluent limitation guidelines (ELG), and location) reported for your facility in the Notice of Intent (NOI) submitted to EPA on 05/26/2021 via the NPDES e-Reporting Tool Multi Sector General Permit (NeT MSGP). A copy of the NOI can be found here. Once you have access to NetDMR, carefully review your facility's electronic DMRs to ensure that they reflect the monitoring requirements as outlined in Part 4 of the 2021 MSGP; Part 8, which provides sector-specific Indicator, Benchmark, and applicable ELG parameters; and Part 9, which provides specific monitoring requirements, if any, that apply in individual states and Indian country. Please contact your EPA Regional Authority immediately if you notice any discrepancies. A list of EPA Regional contacts is provided in the NeT Help Center.

Listed below is a summary of your monitoring requirements:

Discharge Point	Sector	Subsector	SIC	Monitoring Type	Frequency	Monitoring Start Date	Initial DMR Due Date
002	P	P1	4213	Indicator Monitoring - COD, TSS, pH	Quarterly	2021-07-01	2021-10-30
002				Impaired Waters	Annual	2021-07-01	2022-07-31

001	P	P1	4213	Indicator Monitoring - COD, TSS, pH	Quarterly	2021-07-01	2021-10-30
001				Impaired Waters	Annual	2021-07-01	2022-07-31

Please refer to EPA's Industrial Stormwater Monitoring and Sampling Guide at https://www.epa.gov/npdes/industrial-stormwater-guidance for guidance about monitoring. The 2021 MSGP and additional guidance are available at: https://www.epa.gov/npdes/stormwater-discharges-industrial-activities-epas-2021-msgp.

If you have any questions regarding CDX/NetDMR related content please contact the NPDES E-Reporting HelpDesk at 1-877-227-8965 or by e-mail at NPDESereporting@epa.gov.

This is an automated response; please do not reply to this email.

Tisha Cochran

From: no-reply@epacdx.net
Sent: Friday, June 25, 2021 9:30 AM
To: no-reply@epacdx.net
Subject: EPA Multi-Sector General Permit (MSGP) Authorization for: ABF FREIGHT SYSTEM, INC. - NPDES Number: NMR053113

EPA

2021-06-25

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has received a Notice of Intent (NOI) requesting coverage under the EPA 2021 Multi-Sector General Permit (2021 MSGP). A copy of the NOI can be found here. The discharge authorization date for ABF Freight System, Inc. to discharge stormwater and allowable non-stormwater associated with industrial activity at ABF FREIGHT SYSTEM, INC. located at 4800 LINCOLN ROAD NE, ALBUQUERQUE, NM 87109 under the 2021 MSGP is 06/25/2021. For tracking and inquiry purposes, your NPDES ID is NMR053113.

As you know, the 2021 MSGP requires that you develop a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) prior to submitting your NOI. You should keep this email, along with any other correspondence with EPA, with your SWPPP at the facility as verification of coverage (see Part 6). All relevant provisions of the 2021 MSGP must be met, and any permit noncompliance constitutes a violation of the permit and the Clean Water Act (CWA).

The 2021 MSGP includes specific requirements for the implementation of stormwater control measures to minimize pollutant discharges and meet the permit's effluent limitations (e.g., minimizing exposure, good housekeeping, maintenance activities, spill prevention and response, employee training). The permit also requires conducting facility inspections and visual assessments of your discharges, and taking corrective actions and Additional Implementation Measures (AIM) as necessary. You must comply with any additional sector-specific requirements applicable to your industrial sector(s) in Part 8, any state-or tribal-specific requirements in Part 9, and any additional monitoring required by EPA pursuant to Part 4.2.6 (see https://www.epa.gov/npdes/stormwater-discharges-industrial-activities#msgp).

You are also required to submit an Annual Report in accordance with Part 7.4 of the MSGP that will contain the results from your past calendar year's routine facility inspections, quarterly visual assessments, and corrective actions including any required AIM documentation. Annual Reports must be submitted to EPA by January 30th each year via EPA's NPDES e-Reporting Tool (NeT) which can be accessed at https://npdes-ereporting.epa.gov/net-msgp.

The 2021 MSGP includes six types of analytical monitoring, one or more of which will now apply to your discharges:

- Indicator monitoring (see Part 4.2.1 and Part 8);
- Benchmark monitoring (see Part 4.2.2 and Part 8);
- Effluent limitations guidelines monitoring (see Part 4.2.3 and Part 8);
- State- or tribal-specific monitoring (see Part 4.2.4 and Part 9);
- Impaired waters monitoring (see Part 4.2.5); and
- Other monitoring as required by EPA (see Part 4.2.6).

You will receive a separate notification summarizing your monitoring and reporting requirements.

Please note that this email only confirms the receipt of a complete NOI and does not represent a determination by EPA regarding the validity of the information you provided in your NOI. Your electronic signature on the NOI form certifies that you have correctly determined that you are eligible for coverage under this permit and the information is true, accurate, and complete to the best of your knowledge. Discharges are not authorized if your NOI is inaccurate or if you were never eligible for permit coverage.

If you have questions about this email or about NeT, please refer to the NeT Help Center or call 877-227-8965 or e-mail NPDESereporting@epa.gov for assistance.

This is an automated response; please do not reply to this email.

Tisha Cochran

From: Mark McMinn
Sent: Friday, June 25, 2021 9:31 AM
To: Tisha Cochran
Subject: FW: EPA NeT MSGP Coverage Status Change: Active; ABF FREIGHT SYSTEM, INC. - NPDES ID: NMR053113

From: no-reply@epacdx.net <no-reply@epacdx.net>
Sent: Friday, June 25, 2021 9:30 AM
To: no-reply@epacdx.net
Subject: EPA NeT MSGP Coverage Status Change: Active; ABF FREIGHT SYSTEM, INC. - NPDES ID: NMR053113

2021-06-25

Dear NeT User,

Coverage status has changed for a facility under the MSGP.

NPDES ID	Coverage Type	Coverage Status	Operator	Facility Name
NMR053113	General Permit	Active	ABF Freight System, Inc.	ABF FREIGHT SYSTEM, INC.

A copy of the submission can be found here.

You will be receiving a separate email providing the Operator's authorization to discharge under the 2021 MSGP.

If you have questions about this email or about the NPDES Electronic Reporting Tool (NeT), please refer to the NeT Help Center or e-mail NPDESereporting@epa.gov for assistance.

This is an automated notification; please do not reply to this email.

NPDES FORM 3510-6	EPA	UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY WASHINGTON, DC 20460 NOTICE OF INTENT (NOI) FOR STORMWATER DISCHARGES ASSOCIATED WITH INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY UNDER THE NPDES MULTI-SECTOR GENERAL PERMIT	FORM Approved OMB No. 2040-0004

Permit Information

Master Permit Number: NMR050000

NPDES ID: NMR053113

Eligibility Information

State/territory where your facility is discharging: NM

Does your facility discharge to federally recognized Indian Country lands? No

Are you a *"Federal Operator"* as defined in Appendix A (https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2021-01/documents/2021_msgp_-_appendix_a_-_definitions.pdf)?

No

Which type of form would you like to submit? Notice of Intent (NOI)

By indicating "Yes" below, I confirm that I understand that the MSGP only authorizes the stormwater discharges in Part 1.1.2 and the allowable non-stormwater discharges listed in Part 1.2.2. Any discharges not expressly authorized in this permit cannot become authorized or shielded from liability under CWA section 402(k) by disclosure to EPA, state, or local authorities after issuance of this permit via any means, including the Notice of Intent (NOI) to be covered by the permit, the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP), during an inspection, etc. If any discharges requiring NPDES permit coverage other than the allowable stormwater and non-stormwater discharges listed in Parts 1.2.1. and 1.2.2. will be discharged, they must be covered under another NPDES permit.

Yes

Are you a new discharger or a new source as defined in Appendix A (https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2021-01/documents/2021_msgp_-_appendix_a_-_definitions.pdf)?

No

- **Have stormwater discharges from your facility been covered previously under an NPDES permit?** Yes
  - **If yes, provide your most current NPDES ID (i.e., permit tracking number) if you had coverage under EPA's MSGP or the NPDES permit number if you had coverage under an EPA individual permit:**

    NMR053113
- **Are you discharging to any waters of the U.S. that are designated by the state or tribal authority under its antidegradation policy as a Tier 3 water (Outstanding National Resource water)? (See Appendix L (https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2021-01/documents/2021_msgp_-_appendix_l_-_list_of_tier_3_tier_2_and_tier_2.5_waters.pdf))**

  No

Do you anticipate the discharge of groundwater or spring water from your facility? No

What is the legal name of the Operator as defined in Appendix A (https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2021-01/documents/2021_msgp_-_appendix_a_-_definitions.pdf)?

ABF Freight System, Inc.

What is the name of your facility or activity as defined in Appendix A (https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2021-01/documents/2021_msgp_-_appendix_a_-_definitions.pdf)?

ABF FREIGHT SYSTEM, INC.

Operator Information

Operator Information

Operator Name: ABF Freight System, Inc.

Operator Mailing Address

Address Line 1: 4800 Lincoln Road NE

Address Line 2:

City: Albuquerque

ZIP/Postal Code: 87109

State: NM

County or Similar Division: Bernalillo

Operator Point of Contact Information

First Name Middle Initial Last Name: Walter Woodberry

Title: Service Center Manager

Phone: 505-883-1010 **Ext.:**

Email: wwoodberry@abf.com

Facility Information

Facility Information

Facility Name: ABF FREIGHT SYSTEM, INC.

Facility Address

Address Line 1: 4800 LINCOLN ROAD NE

Address Line 2:

City: ALBUQUERQUE

ZIP/Postal Code: 87109

State: NM

County or Similar Division: Bernalillo

Latitude/Longitude for the Facility

Latitude/Longitude: 35.140928°N, 106.589394°W

Latitude/Longitude Data Source: Map

Horizontal Reference Datum: WGS 84

General Facility Information

What is the ownership type of the facility? Corporation

Estimated area of industrial activity at your facility exposed to stormwater (rounded to the nearest quarter acre): 16

Is your facility presently inactive and unstaffed? No

Exception for Inactive and Unstaffed Facilities: The requirement for indicator monitoring, impaired waters monitoring, and/or benchmark monitoring does not apply at a facility that is inactive and unstaffed, as long as there are no industrial materials or activities exposed to stormwater.

If circumstances change during the permit term that affect your qualifications for this exception to monitoring requirements (i.e. industrial materials or activities exposure to stormwater or your facility's active/inactive and staffed/unstaffed status) you must submit a NOI notifying EPA of the change in

circumstances.

Sector-Specific Information

Primary Sector: P **Primary Subsector:** P1

Primary SIC Code: 4213

Discharge Information

By indicating "Yes" below, I confirm that I understand that the MSGP only authorizes the stormwater discharges in Part 1.2.1 and the allowable non-stormwater discharges listed in Part 1.2.2. Any discharges not expressly authorized in this permit cannot become authorized or shielded from liability under CWA section 402(k) by disclosure to EPA, state, or local authorities after issuance of this permit via any means, including the Notice of Intent (NOI) to be covered by the permit, the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP), during an inspection, etc. If any discharges requiring NPDES permit coverage other than the authorized stormwater and non-stormwater discharges listed in Parts 1.2.1 and 1.2.2 will be discharged, they must be covered under another NPDES permit.

Yes

Federal Effluent Limitation Guidelines

Identify the Effluent Limitation Guideline(s) that apply to your stormwater discharges.

There are no guidelines associated with the sector(s) selected in the Facility Information section above.

Are you requesting permit coverage for any stormwater discharges subject to effluent limitation guidelines? No

Other Discharge Information

Do you anticipate the discharge of groundwater or spring water from your facility? No

Does your facility discharge into a Municipal Separate Sewer System (MS4)? Yes

If yes, provide the name of the MS4 operator: City of Albuquerque

Receiving Waters Information

List all of the stormwater discharge points from your facility.

Discharge Point 002: Southern Outfall

Applicable Sectors

Select the Sectors/Subsector(s) that apply to this discharge point.

	Sector	Subsector	SIC/Activity Code
☑	**P** - LAND TRANSPORTATION AND WAREHOUSING	**P1** - Railroad Transportation; Local and Highway Passenger Transportation; Motor Freight Transportation and Warehousing; United States Postal Service; Petroleum Bulk Stations and Terminals	4213

Latitude/Longitude: 35.140486°N, 106.590821°W

☐ **This discharge point is *Substantially Identical* to an existing discharge point.**

Receiving Water

GNIS Name:
n/a

Waterbody Name:
North Diversion Channel before discharging into Isleta Pueblo Bend to Alameda Bridge segment of Rio Grande River

Listed Water ID:
n/a

Is this receiving water saltwater or freshwater? Freshwater

Is this receiving water designated by the state or tribal authority under its antidegradation policy as a Tier 2 (or Tier 2.5) water (water quality exceeds levels necessary to support propagation of fish, shellfish, and wildlife and recreation in and on the water)?

No

Will you have stormwater discharges from paved surfaces that will be initially sealed or re-sealed with coal-tar sealcoat where industrial activities are located during coverage under this permit?

No

Benchmark Monitoring

Are you subject to benchmark monitoring requirements for a hardness-dependent metal? No

Impaired Waters Monitoring

NOTE: The information automatically populated in this section for determining if the receiving water is listed as impaired on the 303(d) list and in need of a TMDL, the cause(s) of the impairment if the receiving water is impaired on the CWA 303(d) list, if a TMDL has been completed for the receiving waterbody, and the TMDL ID and pollutants for which there is a TMDL may be outdated and inaccurate. It is recommended that you consult with your state's guidance for discharges into impaired waters to determine the correct pollutants and TMDLS and update the causes for the impairment and TMDL information accordingly.

Is the receiving water listed as impaired on the 303(d) list and in need of a TMDL? Yes

Cause of Impairment Group	Pollutant
ORGANIC ENRICHMENT/OXYGEN DEPLETION	Oxygen, dissolved percent saturation
POLYCHLORINATED BIPHENYLS (PCBS)	Polychlorinated biphenyls [PCBs]
TEMPERATURE	Temperature, water deg. centigrade

Has a TMDL been completed for this receiving waterbody? Yes

TMDL ID	Cause of Impairment Group	Pollutant
38850	PATHOGENS	E. coli
38855	PATHOGENS	Coliform, fecal general

Discharge Point 001: Northern Outfall

Applicable Sectors

Select the Sectors/Subsector(s) that apply to this discharge point.

	Sector	Subsector	SIC/Activity Code

☑	**P** - LAND TRANSPORTATION AND WAREHOUSING	**P1** - Railroad Transportation; Local and Highway Passenger Transportation; Motor Freight Transportation and Warehousing; United States Postal Service; Petroleum Bulk Stations and Terminals	4213

Latitude/Longitude: 35.14114°N, 106.589898°W

☐ **This discharge point is *Substantially Identical* to an existing discharge point.**

Receiving Water

GNIS Name:
n/a

Waterbody Name:
North Diversion Channel before discharging into Isleta Pueblo Bend to Alameda Bridge segment of Rio Grande River

Listed Water ID:
n/a

Is this receiving water saltwater or freshwater? Freshwater

Is this receiving water designated by the state or tribal authority under its antidegradation policy as a Tier 2 (or Tier 2.5) water (water quality exceeds levels necessary to support propagation of fish, shellfish, and wildlife and recreation in and on the water)?

No

Will you have stormwater discharges from paved surfaces that will be initially sealed or re-sealed with coal-tar sealcoat where industrial activities are located during coverage under this permit?

No

Benchmark Monitoring

Are you subject to benchmark monitoring requirements for a hardness-dependent metal? No

Impaired Waters Monitoring

NOTE: The information automatically populated in this section for determining if the receiving water is listed as impaired on the 303(d) list and in need of a TMDL, the cause(s) of the impairment if the receiving water is impaired on the CWA 303(d) list, if a TMDL has been completed for the receiving waterbody, and the TMDL ID and pollutants for which there is a TMDL may be outdated and inaccurate. It is recommended that you consult with your state's guidance for discharges into impaired waters to determine the correct pollutants and TMDLS and update the causes for the impairment and TMDL information accordingly.

Is the receiving water listed as impaired on the 303(d) list and in need of a TMDL? Yes

Cause of Impairment Group	Pollutant
ORGANIC ENRICHMENT/OXYGEN DEPLETION	Oxygen, dissolved percent saturation
POLYCHLORINATED BIPHENYLS (PCBS)	Polychlorinated biphenyls [PCBs]
TEMPERATURE	Temperature, water deg. centigrade

Has a TMDL been completed for this receiving waterbody? Yes

TMDL ID	Cause of Impairment Group	Pollutant
38855	PATHOGENS	E. coli
38850	PATHOGENS	Coliform, fecal general

SWPPP Information

Has the SWPPP been prepared in advance of filing this NOI, as required? Yes

SWPPP Contact Information:

First Name Middle Initial Last Name: Tisha Cochran

Phone: 479-785-6026 **Ext.:**

Email: tcochran@arcb.com

SWPPP Availability:

Your current SWPPP or certain information from your SWPPP must be made available through one of the following three options. Select one of the options and provide the required information.

Note: you are not required to post any confidential business information (CBI) or restricted information (as defined in Appendix A (https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2021-01/documents/2021_msgp_-_appendix_a_-_definitions.pdf)) (such information may be redacted), but you must clearly identify those portions of the SWPPP that are being withheld from public access.

☐ **Option 1: Attach a current copy of your SWPPP to this NOI.**

☑ **Option 2: Maintain a Current Copy of your SWPPP on an Internet page (Universal Resource Locator or URL).**

Provide the web address URL (e.g. http://www.example.com): https://arcb.com/swppp/albuquerque-nm

☐ **Option 3: Provide the following information from your SWPPP:**

Endangered Species Protection Worksheet: Criterion C1

The following questions will help you determine your eligibility under Part 1.1.4 of the permit with respect to protection of Endangered Species Act (ESA) species and critical habitat(s). Please refer to Appendix E (https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2021-01/documents/2021_msgp_-_appendix_e_-_procedures_relating_to_endangered_species_protection.pdf) of the 2021 MSGP for important information regarding your obligations under this permit concerning ESA-protected species and critical habitat(s).

Determine ESA Eligibility Criterion

Are your industrial activities already addressed in another operator's valid certification of eligibility for your "action area" under eligibility criteria A, C, D, or E of the 2021 MSGP?

No

Are your industrial activities the subject of a permit under section 10 of the ESA by the USFWS and/or NMFS, and this authorization addresses the effects of your facility's discharges and discharge-related activities on ESA-listed species and critical habitat?

No

You must determine whether species listed as either threatened or endangered under the Endangered Species Act, and/or their critical habitat are located in your facility's action area. ESA-listed species and critical habitat are under the purview of the NMFS and the USFWS.

Determine Your Action Area

Your "action area" (as defined in Appendix A (https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2021-01/documents/2021_msgp_-_appendix_a_-_definitions.pdf)) includes all areas to be affected directly or indirectly by the action and not merely the immediate area involved in the action, including areas beyond the footprint of the facility that are likely to be affected by stormwater discharges, discharge-related activities, and authorized non-stormwater discharges. You must select and confirm that all the following are true:

In determining my "action area", I have considered that discharges of pollutants into downstream areas can expand the action area well beyond the footprint of my facility and the discharge point(s). I have taken into account the controls I will be implementing to minimize pollutants and the receiving waterbody characteristics (e.g. perennial, intermittent, ephemeral) in determining the extent of physical, chemical, and/or biotic effects of the discharges. I confirm that all receiving waterbodies that could receive pollutants from my facility are included in my action area.

True

In determining my "action area", I have considered that discharge-related activities must also be accounted for in determining my action area. I understand that discharge-related activities are any activities that cause, contribute to, or result in stormwater and authorized non-stormwater point source discharges, and measures such as the siting, construction, and operation of stormwater controls to control, reduce, or prevent pollutants from being discharged. I understand that any new or modified stormwater controls that will have noise or other similar effects, and any disturbances associated with construction of controls, are part of my action area.

True

Provide a written description of your action area and explain your rationale for the extent of the action area drawn on your map. Click here for an example.

The action area for the ABF - Albuquerque's stormwater discharges extends from the discharge points from the site into the City of Albuquerque MS4. Stormwater discharges travel through the MS4 approximately 4,500 feet west into the North Diversion Channel, the Channel flows north approximately 5.6 miles into the Rio Grande River (Isleta Pueblo Bend to Alameda Bridge segment). The action area includes the site and surrounding areas and extends to include all of Bernalillo County consistent with previous permit term assessments. This action area includes an approximately 25.3-mile segment of the Rio Grande River with 1 mile upstream and the remaining 24.3-miles downstream from the confluence of the North Diversion Channel.

The downstream limit of the action area reflects the approximate distance at which the discharge and any pollutants would be expected to cause potential adverse effects to ESA-listed species and/or critical habitats includes the entirety of Bernalillo County which also includes nearly the entire segment of the Rio Grande River that receives the facilities discharges as determined using the EPA's Stormwater Discharge Mapping Tool (https://www.epa.gov/npdes/epas-stormwater-discharge-mapping-tools).

Attach a map of the action area for your facility. Mapping tool IPaC (the Information, Planning, and Consultation System) located at http://ecos.fws.gov/ipac/ (https://ecos.fws.gov/ipac/) or click here (/net-msgp/documents/action_area_example.pdf) for an example.

Name	Uploaded Date	Size
Activity Area Map.pdf (attachment/714027)	05/25/2021	287.01 KB

Determine if ESA-listed species and/or critical habitat are in your facility's action area.

ESA-listed species and critical habitat are under the purview of the NMFS and the USFWS, and in many cases, you will need to acquire species and critical habitat lists from both federal agencies.

National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS)

To obtain NMFS-listed species and critical habitat information, use the resources listed below:

General Resources:

- NOAA Fisheries, Regions Page (https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/regions)

For the Northeastern U.S.:

- NOAA Fisheries Greater Atlantic Region ESA Section 7 Mapper (https://noaa.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=1bc332edc5204e03b250ac11f9914a27)

For Puerto Rico:

- *Acropora* critical habitat map (https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/resource/map/acropora-elkhorn-and-staghorn-coral-critical-habitat-map-and-gis-data)
- Green turtle critical habitat map (https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/resource/map/green-turtle-critical-habitat-map-and-gis-data)
- Hawksbill Turtle critical habitat map (https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/resource/map/hawksbill-turtle-critical-habitat-map-and-gis-data)

Western U.S.:

- West Coast Region Protected Resources App (https://www.webapps.nwfsc.noaa.gov/portal/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=7514c715b8594944a6e468dd25aaacc9)

Pacific Islands:

- Contact the Pacific Islands Regional Office at (808) 725-5000 or pirohonolulu@noaa.gov (mailto:pirohonolulu@noaa.gov)

I have checked the webpages listed above and confirmed that: There are no NMFS-listed species and/or critical habitat in my action area.

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS)

To obtain FWS-listed species and critical habitat information, use the resources listed below:

- IPaC (the Information, Planning, and Consultation System) (https://ecos.fws.gov/ipac/)
- For instructions for using IPaC, click here.

I have checked the webpages listed above and confirmed that: There are FWS-listed species and/or critical habitat in my action area.

For FWS species, include the full printout from your IPaC query/Official Species List.

Name	Uploaded Date	Size
ESA 2021 Bern Co_.pdf (attachment/713670)	05/24/2021	5.54 MB

You may be eligible under **Criterion C.** You must assess whether your discharges and discharge-related activities are likely to adversely affect ESA-listed species or critical habitat, and whether any additional measures are necessary to ensure no likely adverse effects. In order to make a determination of your facility's likelihood of adverse effects, you must complete the Criterion C Eligibility fields below.

Criterion C Eligibility

Select which applies:

Criterion C1: Facility eligible for Criterion C in the 2015 MSGP with no change to ESA-listed species, critical habitat, or action area.

Your facility was eligible for Criterion C in the 2015 MSGP and there has been no change in your facility's action area and you have confirmed that there are no additional ESA-listed species or critical habitat under the jurisdiction of USFWS and/or NMFS in your action area since your certification under Criterion C in the 2015 MSGP. You must provide a description of the basis of this criterion selected on your NOI form and provide documentation supporting your eligibility determination in your SWPPP.

Select which applies:

I am seeking coverage under the MSGP as an existing discharger and there are no modifications to my facility.

Provide a basis statement providing the USFWS and/or NMFS resources consulted that helped you determine that there are no additional ESA-listed species and/or critical habitat have been listed by under the jurisdiction of the Services in your action area.

The ABF - Albuquerque facility researched the NOAA Fisheries, Regions webpage (https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/regions) and the West Coast Region Protected Resources App (https://www.webapps.nwfsc.noaa.gov/portal/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=7514c715b8594944a6e468dd25aaacc9), and the USFWS, IPaC (https://ecos.fws.gov/ipac/). Additionally, during the 2015 NOI submission process a letter was sent to USFWS requesting review of threatened and endangered species and/or critical habitat in regards to the Facility's stormwater discharge. No response or comments were received from the USFWS during the initial SWPPP development in August 2015 indicating that the Facility met Criterion D of Section 1.1.4.5 in the 2015 MSGP. The facility has not changed activity area, site discharges or activities, or extent of site activities since the 2015 NOI submission. A review of a current IPaC report (May 2021) revealed no changes to the federally listed species, except the removal of a candidate bird species.

Note: Any missing or incomplete information in this section may result in a delay of your coverage under the permit.

Historic Preservation: Criterion A

The following questions will help you determine your eligibility under Part 1.1.5 of the permit with respect to preservation of historic properties. You may still use the paper instructions in Appendix F (https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2021-01/documents/2021_msgp_-_appendix_f_-_procedures_relating_to_historic_properties_preservation.pdf) of the MSGP in advance or in conjunction with answering the questions in this section of the form. For more information about your State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) or Tribal Historic Preservation Office (THPO), please visit the National Park Service (NPS) websites at:

- **State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) (https://www.nps.gov/subjects/nationalregister/state-historic-preservation-offices.htm)**
- **Tribal Historic Preservation Office (THPO) (https://www.nps.gov/history/tribes/Tribal_Historic_Preservation_Officers_Program.htm)**

Are you an existing facility that is resubmitting for certification under the 2021 MSGP? Yes

If you are an existing facility you should have already addressed National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) issues. To gain coverage under the 2015 MSGP, you were required to certify that you were either not affecting historic properties or had obtained written agreement from the relevant SHPO or THPO regarding methods of mitigating potential impacts.

Will you be constructing or installing any <u>new</u> stormwater control measures? No

You are eligible under **Criterion A**

Certification Information

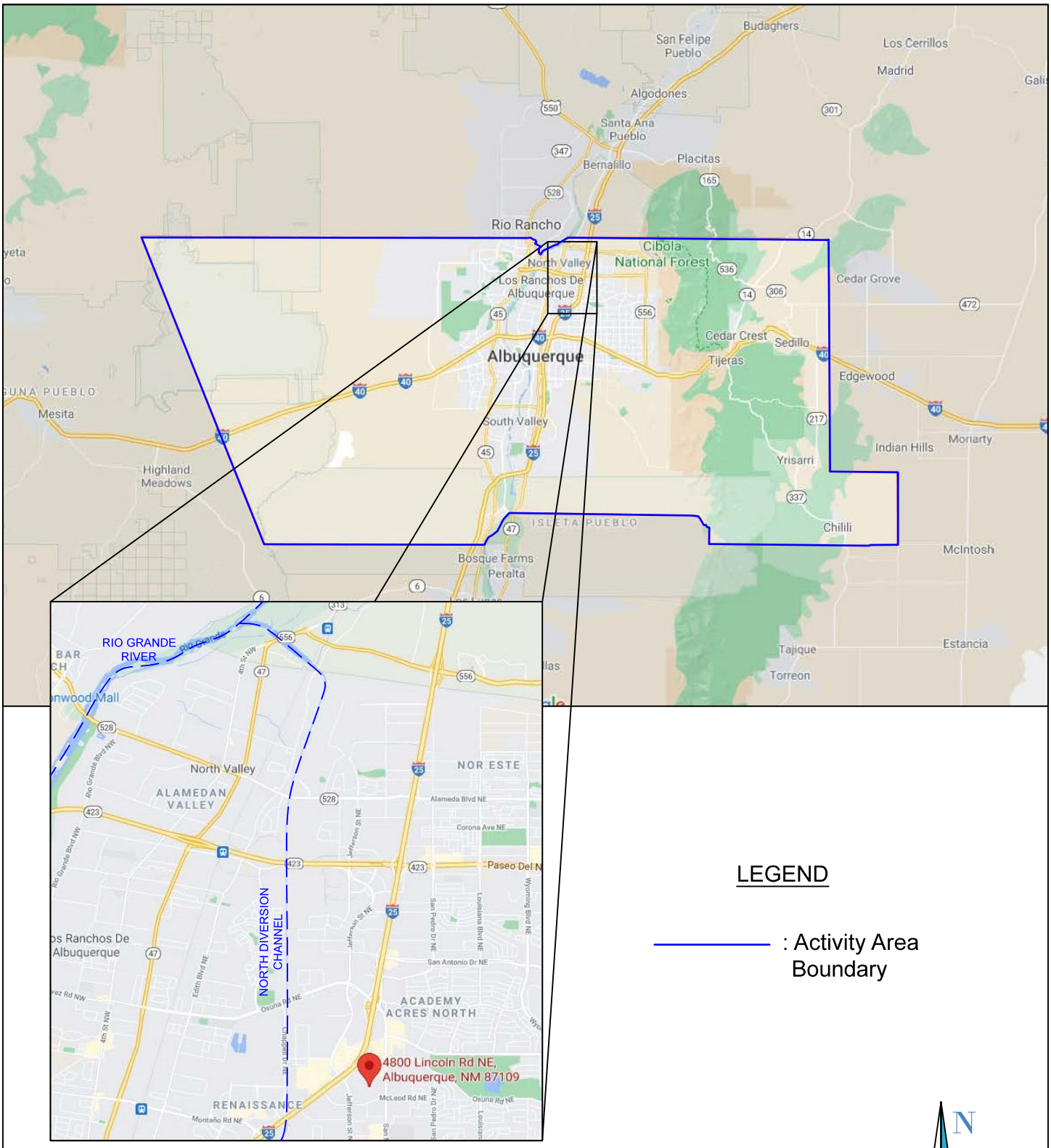
I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gathered and evaluated the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I have no personal knowledge that the information submitted is other than 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. Signing an electronic document on behalf of another person is subject to criminal, civil, administrative, or other lawful action.

Certified By: Mark McMinn

Certifier Title:

Certifier Email: mmcminn@abf.com

Certified On: 05/26/2021 10:29 AM ET



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www.advancedgeo.biz
(800) 511-9300

ACTIVITY AREA

ABF - ALBUQUERQUE
4800 LINCOLN ROAD NE
ALBUQUERQUE, NEW MEXICO

DATE:	MARCH 2021
FILE:	LOC
DRAWN BY:	ECR
PROJECT NO.	21-6325
FIGURE:	ESA ACTIVITY AREA

IPaC resource list

This report is an automatically generated list of species and other resources such as critical habitat (collectively referred to as *trust resources*) under the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's (USFWS) jurisdiction that are known or expected to be on or near the project area referenced below. The list may also include trust resources that occur outside of the project area, but that could potentially be directly or indirectly affected by activities in the project area. However, determining the likelihood and extent of effects a project may have on trust resources typically requires gathering additional site-specific (e.g., vegetation/species surveys) and project-specific (e.g., magnitude and timing of proposed activities) information.

Below is a summary of the project information you provided and contact information for the USFWS office(s) with jurisdiction in the defined project area. Please read the introduction to each section that follows (Endangered Species, Migratory Birds, USFWS Facilities, and NWI Wetlands) for additional information applicable to the trust resources addressed in that section.

NOT FOR CONSULTATION

Location

Bernalillo County, New Mexico

Local office

New Mexico Ecological Services Field Office

(505) 346-2525
(505) 346-2542

2105 Osuna Road Ne
Albuquerque, NM 87113-1001

http://www.fws.gov/southwest/es/NewMexico/
http://www.fws.gov/southwest/es/ES_Lists_Main2.html

Endangered species

This resource list is for informational purposes only and does not constitute an analysis of project level impacts.

The primary information used to generate this list is the known or expected range of each species. Additional areas of influence (AOI) for species are also considered. An AOI includes areas outside of the species range if the species could be indirectly affected by activities in that area (e.g., placing a dam upstream of a fish population even if that fish does not occur at the dam site, may indirectly impact the species by reducing or eliminating water flow downstream). Because species can move, and site conditions can change, the species on this list are not guaranteed to be found on or near the project area. To fully determine any potential effects to species, additional site-specific and project-specific information is often required.

Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act **requires** Federal agencies to "request of the Secretary information whether any species which is listed or proposed to be listed may be present in the area of such proposed action" for any project that is conducted, permitted, funded, or licensed by any Federal agency. A letter from the local office and a species list which fulfills this requirement can **only** be obtained by requesting an official species list from either the Regulatory Review section in IPaC (see directions below) or from the local field office directly.

For project evaluations that require USFWS concurrence/review, please return to the IPaC website and request an official species list by doing the following:

1. Draw the project location and click CONTINUE.
2. Click DEFINE PROJECT.
3. Log in (if directed to do so).
4. Provide a name and description for your project.
5. Click REQUEST SPECIES LIST.

Listed species[1] and their critical habitats are managed by the Ecological Services Program of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and the fisheries division of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA Fisheries[2]).

Species and critical habitats under the sole responsibility of NOAA Fisheries are **not** shown on this list. Please contact NOAA Fisheries for species under their jurisdiction.

NOT FOR CONSULTATION

1. Species listed under the Endangered Species Act are threatened or endangered; IPaC also shows species that are candidates, or proposed, for listing. See the listing status page for more information. IPaC only shows species that are regulated by USFWS (see FAQ).
2. NOAA Fisheries, also known as the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), is an office of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration within the Department of Commerce.

The following species are potentially affected by activities in this location:

Mammals

NAME	STATUS
New Mexico Meadow Jumping Mouse Zapus hudsonius luteus Wherever found There is **final** critical habitat for this species. The location of the critical habitat is not available. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/7965	Endangered

Birds

NAME	STATUS
Mexican Spotted Owl *Strix occidentalis lucida* Wherever found There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location overlaps the critical habitat. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8196	Threatened
Southwestern Willow Flycatcher *Empidonax traillii extimus* Wherever found There is **final** critical habitat for this species. The location of the critical habitat is not available. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/6749	Endangered
Yellow-billed Cuckoo *Coccyzus americanus* There is **final** critical habitat for this species. The location of the critical habitat is not available. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/3911	Threatened

Fishes

NAME	STATUS
Rio Grande Silvery Minnow *Hybognathus amarus* There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location overlaps the critical habitat. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1391	Endangered

Critical habitats

Potential effects to critical habitat(s) in this location must be analyzed along with the endangered species themselves.

This location overlaps the critical habitat for the following species:

NAME	TYPE
Mexican Spotted Owl *Strix occidentalis lucida* https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8196#crithab	Final
Rio Grande Silvery Minnow *Hybognathus amarus* https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1391#crithab	Final

Migratory birds

Certain birds are protected under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act[1] and the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act[2].

Any person or organization who plans or conducts activities that may result in impacts to migratory birds, eagles, and their habitats should follow appropriate regulations and consider implementing appropriate conservation measures, as described below.

NOT FOR CONSULTATION

1. The Migratory Birds Treaty Act of 1918.
2. The Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act of 1940.

Additional information can be found using the following links:

- Birds of Conservation Concern http://www.fws.gov/birds/management/managed-species/birds-of-conservation-concern.php
- Measures for avoiding and minimizing impacts to birds http://www.fws.gov/birds/management/project-assessment-tools-and-guidance/conservation-measures.php
- Nationwide conservation measures for birds http://www.fws.gov/migratorybirds/pdf/management/nationwidestandardconservationmeasures.pdf

The birds listed below are birds of particular concern either because they occur on the USFWS Birds of Conservation Concern (BCC) list or warrant special attention in your project location. To learn more about the levels of concern for birds on your list and how this list is generated, see the FAQ below. This is not a list of every bird you may find in this location, nor a guarantee that every bird on this list will be found in your project area. To see exact locations of where birders and the general public have sighted birds in and around your project area, visit the E-bird data mapping tool (Tip: enter your location, desired date range and a species on your list). For projects that occur off the Atlantic Coast, additional maps and models detailing the relative occurrence and abundance of bird species on your list are available. Links to additional information about Atlantic Coast birds, and other important information about your migratory bird list, including how to properly interpret and use your migratory bird report, can be found below.

For guidance on when to schedule activities or implement avoidance and minimization measures to reduce impacts to migratory birds on your list, click on the PROBABILITY OF PRESENCE SUMMARY at the top of your list to see when these birds are most likely to be present and breeding in your project area.

NOT FOR CONSULTATION

NAME	BREEDING SEASON (IF A BREEDING SEASON IS INDICATED FOR A BIRD ON YOUR LIST, THE BIRD MAY BREED IN YOUR PROJECT AREA SOMETIME WITHIN THE TIMEFRAME SPECIFIED, WHICH IS A VERY LIBERAL ESTIMATE OF THE DATES INSIDE WHICH THE BIRD BREEDS ACROSS ITS ENTIRE RANGE. "BREEDS ELSEWHERE" INDICATES THAT THE BIRD DOES NOT LIKELY BREED IN YOUR PROJECT AREA.)
Bald Eagle Haliaeetus leucocephalus This is not a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) in this area, but warrants attention because of the Eagle Act or for potential susceptibilities in offshore areas from certain types of development or activities. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1626	Breeds Dec 1 to Aug 31
Bendire's Thrasher Toxostoma bendirei This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9435	Breeds Mar 15 to Jul 31

Black Rosy-finch Leucosticte atrata — Breeds Jun 15 to Aug 31
This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.
https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9460

Black-chinned Sparrow Spizella atrogularis — Breeds Apr 15 to Jul 31
This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.
https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9447

Brewer's Sparrow Spizella breweri — Breeds May 15 to Aug 10
This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA
https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9291

Brown-capped Rosy-finch Leucosticte australis — Breeds Jun 15 to Sep 15
This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.

Burrowing Owl Athene cunicularia — Breeds Mar 15 to Aug 31
This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA
https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9737

Chestnut-collared Longspur Calcarius ornatus — Breeds elsewhere
This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.

Clark's Grebe Aechmophorus clarkii — Breeds Jan 1 to Dec 31
This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.

Golden Eagle Aquila chrysaetos — Breeds Jan 1 to Aug 31
This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA
https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1680

Grace's Warbler Dendroica graciae — Breeds May 20 to Jul 20
This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA

Gray Vireo Vireo vicinior — Breeds May 10 to Aug 20
This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.
https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8680

Lesser Yellowlegs Tringa flavipes — Breeds elsewhere
This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.
https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9679

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Lewis's Woodpecker Melanerpes lewis — Breeds Apr 20 to Sep 30
This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.
https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9408

Long-billed Curlew Numenius americanus — Breeds Apr 1 to Jul 31
This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.
https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/5511

Long-eared Owl asio otus — Breeds Mar 1 to Jul 15
This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.
https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/3631

Marbled Godwit Limosa fedoa — Breeds elsewhere
This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.
https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9481

Olive-sided Flycatcher Contopus cooperi — Breeds May 20 to Aug 31
This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.
https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/3914

Pinyon Jay Gymnorhinus cyanocephalus — Breeds Feb 15 to Jul 15
This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.
https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9420

Rufous Hummingbird selasphorus rufus — Breeds elsewhere
This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.
https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8002

Virginia's Warbler Vermivora virginiae — Breeds May 1 to Jul 31
This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.
https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9441

Willet Tringa semipalmata — Breeds elsewhere
This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.

Willow Flycatcher Empidonax traillii — Breeds May 20 to Aug 31
This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA
https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/3482

NOT FOR CONSULTATION

Probability of Presence Summary

The graphs below provide our best understanding of when birds of concern are most likely to be present in your project area. This information can be used to tailor and schedule your project activities to avoid or minimize impacts to birds. Please make sure you read and understand the FAQ "Proper Interpretation and Use of Your Migratory Bird Report" before using or attempting to interpret this report.

Probability of Presence (■)

Each green bar represents the bird's relative probability of presence in the 10km grid cell(s) your project overlaps during a particular week of the year. (A year is represented as 12 4-week months.) A taller bar indicates a higher probability of species presence. The survey effort (see below) can be used to establish a level of confidence in the presence score. One can have higher confidence in the presence score if the corresponding survey effort is also high.

How is the probability of presence score calculated? The calculation is done in three steps:

1. The probability of presence for each week is calculated as the number of survey events in the week where the species was detected divided by the total number of survey events for that week. For example, if in week 12 there were 20 survey events and the Spotted Towhee was found in 5 of them, the probability of presence of the Spotted Towhee in week 12 is 0.25.
2. To properly present the pattern of presence across the year, the relative probability of presence is calculated. This is the probability of presence divided by the maximum probability of presence across all weeks. For example, imagine the probability of presence in week 20 for the Spotted Towhee is 0.05, and that the probability of presence at week 12 (0.25) is the maximum of any week of the year. The relative probability of presence on week 12 is 0.25/0.25 = 1; at week 20 it is 0.05/0.25 = 0.2.
3. The relative probability of presence calculated in the previous step undergoes a statistical conversion so that all possible values fall between 0 and 10, inclusive. This is the probability of presence score.

To see a bar's probability of presence score, simply hover your mouse cursor over the bar.

Breeding Season (■)
Yellow bars denote a very liberal estimate of the time-frame inside which the bird breeds across its entire range. If there are no yellow bars shown for a bird, it does not breed in your project area.

Survey Effort (|)
Vertical black lines superimposed on probability of presence bars indicate the number of surveys performed for that species in the 10km grid cell(s) your project area overlaps. The number of surveys is expressed as a range, for example, 33 to 64 surveys.

To see a bar's survey effort range, simply hover your mouse cursor over the bar.

No Data (–)
A week is marked as having no data if there were no survey events for that week.

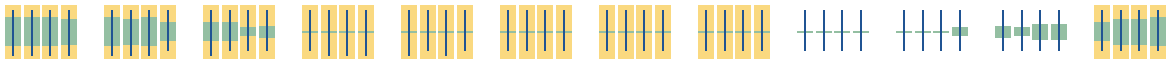
Survey Timeframe
Surveys from only the last 10 years are used in order to ensure delivery of currently relevant information. The exception to this is areas off the Atlantic coast, where bird returns are based on all years of available data, since data in these areas is currently much more sparse.

NOT FOR CONSULTATION

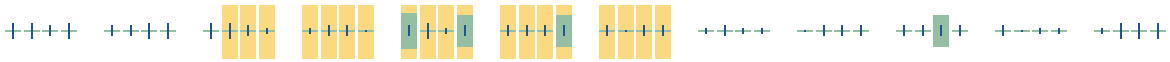
■ probability of presence ■ breeding season | survey effort – no data

SPECIES	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC

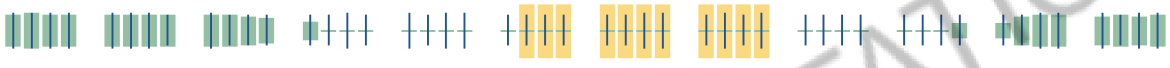
Bald Eagle
Non-BCC Vulnerable (This is not a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) in this area, but warrants attention because of the Eagle Act or for potential susceptibilities in offshore areas from certain types of development or activities.)



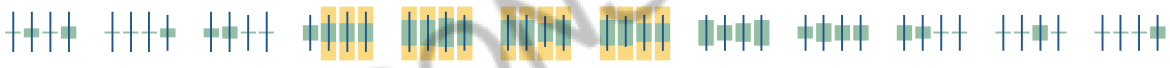
Bendire's Thrasher
BCC Rangewide (CON) (This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.)



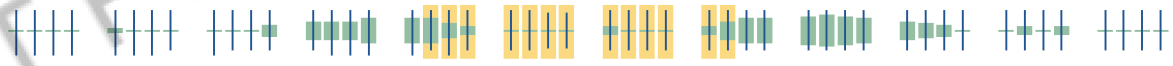
Black Rosy-finch
BCC Rangewide (CON) (This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.)



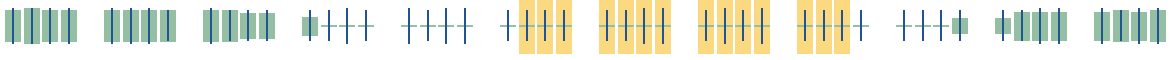
Black-chinned Sparrow
BCC Rangewide (CON) (This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.)



Brewer's Sparrow
BCC - BCR (This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA)

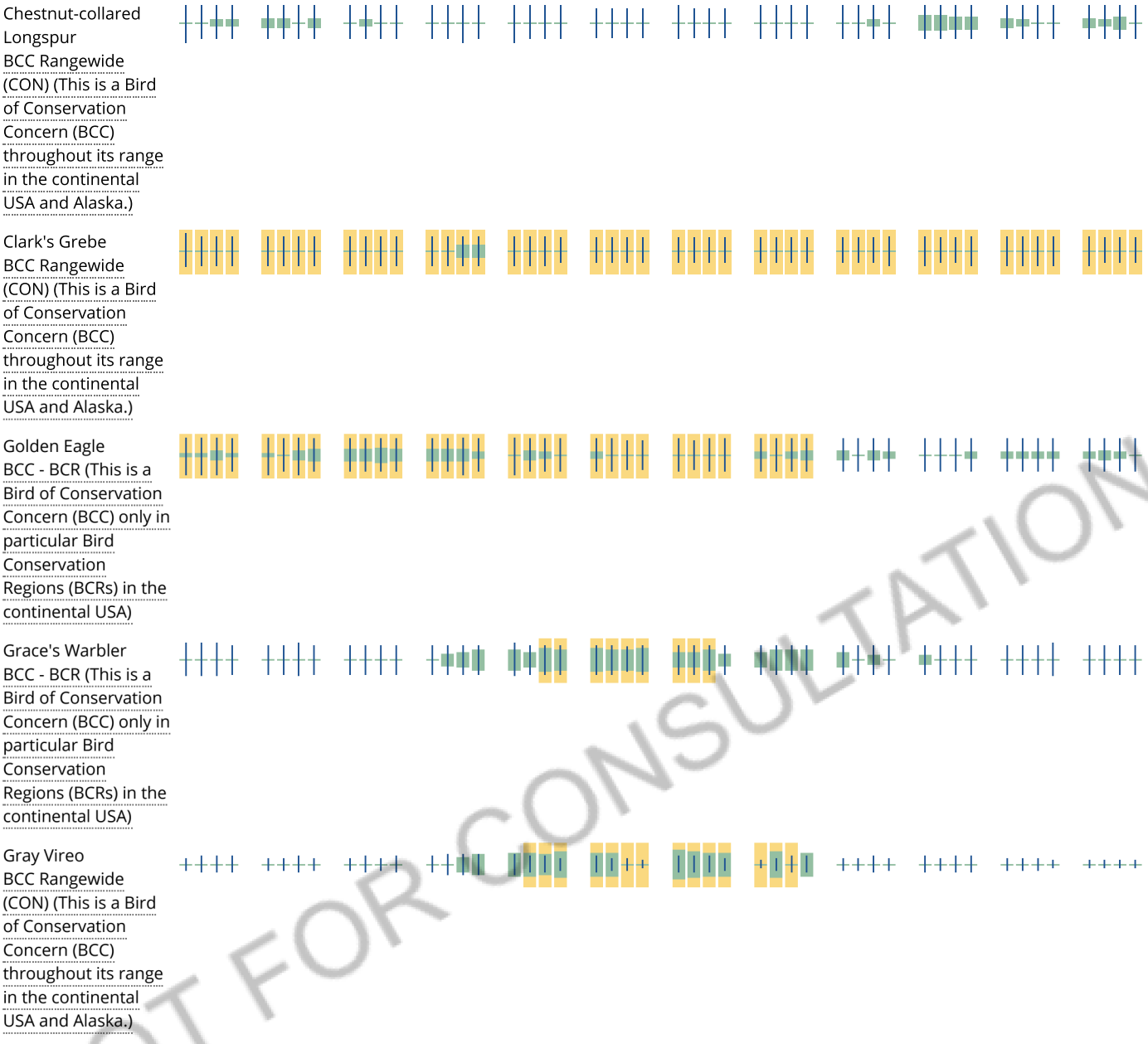


Brown-capped Rosy-finch
BCC Rangewide (CON) (This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.)

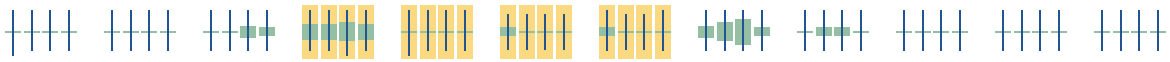


Burrowing Owl
BCC - BCR (This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA)

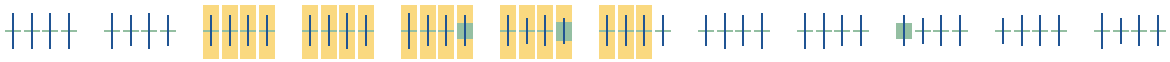
NOT FOR CONSULTATION



NOT FOR CONSULTATION

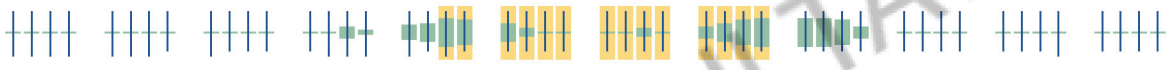


Long-billed Curlew BCC Rangewide (CON) (This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.)



Long-eared Owl BCC Rangewide (CON) (This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.)

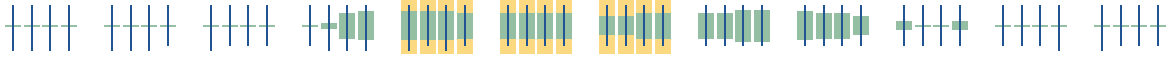
Marbled Godwit BCC Rangewide (CON) (This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.)



Olive-sided Flycatcher BCC Rangewide (CON) (This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.)

Pinyon Jay BCC Rangewide (CON) (This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.)

Rufous Hummingbird BCC Rangewide (CON) (This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.)

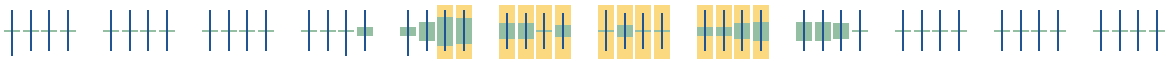


Virginia's Warbler BCC Rangewide (CON) (This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.)

NOT FOR CONSULTATION

Willet BCC Rangewide (CON) (This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.)

Willow Flycatcher BCC - BCR (This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA)



Tell me more about conservation measures I can implement to avoid or minimize impacts to migratory birds.

Nationwide Conservation Measures describes measures that can help avoid and minimize impacts to all birds at any location year round. Implementation of these measures is particularly important when birds are most likely to occur in the project area. When birds may be breeding in the area, identifying the locations of any active nests and avoiding their destruction is a very helpful impact minimization measure. To see when birds are most likely to occur and be breeding in your project area, view the Probability of Presence Summary. Additional measures or permits may be advisable depending on the type of activity you are conducting and the type of infrastructure or bird species present on your project site.

What does IPaC use to generate the migratory birds potentially occurring in my specified location?

The Migratory Bird Resource List is comprised of USFWS Birds of Conservation Concern (BCC) and other species that may warrant special attention in your project location.

The migratory bird list generated for your project is derived from data provided by the Avian Knowledge Network (AKN). The AKN data is based on a growing collection of survey, banding, and citizen science datasets and is queried and filtered to return a list of those birds reported as occurring in the 10km grid cell(s) which your project intersects, and that have been identified as warranting special attention because they are a BCC species in that area, an eagle (Eagle Act requirements may apply), or a species that has a particular vulnerability to offshore activities or development.

Again, the Migratory Bird Resource list includes only a subset of birds that may occur in your project area. It is not representative of all birds that may occur in your project area. To get a list of all birds potentially present in your project area, please visit the AKN Phenology Tool.

What does IPaC use to generate the probability of presence graphs for the migratory birds potentially occurring in my specified location?

The probability of presence graphs associated with your migratory bird list are based on data provided by the Avian Knowledge Network (AKN). This data is derived from a growing collection of survey, banding, and citizen science datasets .

Probability of presence data is continuously being updated as new and better information becomes available. To learn more about how the probability of presence graphs are produced and how to interpret them, go the Probability of Presence Summary and then click on the "Tell me about these graphs" link.

How do I know if a bird is breeding, wintering, migrating or present year-round in my project area?

To see what part of a particular bird's range your project area falls within (i.e. breeding, wintering, migrating or year-round), you may refer to the following resources: The Cornell Lab of Ornithology All About Birds Bird Guide, or (if you are unsuccessful in locating the bird of interest there), the Cornell Lab of Ornithology Neotropical Birds guide. If a bird on your migratory bird species list has a breeding season associated with it, if that bird does occur in your project area, there may be nests present at some point within the timeframe specified. If "Breeds elsewhere" is indicated, then the bird likely does not breed in your project area.

What are the levels of concern for migratory birds?

Migratory birds delivered through IPaC fall into the following distinct categories of concern:

NOT FOR CONSULTATION

1. "BCC Rangewide" birds are Birds of Conservation Concern (BCC) that are of concern throughout their range anywhere within the USA (including Hawaii, the Pacific Islands, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands);
2. "BCC - BCR" birds are BCCs that are of concern only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA; and
3. "Non-BCC - Vulnerable" birds are not BCC species in your project area, but appear on your list either because of the Eagle Act requirements (for eagles) or (for non-eagles) potential susceptibilities in offshore areas from certain types of development or activities (e.g. offshore energy development or longline fishing).

Although it is important to try to avoid and minimize impacts to all birds, efforts should be made, in particular, to avoid and minimize impacts to the birds on this list, especially eagles and BCC species of rangewide concern. For more information on conservation measures you can implement to help avoid and minimize migratory bird impacts and requirements for eagles, please see the FAQs for these topics.

Details about birds that are potentially affected by offshore projects

For additional details about the relative occurrence and abundance of both individual bird species and groups of bird species within your project area off the Atlantic Coast, please visit the Northeast Ocean Data Portal. The Portal also offers data and information about other taxa besides birds that may be helpful to you in your project review. Alternately, you may download the bird model results files underlying the portal maps through the NOAA NCCOS Integrative Statistical Modeling and Predictive Mapping of Marine Bird Distributions and Abundance on the Atlantic Outer Continental Shelf project webpage.

Bird tracking data can also provide additional details about occurrence and habitat use throughout the year, including migration. Models relying on survey data may not include this information. For additional information on marine bird tracking data, see the Diving Bird Study and the nanotag studies or contact Caleb Spiegel or Pam Loring.

What if I have eagles on my list?

If your project has the potential to disturb or kill eagles, you may need to obtain a permit to avoid violating the Eagle Act should such impacts occur.

Proper Interpretation and Use of Your Migratory Bird Report

The migratory bird list generated is not a list of all birds in your project area, only a subset of birds of priority concern. To learn more about how your list is generated, and see options for identifying what other birds may be in your project area, please see the FAQ "What does IPaC use to generate the migratory birds potentially occurring in my specified location". Please be aware this report provides the "probability of presence" of birds within the 10 km grid cell(s) that overlap your project; not your exact project footprint. On the graphs provided, please also look carefully at the survey effort (indicated by the black vertical bar) and for the existence of the "no data" indicator (a red horizontal bar). A high survey effort is the key component. If the survey effort is high, then the probability of presence score can be viewed as more dependable. In contrast, a low survey effort bar or no data bar means a lack of data and, therefore, a lack of certainty about presence of the species. This list is not perfect; it is simply a starting point for identifying what birds of concern have the potential to be in your project area, when they might be there, and if they might be breeding (which means nests might be present). The list helps you know what to look for to confirm presence, and helps guide you in knowing when to implement conservation measures to avoid or minimize potential impacts from your project activities, should presence be confirmed. To learn more about conservation measures, visit the FAQ "Tell me about conservation measures I can implement to avoid or minimize impacts to migratory birds" at the bottom of your migratory bird trust resources page.

NOT FOR CONSULTATION

Facilities

National Wildlife Refuge lands

Any activity proposed on lands managed by the National Wildlife Refuge system must undergo a 'Compatibility Determination' conducted by the Refuge. Please contact the individual Refuges to discuss any questions or concerns.

This location overlaps the following National Wildlife Refuge lands:

LAND	ACRES
VALLE DE ORO NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE	489.51 acres

Fish hatcheries

THERE ARE NO FISH HATCHERIES AT THIS LOCATION.

Wetlands in the National Wetlands Inventory

Impacts to NWI wetlands and other aquatic habitats may be subject to regulation under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act, or other State/Federal statutes.

For more information please contact the Regulatory Program of the local U.S. Army Corps of Engineers District.

Please note that the NWI data being shown may be out of date. We are currently working to update our NWI data set. We recommend you verify these results with a site visit to determine the actual extent of wetlands on site.

This location overlaps the following wetlands:

The area of this project is too large for IPaC to load all NWI wetlands in the area. The list below may be incomplete. Please contact the local U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service office or visit the NWI map for a full list.

FRESHWATER EMERGENT WETLAND

- PEM1/SS1A
- PEM1C
- PEM1Jx
- PEM1/SS1Ah
- PEM1Ch
- PEM1J
- PEM1A
- PEM1Ah
- PEM1/SS1Ch
- PEM1/SS1Cx
- PEM1Jh
- PEM1Ax
- PEM1B
- PEM1/SS1Ax
- PEM1Fx
- PEM1Kx
- PEM1Cx
- PEM1F

FRESHWATER FORESTED/SHRUB WETLAND

- PSS1A
- PSSC
- PFO1A
- PFO1/SS1A

NOT FOR CONSULTATION

- PSS1Ax
- PSS1/2A
- PFO/SSC
- PSS1/2Ax
- PSS1C
- PSS1Ah
- PFO1Ah
- PSS1Ch
- PFO1Cx

FRESHWATER POND

- PUBF
- PUSC
- PUBHx
- PUBHh
- PUBH
- PUSA
- PUBFh
- PAB3Fx
- PUBK
- PUSAh
- PAB4Hx
- PAB4Fx
- PUBFx

LAKE

- L1UBK

RIVERINE

- R4SBC
- R5UBH
- R5UBFx
- R2USA
- R2UBHx
- R2USC
- R2UBH

NOT FOR CONSULTATION

A full description for each wetland code can be found at the National Wetlands Inventory website

Data limitations

The Service's objective of mapping wetlands and deepwater habitats is to produce reconnaissance level information on the location, type and size of these resources. The maps are prepared from the analysis of high altitude imagery. Wetlands are identified based on vegetation, visible hydrology and geography. A margin of error is inherent in the use of imagery; thus, detailed on-the-ground inspection of any particular site may result in revision of the wetland boundaries or classification established through image analysis.

The accuracy of image interpretation depends on the quality of the imagery, the experience of the image analysts, the amount and quality of the collateral data and the amount of ground truth verification work conducted. Metadata should be consulted to determine the date of the source imagery used and any mapping problems.

Wetlands or other mapped features may have changed since the date of the imagery or field work. There may be occasional differences in polygon boundaries or classifications between the information depicted on the map and the actual conditions on site.

Data exclusions

Certain wetland habitats are excluded from the National mapping program because of the limitations of aerial imagery as the primary data source used to detect wetlands. These habitats include seagrasses or submerged aquatic vegetation that are found in the intertidal and subtidal zones of estuaries and nearshore coastal waters. Some deepwater reef communities (coral or tuberficid worm reefs) have also been excluded from the inventory. These habitats, because of their depth, go undetected by aerial imagery.

Data precautions

Federal, state, and local regulatory agencies with jurisdiction over wetlands may define and describe wetlands in a different manner than that used in this inventory. There is no attempt, in either the design or products of this inventory, to define the limits of proprietary jurisdiction of any Federal, state, or local government or to establish the geographical scope of the regulatory programs of government agencies. Persons intending to engage in activities involving modifications within or adjacent to wetland areas should seek the advice of appropriate federal, state, or local agencies concerning specified agency regulatory programs and proprietary jurisdictions that may affect such activities.

NOT FOR CONSULTATION

2015 NPDES Multi-Sector General Permit For Stormwater Discharges Associated With Industrial Activity (MSGP) Forms

United States Environmental Protection Agency
1200 Pennsylvania Ave, NW Washington, DC 20460

Note: This is a "smart form"; as you fill out the form, additional questions will appear that you will need to answer.

Permit Information

1. What action would you like to take? *

File a New Notice of Intent Form

Submission of this Notice of Intent (NOI) constitutes notice that the operator identified in the Facility Operator Information section of this form requests authorization to discharge pursuant to the NPDES Stormwater Multi-Sector General Permit (MSGP) permit number identified in the Permit Information section of this form. Submission of this NOI also constitutes notice that the operator identified in the Facility Operator Information section of this form meets the eligibility conditions of Part 1.1 of the MSGP for the facility identified in the Facility Information section of this form. To obtain authorization, you must submit a complete and accurate NOI form. Discharges are not authorized if your NOI is incomplete or inaccurate or if you were never eligible for permit coverage.

Operator Name (Organization Name)

Operator Name as Noted by the NOI Preparer

ABF Freight System, Inc.

2. Select the state/territory where your facility is located *

NM

3. Is your facility located on Indian Country lands? *

◯ Yes ◉ No

4. Are you requesting coverage as a "federal operator" as defined in Appendix A? *

◯ Yes ◉ No

5. Are you a new discharger or a new source as defined in A▮▮endix A? * ○ Yes ◉ No

5a. Have stormwater discharges from your facility been covered ▮reviously under an NPDES ▮ermit? * ◉ Yes ○ No

5aa. Provide your most current NPDES ID (i.e., ▮ermit tracking number) if you had coverage under EPA's MSGP 2008 or the NPDES ▮ermit number if you had coverage under an EPA individual ▮ermit *

NMR05HS19

6. Do you directly discharge to any of the waters of the U.S. that are designated by the state or tribal authority under its antidegradation ▮olicy as a Tier 3 water (Outstanding Natural Resource Water) (See A▮▮endix L)? Your ▮roject will be considered to discharge to a Tier 3 water if the first water of the US to which you discharge is identified by a state, tribe, or EPA as a Tier 3 water. For discharges that enter a storm sewer system ▮rior to discharge, the first water of the US to which you discharge is the waterbody that receives the stormwater discharge from the storm sewer system. * ○ Yes ◉ No

7. Does your facility directly discharge to a Federal CERCLA site listed in A▮▮endix P? For the ▮ur▮oses of this ▮ermit, a ▮ermittee discharges to a Federal CERCLA site if the discharge flows directly into the site through its own conveyance, or through a conveyance owned by others, such as a munici▮al se▮arate storm sewer system. * ○ Yes ◉ No

8. Has the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) been ▮re▮ared in advance of filing this NOI, as rec uired? * ◉ Yes ○ No

9. By indicating "Yes", I confirm that I understand that the MSGP only authorizes the allowable stormwater discharges in Part 1.1.2 and the allowable non-stormwater discharges in Part 1.1.3. Any discharges not ex▮ressly authorized under the MSGP are not covered by the MSGP and they cannot become authorized by disclosure to EPA and/or a state via this Notice of Intent to be covered by the ▮ermit or by any other means (e.g., in the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan or during an ins▮ection). If any discharges rec uiring NPDES ▮ermit coverage other than the allowable stormwater and non-stormwater discharges listed in Parts 1.1.2 and 1.1.3 will be discharged, they must be covered under another NPDES ▮ermit. * ◉ Yes ○ No

10. Master Permit Number

NMR050000

A: Facility O▮erator Information

1. O▮erator Name (Organization Name) *

2. Street *

P.O. Box 10048

3. Su▮▮lemental Address

4. City *

Fort Smith

5. State *

AR

6. Zi▮ Code *

72901

7. Facility County or Similar Govt. Subdivision *

Sebastian

8. Phone (10-digits, No dashes) *

4797856142

9. Extension

10. E-Mail *

s.mccaffrey@arcb.com

O▮erator ▮oint of contact information

11. First Name *

Shaun

12. Middle Initial

13. Last Name *

McCaffrey

14. Professional Title *

Director, Real Estate Contract Adm

B: Facility Information

1. Facility Name *

ABF Freight System, Inc.

☐ Facility address same as facility operator address

2. Street/Location *

4800 Lincoln Avenue NE

3. Supplemental Address

4. City *

Albuquerque

5. State *

NM

6. Zip Code *

87109

7. Facility County or Similar Govt. Subdivision *

Bernalillo

Latitude/Longitude for the facility:

	8. Latitude (Decimal Degrees) *		9. Longitude (Decimal Degrees) *	10. Latitude/Longitude Data Source *	11. Horizontal Reference Datum
+	35.140928	-	106.589394	GPS	

12. What is the ownership type of the facility *

Corporation

13. Estimated area of industrial activity at your facility exposed to stormwater (to the nearest quarter acre) *

13.75

Identify the applicable sector and subsector of your primary industrial activity (See Appendix D) that best represents the products produced or services rendered for which your facility is primarily engaged, as defined in the MSGP, and the 4-digit Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) code or 2-letter Activity Code:

15. Sector *

SECTOR P: LAND TRANSPORTATION AND WAREHOUSING

16. Primary SIC Code *

4213: Trucking, Except Local

17. Subsector

P1: Motor Freight Transportation and Warehousing

18. Identify the applicable sectors(s) of any co-located industrial activity for which you are requesting permit coverage.

Sector	Subsector

Add Sector

22. Is your facility presently inactive and unstaffed? *

○ Yes ◉ No

C: Discharge Information

Outfalls

4. **List all of the stormwater outfalls from your facility. Each outfall must be identified by a unique 3-digit ID (e.g., 001, 002) or a 4-digit ID. Also provide the latitude and longitude in decimal degrees for each outfall.**

A. Outfall ID *

001

B. Latitude (Decimal Degrees) *

+ 35.141042

C. Longitude (Decimal Degrees) *

- 106.5901

Lookup Receiving Waters Information

(This button will prepopulate the receiving water information associated with your outfall on your form. You may edit the information that is returned if you believe it is incorrect)

Delete Outfall

If for any reason the Lookup Receiving Water Information button does not prepopulate your form with receiving waters information, you must manually enter the information on your form.

Outfall Section

1. Provide the name of the first water of the U.S that receives stormwater directly from the outfall and/or from the MS4 that the outfall discharges to. (You may edit the name of the water of the U.S. that was returned if incorrect.) *

Unnamed Waterbody

2. Is the receiving water listed as impaired on the 303(d) list and in need of a TMDL? *

○ Yes ◉ No

3. Has a TMDL been completed for this receiving waterbody? *

○ Yes ◉ No

Outfalls

4. **List all of the stormwater outfalls from your facility. Each outfall must be identified by a unique 3-digit ID (e.g., 001, 002) or a 4-digit ID. Also provide the latitude and longitude in decimal degrees for each outfall.**

A. Outfall ID *

002

B. Latitude (Decimal Degrees) *

+ 35.140294

C. Longitude (Decimal Degrees) *

- 106.591083

Lookup Receiving Waters Information

(This button will prepopulate the receiving water information associated with your outfall on your form. You may edit the information that is returned if you believe it is incorrect)

Delete Outfall

D. Substantially Identical to Any Outfalls Listed Above? *

○ Yes ◉ No

If for any reason the Lookup Receiving Water Information button does not prepopulate your form with receiving waters information, you must manually enter the information on your form.

Outfall Section

1. Provide the name of the first water of the U.S that receives stormwater directly from the outfall and/or from the MS4 that the outfall discharges to. (You may edit the name of the water of the U.S. that was returned if incorrect.) *

Unnamed Waterbody

2. Is the receiving water listed as impaired on the 303(d) list and in need of a TMDL? *

○ Yes ◉ No

3. Has a TMDL been completed for this receiving waterbody? *

○ Yes ◉ No

Add Another Outfall

Provide the following information about your outfall latitude longitude.

5. Latitude/Longitude Data Source * | 6. Horizontal Reference Datum

Ma

7. Does your facility discharge into a Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4)? *

(•) Yes ( ) No

7a. Provide the name of the MS4 Operator *

City of Albuquerque

8. Do you discharge to any of the waters of the U.S. that are designated by the state or tribal authority under its antidegradation policy as a Tier 2 (or Tier 2.5) water (water quality exceeds levels necessary to support propagation of fish, shellfish, and wildlife and recreation in and on the water) (See Appendix L)? *

( ) Yes (•) No

D: Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) Information

SWPPP Contact Information

1. First Name *	2. Middle Initial	3. Last Name *	4. Professional Title *
Shaun		McCaffey	Director, Real Estate Contract Adm

5. Phone (10-digits, No dashes) *	6. Extension	7. E-Mail *
4797856142		s.mccaffrey@arcb.com

8. Your current SWPPP or certain information from your SWPPP must be made available through one of the following two options. Select one of the options and provide the required information. *

Note: You are not required to post any confidential business information (CBI) or restricted information (as defined in Appendix A) (such information may be redacted), but you must clearly identify those portions of the SWPPP that are being withheld from public access.

☐ Option 1: Maintain a Current Copy of your SWPPP on an Internet page (Universal Resource Locator or URL).

☒ Option 2: Provide the following information from your SWPPP.

A. Describe your onsite industrial activities exposed to stormwater (e.g., material storage; equipment fueling, maintenance, and cleaning, cutting steel beams), and potential spill and leak areas. *

Facility industrial activities which may be exposed to stormwater and areas for potential spills and leaks include equipment storage, on-site non-hazardous waste storage, loading and unloading, and maintenance and fueling activities.

B. List the pollutants(s) or pollutant constituent(s) associated with each industrial activity exposed to stormwater that could be discharged in stormwater and/or in any authorized non-stormwater discharges listed in Part 1.1.3. *

Metals, Oil and Grease, Total Suspended Solids, Petroleum and Maintenance Chemicals.

The Facility does not currently have any authorized non-stormwater discharges.

C. Describe the control measures you will em•loy to com•ly with the non-numeric technology-based effluent limits recuired in Part 2.1.2 and Part 8, and any other measures taken to com•ly with the recuirements in Part 2.2 Water Quality-Based Effluent Limitations (see Part 5.2.4.1). *

The Facility will minimize ex•osure by conducting maintenance and fueling activities under cover when •ossible; kee•ing containers and waste rece•tacles closed and/or covered when not in use; using dri• •ans and/or dry clean u• methods for leaks and s•ills for vehicles or ecui•ment. The Facility will utilize a••ro•riate s•ill res•onse and clean u• •rocedures including dry clean u• methods for s•ills and leaks. The Facility will also em•loy good housekee•ing measures including swee•ing or vacuuming at regular intervals to •revent tracking or ex•osure of sediment or debris to stormwater; storing materials in a••ro•riate containers which are •lainly labeled and ke•t closed/sealed when not in use; kee•ing the dum•ster lid closed when not in use; and •icking u• floatable trash or debris when observed and •ro•erly dis•osing in a trash rece•tacle. Wash water generated on-site will be directed to an on-site oil/water se•arator and discharged to the munici•al sanitary sewer system.

D. Provide a schedule for good housekee•ing and maintenance (see Part 5.2.5.1) and a schedule for all ins•ections recuired in Part 4 (see Part 5.2.5.2). *

The Facility will conduct c uarterly facility ins•ections to ensure measures and controls are effectively •reventing •ollution and incidents of non-com•liance will be address in the a••ro•riate time •eriod •er the MSGP. Good housekee•ing measures will be •erformed as needed.

E: Endangered S•ecies Protection

1. Using the instructions in A••endix E of the MSGP, under which endangered s•ecies criterion listed in Part 1.1.4.5 are you eligible for coverage under this •ermit? *

Criterion D – A se•arate ESA section 7 consultation has been com•leted

2. Provide a brief summary of the basis for the criterion selected in A••endix E (e.g., communication with U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service or National Marine Fisheries Service to determine no s•ecies in action area; im•lementation of controls a••roved by EPA and the Services). *

A letter recuesting review of T&E s•ecies and/or critical habitat in regards to the Facility's stormwater discharge was submitted to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS). A res•onse from the USFWS is •ending at the time of SWPPP develo•ment. The res•onse from the USFWS will determine the Facility's criterion eligibility. It is antici•ated that the Facility will meet Criterion D of Section 1.1.4.5 in the MSGP following the res•onse from the USFWS. If, however, the USFWS concludes that stormwater discharge from the Facility has a •otential to adversely affect federally listed T&E s•ecies and/or critical habitat, then the Facility will revise the SWPPP and the NOI, as necessary.

You must attach co•ies of any letters or other communications with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service or National Marine Fisheries Service on the attachments screen after you click "Submit Now"

F: Historic Preservation

1. If your facility is not located in Indian country lands, is your facility located on a •ro•erty of religious or cultural significance to an Indian tribe? *

◯ Yes ◉ No

2. Using the instructions in A••endix F of the MSGP, under which historic •ro•erties •reservation criterion listed in Part 1.1.4.7 are you eligible for coverage under this •ermit *

Criterion A - No subsurface stormwater controls

Certification Information

I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations. 40 CFR 122.22 (d)

Certifier E-Mail *	Form Action *
mikemoss@freight.abf.com	Approve

Terracon

August 27, 2015

United States Fish and Wildlife Service
New Mexico Ecological Services Field Office
2105 Osuna Road NE
Albuquerque, New Mexico 87113-1001

RE: Threatened and Endangered Species and/or Critical Habitat Review
ABF Terminal 120-Albuquerque
4800 Lincoln Road NE
Albuquerque, Bernalillo County, New Mexico
Terracon Project No. 94157440

To Whom it May Concern:

Terracon Consultants, Inc. (Terracon), on behalf of ABF Freight Systems, Inc., is preparing an Industrial Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) and associated Notice of Intent for the above-referenced site. As required by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Multi-Sector General Permit for Stormwater Discharges with Industrial Activities, effective June 4, 2015, Terracon is requesting a US Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) review of the ABF Terminal 120-Albuquerque Facility (Facility) with respect to threatened and endangered species and/or critical habitat that may be impacted by stormwater discharges associated with the Facility.

The Facility is comprised of 13.75 acres located at 4800 Lincoln Road NE in Albuquerque, Bernalillo County, New Mexico. The Facility is paved with an impervious surface (e.g., concrete, asphalt) and improved with a truck terminal with attached offices, transfer areas, underground storage tanks with associated fueling station, enclosed vehicle wash area, and maintenance shop. The Facility operates under Standard Industrial Classification Code 4213, Trucking Except Local, and operations include warehouse storage, loading and unloading of trucks, maintenance and fueling activities, enclosed vehicle washing, and equipment storage. The Facility is bordered by developed, commercial properties to the east, south and west and paved roads to the north (Lincoln Road) and west (Monroe Street).

The Facility's stormwater drainage consists of sheet flow from paved areas that generally flows to on-site grated, municipal storm drains, where it discharges offsite into an unnamed waterbody

then into the Amafca North Diversion Channel (located approximately 4,190 feet west of the Facility). The Channel ultimately discharges into the Rio Grande River.

Terracon compiled the following list of federally-listed T&E species and/or their critical habitat occurring in Bernalillo County, New Mexico from the Information, Planning, and Conservation System:

Federally-Listed Species for Bernalillo County, New Mexico		
Common Name	**Scientific Name**	**Federal Status**
Mexican Spotted Owl	*Strix occidentalis lucida*	Threatened
Southwester Willow Flycatcher	*Empidonax traillii extimus*	Endangered
Sprague's pipit	*Anthus spragueii*	Candidate
Yellow-billed Cuckoo	*Coccyzus americanus*	Threatened
Rio Grande Silvery Minnow	*Hybognathus amarus*	Endangered
New Mexico Meadow Jumping Mouse	*Zapus hudsonius luteus*	Endangered

Based on requirements specified in the EPA Multi-Sector General Permit, Terracon respectfully requests the USFWS review federally-listed T&E species and/or their critical habitat in respect to this facility's location and stormwater discharge. Terracon would also like to request the agency provide opinions and/or recommendations regarding impacts to T&E species, if any, from the Facility's stormwater discharge.

If no comments are received within 30 days of the receipt date of this letter, Terracon will assume that the USFWS has no objection to this proposed permit. If you have any questions pertaining to this request, please contact Bonnie Helms at (214) 630-1010. You may email us with your review at Bonnie.Helms@Terracon.com. Thank you for your attention to this project.

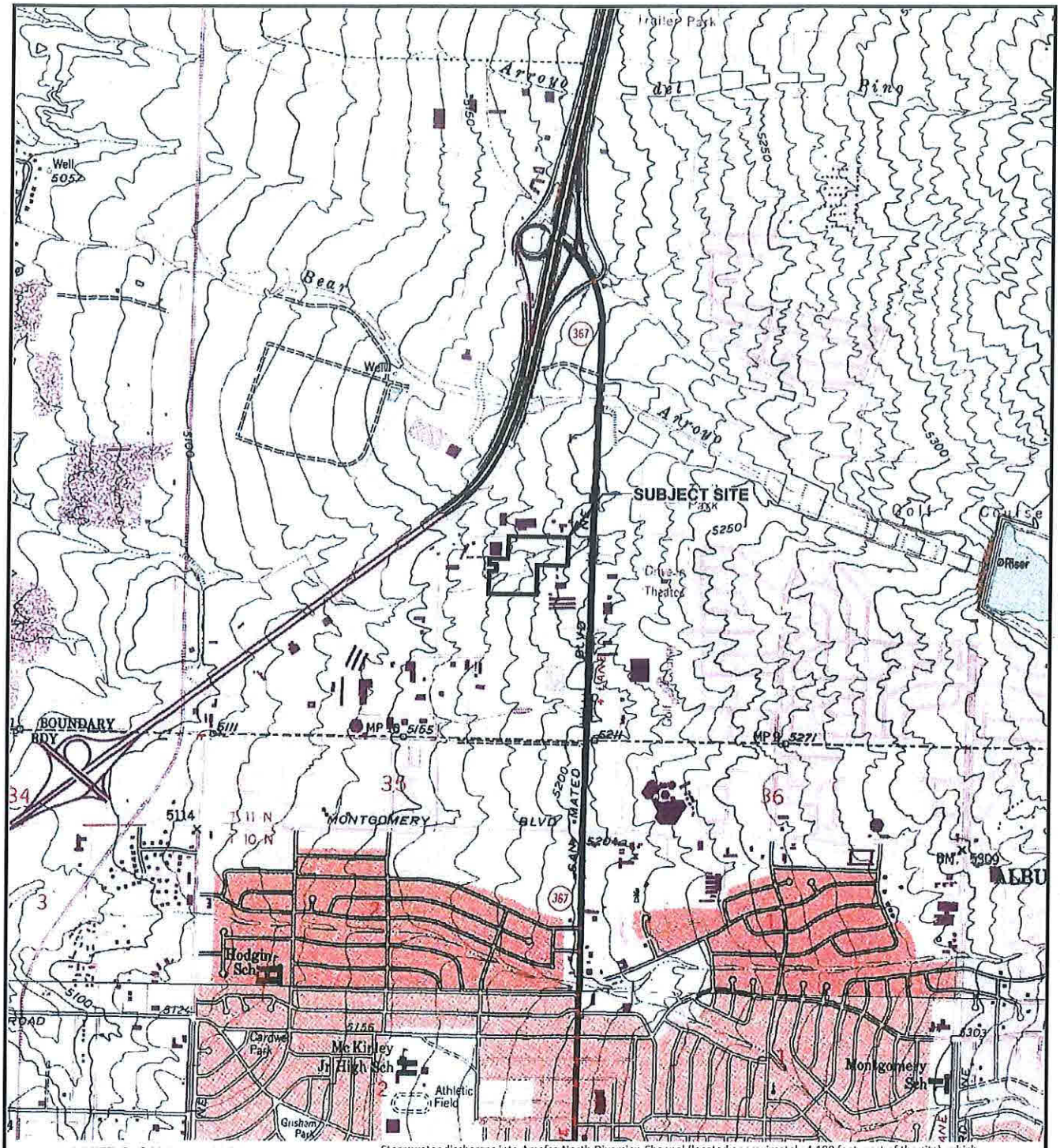
Sincerely,
Terracon Consultants, Inc.

Bonnie C. Helms, CESCO
Regional Regulatory Compliance Manager

Carland G. Holstead, PWS
Natural/Cultural Resources Manager

Enclosures
Figure 1: Topographic Map
Figure 2: Site Diagram
IPaC Trust Resource Report for Bernalillo County, New Mexico

Cc: Ms. Tisha Cochran, ArcBest Corporation, 3801 Old Greenwood Road, Fort Smith, AR 72903
Mr. Shaun McCaffrey, ArcBest Corporation, 3801 Old Greenwood Road, Fort Smith, AR 72903



ALAMEDA QUADRANGLE
NEW MEXICO-BERNALILLO COUNTY
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)
1960 - PHOTO REVISED IN 1972

APPROXIMATE SE/4 NE/4 OF SECTION 35, TOWNSHIP 11 NORTH, RANGE 3 EAST.

Stormwater discharges into Amafca North Diversion Channel (located approximately 4,190 feet west of the site), which ultimately discharges into the Rio Grande River. According to information obtained from the New Mexico Environment Department, TMDLs have been established for Rio Grande. Rio Grande, Assessment Unit Id No. NM-2105_50 is currently listed on the 2012 New Mexico 303(d) List as an impaired water body for dissolved oxygen, PCBs in Fish Tissue, E. coli, and temperature and has an approved TMDL implementation plan for E. coli and fecal coliform. The EPA approved TMDL states that "industrial stormwater permittees are not expected to be a significant source of bacteria". The Facility does not operate an onsite sewage facility and regulated industrial activity at the Facility is not anticipated to contribute to bacteria loadings. Additional monitoring of bacteria for industrial stormwater discharges is not required by the TMDL.

N

0 1000' 2000' 4000'

DIAGRAM IS INTENDED FOR GENERAL USE ONLY, AND IS NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION PURPOSES. LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE

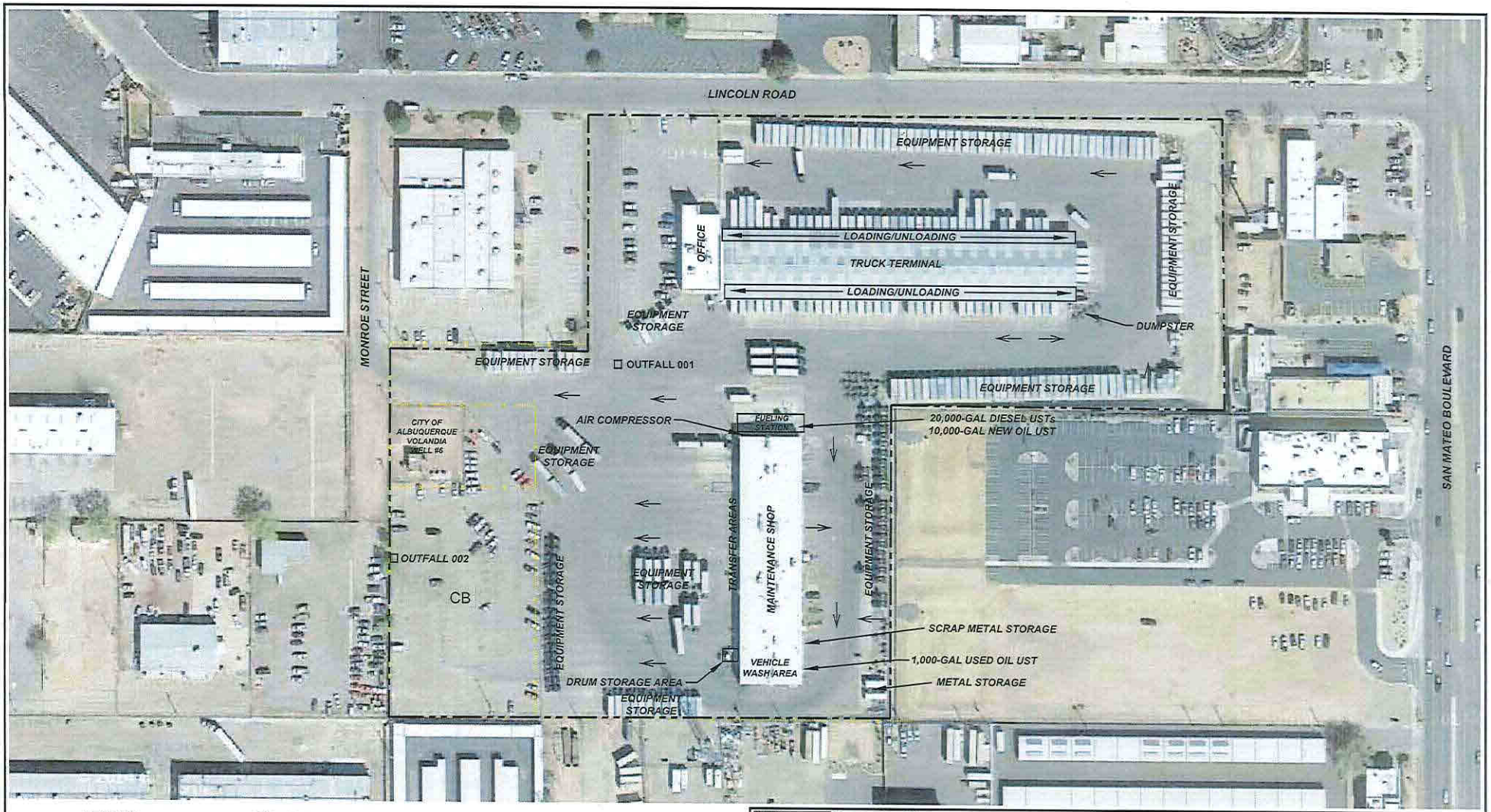
Project Manager: JTK	Scale: AS SHOWN
Drawn by: REF	Date: 8/20/2015
Checked by: BBT	Project No. 94157440
Approved by: BBT	File Name: 94157440

Terracon
Consulting Engineers & Scientists
11555 Clay Road Suite 100 Houston, Texas 77043
PH. (713) 690-8989 FAX. (713) 690-8787

TOPOGRAPHIC MAP

CLIENT: ABF FREIGHT SYSTEM INC
ABF FREIGHT STORMWATER COMPLIANCE PROGRAM
4800 LINCOLN ROAD NE
ALBUQUERQUE, NEW MEXICO

FIGURE 1



LEGEND

← SURFACE FLOW

CB CATCH BASIN

AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH DATED MARCH 8, 2014 PROVIDED BY GOOGLE EARTH.

DIAGRAM IS INTENDED FOR GENERAL USE ONLY, AND IS NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION PURPOSES. LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE.

0 60' 120' 240'

SCALE IN FEET

N

Project Mngr:	JTK
Checked By:	BBT
Approved By:	BBT
Drawn By:	REF
Scale:	AS SHOWN
Date:	8/20/2015
Project No.:	94157440
File Name:	94157440

Terracon
Consulting Engineers & Scientists
11555 Clay Road Suite 100 Houston, Texas 77043
PH. (713) 690-8989 FAX. (713) 690-8787

SITE DIAGRAM

CLIENT: ABF FREIGHT SYSTEM INC
ABF FRIEGHT STORMWATER COMPLIANCE PROGRAM
4800 LINCOLN ROAD NE
ALBUQUERQUE, NEW MEXICO

FIGURE 2

DWG. No. 92149059\Albuquerque\Site diagram

U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service

92149059 Task 120S

IPaC Trust Resource Report

Generated August 26, 2015 04:00 PM MDT

US Fish & Wildlife Service

IPaC Trust Resource Report

Project Description

NAME

92149059 Task 120S

PROJECT CODE

MIAYL-LVVLB-CJ5OY-LRVJR-MYM6BM

LOCATION

Bernalillo County, New Mexico

DESCRIPTION

The project includes the preparation of an Industrial Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) and associated permitting for a facility located at 4800 Lincoln Road NE, in Albuquerque, Bernalillo County, New Mexico. The facility is comprised of approximately 16 acres of which approximately 0% is impervious, and includes a truck terminal with attached offices, transfer areas, underground storage tanks, a fueling station, a vehicle wash area, and a maintenance shop.

U.S. Fish & Wildlife Contact Information

Species in this report are managed by:

New Mexico Ecological Services Field Office
2105 Osuna Road Ne
Albuquerque, NM 87113-1001
(505) 346-2525

Endangered Species

Proposed, candidate, threatened, and endangered species that are managed by the Endangered Species Program and should be considered as part of an effect analysis for this project.

This unofficial species list is for informational purposes only and does not fulfill the requirements under Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act, which states that Federal agencies are required to "request of the Secretary of Interior information whether any species which is listed or proposed to be listed may be present in the area of a proposed action." This requirement applies to projects which are conducted, permitted or licensed by any Federal agency.

A letter from the local office and a species list which fulfills this requirement can be obtained by returning to this project on the IPaC website and requesting an Official Species List from the regulatory documents section.

Birds

Mexican Spotted Owl Strix occidentalis lucida — Threatened

CRITICAL HABITAT
There is **final** critical habitat designated for this species.

https://ecos.fws.gov/speciesProfile/profile/speciesProfile.action?spcode=B074

Southwestern Willow Flycatcher Empidonax traillii extimus — Endangered

CRITICAL HABITAT
There is **final** critical habitat designated for this species.

https://ecos.fws.gov/speciesProfile/profile/speciesProfile.action?spcode=B094

Sprague's Pipit Anthus spragueii — Candidate

CRITICAL HABITAT
No critical habitat has been designated for this species.

https://ecos.fws.gov/speciesProfile/profile/speciesProfile.action?spcode=B0GD

Yellow-billed Cuckoo Coccyzus americanus — Threatened

CRITICAL HABITAT
There is **proposed** critical habitat designated for this species.

https://ecos.fws.gov/speciesProfile/profile/speciesProfile.action?spcode=B06R

Fishes

Rio Grande Silvery Minnow Hybognathus amarus — Endangered

CRITICAL HABITAT
There is **final** critical habitat designated for this species.

https://ecos.fws.gov/speciesProfile/profile/speciesProfile.action?spcode=E07I

Mammals

New Mexico Meadow Jumping Mouse Zapus hudsonius luteus **Endangered**

CRITICAL HABITAT
There is **proposed** critical habitat designated for this species.

https://ecos.fws.gov/speciesProfile/profile/speciesProfile.action?spcode=A0BX

Critical Habitats

Potential effects to critical habitat(s) within the project area must be analyzed along with the endangered species themselves.

Mexican Spotted Owl Critical Habitat Final designated
https://ecos.fws.gov/speciesProfile/profile/speciesProfile.action?spcode=B074#crithab

New Mexico Meadow Jumping Mouse Critical Habitat Proposed
https://ecos.fws.gov/speciesProfile/profile/speciesProfile.action?spcode=A0BX#crithab

Rio Grande Silvery Minnow Critical Habitat Final designated
https://ecos.fws.gov/speciesProfile/profile/speciesProfile.action?spcode=E07I#crithab

Yellow-billed Cuckoo Critical Habitat Proposed
https://ecos.fws.gov/speciesProfile/profile/speciesProfile.action?spcode=B06R#crithab

Migratory Birds

Birds are protected by the Migratory Bird Treaty Act and the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act.

Any activity which results in the take of migratory birds or eagles is prohibited unless authorized by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (1). There are no provisions for allowing the take of migratory birds that are unintentionally killed or injured.

You are responsible for complying with the appropriate regulations for the protection of birds as part of this project. This involves analyzing potential impacts and implementing appropriate conservation measures for all project activities.

Bald Eagle Haliaeetus leucocephalus — **Bird of conservation concern**
Season: Wintering
https://ecos.fws.gov/speciesProfile/profile/speciesProfile.action?spcode=B008

Bendire's Thrasher Toxostoma bendirei — **Bird of conservation concern**
Season: Breeding

Black-chinned Sparrow Spizella atrogularis — **Bird of conservation concern**
Season: Breeding

Brewer's Sparrow Spizella breweri — **Bird of conservation concern**
Season: Migrating
https://ecos.fws.gov/speciesProfile/profile/speciesProfile.action?spcode=B0HA

Brown-capped Rosy-finch Leucosticte australis — **Bird of conservation concern**
Season: Wintering

Burrowing Owl Athene cunicularia — **Bird of conservation concern**
Season: Breeding

Chestnut-collared Longspur Calcarius ornatus — **Bird of conservation concern**
Season: Wintering

Costa's Hummingbird Calypte costae — **Bird of conservation concern**
Season: Breeding

Flammulated Owl Otus flammeolus — **Bird of conservation concern**
Season: Breeding
https://ecos.fws.gov/speciesProfile/profile/speciesProfile.action?spcode=B0DK

Fox Sparrow Passerella iliaca — **Bird of conservation concern**
Season: Wintering

Golden Eagle Aquila chrysaetos — **Bird of conservation concern**
Year-round
https://ecos.fws.gov/speciesProfile/profile/speciesProfile.action?spcode=B0DV

Grace's Warbler Dendroica graciae — **Bird of conservation concern**
Season: Breeding

Gray Vireo Vireo vicinior — **Bird of conservation concern**
Season: Breeding
https://ecos.fws.gov/speciesProfile/profile/speciesProfile.action?spcode=B0G5

Juniper Titmouse Baeolophus ridgwayi — **Bird of conservation concern**
Year-round

Lewis's Woodpecker Melanerpes lewis — Bird of conservation concern
Year-round

Loggerhead Shrike Lanius ludovicianus — Bird of conservation concern
Year-round
https://ecos.fws.gov/speciesProfile/profile/speciesProfile.action?spcode=B0FY

Long-billed Curlew Numenius americanus — Bird of conservation concern
Season: Breeding
https://ecos.fws.gov/speciesProfile/profile/speciesProfile.action?spcode=B06S

Lucy's Warbler Vermivora luciae — Bird of conservation concern
Season: Breeding
https://ecos.fws.gov/speciesProfile/profile/speciesProfile.action?spcode=B0DL

Mountain Plover Charadrius montanus — Bird of conservation concern
Season: Breeding
https://ecos.fws.gov/speciesProfile/profile/speciesProfile.action?spcode=B078

Olive Warbler Peucedramus taeniatus — Bird of conservation concern
Season: Breeding

Olive-sided Flycatcher Contopus cooperi — Bird of conservation concern
Season: Breeding
https://ecos.fws.gov/speciesProfile/profile/speciesProfile.action?spcode=B0AN

Peregrine Falcon Falco peregrinus — Bird of conservation concern
Season: Breeding
https://ecos.fws.gov/speciesProfile/profile/speciesProfile.action?spcode=B0FU

Pinyon Jay Gymnorhinus cyanocephalus — Bird of conservation concern
Year-round

Prairie Falcon Falco mexicanus — Bird of conservation concern
Year-round
https://ecos.fws.gov/speciesProfile/profile/speciesProfile.action?spcode=B0ER

Red-headed Woodpecker Melanerpes erythrocephalus — Bird of conservation concern
Season: Breeding

Swainson's Hawk Buteo swainsoni — Bird of conservation concern
Season: Breeding
https://ecos.fws.gov/speciesProfile/profile/speciesProfile.action?spcode=B070

Williamson's Sapsucker Sphyrapicus thyroideus — Bird of conservation concern
Seasons: Breeding, Wintering
https://ecos.fws.gov/speciesProfile/profile/speciesProfile.action?spcode=B0FX

Willow Flycatcher Empidonax traillii — Bird of conservation concern
Season: Breeding
https://ecos.fws.gov/speciesProfile/profile/speciesProfile.action?spcode=B0F6

Refuges

Any activity proposed on National Wildlife Refuge lands must undergo a 'Compatibility Determination' conducted by the Refuge. If your project overlaps or otherwise impacts a Refuge, please contact that Refuge to discuss the authorization process.

Valle De Oro National Wildlife Refuge

979.01 acres

PHONE (505) 248-6650

ADDRESS
7851 2nd Street, Sw
Albuquerque, NM 87105

http://www.fws.gov/refuges/profiles/index.cfm?id=22525

Wetlands

Impacts to NWI wetlands and other aquatic habitats from your project may be subject to regulation under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act, or other State/Federal Statutes.

Project proponents should discuss the relationship of these requirements to their project with the Regulatory Program of the appropriate U.S. Army Corps of Engineers District.

DATA LIMITATIONS

The Service's objective of mapping wetlands and deepwater habitats is to produce reconnaissance level information on the location, type and size of these resources. The maps are prepared from the analysis of high altitude imagery. Wetlands are identified based on vegetation, visible hydrology and geography. A margin of error is inherent in the use of imagery; thus, detailed on-the-ground inspection of any particular site may result in revision of the wetland boundaries or classification established through image analysis.

The accuracy of image interpretation depends on the quality of the imagery, the experience of the image analysts, the amount and quality of the collateral data and the amount of ground truth verification work conducted. Metadata should be consulted to determine the date of the source imagery used and any mapping problems.

Wetlands or other mapped features may have changed since the date of the imagery or field work. There may be occasional differences in polygon boundaries or classifications between the information depicted on the map and the actual conditions on site.

DATA EXCLUSIONS

Certain wetland habitats are excluded from the National mapping program because of the limitations of aerial imagery as the primary data source used to detect wetlands. These habitats include seagrasses or submerged aquatic vegetation that are found in the intertidal and subtidal zones of estuaries and nearshore coastal waters. Some deepwater reef communities (coral or tuberficid worm reefs) have also been excluded from the inventory. These habitats, because of their depth, go undetected by aerial imagery.

DATA PRECAUTIONS

Federal, state, and local regulatory agencies with jurisdiction over wetlands may define and describe wetlands in a different manner than that used in this inventory. There is no attempt, in either the design or products of this inventory, to define the limits of proprietary jurisdiction of any Federal, state, or local government or to establish the geographical scope of the regulatory programs of government agencies. Persons intending to engage in activities involving modifications within or adjacent to wetland areas should seek the advice of appropriate federal, state, or local agencies concerning specified agency regulatory programs and proprietary jurisdictions that may affect such activities.

Freshwater Emergent Wetland

PEM1/SS1A	240.0 acres
PEM1C	147.0 acres
PEM1/SS1Ah	79.4 acres
PEM1Ch	50.2 acres
PEM1A	34.1 acres
PEM1/SS1Ch	23.0 acres
PEM1/SS1Cx	22.6 acres
PEM1/SS1Ax	16.1 acres
PEM1F	14.3 acres
PEM1/SS2Ah	4.46 acres
PEM1Ah	4.21 acres
PEM1/SS2A	3.74 acres

PEM1Ax	1.75 acres
PEM1/SS1B	0.377 acre
PEM1Cx	0.335 acre
PEM1B	0.19 acre

Freshwater Forested/shrub Wetland

PSSC	490.0 acres
PFO1/SS1A	54.0 acres
PSS1A	42.9 acres
PSS1/2A	40.5 acres
PFO/SSC	15.6 acres
PFO1A	14.7 acres
PSS1/2Ax	14.0 acres
PSS1Ah	7.36 acres
PSS1Ax	6.59 acres
PFO1/SS2A	4.51 acres
PFOC	2.87 acres
PFO1B	2.17 acres
PFO1Ah	2.0 acres
PSS1B	1.95 acres
PSS1Ch	1.71 acres
PSS1/4B	1.19 acres

Freshwater Pond

PUB	170.0 acres
PUSC	139.0 acres
PUBHx	59.3 acres
PUBH	31.8 acres
PUBHh	28.4 acres
PUBFh	6.55 acres
PAB3Fx	4.6 acres
PUBKFx	3.09 acres
PAB4Fx	1.06 acres
PUBKHx	0.482 acre
PUBF	0.463 acre
PUBKx	0.409 acre

Lake

L2USC	73.0 acres
L1UBKh	26.1 acres

Other

PUSA	7.89 acres
PUSAh	1.98 acres

Riverine

R2UBH	2640.0 acres
R4SBC	742.0 acres
R5UBH	134.0 acres
R4USJ	121.0 acres
R2USA	38.1 acres
R2USC	26.4 acres
R4USAx	15.3 acres
R2USCx	12.7 acres
R2UBHx	4.76 acres

Gaston, Jeannene

From: trackingupdates@fedex.com
Sent: Thursday, August 27, 2015 10:46 AM
To: Gaston, Jeannene
Subject: FedEx Shipment Notification

This shipment is scheduled to be sent on 08/27/2015.

See "Preparing for Delivery" for helpful tips

Tracking # 774378718372

Anticipated ship date:
Thu, 8/27/15

Bonnie Helms /
Jeannene Gaston
Terracon
Dallas, TX 75247
US

Initiated

Estimated delivery:
Fri, 8/28/15 by 10:30 am

NM Ecological Services Field Office
US Fish & Wildlife Service
2105 Osuna Rd NE
ALBUQUERQUE, NM 87113
US

Shipment Facts

Tracking number:	774378718372
Reference:	94157440
Service type:	FedEx Priority Overnight
Packaging type:	FedEx Envelope
Number of pieces:	1
Weight:	0.50 lb.
Special handling/Services:	Deliver Weekday

Preparing for Delivery

To help ensure successful delivery of your shipment, please review the below.

Won't be in?

FedEx Shipment Receipt

Address Information

Ship to:	**Ship from:**
NM Ecological Services Field Office	Bonnie Helms / Jeannene Gaston
US Fish & Wildlife Service	Terracon
2105 Osuna Rd NE	8901 John Carpenter Frwy Suite 100
ALBUQUERQUE, NM 87113	Dallas, TX 75247
US	US
214.630.1010	2146664755

Shipment Information:
Tracking no.: 774378718372
Ship date: 08/27/2015
Estimated shipping charges: 10.97

Package Information
Pricing option: FedEx Standard Rate
Service type: Priority Overnight
Package type: FedEx Envelope
Number of packages: 1
Total weight: 0.50 LBS
Declared Value: 0.00 USD
Special Services:
Pickup/Drop-off: Use an already scheduled pickup at my location

Billing Information:
Bill transportation to: MyAccount-513
Your reference: 94157440
P.O. no.:
Invoice no.:
Department no.:

Thank you for shipping online with FedEx ShipManager at fedex.com.

Please Note

FedEx will not be responsible for any claim in excess of $100 per package, whether the result of loss, damage, delay, non-delivery, misdelivery, or misinformation, unless you declare a higher value, pay an additional charge, document your actual loss and file a timely claim. Limitations found in the current FedEx Service Guide apply. Your right to recover from FedEx for any loss, including intrinsic value of the package, loss of sales, income interest, profit, attorney's fees, costs, and other forms of damage whether direct, incidental, consequential, or special is limited to the greater of $100 or the authorized declared value. Recovery cannot exceed actual documented loss. Maximum for items of extraordinary value is $1000, e.g., jewelry, precious metals, negotiable instruments and other items listed in our Service Guide. Written claims must be filed within strict time limits; Consult the applicable FedEx Service Guide for details.
The estimated shipping charge may be different than the actual charges for your shipment. Differences may occur based on actual weight, dimensions, and other factors. Consult the applicable FedEx Service Guide or the FedEx Rate Sheets for details on how shipping charges are calculated.

IPaC resource list

This report is an automatically generated list of species and other resources such as critical habitat (collectively referred to as *trust resources*) under the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's (USFWS) jurisdiction that are known or expected to be on or near the project area referenced below. The list may also include trust resources that occur outside of the project area, but that could potentially be directly or indirectly affected by activities in the project area. However, determining the likelihood and extent of effects a project may have on trust resources typically requires gathering additional site-specific (e.g., vegetation/species surveys) and project-specific (e.g., magnitude and timing of proposed activities) information.

Below is a summary of the project information you provided and contact information for the USFWS office(s) with jurisdiction in the defined project area. Please read the introduction to each section that follows (Endangered Species, Migratory Birds, USFWS Facilities, and NWI Wetlands) for additional information applicable to the trust resources addressed in that section.

NOT FOR CONSULTATION

Location

Bernalillo County, New Mexico

Local office

New Mexico Ecological Services Field Office

(505) 346-2525
(505) 346-2542

2105 Osuna Road Ne
Albuquerque, NM 87113-1001

http://www.fws.gov/southwest/es/NewMexico/
http://www.fws.gov/southwest/es/ES_Lists_Main2.html

Endangered species

This resource list is for informational purposes only and does not constitute an analysis of project level impacts.

The primary information used to generate this list is the known or expected range of each species. Additional areas of influence (AOI) for species are also considered. An AOI includes areas outside of the species range if the species could be indirectly affected by activities in that area (e.g., placing a dam upstream of a fish population even if that fish does not occur at the dam site, may indirectly impact the species by reducing or eliminating water flow downstream). Because species can move, and site conditions can change, the species on this list are not guaranteed to be found on or near the project area. To fully determine any potential effects to species, additional site-specific and project-specific information is often required.

Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act **requires** Federal agencies to "request of the Secretary information whether any species which is listed or proposed to be listed may be present in the area of such proposed action" for any project that is conducted, permitted, funded, or licensed by any Federal agency. A letter from the local office and a species list which fulfills this requirement can **only** be obtained by requesting an official species list from either the Regulatory Review section in IPaC (see directions below) or from the local field office directly.

For project evaluations that require USFWS concurrence/review, please return to the IPaC website and request an official species list by doing the following:

1. Draw the project location and click CONTINUE.
2. Click DEFINE PROJECT.
3. Log in (if directed to do so).
4. Provide a name and description for your project.
5. Click REQUEST SPECIES LIST.

Listed species[1] and their critical habitats are managed by the Ecological Services Program of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and the fisheries division of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA Fisheries[2]).

Species and critical habitats under the sole responsibility of NOAA Fisheries are **not** shown on this list. Please contact NOAA Fisheries for species under their jurisdiction.

NOT FOR CONSULTATION

1. Species listed under the Endangered Species Act are threatened or endangered; IPaC also shows species that are candidates, or proposed, for listing. See the listing status page for more information. IPaC only shows species that are regulated by USFWS (see FAQ).
2. NOAA Fisheries, also known as the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), is an office of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration within the Department of Commerce.

The following species are potentially affected by activities in this location:

Mammals

NAME	STATUS
New Mexico Meadow Jumping Mouse Zapus hudsonius luteus Wherever found There is **final** critical habitat for this species. The location of the critical habitat is not available. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/7965	Endangered

Birds

NAME	STATUS
Mexican Spotted Owl *Strix occidentalis lucida* Wherever found There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location overlaps the critical habitat. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8196	Threatened
Southwestern Willow Flycatcher *Empidonax traillii extimus* Wherever found There is **final** critical habitat for this species. The location of the critical habitat is not available. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/6749	Endangered
Yellow-billed Cuckoo *Coccyzus americanus* There is **final** critical habitat for this species. The location of the critical habitat is not available. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/3911	Threatened

Fishes

NAME	STATUS
Rio Grande Silvery Minnow *Hybognathus amarus* There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location overlaps the critical habitat. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1391	Endangered

Critical habitats

Potential effects to critical habitat(s) in this location must be analyzed along with the endangered species themselves.

This location overlaps the critical habitat for the following species:

NAME	TYPE
Mexican Spotted Owl *Strix occidentalis lucida* https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8196#crithab	Final
Rio Grande Silvery Minnow *Hybognathus amarus* https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1391#crithab	Final

Migratory birds

Certain birds are protected under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act[1] and the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act[2].

Any person or organization who plans or conducts activities that may result in impacts to migratory birds, eagles, and their habitats should follow appropriate regulations and consider implementing appropriate conservation measures, as described below.

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1. The Migratory Birds Treaty Act of 1918.
2. The Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act of 1940.

Additional information can be found using the following links:

- Birds of Conservation Concern http://www.fws.gov/birds/management/managed-species/birds-of-conservation-concern.php
- Measures for avoiding and minimizing impacts to birds http://www.fws.gov/birds/management/project-assessment-tools-and-guidance/conservation-measures.php
- Nationwide conservation measures for birds http://www.fws.gov/migratorybirds/pdf/management/nationwidestandardconservationmeasures.pdf

The birds listed below are birds of particular concern either because they occur on the USFWS Birds of Conservation Concern (BCC) list or warrant special attention in your project location. To learn more about the levels of concern for birds on your list and how this list is generated, see the FAQ below. This is not a list of every bird you may find in this location, nor a guarantee that every bird on this list will be found in your project area. To see exact locations of where birders and the general public have sighted birds in and around your project area, visit the E-bird data mapping tool (Tip: enter your location, desired date range and a species on your list). For projects that occur off the Atlantic Coast, additional maps and models detailing the relative occurrence and abundance of bird species on your list are available. Links to additional information about Atlantic Coast birds, and other important information about your migratory bird list, including how to properly interpret and use your migratory bird report, can be found below.

For guidance on when to schedule activities or implement avoidance and minimization measures to reduce impacts to migratory birds on your list, click on the PROBABILITY OF PRESENCE SUMMARY at the top of your list to see when these birds are most likely to be present and breeding in your project area.

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NAME	BREEDING SEASON (IF A BREEDING SEASON IS INDICATED FOR A BIRD ON YOUR LIST, THE BIRD MAY BREED IN YOUR PROJECT AREA SOMETIME WITHIN THE TIMEFRAME SPECIFIED, WHICH IS A VERY LIBERAL ESTIMATE OF THE DATES INSIDE WHICH THE BIRD BREEDS ACROSS ITS ENTIRE RANGE. "BREEDS ELSEWHERE" INDICATES THAT THE BIRD DOES NOT LIKELY BREED IN YOUR PROJECT AREA.)
Bald Eagle Haliaeetus leucocephalus This is not a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) in this area, but warrants attention because of the Eagle Act or for potential susceptibilities in offshore areas from certain types of development or activities. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1626	Breeds Dec 1 to Aug 31
Bendire's Thrasher Toxostoma bendirei This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9435	Breeds Mar 15 to Jul 31

Black Rosy-finch Leucosticte atrata — Breeds Jun 15 to Aug 31
This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.
https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9460

Black-chinned Sparrow Spizella atrogularis — Breeds Apr 15 to Jul 31
This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.
https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9447

Brewer's Sparrow Spizella breweri — Breeds May 15 to Aug 10
This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA
https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9291

Brown-capped Rosy-finch Leucosticte australis — Breeds Jun 15 to Sep 15
This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.

Burrowing Owl Athene cunicularia — Breeds Mar 15 to Aug 31
This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA
https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9737

Chestnut-collared Longspur Calcarius ornatus — Breeds elsewhere
This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.

Clark's Grebe Aechmophorus clarkii — Breeds Jan 1 to Dec 31
This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.

Golden Eagle Aquila chrysaetos — Breeds Jan 1 to Aug 31
This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA
https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1680

Grace's Warbler Dendroica graciae — Breeds May 20 to Jul 20
This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA

Gray Vireo Vireo vicinior — Breeds May 10 to Aug 20
This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.
https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8680

Lesser Yellowlegs Tringa flavipes — Breeds elsewhere
This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.
https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9679

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Lewis's Woodpecker Melanerpes lewis — Breeds Apr 20 to Sep 30
This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.
https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9408

Long-billed Curlew Numenius americanus — Breeds Apr 1 to Jul 31
This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.
https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/5511

Long-eared Owl asio otus — Breeds Mar 1 to Jul 15
This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.
https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/3631

Marbled Godwit Limosa fedoa — Breeds elsewhere
This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.
https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9481

Olive-sided Flycatcher Contopus cooperi — Breeds May 20 to Aug 31
This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.
https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/3914

Pinyon Jay Gymnorhinus cyanocephalus — Breeds Feb 15 to Jul 15
This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.
https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9420

Rufous Hummingbird selasphorus rufus — Breeds elsewhere
This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.
https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8002

Virginia's Warbler Vermivora virginiae — Breeds May 1 to Jul 31
This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.
https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9441

Willet Tringa semipalmata — Breeds elsewhere
This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.

Willow Flycatcher Empidonax traillii — Breeds May 20 to Aug 31
This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA
https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/3482

NOT FOR CONSULTATION

Probability of Presence Summary

The graphs below provide our best understanding of when birds of concern are most likely to be present in your project area. This information can be used to tailor and schedule your project activities to avoid or minimize impacts to birds. Please make sure you read and understand the FAQ "Proper Interpretation and Use of Your Migratory Bird Report" before using or attempting to interpret this report.

Probability of Presence (■)

Each green bar represents the bird's relative probability of presence in the 10km grid cell(s) your project overlaps during a particular week of the year. (A year is represented as 12 4-week months.) A taller bar indicates a higher probability of species presence. The survey effort (see below) can be used to establish a level of confidence in the presence score. One can have higher confidence in the presence score if the corresponding survey effort is also high.

How is the probability of presence score calculated? The calculation is done in three steps:

1. The probability of presence for each week is calculated as the number of survey events in the week where the species was detected divided by the total number of survey events for that week. For example, if in week 12 there were 20 survey events and the Spotted Towhee was found in 5 of them, the probability of presence of the Spotted Towhee in week 12 is 0.25.
2. To properly present the pattern of presence across the year, the relative probability of presence is calculated. This is the probability of presence divided by the maximum probability of presence across all weeks. For example, imagine the probability of presence in week 20 for the Spotted Towhee is 0.05, and that the probability of presence at week 12 (0.25) is the maximum of any week of the year. The relative probability of presence on week 12 is 0.25/0.25 = 1; at week 20 it is 0.05/0.25 = 0.2.
3. The relative probability of presence calculated in the previous step undergoes a statistical conversion so that all possible values fall between 0 and 10, inclusive. This is the probability of presence score.

To see a bar's probability of presence score, simply hover your mouse cursor over the bar.

Breeding Season (■)
Yellow bars denote a very liberal estimate of the time-frame inside which the bird breeds across its entire range. If there are no yellow bars shown for a bird, it does not breed in your project area.

Survey Effort (|)
Vertical black lines superimposed on probability of presence bars indicate the number of surveys performed for that species in the 10km grid cell(s) your project area overlaps. The number of surveys is expressed as a range, for example, 33 to 64 surveys.

To see a bar's survey effort range, simply hover your mouse cursor over the bar.

No Data (–)
A week is marked as having no data if there were no survey events for that week.

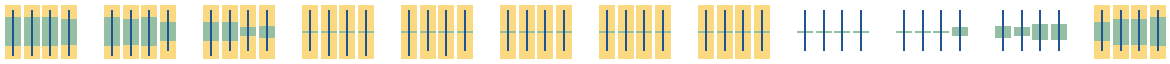
Survey Timeframe
Surveys from only the last 10 years are used in order to ensure delivery of currently relevant information. The exception to this is areas off the Atlantic coast, where bird returns are based on all years of available data, since data in these areas is currently much more sparse.

NOT FOR CONSULTATION

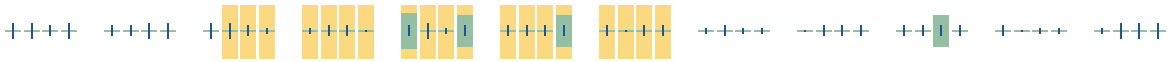
■ probability of presence ■ breeding season | survey effort – no data

SPECIES	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC

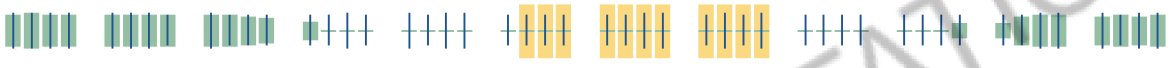
Bald Eagle
Non-BCC Vulnerable (This is not a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) in this area, but warrants attention because of the Eagle Act or for potential susceptibilities in offshore areas from certain types of development or activities.)



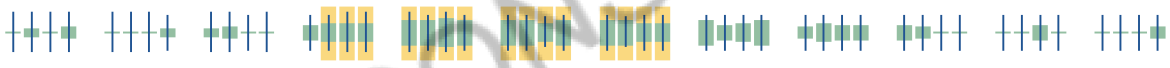
Bendire's Thrasher
BCC Rangewide (CON) (This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.)



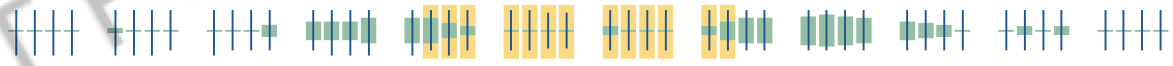
Black Rosy-finch
BCC Rangewide (CON) (This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.)



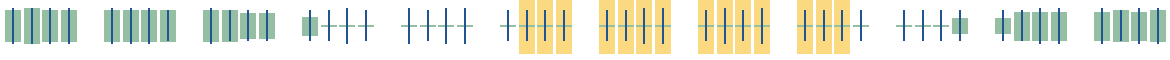
Black-chinned Sparrow
BCC Rangewide (CON) (This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.)



Brewer's Sparrow
BCC - BCR (This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA)

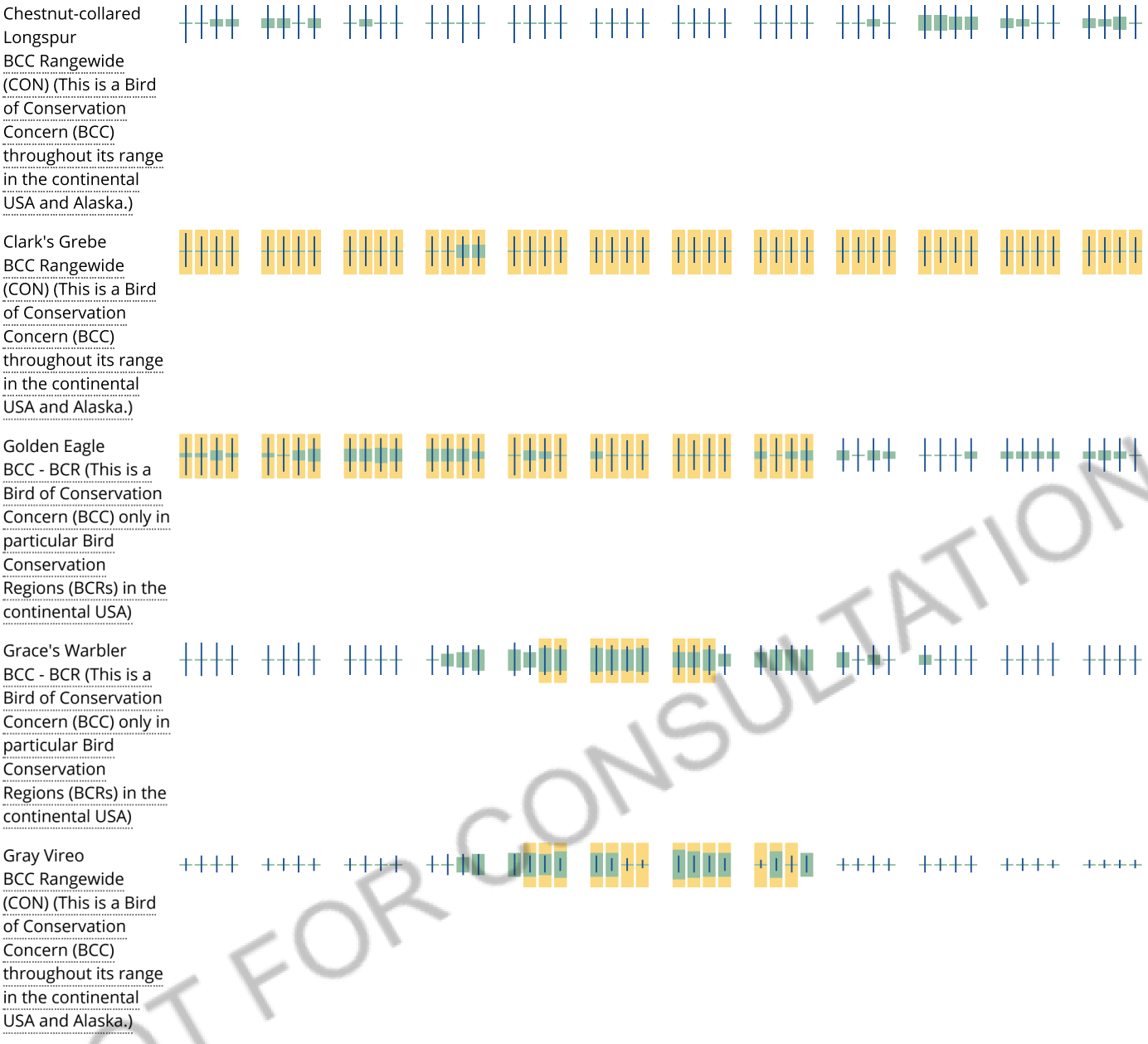


Brown-capped Rosy-finch
BCC Rangewide (CON) (This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.)

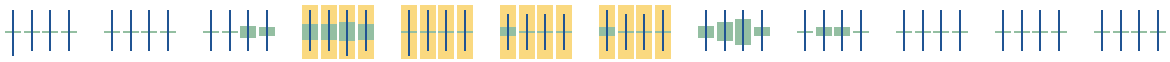


Burrowing Owl
BCC - BCR (This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA)

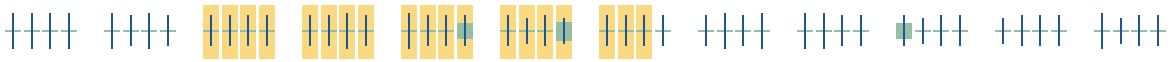
NOT FOR CONSULTATION



NOT FOR CONSULTATION

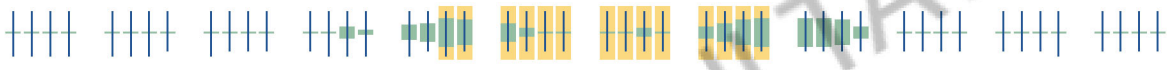


Long-billed Curlew BCC Rangewide (CON) (This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.)



Long-eared Owl BCC Rangewide (CON) (This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.)

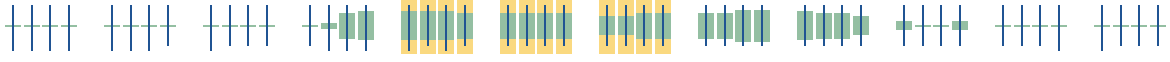
Marbled Godwit BCC Rangewide (CON) (This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.)



Olive-sided Flycatcher BCC Rangewide (CON) (This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.)

Pinyon Jay BCC Rangewide (CON) (This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.)

Rufous Hummingbird BCC Rangewide (CON) (This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.)

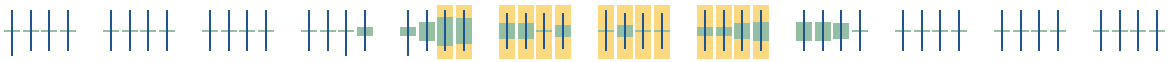


Virginia's Warbler BCC Rangewide (CON) (This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.)

NOT FOR CONSULTATION

Willet BCC Rangewide (CON) (This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.)

Willow Flycatcher BCC - BCR (This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA)



Tell me more about conservation measures I can implement to avoid or minimize impacts to migratory birds.

Nationwide Conservation Measures describes measures that can help avoid and minimize impacts to all birds at any location year round. Implementation of these measures is particularly important when birds are most likely to occur in the project area. When birds may be breeding in the area, identifying the locations of any active nests and avoiding their destruction is a very helpful impact minimization measure. To see when birds are most likely to occur and be breeding in your project area, view the Probability of Presence Summary. Additional measures or permits may be advisable depending on the type of activity you are conducting and the type of infrastructure or bird species present on your project site.

What does IPaC use to generate the migratory birds potentially occurring in my specified location?

The Migratory Bird Resource List is comprised of USFWS Birds of Conservation Concern (BCC) and other species that may warrant special attention in your project location.

The migratory bird list generated for your project is derived from data provided by the Avian Knowledge Network (AKN). The AKN data is based on a growing collection of survey, banding, and citizen science datasets and is queried and filtered to return a list of those birds reported as occurring in the 10km grid cell(s) which your project intersects, and that have been identified as warranting special attention because they are a BCC species in that area, an eagle (Eagle Act requirements may apply), or a species that has a particular vulnerability to offshore activities or development.

Again, the Migratory Bird Resource list includes only a subset of birds that may occur in your project area. It is not representative of all birds that may occur in your project area. To get a list of all birds potentially present in your project area, please visit the AKN Phenology Tool.

What does IPaC use to generate the probability of presence graphs for the migratory birds potentially occurring in my specified location?

The probability of presence graphs associated with your migratory bird list are based on data provided by the Avian Knowledge Network (AKN). This data is derived from a growing collection of survey, banding, and citizen science datasets .

Probability of presence data is continuously being updated as new and better information becomes available. To learn more about how the probability of presence graphs are produced and how to interpret them, go the Probability of Presence Summary and then click on the "Tell me about these graphs" link.

How do I know if a bird is breeding, wintering, migrating or present year-round in my project area?

To see what part of a particular bird's range your project area falls within (i.e. breeding, wintering, migrating or year-round), you may refer to the following resources: The Cornell Lab of Ornithology All About Birds Bird Guide, or (if you are unsuccessful in locating the bird of interest there), the Cornell Lab of Ornithology Neotropical Birds guide. If a bird on your migratory bird species list has a breeding season associated with it, if that bird does occur in your project area, there may be nests present at some point within the timeframe specified. If "Breeds elsewhere" is indicated, then the bird likely does not breed in your project area.

What are the levels of concern for migratory birds?

Migratory birds delivered through IPaC fall into the following distinct categories of concern:

NOT FOR CONSULTATION

1. "BCC Rangewide" birds are Birds of Conservation Concern (BCC) that are of concern throughout their range anywhere within the USA (including Hawaii, the Pacific Islands, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands);
2. "BCC - BCR" birds are BCCs that are of concern only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA; and
3. "Non-BCC - Vulnerable" birds are not BCC species in your project area, but appear on your list either because of the Eagle Act requirements (for eagles) or (for non-eagles) potential susceptibilities in offshore areas from certain types of development or activities (e.g. offshore energy development or longline fishing).

Although it is important to try to avoid and minimize impacts to all birds, efforts should be made, in particular, to avoid and minimize impacts to the birds on this list, especially eagles and BCC species of rangewide concern. For more information on conservation measures you can implement to help avoid and minimize migratory bird impacts and requirements for eagles, please see the FAQs for these topics.

Details about birds that are potentially affected by offshore projects

For additional details about the relative occurrence and abundance of both individual bird species and groups of bird species within your project area off the Atlantic Coast, please visit the Northeast Ocean Data Portal. The Portal also offers data and information about other taxa besides birds that may be helpful to you in your project review. Alternately, you may download the bird model results files underlying the portal maps through the NOAA NCCOS Integrative Statistical Modeling and Predictive Mapping of Marine Bird Distributions and Abundance on the Atlantic Outer Continental Shelf project webpage.

Bird tracking data can also provide additional details about occurrence and habitat use throughout the year, including migration. Models relying on survey data may not include this information. For additional information on marine bird tracking data, see the Diving Bird Study and the nanotag studies or contact Caleb Spiegel or Pam Loring.

What if I have eagles on my list?

If your project has the potential to disturb or kill eagles, you may need to obtain a permit to avoid violating the Eagle Act should such impacts occur.

Proper Interpretation and Use of Your Migratory Bird Report

The migratory bird list generated is not a list of all birds in your project area, only a subset of birds of priority concern. To learn more about how your list is generated, and see options for identifying what other birds may be in your project area, please see the FAQ "What does IPaC use to generate the migratory birds potentially occurring in my specified location". Please be aware this report provides the "probability of presence" of birds within the 10 km grid cell(s) that overlap your project; not your exact project footprint. On the graphs provided, please also look carefully at the survey effort (indicated by the black vertical bar) and for the existence of the "no data" indicator (a red horizontal bar). A high survey effort is the key component. If the survey effort is high, then the probability of presence score can be viewed as more dependable. In contrast, a low survey effort bar or no data bar means a lack of data and, therefore, a lack of certainty about presence of the species. This list is not perfect; it is simply a starting point for identifying what birds of concern have the potential to be in your project area, when they might be there, and if they might be breeding (which means nests might be present). The list helps you know what to look for to confirm presence, and helps guide you in knowing when to implement conservation measures to avoid or minimize potential impacts from your project activities, should presence be confirmed. To learn more about conservation measures, visit the FAQ "Tell me about conservation measures I can implement to avoid or minimize impacts to migratory birds" at the bottom of your migratory bird trust resources page.

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Facilities

National Wildlife Refuge lands

Any activity proposed on lands managed by the National Wildlife Refuge system must undergo a 'Compatibility Determination' conducted by the Refuge. Please contact the individual Refuges to discuss any questions or concerns.

This location overlaps the following National Wildlife Refuge lands:

LAND	ACRES
VALLE DE ORO NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE	489.51 acres

Fish hatcheries

THERE ARE NO FISH HATCHERIES AT THIS LOCATION.

Wetlands in the National Wetlands Inventory

Impacts to NWI wetlands and other aquatic habitats may be subject to regulation under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act, or other State/Federal statutes.

For more information please contact the Regulatory Program of the local U.S. Army Corps of Engineers District.

Please note that the NWI data being shown may be out of date. We are currently working to update our NWI data set. We recommend you verify these results with a site visit to determine the actual extent of wetlands on site.

This location overlaps the following wetlands:

The area of this project is too large for IPaC to load all NWI wetlands in the area. The list below may be incomplete. Please contact the local U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service office or visit the NWI map for a full list.

FRESHWATER EMERGENT WETLAND

- PEM1/SS1A
- PEM1C
- PEM1Jx
- PEM1/SS1Ah
- PEM1Ch
- PEM1J
- PEM1A
- PEM1Ah
- PEM1/SS1Ch
- PEM1/SS1Cx
- PEM1Jh
- PEM1Ax
- PEM1B
- PEM1/SS1Ax
- PEM1Fx
- PEM1Kx
- PEM1Cx
- PEM1F

FRESHWATER FORESTED/SHRUB WETLAND

- PSS1A
- PSSC
- PFO1A
- PFO1/SS1A

NOT FOR CONSULTATION

- PSS1Ax
- PSS1/2A
- PFO/SSC
- PSS1/2Ax
- PSS1C
- PSS1Ah
- PFO1Ah
- PSS1Ch
- PFO1Cx

FRESHWATER POND

- PUBF
- PUSC
- PUBHx
- PUBHh
- PUBH
- PUSA
- PUBFh
- PAB3Fx
- PUBK
- PUSAh
- PAB4Hx
- PAB4Fx
- PUBFx

LAKE

- L1UBK

RIVERINE

- R4SBC
- R5UBH
- R5UBFx
- R2USA
- R2UBHx
- R2USC
- R2UBH

NOT FOR CONSULTATION

A full description for each wetland code can be found at the National Wetlands Inventory website

Data limitations

The Service's objective of mapping wetlands and deepwater habitats is to produce reconnaissance level information on the location, type and size of these resources. The maps are prepared from the analysis of high altitude imagery. Wetlands are identified based on vegetation, visible hydrology and geography. A margin of error is inherent in the use of imagery; thus, detailed on-the-ground inspection of any particular site may result in revision of the wetland boundaries or classification established through image analysis.

The accuracy of image interpretation depends on the quality of the imagery, the experience of the image analysts, the amount and quality of the collateral data and the amount of ground truth verification work conducted. Metadata should be consulted to determine the date of the source imagery used and any mapping problems.

Wetlands or other mapped features may have changed since the date of the imagery or field work. There may be occasional differences in polygon boundaries or classifications between the information depicted on the map and the actual conditions on site.

Data exclusions

Certain wetland habitats are excluded from the National mapping program because of the limitations of aerial imagery as the primary data source used to detect wetlands. These habitats include seagrasses or submerged aquatic vegetation that are found in the intertidal and subtidal zones of estuaries and nearshore coastal waters. Some deepwater reef communities (coral or tuberficid worm reefs) have also been excluded from the inventory. These habitats, because of their depth, go undetected by aerial imagery.

Data precautions

Federal, state, and local regulatory agencies with jurisdiction over wetlands may define and describe wetlands in a different manner than that used in this inventory. There is no attempt, in either the design or products of this inventory, to define the limits of proprietary jurisdiction of any Federal, state, or local government or to establish the geographical scope of the regulatory programs of government agencies. Persons intending to engage in activities involving modifications within or adjacent to wetland areas should seek the advice of appropriate federal, state, or local agencies concerning specified agency regulatory programs and proprietary jurisdictions that may affect such activities.

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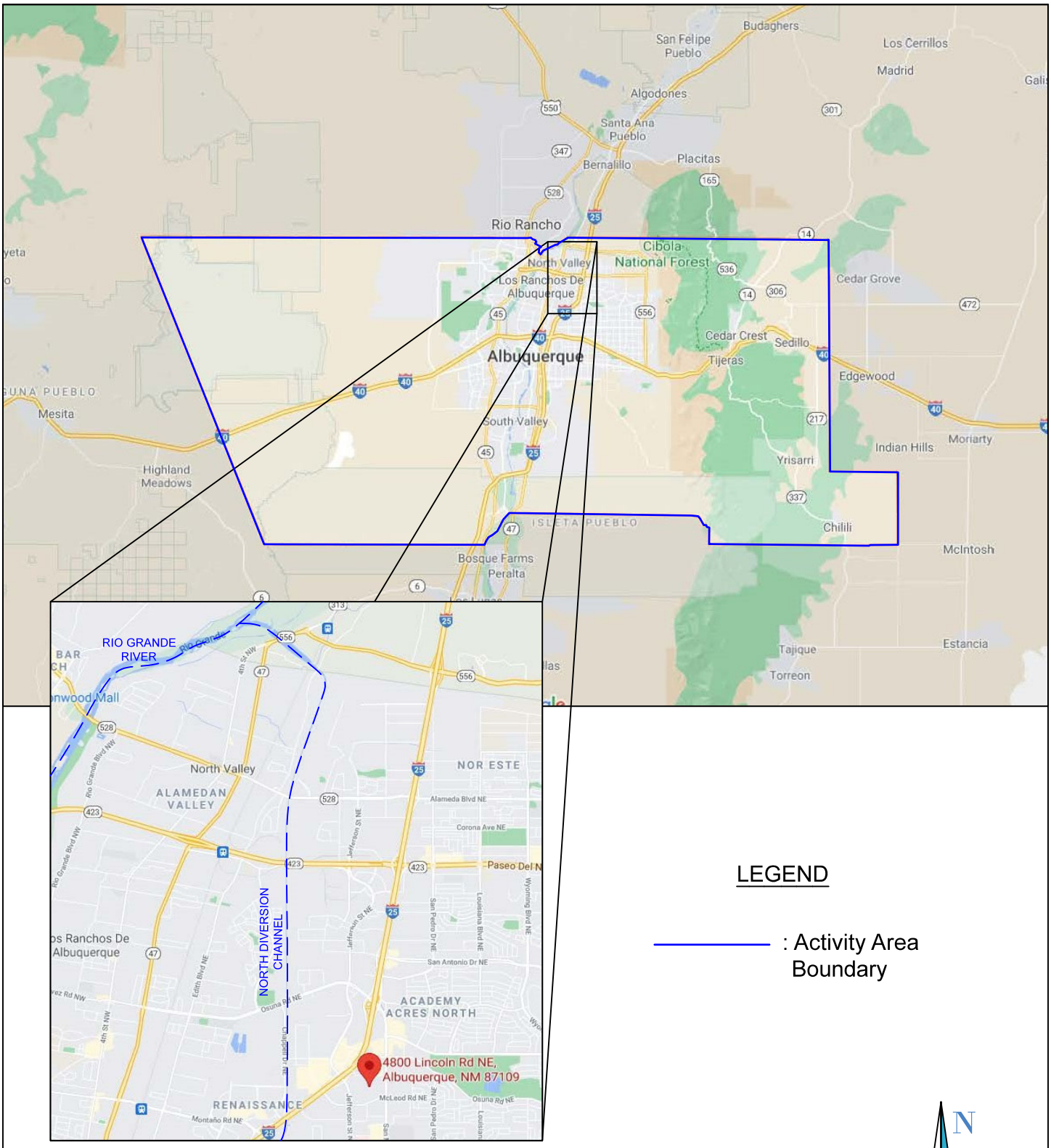

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(800) 511-9300

ACTIVITY AREA

ABF - ALBUQUERQUE
4800 LINCOLN ROAD NE
ALBUQUERQUE, NEW MEXICO

DATE:	MARCH 2021
FILE:	LOC
DRAWN BY:	ECR
PROJECT NO.	21-6325
FIGURE:	ESA ACTIVITY AREA

Non-Stormwater Discharge Evaluation

General Information	
Project Name: **ABF - Albuquerque**	
Location: **4800 Lincoln Road NE, Albuquerque, New Mexico**	
NPDES ID Number: **NMR053113**	
Date of Evaluation: 11/3/21	Time: 15:00

Evaluation Report
Describe evaluation criteria used below: Visual
List discharge points or onsite drainage points that were directly observed during the evaluation below: Outfall 001 + Outfall 002
List authorized non-stormwater discharges N/A
List any unauthorized non-stormwater discharges identified during the evaluation below: None.
List corrective actions taken, including implementing control measures, to eliminate those discharges below: N/A
If a separate NPDES wastewater permit was obtained for any unauthorized non-stormwater discharges that were not eliminated, list information below: N/A.

Certification Statement

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

Name:	Richard Bradbury	Signature:	
Title:	SCM	Date:	11/3/21

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ABF Freight

Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan
ABF FEIGHT SYSTEM INC. - ALBUQUERQUE
4800 Lincoln Road NE, Albuquerque, New Mexico

SWPPP Amendment Log

Amendment No.	Date	Brief Description of Amendment, include section and page number
1	May 2021	Original publish date, new 2021 permit term.
2	March 22, 2022	Updated NOI to show new SCM.
3	May 12, 2023	Updated Pg. 4 Section 2.3 Contact Information, Pg. 8 Section 3.0 Fueling/Liquid Storage in ASTs/Liquid Transfer Areas, Pg. 12 Section 3.4 Salt Storage, Pg. 17 Section 4.1.7 Salt Storage Piles or Piles Containing Salt, Pg. 35 Section 9.0 Certification Update, Site map figure 3.
4	August 7, 2023	**Updated Duly Authorized Representatives form in Appendix B to show Director, Real Estate Compliance**
5	April 17, 2024	Updated table of contents and added Appendix H
6	April 20, 2024	Updated Figure 2
7	July 22, 2024	Updated SWPPP team, pg. 5
8	June, 30, 2025	Updated Contact Information, pg. 5 Updated SWPPP team, pg. 6

APPENDIX C

Guidance Documents

Industrial Stormwater

Fact Sheet Series

Sector P: Motor Freight Transportation Facilities, Passenger Transportation Facilities, Petroleum Bulk Oil Stations and Terminals, Rail Transportation Facilities, and United States Postal Service Transportation Facilities

U.S. EPA Office of Water
EPA-833-F-06-031
December 2006

What is the NPDES stormwater permitting program for industrial activity?

Activities, such as material handling and storage, equipment maintenance and cleaning, industrial processing or other operations that occur at industrial facilities are often exposed to stormwater. The runoff from these areas may discharge pollutants directly into nearby waterbodies or indirectly via storm sewer systems, thereby degrading water quality.

In 1990, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) developed permitting regulations under the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) to control stormwater discharges associated with eleven categories of industrial activity. As a result, NPDES permitting authorities, which may be either EPA or a state environmental agency, issue stormwater permits to control runoff from these industrial facilities.

What types of industrial facilities are required to obtain permit coverage?

This fact sheet specifically discusses stormwater discharges from land transportation and warehousing activities as defined by Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Major Groups 40, 41, 42, 43, and SIC 5171. Facilities and products in this group fall under the following categories, all of which require coverage under an industrial stormwater permit:

- Motor freight transportation facilities (SIC 4212-4231)
- Passenger transportation facilities (SIC 4111-4173)
- Petroleum bulk oil stations and terminals (SIC 5171)
- Rail transportation facilities (SIC 4011, 4013)
- United States Postal Service facilities (SIC 4311)

Vehicle and equipment maintenance is a broad term used to include the following activities:

- Vehicle and equipment fluid changes
- Mechanical repairs
- Parts cleaning
- Sanding
- Refinishing
- Painting and/or fueling
- Locomotive sanding (loading sand for traction)
- Storage of vehicles and equipment waiting for repair or maintenance
- Storage of the related materials and waste materials, such as oil, fuel, batteries, tires, or oil filters

Equipment cleaning operations include areas where the following types of activities take place:

- Vehicle exterior wash down
- Interior trailer washouts
- Tank washouts
- Rinsing of transfer equipment

What does an industrial stormwater permit require?

Common requirements for coverage under an industrial stormwater permit include development of a written stormwater pollution prevention plan (SWPPP), implementation of control measures, and submittal of a request for permit coverage, usually referred to as the Notice of Intent or NOI. The SWPPP is a written assessment of potential sources of pollutants in stormwater runoff and control measures that will be implemented at your facility to minimize the discharge of these pollutants in runoff from the site. These control measures include site-specific best management practices (BMPs), maintenance plans, inspections, employee training, and reporting. The procedures detailed in the SWPPP must be implemented by the facility and updated as necessary, with a copy of the SWPPP kept on-site. The industrial stormwater permit also requires collection of visual, analytical, and/or compliance monitoring data to determine the effectiveness of implemented BMPs. For more information on EPA's industrial stormwater permit and links to State stormwater permits, go to **www.epa.gov/npdes/stormwater** and click on "Industrial Activity."

What pollutants are associated with activities at my facility?

Pollutants conveyed in stormwater discharges from land transportation and warehousing activities will vary. There are a number of factors that influence to what extent industrial activities and significant materials can affect water quality.

- Geographic location
- Topography
- Hydrogeology
- Extent of impervious surfaces (e.g.,, concrete or asphalt)
- Type of ground cover (e.g., vegetation, crushed stone, or dirt)
- Outdoor activities (e.g., material storage, loading/unloading, vehicle maintenance)
- Size of the operation
- Type, duration, and intensity of precipitation events

The activities, pollutant sources, and pollutants detailed in Table 1 are commonly found at facilities with vehicle and equipment maintenance and equipment cleaning operations and Table 1A details activities, pollutant sources, and pollutants commonly found at petroleum bulk oil stations and terminals.

Table 1. Common Activities, Pollutant Sources, and Associated Pollutants at Motor Freight Transportation Facilities, Passenger Transportation Facilities, Rail Transportation Facilities, and United States Postal Service Transportation Facilities

Activity	Pollutant Source	Pollutant
Fueling	Spills and leaks during fuel delivery	Fuel, oil, heavy metals
	Spills caused by "topping off" fuel tanks	
	Rainfall falling on the fuel area or stormwater running onto the fuel area	
	Hosing or washing down fuel area	
	Leaking storage tanks	

Table 1. Common Activities, Pollutant Sources, and Associated Pollutants at Motor Freight Transportation Facilities, Passenger Transportation Facilities, Rail Transportation Facilities, and United States Postal Service Transportation Facilities (continued)

Activity	Pollutant Source	Pollutant
Vehicle washing and maintenance	Parts cleaning	Chlorinated solvents, oil, heavy metals, acid/alkaline wastes
	Waste disposal of greasy rags, oil filters, air filters, batteries, hydraulic fluids, transmission fluid, radiator fluids, degreasers	Oil, heavy metals, chlorinated solvents, acid/alkaline wastes, ethylene glycol
	Spills of oil, degreasers, hydraulic fluids, transmission fluid, radiator fluids	Oil, arsenic, heavy metals, organics, chlorinated solvents, ethylene glycol
	Fluids replacement, including oil, hydraulic fluids, transmission fluid, radiator fluids	Oil, arsenic, heavy metals, organics, chlorinated solvents, ethylene glycol
	Washing or steam cleaning	Oil, detergents, heavy metals, chlorinated solvents, phosphorus, salts, suspended solids
Outdoor vehicle and equipment storage and parking	Leaking vehicle fluids including hydraulic lines and radiators, leaking or improperly maintained locomotive on-board drip collection systems, brake dust	Oil, hydraulic fluids, arsenic, heavy metals, organics, fuel
Painting areas	Paint and paint thinner spills	Paint, spent chlorinated solvents, heavy metals
	Spray painting	Paint solids, heavy metals
	Sanding or paint stripping	Dust, paint solids, heavy metals
	Paint clean up	Paint, spent chlorinated solvents, heavy metals
Railroad locomotive sanding	Loading traction sand on locomotives	Sediment
Liquid storage in above ground storage	External corrosion and structural failure	Oil, grease, heavy metals, materials being stored
	Installation problems	
	Spills and overfills due to operator error	
	Failure of piping systems (pipes, pumps, flanges, couplings, hoses, and valves)	

Table 1A. Common Activities, Pollutant Sources, and Pollutants at Petroleum Bulk Oil Stations and Terminals

Activity	Pollutant Source	Pollutant
Liquid storage in above ground storage	External corrosion and structural failure	Oil, grease, heavy metals, materials being stored
	Installation problems	
	Spills and overfills due to operator error	
	Failure of piping systems (pipes, pumps, flanges, couplings, hoses, and valves)	
Petroleum loading/ unloading	Spills and overfills due to operator error	Oil, grease

What BMPs can be used to minimize contact between stormwater and potential pollutants at my facility?

A variety of BMP options may be applicable to eliminate or minimize the presence of pollutants in stormwater discharges from land transportation and warehousing activities. You will likely need to implement a combination or suite of BMPs to address stormwater runoff at your facility. Your first consideration should be for pollution prevention BMPs, which are designed to prevent or minimize pollutants from entering stormwater runoff and/or reduce the volume of stormwater requiring management. Prevention BMPs can include regular cleanup, collection and containment of debris in storage areas, and other housekeeping practices, spill control, and employee training. It may also be necessary to implement treatment BMPs, which are engineered structures intended to treat stormwater runoff and/or mitigate the effects of increased stormwater runoff peak rate, volume, and velocity. Treatment BMPs are generally more expensive to install and maintain and include oil-water separators, wet ponds, and proprietary filter devices.

BMPs must be selected and implemented to address the following:

Good Housekeeping Practices

Good housekeeping is a practical, cost-effective way to maintain a clean and orderly facility to prevent potential pollution sources from coming into contact with stormwater. It includes establishing protocols to reduce the possibility of mishandling materials or equipment and training employees in good housekeeping techniques. Common areas where good housekeeping practices should be followed include trash containers and adjacent areas, material storage areas, vehicle and equipment maintenance areas, and loading docks. Good housekeeping practices must include a schedule for regular pickup and disposal of garbage and waste materials and routine inspections of drums, tanks, and containers for leaks and structural conditions. Practices also include containing and covering garbage, waste materials, and debris. Involving employees in routine monitoring of housekeeping practices has proven to be an effective means of ensuring the continued implementation of these measures.

Minimizing Exposure

Where feasible, minimizing exposure of potential pollutant sources to precipitation is an important control option. Minimizing exposure prevents pollutants, including debris, from coming into contact with precipitation and can reduce the need for BMPs to treat contaminated stormwater runoff. It can also prevent debris from being picked up by stormwater and carried into drains and surface waters. Examples of BMPs for exposure minimization include covering materials or activities with temporary structures (e.g., tarps) when wet weather is expected or moving materials or activities to existing or new permanent structures (e.g., buildings, silos, sheds). Even the simple practice of keeping a dumpster lid closed can be a very effective pollution prevention measure.

Erosion and Sediment Control

BMPs must be selected and implemented to limit erosion on areas of your site that, due to topography, activities, soils, cover, materials, or other factors are likely to experience erosion. Erosion control BMPs such as seeding, mulching, and sodding prevent soil from becoming dislodged and should be considered first. Sediment control BMPs such as silt fences, sediment ponds, and stabilized entrances trap sediment after it has eroded. Sediment control BMPs should be used to back-up erosion control BMPs.

Management of Runoff

Your SWPPP must contain a narrative evaluation of the appropriateness of stormwater management practices that divert, infiltrate, reuse, or otherwise manage stormwater runoff so as to reduce the discharge of pollutants. Appropriate measures are highly site-specific, but may include, among others,

vegetative swales, collection and reuse of stormwater, inlet controls, snow management, infiltration devices, and wet retention measures.

A combination of preventive and treatment BMPs will yield the most effective stormwater management for minimizing the offsite discharge of pollutants via stormwater runoff. Though not specifically outlined in this fact sheet, BMPs must also address preventive maintenance records or logbooks, regular facility inspections, spill prevention and response, and employee training.

All BMPs require regular maintenance to function as intended. Some management measures have simple maintenance requirements, others are quite involved. You must regularly inspect all BMPs to ensure they are operating properly, including during runoff events. As soon as a problem is found, action to resolve it should be initiated immediately.

Implement BMPs, such as those listed below in Table 2 and 2A for the control of pollutants at land transportation and warehousing facilities, to minimize and prevent the discharge of pollutants in stormwater. Identifying weaknesses in current facility practices will aid the permittee in determining appropriate BMPs that will achieve a reduction in pollutant loadings. BMPs listed in Table 2 and 2A are broadly applicable to land transportation and warehousing facilities; however, this is not a complete list and you are recommended to consult with regulatory agencies or a stormwater engineer/consultant to identify appropriate BMPs for your facility.

Table 2. BMPs for Potential Pollutant Sources at Motor Freight Transportation Facilities, Passenger Transportation Facilities, Rail Transportation Facilities, and United States Postal Service Transportation Facilities

Pollutant Source	BMPs
Fueling	Stationary fueling areas ❑ Conduct fueling operations (including the transfer of fuel from tank trucks) on an impervious or contained pad or under a roof or canopy where possible. Covering should cover extend beyond spill containment pad to prevent rain from entering. ❑ When fueling in uncovered area, use concrete pad (not asphalt, which is not chemically resistant to the fuels being handled). ❑ Use drip pans where leaks or spills of fuel can occur, and where making and breaking hose connections. ❑ Use fueling hoses with check valves to prevent hose drainage after filling. ❑ Keep spill cleanup materials readily available. Clean up spills and leaks immediately. ❑ Minimize/eliminate run-on to fueling areas with diversion dikes, berms, curbing, surface grading or other equivalent measures. ❑ Collect stormwater runoff and provide treatment or recycling. ❑ Use dry cleanup methods for fuel area rather than hosing down the fuel area. Perform preventive maintenance on storage tanks to detect potential leaks before they occur. ❑ Inspect the fueling area for leaks and spills. ❑ Provide curbing or posts around fuel pumps to prevent collisions during vehicle ingress and egress. ❑ Discourage "topping off" of fuel tanks. Mobile fueling area ❑ Use drip pan under the transfer hose. ❑ Use fueling hoses with check valves to prevent hose drainage after filling.

Table 2. BMPs for Potential Pollutant Sources at Motor Freight Transportation Facilities, Passenger Transportation Facilities, Rail Transportation Facilities, and United States Postal Service Transportation Facilities (continued)

Pollutant Source	BMPs
Fueling (continued)	Mobile fueling areas (contiuned) ❑ Ensure the fueling vehicle is equipped with a manual shutoff valve. ❑ Discourage "topping off" of fuel tanks. ❑ Train personnel on vehicle fueling BMPs.
Vehicle and equipment maintenance	Good Housekeeping ❑ Eliminate floor drains that are connected to the storm or sanitary sewer. If necessary, install a sump that is pumped regularly. Collected wastes should be properly treated or disposed of by a licensed waste disposal company. ❑ Do all cleaning at a centralized station so the solvents stay in one area. ❑ If parts are dipped in liquid, remove them slowly to avoid spills. ❑ Use drip pans, drain boards, and drying racks to direct drips back into a fluid holding tank for reuse. ❑ Drain all parts of fluids into appropriate containers for waste disposal or re-use prior to disposal. Oil filters can be crushed and recycled. ❑ Promptly transfer used fluids to the proper container; do not leave full drip pans or other open containers around the shop. Empty and clean drip pans and containers. Washwater should also generally be treated as a waste material and disposed of appropriately. ❑ Clean up leaks, drips, and other spills without using large amounts of water. Use absorbents for dry cleanup whenever possible. ❑ Prohibit the practice of hosing down an area where the practice would result in the discharge of pollutants to a storm sewer system. ❑ Do not pour liquid waste into floor drains, sinks, outdoor storm drain inlets, or other storm drains or sewer connections. Liquid wastes should be collected in a properly labeled container, and disposed of by a licensed waste hauler or other appropriate method. ❑ Maintain an organized inventory of materials. ❑ Eliminate or reduce the number and amount of hazardous materials and waste by substituting nonhazardous or less hazardous materials. ❑ Label and track the recycling of waste material (e.g., used oil, spent solvents, batteries). ❑ Store batteries and other significant materials inside. ❑ Dispose of greasy rags, oil filters, air filters, batteries, spent coolant, and degreasers in compliance with RCRA regulations. ❑ Request and keep manifests of all waste materials hauled away from your facility. Minimizing Exposure ❑ Perform all cleaning operations indoors or under cover when possible. Conduct the cleaning operations in an area with a concrete floor with no floor drain other than to sanitary sewers or treatment facilities. Notable discharges to sanitary sewer systems must be done in compliance with rules and policies of the POTW operator. ❑ If operations are outside and exposed to stormwater, perform them on a concrete pad that is impervious and contained. ❑ Park vehicles and equipment indoors or under a roof whenever possible. ❑ Check vehicles closely for leaks and use pans to collect fluid when leaks occur.

Table 2. BMPs for Potential Pollutant Sources at Motor Freight Transportation Facilities, Passenger Transportation Facilities, Rail Transportation Facilities, and United States Postal Service Transportation Facilities (continued)

Pollutant Source	BMPs
Vehicle and equipment maintenance (continued)	Management of Runoff ❑ Use berms, curbs, grassed swales or other diversion measures to ensure that stormwater runoff from other parts of the facility does not flow over the maintenance area. ❑ Collect the stormwater runoff from the cleaning area and provide treatment or recycling. ❑ Discharge vehicle wash or rinse water to the sanitary sewer (if allowed by sewer authority), wastewater treatment, a land application site, or recycle on-site. DO NOT discharge washwater to a storm drain or to surface water. Inspections and Training ❑ Inspect the maintenance area regularly to ensure BMPs are implemented. ❑ Train employees on waste control and disposal procedures.
Outdoor vehicle and equipment storage and parking	❑ Store vehicles and equipment indoors when possible. ❑ Cover the storage area with a roof. ❑ Provide diversion berms, dikes or grassed swales around the perimeter of the area to limit run-on. ❑ Use drip pans under all vehicles and equipment waiting for maintenance. ❑ Use absorbents for dry cleanup for spills and leaks. ❑ Clean pavement surface to remove oil and grease without using large amounts of water. ❑ 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. ❑ Inspect the storage yard for filling drip pans and regularly to ensure BMPs are implemented. ❑ Train employees on procedures for storage and inspection items.
Locomotive sanding areas	❑ Cover sand storage piles. ❑ Confine storage to areas outside of drainage pathways and away from surface waters. ❑ Divert stormwater around storage areas with vegetated swales, and/or berms. ❑ Practice good housekeeping measures such as frequent removal of dust and debris. Cleanup methods may include sweepers, scrapers, or scoops. ❑ Use properly designed basins for containment and collection, ❑ Use control measures such as berms, silt fences, waddles or sediment traps to control sediment from leaving storage area. ❑ Inspect the area regularly to ensure BMPs are implemented. ❑ Train employees on BMP inspection and maintenance procedures.
Painting areas	❑ Confine activities to designated areas outside drainage pathways and away from surface waters. ❑ Enclose, cover, or contain painting activities to the maximum extent practical to prevent overspray from reaching surface waters. ❑ Hang plastic barriers or tarpaulins during blasting or painting operations to contain debris ❑ Prohibit uncontained spray painting activities.

Table 2. BMPs for Potential Pollutant Sources at Motor Freight Transportation Facilities, Passenger Transportation Facilities, Rail Transportation Facilities, and United States Postal Service Transportation Facilities (continued)

Pollutant Source	BMPs
Painting areas (continued)	❑ Prohibit spray painting activities during windy conditions which render containment ineffective. ❑ Use spray equipment that delivers more paint to the target and less overspray. ❑ Mix paints and solvents in designated areas away from drains, ditches, piers, and surface waters, preferably indoors or under cover. ❑ Have absorbent and other cleanup items readily available for immediate cleanup of spills. ❑ Allow empty paint cans to dry before disposal. ❑ Store paint and paint thinner away from traffic areas to avoid spills. ❑ Recycle paint, paint thinner, and solvents. ❑ Establish and implement effective inventory control to reduce paint waste, including tracking date received and expiration dates. ❑ Store waste paint, solvents, and rags in covered containers to prevent evaporation to the atmosphere. ❑ Use solvents with low volatility and coatings with low VOC content; use high transfer efficiency coating techniques such as brushing and rolling to reduce overspray and solvent emissions. ❑ Inspect painting procedures to ensure that they are conducted properly. ❑ Train employees on proper sanding, painting, and spraying techniques. ❑ Wash paint brushes, rollers and other equipment in utility sinks or other locations where wash water is treated or hauled. Do not wash equipment outside on pavement or into storm drains.
Vehicle washing	❑ Avoid washing parts or equipment outside. ❑ Confine activities to designated areas outside drainage pathways and away from surface waters. ❑ If washing outdoors, cover the cleaning operation and ensure that all washwaters drain to the intended collection system. ❑ Use phosphate-free biodegradable detergents. ❑ Contain and recycle washwaters. ❑ Collect stormwater runoff from the cleaning area and provide treatment or recycling. ❑ Inspect cleaning area regularly to ensure BMPs are implemented and maintained. ❑ Train employees on proper washing procedures.
Liquid storage in above ground storage tanks	❑ Store materials inside. ❑ If area is uncovered, connect sump outlet to sanitary sewer (if possible) or an oil/water separator, catch basin filter, etc. If connecting to a sanitary sewer check with the system operator to ensure that the discharge is acceptable. If implementing separator or filter technologies ensure that regular inspections and maintenance procedures are in place. ❑ Develop and implement spill plans. ❑ Train employees in spill prevention and control. Above ground tanks ❑ Provide secondary containment, such as dikes, with a height sufficient to contain a spill (the greater of 10 percent of the total enclosed tank volume or 110 percent of the volume contained in the largest tank).

Table 2. BMPs for Potential Pollutant Sources at Motor Freight Transportation Facilities, Passenger Transportation Facilities, Rail Transportation Facilities, and United States Postal Service Transportation Facilities (continued)

Pollutant Source	BMPs
Liquid storage in above ground storage tanks (continued)	Above ground tanks (continued) ❑ If containment structures have drains, ensure that the drains have valves, and that valves are maintained in the closed position. Institute protocols for checking/testing stormwater in containment areas prior to discharge. ❑ Use double-walled tanks with overflow protection. ❑ Keep liquid transfer nozzles/hoses in secondary containment area. Portable containers/drums ❑ Store drums indoors when possible. ❑ Store drums, including empty or used drums, in secondary containment with a roof or cover (including temporary cover such as a tarp that prevents contact with precipitation). ❑ Provide secondary containment, such as dikes or portable containers, with a height sufficient to contain a spill (the greater of 10 percent of the total enclosed tank volume or 110 percent of the volume contained in the largest tank). ❑ Clearly label drum with its contents. ❑ Train employees on proper filling and transfer procedures.
Cold weather activities	❑ Minimize salt and abrasive application. ❑ When abrasives are necessary, use uncontaminated sand or ash. ❑ Train employees on salt and abrasive application.
Improper connections to storm sewer (illicit connections)	❑ Plug all floor drains connected to sanitary or storm sewer or if connection is unknown. Alternatively, install a sump that is pumped regularly. ❑ Perform smoke or dye testing to determine if interconnections exist between sanitary water system and storm sewer system. ❑ Update facility schematics to accurately reflect all plumbing connections. ❑ Install a safeguard against vehicle washwaters entering the storm sewer unless permitted. ❑ Inspect and maintain the integrity of all underground storage tanks; replace when necessary. ❑ Train employees on BMP disposal practices for all materials.

Table 2A. BMPs for Potential Pollutant Sources at Petroleum Bulk Oil Stations and Terminals

Pollutant Source	BMPs
Liquid storage in above ground storage	❑ If area is uncovered, connect sump outlet to sanitary sewer (if possible) or an oil/water separator, catch basin filter, etc. If connecting to a sanitary sewer check with the system operator to ensure that the discharge is acceptable. If implementing separator or filter technologies ensure that regular inspections and maintenance procedures are in place. ❑ Provide secondary containment, such as dikes, with a height sufficient to contain a spill (the greater of 10 percent of the total enclosed tank volume or 110 percent of the volume contained in the largest tank). ❑ If containment structures have drains, ensure that the drains have valves, and that valves are maintained in the closed position. Institute protocols for checking/testing stormwater in containment areas prior to discharge. ❑ Use double-walled tanks with overflow protection

Table 2A. BMPs for Potential Pollutant Sources at Petroleum Bulk Oil Stations and Terminals (continued)

Pollutant Source	BMPs
Liquid storage in above ground storage (continued)	❑ Keep liquid transfer nozzles/hoses in secondary containment area. ❑ Develop and implement spill plans and spill prevention, containment and countermeasures (SPCC). ❑ Train employees in spill prevention and control.
Petroleum loading/ unloading	❑ Confine loading/unloading activities to designated areas outside drainage pathways and away from surface waters. ❑ Provide diversion berms, dikes or grassed swales around the perimeter of the area to limit run-on. ❑ Avoid loading/unloading materials in the rain or provide cover or other protection for loading docks. ❑ Cover loading and unloading areas and perform these activities on an impervious pad to enable easy collection of spilled materials. ❑ Provide overhangs at truck loading/unloading docks. ❑ Slope the impervious concrete floor to collect spills and leaks and convey them to proper containment and treatment. ❑ For rail transfer, a drip pan shall be installed within the rails to collect spillage from the tank. ❑ For transfer 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. ❑ Regularly sweep area to minimize debris on the ground. ❑ Develop and implement spill prevention, containment, and countermeasure (SPCC) plans. ❑ Train employees in spill prevention, control, cleanup and transfer techniques.

What if activities and materials at my facility are not exposed to precipitation?

The industrial stormwater program requires permit coverage for a number of specified types of industrial activities. However, when a facility is able to prevent the exposure of ALL relevant activities and materials to precipitation, it may be eligible to claim no exposure and qualify for a waiver from permit coverage.

If you are regulated under the industrial permitting program, you must either obtain permit coverage or submit a no exposure certification form, if available. Check with your permitting authority for additional information as not every permitting authority program provides no exposure exemptions.

Where do I get more information?

For additional information on the industrial stormwater program see **www.epa.gov/npdes/stormwater/msgp**.

A list of names and telephone numbers for each EPA Region or state NPDES permitting authority can be found at **www.epa.gov/npdes/stormwatercontacts**.

References

Information contained in this Fact Sheet was compiled from EPA's past and current Multi-Sector General Permits and from the following sources:

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Industrial Stormwater Monitoring and Sampling Guide

April 2021

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Section 1: Introduction

This guide is a how-to primer for industrial facility operators on how to conduct visual assessments and analytical monitoring of stormwater discharges. The target audience is operators of facilities subject to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) 2021 Multi-Sector General Permit (2021 MSGP) or a similar state- or territory-issued industrial stormwater permit. The information presented will also be useful to anyone interested in industrial stormwater monitoring.

What Does the 2021 MSGP Cover?

The 2021 MSGP covers specific industrial activities (see Appendix D of the 2021 MSGP, available at https://www.epa.gov/npdes/stormwater-discharges-industrial-activities-epas-2021-msgp) in states, territories, and Indian Country lands where EPA is the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permitting authority (i.e., in those states or territories not authorized to issue NPDES permits themselves – see Appendix C of the 2021 MSGP).

The procedures presented in this guide, specifically related to monitoring methodology and quality assurance, will help ensure that stormwater samples yield usable information.

This guide does not impose any new legally binding requirements on EPA, states, tribes, territories, or the regulated community, and does not confer legal rights or impose legal obligations upon any member of the public. In the event of a conflict between the discussion in this document and any statute, regulation, or permit, this document would not be controlling.

Interested parties are free to raise questions and objections about the substance of this guide and the appropriateness of the application of this guide to a particular situation. EPA and other decision makers retain the discretion to adopt approaches on a case-by-case basis that differ from those described in this guide where appropriate.

1.A Introduction to Stormwater Monitoring and Sampling

Most industrial stormwater permits require installation and implementation of control measures to minimize or eliminate pollutants in stormwater discharged from your facility. The control measures you choose for your facility must be documented in your facility-specific Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP). For more information on how to develop a SWPPP, refer to EPA's guide *Developing Your Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan: A Guide for Industrial Operators*, available on EPA's website at https://www.epa.gov/npdes/industrial-stormwater-guidance. The results of your stormwater monitoring will help you determine the effectiveness of your control measures, and overall stormwater management program. Evaluation of your stormwater management program will include routine facility inspections, visual assessments, and monitoring (i.e., sampling) of specified stormwater discharges. Regular stormwater inspections and visual assessments provide

Monitoring vs. Sampling

In this guide, "sampling" refers to the actual, physical collection and analysis of stormwater samples. The term "monitoring" refers to both sampling and visual observations of stormwater discharges, including the related preparation and documentation tasks.

qualitative information on whether there are unaddressed potential pollutant sources at your site, and whether existing stormwater control measures (SCMs) are effective or need to be reevaluated. Stormwater sampling provides quantitative (i.e., numeric) data to determine pollutant concentrations in stormwater discharge and, in turn, the degree to which your SCMs are effectively minimizing contact between stormwater and pollutant sources, and the success of your stormwater control approach in meeting applicable discharge requirements or effluent limits.

The following are the types of industrial stormwater monitoring requirements typically included in industrial stormwater general permits:

- **Visual Assessments of Stormwater Discharges.** Operators are required to regularly and frequently (e.g., quarterly under the 2021 MSGP) take a grab sample during a storm event (or in the case of snowmelt, during a period with a measurable discharge), and assess key visual indicators of stormwater pollution – color, odor, clarity (diminished), floating solids, settled solids, suspended solids, foam, oil sheen, and other obvious indicators of stormwater pollution. The findings of these assessments are used to trigger corrective actions to modify deficiencies found at the site.
- **Indicator Monitoring.** Stormwater samples are collected, either as a composite or with a grab sampling method, from a site's discharge point(s) for analysis and results are used to provide a baseline and comparable understanding of industrial stormwater discharge quality and potential water quality problems. For instance, the 2021 MSGP requires indicator monitoring of stormwater discharges for pH, total suspended solids (TSS), and chemical oxygen demand (COD) for certain sectors/subsectors and for polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) for certain sectors/activities. This type of monitoring differs from "benchmark monitoring" (see below) in that the monitoring is "report only" and does not include thresholds or baseline values for comparison, therefore no follow-up action is triggered or required. Operators may find it useful to evaluate and compare indicator monitoring data over time to identify any fluctuating values and why they may be occurring, and to further inform any revisions to their SWPPP or SCMs if necessary.
- **Benchmark Monitoring.** Stormwater samples are collected, either as a composite or with a grab sampling method, from a site's discharge point(s) for laboratory analysis and the results are compared with benchmark thresholds as an indicator of the overall effectiveness of SCMs. A benchmark threshold is a level above which a stormwater discharge could adversely affect receiving water quality and, below which the facility is not expected to have an impact on receiving water quality. This type of monitoring differs from "effluent limitations monitoring" (see below) in that exceedances of the benchmark thresholds are not considered violations, but rather "red flags" that could point to a problem at the site with exposed pollutant sources or SCMs that are not working correctly. For instance, the 2021 MSGP includes "benchmarks" that are based, to a large degree, on EPA's aquatic life criteria. If an annual average exceeds an applicable benchmark threshold, additional implementation measures (AIM) are triggered for that benchmark parameter. AIM responses include

Required Monitoring

For an explanation of these monitoring requirements in the 2021 MSGP see Part 4.2. Part 8 of the 2021 MSGP includes the indicator, benchmark, and ELG monitoring requirements for each of the industrial sectors affected by such requirements.

evaluating the SWPPP and SCMs to determine if modifications to existing measures or implementation of additional measures is necessary, and conducting additional benchmark monitoring to ensure the modified or additional SCMs bring exceedances below the benchmark threshold.

- **Effluent Limitations Monitoring.** Where a facility is subject to one of the Federal effluent limitations guidelines (ELGs) addressing limits on stormwater discharges, sampling is required to determine compliance with those limits. Table 1 provides a list of the current applicable ELGs.

Table 1. Applicable Effluent Limitations Guidelines

Regulated Activity	40 CFR Part/Subpart
Discharges resulting from spray down or intentional wetting of logs at wet deck storage areas	Part 429, Subpart I
Runoff from phosphate fertilizer manufacturing facilities that comes into contact with any raw materials, finished product, by-products or waste products (SIC 2874)	Part 418, Subpart A
Runoff from asphalt emulsion facilities	Part 443, Subpart A
Runoff from material storage piles at cement manufacturing facilities	Part 411, Subpart C
Mine dewatering discharges at crushed stone, construction sand and gravel, or industrial sand mining facilities	Part 436, Subparts B, C, or D
Runoff from hazardous waste landfills	Part 445, Subpart A
Runoff from non-hazardous waste landfills	Part 445, Subpart B
Runoff from coal storage piles at steam electric generating facilities	Part 423
Runoff containing urea from airfield pavement deicing at existing and new primary airports with 1,000 or more annual non-propeller aircraft departures	Part 449

These limits are required to be included in all general industrial stormwater permits. Typically, permits require corrective action and further sampling when an effluent limitation is exceeded. An exceedance of an applicable ELG constitutes a violation of the permit.

- **State, Territorial, or Tribal Required Monitoring.** General industrial stormwater permits may include state-, territorial-, or tribal-specific monitoring requirements. For instance, Part 9 of the 2021 MSGP includes monitoring requirements applicable to states, Indian Country, or territories.
- **Impaired Waters Monitoring.** General industrial stormwater permits may have special monitoring requirements for facilities that discharge pollutants of concern into impaired waters.

Discharge to an Impaired Water

Appendix A of the 2021 MSGP defines discharge to an impaired water as follows: A discharge to an impaired water occurs if the first water of the U.S. to which you discharge is identified by a state, tribe, or EPA as not meeting an applicable water quality standard, and requires development of a total maximum daily load (TMDL) (pursuant to Section 303(d) of the Clean Water Act), or is addressed by an EPA-approved or established TMDL, or is not in either of the above categories but the waterbody is covered by pollution control requirements that meet the requirements of 40 CFR 130.7(b)(1).

Section 2: Preparation for Monitoring

This section describes the information you will need before conducting stormwater monitoring. While this guide is meant to be a general primer for anyone interested in industrial stormwater monitoring, Section 2 follows the organization of the 2021 MSGP. If you are subject to a state industrial stormwater general permit, you may compare your permit's monitoring requirements to the requirements reflected in this guide to ensure that you are following all applicable state--specific requirements.

In general, preparation is critical to make sure that industrial stormwater monitoring is conducted properly and in a timely manner. Most of this information should have been collected previously for the purposes of submitting your Notice of Intent (NOI), and in developing the monitoring procedures section of your SWPPP. However, this guide reviews some of the steps necessary to develop this information, such as the site map component of the SWPPP, in case facilities have not already done so. If you have already completed any of these steps in this section, you can skip to the next applicable section or subsection in this guide. For more information on how to develop a SWPPP, refer to EPA's guide *Developing Your Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan: A Guide for Industrial Operators*, available on EPA's website at https://www.epa.gov/npdes/industrial-stormwater-guidance.

If you have already submitted your NOI, the following documents will serve as good resources for information that you will need prior to monitoring:

- A copy of the NOI submitted to EPA or your state, along with any correspondence exchanged between you and the permitting authority specific to permit coverage.
- A copy of the authorization correspondence you received from the EPA or your state assigning your NPDES ID.
- A copy of your applicable permit, including the accompanying fact sheet.
- A complete copy of your SWPPP, which must include a detailed site map of your facility with locations of all stormwater monitoring points, and a description of the procedures you or your stormwater pollution prevention team will follow when conducting monitoring and visual assessments.

2.A Determine Where Stormwater Is Discharged From Your Property

If you have not already done so, walk the grounds and perimeter of your facility during a storm event to identify where stormwater discharges from the site (known as "discharge points"). Discharge points are locations where stormwater exits the facility property, including pipes, ditches, swales, and other structures that transport stormwater. If possible, walk outside the boundary of your facility to identify discharge points that may not be apparent from within your site.

Figure 1. Stormwater discharges to the slot drain and is conveyed offsite through a valved pipe.

You should note where:

- Concentrated stormwater exits your facility (e.g., through a pipe, ditch, swale, or similar conveyance). These outlets are usually good sampling points.
- Dispersed stormwater (i.e., sheet flow) flows offsite (e.g., through a grassy area or across a parking lot). Note whether concentrated flows commingle with the sheet flow.
- Storm drain inlets or catch basins are located. Try to determine where the storm drains send your stormwater (e.g., to your municipal separate storm sewer system [MS4], to a combined sewer system, to the separated sanitary sewer, or directly to a nearby waterbody).
- Authorized non-stormwater discharges commingle with stormwater prior to discharge (such commingled discharges may be covered under your permit).
- Run-on might enter your facility from neighboring facilities and commingle with your stormwater discharges.

Mark these locations on your facility site map, which will be included as part of your SWPPP, and label each discharge point with a unique identification code (e.g., 001, 002) to differentiate them. Using unique identifiers will help you to coordinate monitoring requirements.

In addition to marking the discharge points on the map, you will need to determine the drainage area for each discharge point. If your facility is large and has significant changes in elevation, a topographic map may be necessary. However, if your facility is small and relatively flat, the best way to define the drainage area for each discharge point is an on-the-ground visual assessment, preferably during a rain event. Sketch the basic drainage areas on the map for each discharge point. Knowing the drainage area for each discharge point is helpful when your sampling indicates problems at that discharge point. You can focus your efforts on the industrial materials and activities in that drainage area, instead of the entire site, to identify what may be causing the problem.

Terms to Know:

Combined Sewer System: Combined sewer systems are sewers that are designed to collect rainwater runoff, domestic sewage, and industrial wastewater in the same pipe. Most of the time, combined sewer systems transport all of their wastewater to a sewage treatment plant, where it is treated and then discharged to a water body. During periods of heavy rainfall or snowmelt, however, the wastewater volume in a combined sewer system can exceed the capacity of the sewer system or treatment plant. For this reason, combined sewer systems are designed to overflow occasionally and discharge excess wastewater directly to nearby streams, rivers, or other water bodies.

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) which are owned and operated by a … public body (created by or pursuant to State law) having jurisdiction over disposal of sewage, industrial wastes, stormwater, or other wastes … that discharges to waters of the United States; designed or used for collecting or conveying stormwater; which is not a combined sewer; and which is not part of a publicly owned treatment works (POTW). [40 CFR 122.26(b)(8)].

2.B Determine Where You Will Collect Samples

Now that you have determined the different points of discharge from your site, you will need to select the exact locations from which you will be collecting your stormwater samples. Note that Part 6.2.5.3.b of the 2021 MSGP requires industrial operators to document in their SWPPPs the location where samples will be collected. Generally, industrial stormwater permits require that you sample stormwater discharges prior to the stormwater leaving your facility, and at a location downstream from all of your industrial materials and activities. The reason behind requiring such a location is so that the sample is representative of your facility's discharge, taking into account the types of pollutants that may be contained in stormwater discharged from the property.

Appropriate sample locations include:

Underground pipes that collect stormwater from drop inlets and convey stormwater to an offsite location (e.g., street, curb, or MS4). Be sure you collect only the stormwater discharging from your facility and not the baseflow in the pipes that is being discharged from facilities upstream. Do not enter underground locations to collect samples. Use a pole with a sampling container attached at the end to collect the sample.

Figure 2. Sewer drain.

Figure 3. Open ditch/gutter.

Open ditches, gutters, or swales that carry stormwater from your facility to an offsite location. If these conveyances contain run-on from another facility, it is important to note that in your SWPPP.

Facility driveways and other street access points.

Figure 4. Facility street access point.

Figure 5. Outlet discharging from detention pond.

Outlets discharging offsite from onsite stormwater detention ponds or other types of structural control measures. It is important to sample at the OUTLET of your structural control measures, as opposed to the INLET of such structures, in order to determine the quality of the water after treatment.

Where to Sample When There Are Multiple Discharge Points

You are required to monitor all discharge points that receive stormwater discharges from your industrial activity. See Part 4.1.1 of the 2021 MSGP. If you have multiple stormwater discharge points at your facility, you need to identify which discharge points are associated with industrial materials and activities and monitor those discharge points. Understanding the hydrologic connection between your discharge points and the parts of your facility that drain to those points, and the pollutants associated with the industrial activities in these areas, will assist you in designing a monitoring program that is representative of the pollutants being discharged from your site. Developing such an understanding will also help later on when you begin to assess your sampling results and determine where improvements could be made to your SCMs. The site map you prepare (see Part 6.2.2.3 of the 2021 MSGP) will help you understand the correlation between your areas of potential pollutant sources, the direction of stormwater flow from those areas, and the discharge points.

Note that you are not required to monitor at discharge points that receive stormwater flow only from unregulated areas of your site (i.e., there are no industrial materials or activities in the drainage area). For instance, a hypothetical facility may have two discharge points, one that receives discharges from an area where industrial materials are handled and stored, and a second discharge point that receives discharges from an unregulated parking lot used by employees. In this scenario, the industrial operator would only collect samples from the first discharge point because it discharges stormwater associated with industrial activity.

Alternatively, if the site's second discharge point (e.g., the discharge point receiving stormwater from the parking lot) also drains areas of the facility with regulated industrial activities, then this discharge point would also need to be sampled. In this situation, sampling for this discharge point should be done at a location prior to where the two flows commingle so that you are capturing the industrial portion of the flow. See Part 4.1.2 of the 2021 MSGP.

Where to Sample if Discharge Points Are Substantially Identical

If your facility has two or more discharge points whose discharges are "substantially identical," some industrial stormwater permits, including the 2021 MSGP, allow you to monitor the discharge at just one representative discharge point and apply the results to the other substantially identical discharge points (SIDPs). EPA defines "substantially identical" in Part 4.1.1 of the 2021 MSGP as:

> "…two or more discharge points that you believe discharge substantially identical effluents, based on the similarities of the general industrial activities and control measures, exposed materials that may significantly contribute pollutants to stormwater, and runoff coefficients of their drainage areas…."

The flexibility provided to operators to sample at just one location, which is considered representative of all SIDPs, is an exception to the rule stated above that samples must be taken from all discharge points at a facility. Note that this exception does not apply to effluent limitations monitoring, which must be conducted at each discharge point to which the ELG applies.

In choosing which of the SIDPs from which to sample, you should select the discharge point that has been observed to have the most consistent flow. To use the SIPD exception, you must document in your SWPPP how the two or more discharge points are substantially identical, based on the above definition. You will need to document the following information:

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

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

Here is an example where a facility could take advantage of the SIDP exception: a metal recycling facility with a large scrap metal pile has three separate discharge points that are each connected by their own drainage ditch to different portions of the same pile, and the stormwater that is discharged is managed using the same type of control measure in each drainage area. In this scenario, the facility's operator can use the SIDP exception because the industrial activities at the site are all the same, the stormwater discharge flows through exposed areas that presumably contribute the same type of pollutants, and the drainage area has the same or similar runoff coefficients. Note that the SIDP exception could not be used if there were in fact differences in any of the required components defined above.

If your permit does allow you to use a SIDP exception, make sure you carefully review the type of monitoring for which this exception applies. For instance, while the 2021 MSGP allows operators to use the SIDP exception for benchmark and visual assessment samples, the permit prohibits use of this exception for effluent limit monitoring (e.g., for use in showing compliance with numeric ELGs). Therefore, if a facility permitted under the 2021 MSGP is subject to a numeric limit based on an EPA ELG, it would have to monitor all discharge points at the site receiving flows from the applicable industrial activities. See Part 4.2.3.2 of the 2021 MSGP.

Where to collect a sample

Sampling Sheet Flow

In some areas of your facility it may be difficult to obtain a sample because the stormwater drains as sheet flow before it becomes concentrated enough for sampling. If the flow is too shallow to directly fill a collection bottle, you can overcome this by:

Option A. Concentrating the sheet flow by excavating a small basin in an existing ditch or other location where stormwater runoff flows.

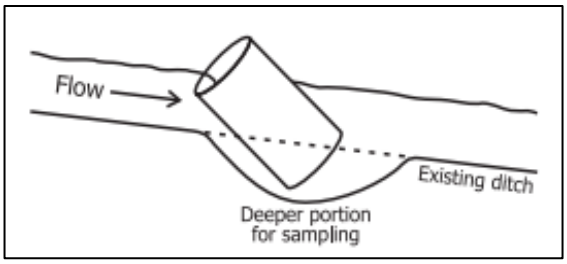

Figure 6. Deepening an existing ditch can allow samples to be collected directly into bottles in some cases. Be careful not to stir up solids from the sides or bottom of the ditch.

Option B. Installing a barrier device or trough, gutter, or ditch to intercept and concentrate stormwater flow.

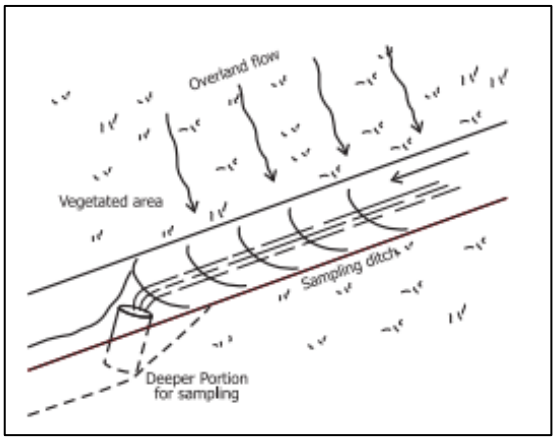

Figure 7. Overland flow from vegetated areas can be sampled by constructing a shallow ditch to intercept the runoff and a deepened area to place bottles to catch the runoff.

Option C. Constructing "speed bumps" to convey and concentrate a large area of sheet flow.

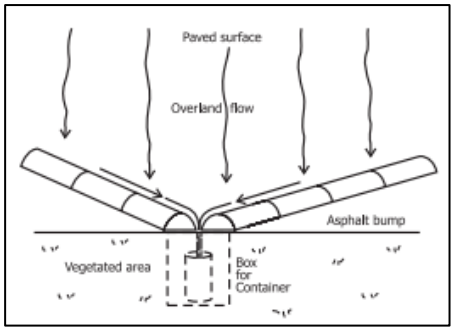

Figure 8. Overland flow on paved areas can be sampled by constructing asphalt or concrete bumps to collect and concentrate the flow. A box positioned below ground surface in the paved area or the edge of an unpaved area can provide a place to collect samples directly into bottles.

Figure 9. Collecting a sheet flow stormwater sample.

You should make these modifications during a period when rain is not forecast so any pollutants generated from the modification to consolidate sheet flow can be cleaned up before a storm hits. Also, if you dig a ditch or disturb the earth in some way, line the disturbance with concrete or plastic so that you do not contaminate your stormwater samples with sediment or other pollutants.

When collecting any type of stormwater sample it is imperative that the sample is collected before the stormwater reaches the receiving water.

Sampling from a Pipe

For stormwater discharge flowing through a pipe into a ditch or receiving water, you should sample the outflow directly

from the pipe. For hard-to-reach pipes, it may be necessary to fasten a collection bottle to a pole (see Figure 10 below).

Sampling from a Drainage Ditch or Swale

If your stormwater is discharged via a drainage ditch or vegetated swale, take a grab sample from a consistently flowing part of the ditch/swale. If the ditch/swale is too small or shallow, install a barrier device in the channel or deepen a small area so you are able to sample directly into the bottles. Allow sufficient time to pass after disturbing the bottom so that any solids stirred up do not contaminate your sample.

Sampling from a Stormwater Detention/Retention Basin or Other Treatment Device

If it is necessary for you to sample from a detention or retention basin, do so at the discharge point of the structure. Collecting samples from stagnant or slowly moving water inside a pond will not yield a representative sample as the pollutants might not be adequately mixed. Stormwater basins may hold stormwater for long periods of time. Collect your sample within 30 minutes from when the pond begins to discharge.

Potential Sampling Issues

Depending on your monitoring locations, you may encounter additional challenges beyond deciding which sampling technique to employ at each site. Table 2 identifies some stormwater sampling problems common to industrial facilities and guidance for how EPA suggests you address them if they occur at your site.

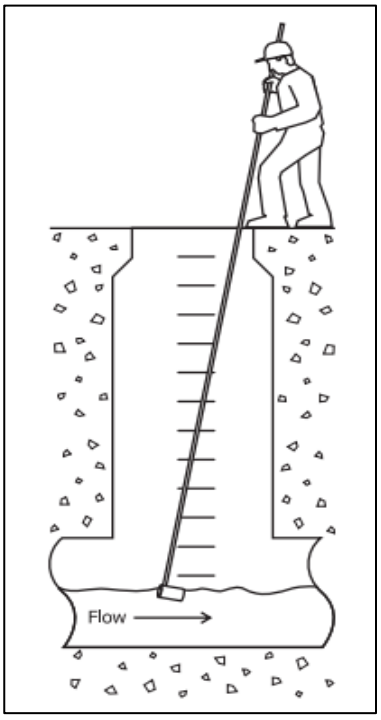

Figure 10. When sampling from a manhole, use a pole to safely sample from above ground.

Avoid touching the sides *of* the manhole or pipes with the bottle to prevent contamination. Place the opening of the bottle upstream so that the flow enters the bottle directly.

Table 2. Solutions to Typical Stormwater Sampling Problems

Problem	Solution
Run-on from Neighboring Properties	Ideally, your stormwater samples will contain only stormwater discharge from your site. However, stormwater from a neighboring facility can "run on" and commingle with your own regulated discharge, possibly adding contaminants not found at your facility. You are responsible for any and all pollutants discharged from your site irrespective of the pollutants' origin and whether the other facility has permit coverage. This responsibility includes run-on discharges from neighboring properties if this discharge commingles with your own regulated discharge. To accommodate stormwater run-on, EPA requires as part of the SWPPP site description that you document the locations and sources of run-on. As part of this documentation, if you collect and analyze samples of the run-on, you will need to report all such findings in your SWPPP.

Problem	Solution
Stormwater from industrial areas commingles with stormwater discharges from non-industrial areas or areas not regulated under the 2021 MSGP before it reaches the surface water body or MS4.	Attempt to sample the industrial stormwater discharge before it mixes with stormwater from non-industrial areas.
Adverse Weather Conditions	High tides and high flow or flood conditions can cause stormwater conveyances to reach maximum capacity, pipes to become clogged or submerged, and other unrepresentative flow situations. High flows could also be dangerous, so you should use your best professional judgment when selecting sampling locations. In some cases you may need to sample at a point before the intended discharge point.
There are numerous stormwater discharge points in one area.	Construct an impound channel or join together flows by building a weir or digging a ditch to collect discharge at a low point for sampling purposes. This artificial collection point should be lined with plastic to prevent infiltration and the introduction of sediment. Or, alternatively, sample at several locations to represent total stormwater discharged from the site.
The discharge point is inaccessible (examples include underwater discharges or unreachable discharges such as a pipe discharging out of a cliff).	Go upstream of the discharge until a sample can be taken (i.e., to the nearest manhole or inspection point). You may need to sample at several locations to best represent stormwater discharge from this discharge point if you cannot access an upstream location.
A facility has many sampling locations making it difficult to collect all of the samples during the first 30 minutes of discharge, as required by the 2021 MSGP.	Have a sampling crew ready when storms are forecast so that all discharge points can be sampled during the first 30 minutes. Also, automatic samplers may be used to collect samples within the first 30 minutes, triggered by the amount of rainfall, the depth of flow, flow volume or time.
A stormwater sample location is beneath a manhole.	For accessibility and safety, use a sampling pole to collect samples from a manhole. Before a person can enter a manhole to collect a sample, they must be trained in confined space entry.
Stormwater from more than one industry type is commingled.	You must comply with monitoring requirements for all applicable sectors and standard industrial classification (SIC) codes.

2.C Determine Which Types of Monitoring Requirements Apply at Each Discharge Point

The next step in preparing for monitoring at your site is to determine the type of monitoring requirements that correspond to each discharge point. The type of monitoring requirements to which you are subject will differ according to your permit. Different monitoring requirements may also apply to individual discharge points on your property based on the type of industrial activity discharging to that point, and even the receiving water to which you are discharging. Using your permit, determine the type of monitoring requirements to which your specific facility is subject, and document in your SWPPP the specific monitoring requirements that apply to each discharge point, including the frequency of monitoring and the specific parameters that must be monitored.

Recall that it is not necessary to monitor a discharge point if it does not have any industrial activity associated with it (e.g., discharge from an employee parking lot that does not commingle with stormwater discharge from an area of industrial activity).

The following applies to the types of monitoring required under the 2021 MSGP. If you are not subject to the 2021 MSGP, consult your state or territory permit to determine your monitoring requirements.

Visual Assessments (Part 3.2 of the 2021 MSGP) – All 2021 MSGP operators are required to collect samples of their stormwater discharge for visual inspection. The following water quality characteristics must be assessed:

- color;
- odor;
- clarity (diminished);
- floating solids;
- settled solids;
- suspended solids;
- foam;
- oil sheen; and
- other obvious indicators of stormwater pollution.

Visual assessments must be conducted at all discharge points, although if several discharge points are "substantially identical" then only one visual assessment must be conducted on the set of discharge points. The sampling frequency for visual assessments under the 2021 MSGP is quarterly. The monitoring quarters are: January 1 – March 31, April 1 – June 30, July 1 – September 30, and October 1 – December 31. For facilities located in an area where limited rainfall occurs during many parts of the year or in an area where freezing conditions exist that prevent discharges from occurring for extended periods, samples for the quarterly visual assessments may be distributed during seasons when precipitation occurs more regularly.

Exceptions to the quarterly visual assessment requirements can be made in the following circumstances:

1. Adverse Weather Conditions (See Part 3.2.4.1)
2. Climates with Irregular Stormwater Discharges (See Part 3.2.4.2)
3. Areas that Receive Snow (See Part 3.2.4.3)
4. Inactive and Unstaffed Facilities (See Part 3.2.4.4)

Indicator Monitoring (Part 4.2.1 of the 2021 MSGP) – The 2021 MSGP includes indicator monitoring for pH, TSS, and COD for certain subsectors (See 2021 MSGP for applicability). The 2021 MSGP also includes indicator monitoring, for certain sectors, for the 16 individual PAHs identified at Appendix A to 40 CFR Part 423: naphthalene, acenaphthylene, acenaphthene, fluorene, phenanthrene, anthracene, fluoranthene, pyrene, benzo[a]anthracene, chrysene, benzo[b]fluoranthene, benzo[k]fluoranthene, benzo[a]pyrene, benzo[g,h,i]perylene,

indeno[1,2,3-c,d]pyrene, and dibenz[a,h]anthracene (see 2021 MSGP for applicability). Evaluation of these parameters will inform future considerations of any benchmark monitoring.

As applicable, the required indicator monitoring frequency for pH, TSS, and COD under the 2021 MSGP is quarterly and the required indicator monitoring frequency for PAHs is bi-annually (i.e., twice per year) in the first and fourth years of permit coverage. For both types of indicator monitoring, monitoring begins in the first full quarter of permit coverage.

Benchmark Monitoring (Part 4.2.2 of the 2021 MSGP) – This type of analytic monitoring applies to certain industrial sectors regulated under the 2021 MSGP. Operators subject to these requirements must take periodic samples of their stormwater discharge to compare the concentrations to their corresponding benchmark thresholds. The benchmark thresholds are based in large part on EPA's aquatic life water quality criteria and are meant to serve as indicators of the overall effectiveness of a facility's stormwater control efforts. If a particular benchmark threshold is exceeded, this indicates to an operator that there may be a problem at the site, such as a spill, exposed pollutant source, or a faulty control measure, and triggers Additional Implementation Measures (AIM) which involve review of the SWPPP and SCMs to determine if modifications are necessary, and implementation of additional measures that would reasonably be expected to bring the exceedances below the benchmark threshold. For example, a total suspended solids (TSS) concentration found in a benchmark sample of greater than 100 mg/L, which is the applicable benchmark threshold for TSS, would require a facility to re-evaluate and potentially revise control measures implemented to control dust, soil erosion, or other sources of suspended solids. Note that the exceedance of the benchmark is not a violation (because benchmarks are typically not enforceable limits), but the failure to conduct the follow-up investigation and applicable AIM responses would be a violation of the permit.

Be sure to update your SWPPP and site map whenever you change or add new control measures. Control measure maintenance activities must be documented (preferably in a log), and such records must be kept with your SWPPP and stormwater file.

Determine whether you are subject to any benchmark monitoring requirements based on your particular industrial sector or subsector. The benchmark monitoring requirements differ based on the sector or subsector under which a particular facility falls. Note that not all sectors are subject to this type of monitoring. Appendix D in the 2021 MSGP provides the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) code and activity codes categorized by sectors and subsectors. Use Appendix D to link your industrial activities with their associated SIC code sectors/subsectors. Your facility will have a primary industrial activity and associated SIC or activity code (which is the major determinant of your permit requirements), and, possibly, additional secondary sectors/subsectors with additional requirements for which you must comply. Next, using Part 8 of the 2021 MSGP, under your particular sector or subsector, determine whether you are subject to any benchmark monitoring requirements, and the corresponding benchmark that applies. Consider the following example: if you operate a gold mine (subsector G2) you are subject in Part 8.G.8.3 to the following benchmark monitoring requirements:

Table 3. Example Benchmark Monitoring Requirements for Subsector G2

Subsector (Discharges may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)	Parameter	Benchmark Monitoring Concentration
Subsector G2. Iron Ores; Copper Ores; Lead and Zinc Ores; Gold and Silver Ores; Ferroalloy Ores, Except Vanadium; and Miscellaneous Metal Ores (SIC Codes 1011, 1021, 1031, 1041, 1044, 1061, 1081, 1094, 1099) (Note: when analyzing hardness for a suite of metals, it is more cost effective to add analysis of calcium and magnesium, and have hardness calculated than to require hardness analysis separately)	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100 mg/L
	Turbidity	50 NTU
	pH	6.0-9.0 s.u.
	Hardness (as $CaCO_3$; calc. from Ca, Mg)[2]	no benchmark value
	Total Recoverable Antimony	640 µg/L
	Total Recoverable Arsenic (freshwater)	150 µg/L
	Total Recoverable Arsenic (saltwater)[1]	69 µg/L
	Total Recoverable Beryllium	130 µg/L
	Total Recoverable Cadmium (freshwater)[2]	Hardness Dependent
	Total Recoverable Cadmium (saltwater)[1]	33 µg/L
	Total Recoverable Copper (freshwater)	5.19 µg/L
	Total Recoverable Copper (saltwater)[1]	4.8 µg/L
	Total Recoverable Lead (freshwater)[2]	Hardness Dependent
	Total Recoverable Lead (saltwater)[1]	210 µg/L
	Total Recoverable Mercury (freshwater)	1.4 µg/L
	Total Recoverable Mercury (saltwater)[1]	1.8 µg/L
	Total Recoverable Nickel (freshwater)[2]	Hardness Dependent
	Total Recoverable Nickel (saltwater)[1]	74 µg/L
	Total Recoverable Selenium (freshwater)	1.5 µg/L for still/standing (lentic) waters; 3.1 µg/L for flowing (lotic) waters
	Total Recoverable Selenium (saltwater)[1]	290 µg/L
	Total Recoverable Silver (freshwater)[2]	Hardness Dependent
	Total Recoverable Silver (saltwater)[1]	1.9 µg/L
	Total Recoverable Zinc (freshwater)[2]	Hardness Dependent
	Total Recoverable Zinc (saltwater)[1]	90 µg/L

[1] Saltwater benchmark values apply to stormwater discharges into saline waters where indicated.
[2] The freshwater benchmark values of some metals are dependent on water hardness (see Appendix J of the 2021 MSGP).

Based on this table, you then know the pollutant parameter for which you must conduct benchmark monitoring, and the corresponding benchmark threshold against which you will compare each individual sample. Each sector or subsector subject to benchmark monitoring requirements includes a similar table in Part 8 of the 2021 MSGP.

After you have determined which (if any) benchmark sampling requirements apply, document in your SWPPP which discharge points are subject to such requirements, the frequency of monitoring, and the parameters that must be analyzed. If your facility has multiple discharge points, be aware that there may be different requirements for different discharge points depending on the type of industrial activity conducted in the drainage area of each discharge

point. You are only required to conduct benchmark monitoring for those discharge points with discharges from the specific sectors/subsectors that are affected by such requirements. Where a discharge point includes no discharges from those sectors or subsectors for which benchmark monitoring requirements apply, then no benchmark samples need to be taken at that discharge point.

The required benchmark monitoring frequency under the 2021 MSGP is quarterly in the first and fourth years of the permit. The monitoring quarters, beginning with the first full quarter following either May 30, 2021 or a facility's discharge authorization date are: January 1 – March 31, April 1 – June 30, July 1 – September 30, and October 1 – December 31.

Exceptions for Facilities in Climates with Irregular Stormwater Discharges (Parts 4.2.1.2 and 4.2.2.4 of the 2021 MSGP) – The monitoring schedule for indicator or benchmark monitoring may be modified for facilities in climates with irregular stormwater discharges, provided facilities report the revised schedule to EPA by the due date of the first indicator/benchmark sample. For benchmark monitoring, when conditions prevent a facility from obtaining four samples in four consecutive quarters, monitoring must be continued until the four samples required for calculating the benchmark monitoring average have been collected.

Exceptions for Inactive and Unstaffed Facilities (Parts 4.2.1.3 and 4.2.2.5 of the 2021 MSG) – The requirement for indicator or benchmark monitoring does not apply to inactive and unstaffed facilities, providing there are no industrial materials or activities exposed to stormwater. This exception only applies to indicator and benchmark monitoring requirements and not to the other types of monitoring described above.

To invoke this special exemption, you must do the following:

- Maintain a statement with your SWPPP stating that the site is inactive and unstaffed, and that there are no industrial materials or activities exposed to stormwater in accordance with the substantive requirements in 40 CFR 122.26(g) and sign and certify the statement in accordance with Appendix B, Subsection 11 [of the 2021 MSGP].
- If circumstances change and industrial materials or activities become exposed to stormwater or your facility becomes active and/or staffed, this exception no longer applies and you must immediately begin complying with the applicable indicator/benchmark monitoring requirements under Part 4.2.2 [of the 2021 MSGP] as if you were in your first year of permit coverage. You must indicate in your NOI that your facility has materials or activities exposed to stormwater or has become active and/or staffed.
- If you are not qualified for this exception at the time you are authorized under this permit, but during the permit term you become qualified because your facility is inactive and unstaffed, and there are no industrial materials or activities that are exposed to stormwater, then you must notify EPA of this change on your NOI form. You may discontinue indicator/benchmark monitoring once you have notified EPA and prepared and signed the certification statement described above concerning your facility's qualification for this special exception.

Note: This exception has different requirements for Sectors G, H, and J (see Part 8.G.8.5, Part 8.H.9.1, and Part 8.J.9.1 of the 2021 MSGP, respectively).

Hardness-Dependent Benchmarks (Appendix J of the 2021 MSGP) – The benchmark thresholds for some metals are dependent on the level of hardness in your receiving water(s) (see 2021 MSGP, Appendix J). Hardness is a characteristic of water that results from the presence of dissolved salts, especially calcium sulfate or bicarbonate, and is usually reported as carbonate, noncarbonate or calcium + magnesium (Ca + Mg). If you are required to monitor for a hardness-dependent pollutant, you must first determine the hardness of your receiving water before you can establish the corresponding benchmark threshold.

Effluent Limitations Monitoring (Part 4.2.3 of the 2021 MSGP) – Nine of the 2021 MSGP's 30 industrial sectors are required to monitor to determine if they comply with EPA-defined effluent limitation guidelines. These monitoring requirements are included in Part 8 of the 2021 MSGP. Effluent limitation guidelines are legally enforceable limitations that must not be exceeded in stormwater discharges.

Similar to the benchmark monitoring requirements, samples only need to be taken at those discharge points with discharges from the specific activities that are subject to effluent limitation guidelines; otherwise these requirements do not apply. As stated previously, operators subject to these monitoring requirements must take samples at all applicable discharge points, and no exceptions are given for substantially identical discharge points (SIDPs). However, if you are required to monitor a pollutant both for benchmark and effluent limitation guideline purposes, you only need to take one sample for both requirements.

When monitoring requirements overlap, e.g., TSS once per year for an effluent limit and once per quarter for benchmark monitoring, you may use a single sample to satisfy both monitoring requirements (i.e., one of your four quarterly benchmark samples would be used for your yearly effluent limit sample).

Table 4 identifies the industrial activities that are subject to effluent limitation guideline monitoring requirements and the associated sampling parameters. Effluent limitation guideline samples must be taken once per year (see Part 8 of the 2021 MSGP for the numerical values of each effluent limit).

Table 4. Required Monitoring for Effluent Limitations Guidelines

Regulated Activity	Where in 2021 MSGP	Sector	Effluent Limit Parameters
Discharges resulting from spray down or intentional wetting of logs at wet deck storage areas	Part 8.A.8	A	pH, debris
Runoff from phosphate fertilizer manufacturing facilities that comes into contact with any raw materials, finished product, by-products or waste products (SIC 2874)	Part 8.C.5	C	total phosphorus (as P), fluoride
Runoff from asphalt emulsion facilities	Part 8.D.5	D	total suspended solids (TSS), pH, oil and grease
Runoff from material storage piles at cement manufacturing facilities	Part 8.E.6	E	TSS, pH
Mine dewatering discharges at crushed stone, construction sand and gravel, or industrial sand mining facilities	Part 8.J.10	J	TSS, pH

Regulated Activity	Where in 2021 MSGP	Sector	Effluent Limit Parameters
Runoff from hazardous waste landfills	Part 8.K.7	K	biochemical oxygen demand (BOD_5), TSS, ammonia, alpha terpineol, aniline, benzoic acid, naphthalene, p- cresol, phenol, pyridine, total arsenic, total chromium, total zinc, pH
Runoff from non-hazardous waste landfills	Part 8.L.11	L	BOD_5, TSS, ammonia, alpha terpineol, benzoic acid, p-cresol, phenol, total zinc, pH
Runoff from coal storage piles at steam electric generating facilities	Part 8.O.8	O	TSS, pH
Runoff containing urea from airfield pavement deicing at existing and new primary airports with 1,000 or more annual non- propeller aircraft departures.	Part 8.S.9	S	ammonia as nitrogen

Determine whether you are subject to any effluent limitation guideline monitoring requirements. Document in your SWPPP which discharge points are subject to such requirements, the frequency of monitoring, and the parameters that must be analyzed.

State, or Tribal Required Monitoring (Part 4.2.4 of the 2021 MSGP) – The 2021 MSGP includes a number of additional monitoring requirements that are unique to individual states, Indian Country lands, and territories. These requirements are set out in Part 9 of the permit. These requirements may include additional or more frequent benchmark monitoring requirements, alternative benchmark thresholds, or additional parameters that must be monitored to establish compliance with applicable water quality standards.

Based on the state, Indian Country land, or territory in which they are located, each 2021 MSGP operator must consult the applicable Part 9 section to determine what, if any, additional monitoring requirements apply. If you are subject to such requirements, you must document in your SWPPP which discharge points are subject to these provisions, the frequency of applicable sampling, and the parameters that must be monitored. If a monitoring frequency is not specified for an applicable requirement in Part 9, you must monitor once per year for the duration of permit coverage.

Impaired Waters Monitoring (Part 4.2.5 of the 2021 MSGP) – The 2021 MSGP requires facilities to monitor annually in the first year of permit coverage), for the presence of any pollutant causing an impairment to their receiving water. If a pollutant causing an impairment is detected, annual monitoring must continue, otherwise, required annual monitoring ceases and resumes in the fourth year of permit coverage for one year for those pollutants that are both causing impairments and are associated with the industrial activity and/or are a required benchmark parameter for the operator's subsector(s). In advance of conducting impaired waters monitoring, you should already have a good idea of whether the pollutant will be found in your discharge. When you developed your SWPPP, you conducted a complete inventory of your site to determine what pollutants or pollutant constituents could be discharged in stormwater. See Section 3.A of EPA's guide, *Developing Your Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan: A Guide for Industrial Operators*, particularly the discussion about conducting an "Inventory of Materials and

Pollutants" available on EPA's website at https://www.epa.gov/npdes/industrial-stormwater-guidance. Using this inventory from your SWPPP, you will be able to determine if any materials stored or used at your facility could contribute to impairment of your receiving water.

The next section of this guide includes specific steps to help you determine if you are subject to impaired waters monitoring requirements. After following those steps, document in your SWPPP which discharge points are subject to impaired waters monitoring requirements, the frequency of sampling, and the parameters that must be monitored.

Additional Monitoring Required by EPA (Part 4.2.6 of the 2021 MSGP) **–** It is possible EPA may require additional monitoring. EPA will notify you if they determine additional monitoring is necessary to meet the permit's effluent limitations.

2.D Determine if Your Facility is Subject to Impaired Waters Monitoring Requirements

If you are required by your industrial stormwater permit to monitor for pollutants that cause impairment to your receiving water, you must first identify the receiving waters (e.g., ditch, creek, intermittent stream, lake, arroyo, etc.) into which your facility discharges stormwater and mark them on your site map. Note that you will have already identified your receiving waters if you filed an NOI to be covered by the 2021 MSGP.

Identify Your Receiving Water(s)

Do these monitoring requirements apply to me if I discharge into a dry ditch?

Yes, if the ditch eventually conveys the stormwater to a water of the United States.

There are several ways to identify your receiving waters. Your receiving water may be a lake, stream, river, ocean, wetland or other waterbody, and may or may not be located adjacent to your facility. Your facility might discharge directly into its receiving water, or indirectly to the receiving water by discharging first through an MS4, ditch, or other conveyance.

If the discharge from your facility does not discharge into an underground storm sewer system, you can use your site map and local topographic maps to pinpoint the closest waterways. Using the contours on the topographic map and your facility's outfall locations, determine the direction stormwater discharge flows from your facility. Once you know the direction of flow, you should be able to identify the receiving waters into which you discharge and the name of the receiving water of the United States that receives stormwater from the discharge point. If, for instance, you discharge stormwater into a unnamed tributary that enters a water of the United States, you

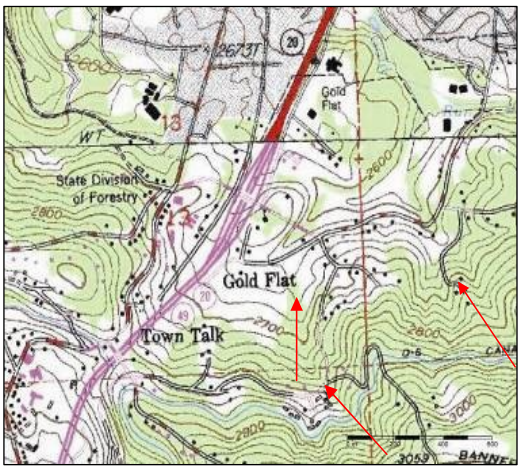

Figure 11. Sample section of a U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) quadrangle map, with arrows showing direction of flow.

could identify "unnamed tributary of the Brown River" with Brown River being the water of the United States.

After identifying where your stormwater enters a waterbody, identify any additional interconnected waters for at least one linear mile downstream from the entrance point of your discharge (in case there are concerns about impacts to these downstream waters).

Resources to help you identify receiving waters:

- How's My Waterway? (available at https://mywaterway.epa.gov) provides information about the condition of local waters based on data that states, federal, tribal, local agencies, and others have provided to EPA. Water quality information is displayed at a community, state, and national level.
- EPA's Stormwater Discharge Mapping Tools (available at https://www.epa.gov/npdes/epas-stormwater-discharge-mapping-tools) allows you to determine the receiving waters to which your facility discharges and whether they are considered "impaired" under section 303(d) of the Clean Water Act.
- EPA's EnviroMapper (available at https://enviro.epa.gov/enviro/em4ef.home) enables you to find nearby waterbodies by entering your facility's zip code, city, county state, tribe, address, facility name or identification number, EPA Region, watershed, or latitude/longitude data. Additional information on the location of impaired waterbodies can also be obtained by selecting the 'more info' link in the impaired streams or the impaired waterbodies attribute.
- Topographic maps, which can be obtained from the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) National Map website at http://nationalmap.gov/, or through a retailer.

  If your stormwater drains into an MS4, you will likely need to contact the operator of the system (e.g., the local public works department, the highway department, etc.) to identify the first receiving water your stormwater is released to after entering the MS4. Some MS4s have their storm sewer infrastructure maps available online.

> Remember, the MS4 into which your facility's stormwater discharges is NOT your receiving water for purposes of your industrial stormwater permit. Identify the first waterbody that the MS4 discharges to after receiving your stormwater and name the receiving water of the United States that it flows. For instance, the Oak City MS4 to the Brown River where the Brown River is the water of the United States.

Determine if Your Receiving Water is Impaired and Whether a TMDL Has Been Completed

Once you have identified your receiving water(s), you will need to find out if the waterbody is impaired, and, if so, whether a total maximum daily load (TMDL) has been approved or established.

"Impaired waters" are waters identified by a state, tribe, or EPA as not meeting an applicable water quality standard, and require development of a total maximum daily load (TMDL) (pursuant to Section 303(d) of the Clean Water Act), or are addressed by an EPA-approved or established TMDL, or are covered by pollution control requirements that meet the requirements of 40 CFR 130.7(b)(1).

States, territories, and authorized tribes are required under the Clean Water Act to compile lists of known impaired waters, called 303(d) lists. Stormwater discharges to impaired waters may trigger additional control measures and monitoring requirements. For facilities subject to EPA's 2021 MSGP, see Part 2.2.2 for a more detailed discussion of water quality-based effluent limitations and conditions for discharging to impaired waters.

- **Water quality impairment status.** You need to determine whether your facility's receiving water is listed by your state, tribe, or EPA as impaired and/or has an approved or established Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL). EPA's How's My Waterway? tool (available at https://mywaterway.epa.gov) will help identify impaired receiving waters in the vicinity of your facility. Another place to check is EPA's website on Impaired Waters and TMDLs (https://www.epa.gov/tmdl/resources-tools-and-databases-about-impaired-waters-and-tmdls) or you can also contact your State water agency (https://www.epa.gov/npdes/contact-us-general-information-about-npdes).

If your receiving water is impaired, use EPA's How's My Waterway tool or Impaired Waters and TMDLs website, or a State agency to help you determine:

- For what pollutant(s) is the water impaired? Make a separate list of all pollutants that have caused your waterbody to be impaired.
- Has an approved TMDL been completed for each of the pollutants? Some TMDL documents include information suggesting the type of monitoring that should be conducted to improve the understanding of the impairment or to demonstrate achievement of applicable wasteload allocations (WLAs).

Determine What Monitoring Requirements Apply

Having determined the pollutants that cause the impairment, you should now consult your permit to determine the type of monitoring that must be conducted, the frequency of monitoring, and whether any exceptions apply to certain pollutants. As discussed in Section 2.C above, this must all be documented in your SWPPP so that it is clear which requirements apply to which discharge point.

The 2021 MSGP lists several exceptions to and clarifications of the requirement to monitor for each impairment pollutant. In Part 4.2.5.1 of the 2021 MSGP, the permit clarifies that no monitoring is required when a waterbody's biological communities are impaired but no pollutant, including indicator or surrogate pollutants, is specified as causing the impairment, or when a waterbody's impairment is related to hydrologic modifications, impaired hydrology, or other non-pollutant. The permit also clarifies that monitoring is only required for pollutants or surrogates for which a standard analytical method exists as defined in 40 CFR Part 136. In addition, certain exceptions exist that enable the operator to be excused from impaired waters monitoring after the first and fourth years.

- If the pollutant for which the waterbody is impaired is not associated with your industrial activity or listed as a benchmark parameter for your subsector(s) you do not need to monitor for that pollutant in the fourth year of the permit term.
- If sampling results in the first or fourth year indicated the monitored pollutant is detected in your discharge, but you have determined that its presence is caused solely by natural background sources, you may discontinue monitoring for that pollutant for the duration of permit coverage.

Both the parameters that must be sampled and the frequency of monitoring for impairment pollutants may be subject to state-, Indian Country land-, or territory-specific requirements. Therefore, each 2021 MSGP operator must also consult Part 9 of the permit when determining which impaired waters sampling requirements apply.

2.E What Type of Storm Events Qualify for Monitoring

In addition to understanding which monitoring requirements apply and where, it is also critical to develop an understanding of what type of discharge event you will be sampling. Under the 2021 MSGP, two preconditions must be met before a storm or snowmelt event is considered adequate to be monitored (see Part 4.1.3 of the 2021 MSGP).

- The storm/snowmelt event must create an actual discharge from your site ("measurable storm event"). This storm event will vary based on numerous factors at your site, the most obvious being the actual size and duration of the storm event. However, the amount of impervious surface at your facility will impact this as well. If your facility is covered mostly by grass or another type of vegetation with only a small amount of paved surfaces or roofs, it will take a larger storm to create a discharge from your site than it would at a facility that is entirely paved. Another factor affecting whether and how frequently you have a measurable storm event will be how frequently rain occurs at your facility and the size of the most recent storms. Saturated soil will generate a stormwater discharge more quickly than dry soil; however, VERY dry soil can also become compacted and become nearly impervious to rain, thereby converting precipitation to runoff quickly as well. You will need to pay attention to your facility's particular characteristics to develop an understanding of what type of rain events or snowmelt results in a discharge.
- At least 72 hours (three days) must have elapsed since the previous measurable storm event (unless you are able to document that less than a 72-hour (3-day) interval is representative for local storm events during the sampling period, or if you are monitoring snowmelt consistent with Part 3.2 [Quarterly Visual Assessments] of the 2021 MSGP).

In order to properly characterize rain events at your facility, it is a good idea to begin by documenting each event as part of your facility's routine maintenance activities. You can purchase a simple rain gauge and keep a notebook handy in order to document the dates on which rain occurred and the amount of rain that fell. You should also consider documenting whether or not an actual discharge from your facility occurred for each rain event. Tracking rainfall amounts and discharge information will help you to better predict which storm events will be measurable and result in a discharge.

In order to be prepared to take advantage of storms that will result in a "measurable storm event":

- Be familiar with local precipitation trends, storm patterns, and seasonal variations.
- Check weather forecasts so you can prepare to sample upcoming precipitation events.
- In addition to your local television news and the Weather Channel, you can get weather information online from http://www.wrh.noaa.gov (National Weather Service) and http://www.weather.com.

Note: You should try to collect both benchmark samples and visual monitoring samples concurrently so you can compare visual observations with the laboratory results and reduce your field activities burden.

- *What To Do If You Are Unable To Sample* – EPA acknowledges there may be times you are unable to complete required monitoring. The following are guidelines on how you should deal with such times.
- *Areas with Intermittent Stormwater Discharge* **–** If your facility experiences limited rainfall for extended periods of the year (i.e., in arid or semi-arid climates), or freezing conditions that often prevent stormwater discharge from occurring, then the quarterly monitoring events may be distributed during seasons when discharging does occur. If you are unable to collect four samples in one year because of insufficient discharge, document this fact in your SWPPP and continue quarterly monitoring until you have collected four samples.
- *Snowmelt Sampling* – If you are located where appreciable snow is common, one of your samples must include the capture of snowmelt discharge. If, however, you experience prolonged subfreezing temperatures, you may only be able to acquire a sample once over two quarters. You will then have to complete the monitoring requirements as above.
- *Adverse Weather Conditions* **–** When adverse weather prevents sampling per your monitoring schedule, you must sample during the next qualifying storm event. Adverse conditions are those that are dangerous or create inaccessibility for personnel, caused by such things as flooding, high winds, electrical storms or situations that otherwise make sampling impractical (e.g., drought or extended frozen conditions).

2.F Select the Monitoring Team

Ideally, the pollution prevention team consists of at least one individual from each shift so that a team member is always present during normal operating hours.

Identify the members of your facility's pollution prevention team (which you identified in your SWPPP) who will collect samples and conduct visual assessments of discharges. To be considered as a member of the monitoring team, applicable staff must be familiar with the SWPPP, especially the site plan, the layout of the facility, potential pollutant sources, and the monitoring and reporting program. They also need to possess the knowledge and skills to assess conditions and activities that could impact stormwater quality at your facility, and to be able to evaluate the effectiveness of control measures.

Typically, monitoring staff are based near the site to enable them to be available on short notice to sample storm events.

It is also important that monitoring staff understand and follow all quality assurance/quality control (QA/QC) techniques and procedures to ensure that the data is good. You should discuss

these techniques with your laboratory prior to taking samples and properly train all sampling staff.

2.G Select a Laboratory to Analyze the Samples

Your stormwater samples will need to be analyzed for the parameters you identified in section 2.C by a qualified laboratory. Laboratories must use the approved methodologies found at 40 CFR Part 136 and return a report with chemical concentrations including data quality assurance information.

Things to discuss with the laboratory

- What type and size of bottle will be provided for each test?
- How full do I fill the bottle?
- Are there any safety concerns with materials provided by the laboratory?
- What is the best way to preserve the samples?
- What kind of labels will be supplied and how should I fill them out?
- Will the lab deliver the supplies or do I need to pick them up?
- What are the maximum holding times for each water quality parameter to be sampled?
- Will the laboratory provide pH paper? Samples need to be tested for pH within 15 minutes of collection to be valid, typically in the field.
- Will the laboratory pick up the samples from my facility or do I need to deliver them?
- Can you walk me through filling out the chain-of-custody forms?
- Is the quantitation limit for each parameter less than the benchmark threshold or effluent limitation concentration?*
- *The quantitation limit is the minimum concentration of a parameter that the lab can accurately report using a particular method.

EPA recommends that you select a laboratory that is a participant in the EPA's Discharge Monitoring Report - Quality Assurance (DMR-QA) Program, and, if possible, be approved by the National Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Program (NELAP). NOTE: for ELG compliance monitoring, participation in DMR-QA is a minimum requirement.

- A comprehensive list of NELAP-approved laboratories can be found at: https://lams.nelac-institute.org.
- To ensure your chosen laboratory is eligible and reliable, you may want to request documentation showing they are certified to analyze environmental samples, and evidence they participate in DMR-QA or other performance evaluation testing results.

You should ask the laboratory about any additional services and products they offer, such as:

- pre-labeled bottles and pre-printed chain-of-custody forms;
- training on sample collection, documentation and data interpretation;
- sampling and courier services; and
- complete sampling kits which include bottles, packing materials, bottle labels, coolers and chain- of-custody forms; many laboratories provide free sampling kits.

2.H Document Inspection, Assessment, and Monitoring Procedures in Your SWPPP

Ensure your inspection, assessment, and monitoring procedures are correctly documented in your SWPPP (see 2021 MSGP Parts 6.2.5.2 and 6.2.5.3). The required information includes:

- Procedures for performing routine facility inspections and quarterly visual inspections.
- Procedures for conducting the six types of analytical stormwater discharge monitoring (indicator monitoring, benchmark monitoring, effluent limitations guidelines monitoring, state- or tribal-specific monitoring, impaired waters monitoring, and other monitoring as required by EPA), where applicable to your facility.
- Information to support exception for inactive and unstaffed facilities for indicator, benchmark, or impaired waters monitoring, if applicable.
- Information to support exception for quarterly visual assessment requirements or indicator, benchmark, or impaired waters monitoring requirements for SIDPs, if applicable.

Figure 12 is an example of a completed MSGP Industrial Stormwater/Snowmelt Monitoring Summary Form. You should fill out this form (Appendix A) with the sampling locations and monitoring requirements that apply to your facility and include a copy in your SWPPP.

Benchmark Levels and ELGs					
Industry Sector	Pollutant	Benchmark Level	ELG		
			Daily Max	Monthly Average	Instant Min/Max
D	TSS	100	23	15	
D	Oil and Grease		15	10	
D	pH				6 - 9
E2	Iron	1			
E2	TSS	100	50		
E2	pH				6 - 9

Sample Summary								
Outfall Identifier	Industry Sector (SIC)	Basis	Frequency	Timing	Total Suspended Solids (SM 2540D)	pH	Oil and Grease (EPA Method 1664A)	Iron (EPA Method 200.9)
e.g. 001-A	Sector D (SIC 2951)	Benchmark	1/Quarter	1st wk of month	✓	✓	✓	
e.g. 001-A	Sector D (SIC 2951)	ELG	1/year	January	✓			
e.g. 001-B	Subsector E2 (SIC 32F1)	Benchmark	1/Quarter	1st wk of month	✓			✓
e.g. 001-B	Subsector E2 (SIC 32F1)	ELG	1/Year	January	✓	✓		

Figure 12. Example MSGP Industrial Stormwater/Snowmelt Monitoring Summary Form with monitoring requirements, sampling locations and industry sectors.

Section 3: Conduct Monitoring

This section describes sampling preparation, choosing the right storm event to monitor, how to collect stormwater samples, how to conduct visual assessments, quality control considerations, and how to report the results.

The information contained in this section is not specific to monitoring for the 2021 MSGP or any particular general industrial stormwater permit.

3.A What to Have in Place Prior to Collecting Stormwater Samples

Preparation is essential, especially if you are in a climate where measurable storm events are infrequent.

- ***In-Office Preparations*** – Your in-office preparations should include the following:
  - Contacting the lab well ahead of time so that you have the sample bottles before a measurable storm event.
  - Paying attention to weather forecasts so that you are tracking patterns that are likely to result in a measurable storm event.
  - Knowing who your monitoring personnel are and how to contact them when a measurable storm event is expected.
  - Having sampling gear assembled and checked for readiness.
  - Preparing sample bottle labels using waterproof ink with the following information (if not already done by the lab):
    - Facility name and address
    - Sample location identifier (e.g., Outfall 001)
    - Name or initials of sampling personnel
    - Parameter and associated analytical method (e.g., TSS, Method # 0160.2; consult with your contract laboratory for analytical method numbers)
    - Sample type (generally will be “grab” samples)
    - Sample preservation notes
    - Date and time after completing sampling event
  - Having chain-of-custody forms ready for use.

The chain of custody form is a document that travels with the sample from collection through analysis. Each individual that handles the sample will place their name, date, and time on the chain-of-custody form. The form is used to maintain the integrity of the sample by providing documentation of the control, transfer, and analysis of samples (see Section 3.4 below for a more detailed discussion of chain-of-custody).

- **Sampling Supplies** – Collect the following supplies and keep them ready for quick use:
  - Clean, sterilized sample bottles, sized appropriately for the parameter to be analyzed (many labs provide the appropriate bottles or will tell you what size to get). Glass must be used for oil and grease samples; plastic containers can be used for other parameters. Use Teflon or aluminum-lined caps.

    For rinsing sample bottles, use only distilled water
  - If bottles are new but not pre-cleaned, they must be pre-conditioned before use by filling with water for several days (the duration can be reduced by using a dilute solution of hydrochloric acid).
  - Additional glass or clear plastic bottles suitable for visual assessments.
  - Visual monitoring forms (see example in Appendix B).
  - Clipboard and site-specific monitoring checklist.
  - If needed, a pole (sold at field supply stores) on which to attach sample bottles and attachment clips or strapping tape to secure the bottle to the pole.
  - Safety equipment, including first aid kit.
  - Hand sanitizer solution.
  - Carrying case for sampling equipment or backpack for carrying equipment to remote locations.
  - Powder-free disposable nitrile or latex gloves (sold by medical and laboratory suppliers or may be provided by your contract laboratory). Do not use powdered gloves as they may contaminate your samples.
  - Indelible pens/markers that can write on wet surfaces.
  - Foul-weather gear including footwear appropriate for the conditions at your sampling locations (e.g., non-slip boots).
  - Sturdy cooler and ice or ice packs for stowing and preserving your samples en route to the lab (the lab may provide an appropriate container).
  - Field notebook or field forms for your sampling records (waterproof notebooks are available at office supply stores).
  - pH paper and appropriate chemical preservatives for adding to sample bottles (obtain from your laboratory).

Figure 13. Preparing sampling supplies.

- **Optional or As-Needed Supplies:**
  - Sodium bicarbonate (for safety reasons if using acid preservative additives)
  - A graduated stick to measure water depth for determining safe/wade-able sampling access locations (if a sampling pole will be used, you can modify it with depth markings)
  - Mosquito repellent
  - Flashlight in case of sudden loss of light or darkness under storm conditions
  - Flagging tape for marking access to remote or overgrown locations
  - Camera, used for:
    - Recording evidence of potential pollutants or sampling conditions.
    - Especially useful if different people will do the sampling throughout the permit term.
    - Pictures of sample appearance along with the visual inspection records can help "normalize" visual assessments.
    - Pictures of the sampling location can help you find the same spot for subsequent sampling events.

Develop a stormwater sampling checklist to ensure consistency and continuity across sampling events. Since stormwater sampling is not a regular part of a facility's workload, a checklist of things to have prepared before sampling, sampling activities, and sampling locations will help you remember from quarter to quarter. You can make the checklist by noting the things you did for the first sampling event to remember for future sampling events. Keep the checklist updated as you gain experience with sampling.

3.B Collect Stormwater Samples

Figure 14. A stormwater grab sample is collected directly into the sample container.

Contact the lab prior to collecting stormwater samples so they know to expect the samples and have adequate staff available to conduct the analyses within the applicable holding times (the lab may offer courier service). Inform them of the pollutant parameters for which your samples will be analyzed.

Follow the protocol below to obtain an accurate grab or manual sample. A grab sample is a single sample "grabbed" by filling up a container, either by hand or attached to a pole. Obtaining accurate data is vital to your ability to assess how your SCMs are performing.

- Wear disposable powder-free gloves for sampling; never touch the inside of the lid or bottle.
- For oil and grease: fill the glass sample bottle directly from the discharge; never collect in a container first and then transfer to the sample bottle because oily residue will collect along the inside of the first collection bottle and make the sample inaccurate.
- If you have problems accessing the stormwater discharge point (e.g., access is too far or dangerous), use a pole or other appropriate sampling apparatus.
- Sample only stormwater discharging from your facility (i.e., do not sample from puddles, ponds, or retention basins).

Remember, oil and grease must be collected directly into the glass sample bottle.

- Sample from a turbulent section in the central part of the flow; avoid touching the bottom or sides of the stormwater conveyance.
- Fill the sample bottle nearly to the top (meniscus almost at the rim) by holding the opening into the flow of water; do not rinse or overfill the bottles.

Figure 15. Sample bottles labeled with location, date, time, sample collector, analysis, and preservative type.

While stormwater samples are typically grab samples, in some situations the use of an automatic sampler may be appropriate. Automatic samplers are mechanical devices that monitor site conditions and collect a sample when needed. The automatic sampler can be set up well in advance of a storm, or set up as a permanent installation, and the technician can retrieve the sample after the storm when conditions are favorable. Advantages of automatic samplers include low labor costs, convenience, and safety – personnel are not out in the storm trying to collect one or more samples. The major disadvantage is cost; automatic samplers are expensive. Secondarily, the automatic sampler cannot collect visual observations, and they cannot be used for collection of certain measurements.

After the samples have been collected:

- Place the samples in a sturdy cooler partially filled with ice. As a general rule, samples should be kept at approximately 39°F (4°C) until the cooler is delivered to the lab.
- Put a completed chain-of-custody form enclosed in a resealable plastic bag inside the cooler. If you have several coolers complete a separate chain of custody form for each cooler.
- Deliver the samples to the lab (e.g., drive, arrange same-day pick-up by the lab, or use an express/overnight service) as soon as possible, bearing in mind the holding times for each parameter sampled.

pH has a 15-minute holding time; therefore, the sample must be analyzed within 15 minutes of collection.

Figure 16. Stormwater samples packed for delivery to the lab, note the chain of custody forms attached to the lid.

3.C Record Information for Each Monitoring Event

For each individual sample collected, you should note the following information:

- The sample/discharge point identifier.
- The duration between the storm event you sampled and the end of the previous storm event that resulted in a discharge of stormwater from your site (i.e., a "measurable storm event").
- The date and duration of the storm event sampled.
- Rainfall measurement or estimate (in inches).
- Estimate of the total volume of the discharge sampled from the discharge point.
- Sample type

You should record this information on a Stormwater Collection Form (see Appendix C for an example).

3.D Quality Assurance Considerations

The following actions must be followed explicitly. Quality assurance (QA) helps maintain the accuracy and integrity/legal defensibility of your monitoring results by documenting the stewardship of your samples, by minimizing biases in sampling and lab procedures, and by helping to assess the accuracy and precision of the lab's analyses.

Holding Times and Sample Preservation

Samples that cannot be delivered to the lab on the same day may need to be preserved, often by cooling to ≤6 °C (i.e., in an ice bath) and/or with added chemical preservatives (laboratory-supplied bottles may already include preservatives). If your samples need to be analyzed for more than one parameter, you may need to bottle more than one sample at a discharge point using different preservatives. In addition, you should be aware of the maximum holding time allowed for a particular parameter before which the sample must be analyzed. Following is a table with typical preservation and holding requirements for benchmark parameters and additional potential pollutants of concern (the latter will not have a numeric value in parentheses). Work with your laboratory service providers to develop a list of containers to optimize "sharing" of containers across different parameters. Not all laboratories provide the same container types for the different parameters. Laboratories frequently provide pre-completed custody records and seals and will provide pre-labeled sample bottles for ease of use in the field as part of their routine "value-added" services. Pre-completed custody records and labels require only time, date, and samplers' initials in order to complete this critical documentation. Your laboratory may also have additional sampling, sample handling, or shipping instructions helpful to your sample collection personnel. NOTE: Whenever possible, minimize the amount of lead time sample containers/kits are outside of the laboratory. Extended storage of pre-preserved containers for some analytes may present opportunity for contamination of field blank samples, even under ideal storage conditions. Additional information of the use of field blanks in sampling is discussed in the Field Blanks section below.

Table 5. Sample Preservation and Hold Times

Parameter (Benchmark Threshold)	Preservation		Maximum Holding Time	Sample Container
	Cool to ≤6 °C?	Additional		
Aluminum, Total Recoverable (1,100 µg/L)	N	HNO_3 (nitric acid) to pH <2	6 months	500 mL HDPE
Ammonia (2.14 mg/L)	Y	H_2SO_4 (sulfuric acid) to pH <2	28 days	500 mL HDPE
Antimony, Total Recoverable (640 µg/L)	N	HNO_3 to pH <2	6 months	500 mL HDPE
Arsenic, Total Recoverable (150 µg/L freshwater, 69 µg/L)	N	HNO_3 to pH <2	6 months	500 mL HDPE
Beryllium, Total Recoverable (130 µg/L)	N	HNO_3 to pH <2, or at least 24 hours prior to analysis	6 months	500 mL HDPE
Biological Oxygen Demand, BOD_5 (30 mg/L)	Y	None	48 hours	1L HDPE or glass
Cadmium, Total Recoverable (1.8 µg/L freshwater*, 33 µg/L saltwater)	N	HNO_3 to pH <2, or at least 24 hours prior to analysis	6 months	500 mL HDPE
Chemical Oxygen Demand, COD (120 mg/L)	Y	H_2SO_4 to pH <2	28 days	100 mL HDPE or glass

Parameter (Benchmark Threshold)	Preservation		Maximum Holding Time	Sample Container
	Cool to ≤6 °C?	Additional		
Copper, Total Recoverable (5.19 µg/L freshwater, 4.8 µg/L saltwater)	N	HNO_3 to pH <2, or at least 24 hours prior to analysis	6 months	500 mL HDPE
Cyanide, Total (22 µg/L freshwater, 1 µg/L saltwater)	Y	NaOH (sodium hydroxide) to pH >10, reducing agent if oxidizer present	14 days	1 L HDPE
Fluoride	N	None	28 days	100 mL HDPE
Hardness (as $CaCO_3$)	N	HNO_3 or H_2SO_4 to pH <2 (method dependent)	6 months	100 mL HDPE
Lead, Total Recoverable (82 µg/L freshwater*, 210 µg/L saltwater)	N	HNO_3 to pH <2, or at least 24 hours prior to analysis	6 months	500 mL HDPE
Mercury, Total Recoverable (1.4 µg/L freshwater, 1.8 µg/L saltwater)	N	HNO_3 to pH <2	28 days	500 mL HDPE
Nickel, Total Recoverable (470 µg/L freshwater*, 74 µg/L saltwater)	N	HNO_3 to pH <2, or at least 24 hours prior to analysis	6 months	500 mL HDPE
Nitrate + Nitrite Nitrogen (0.68 mg/L)	Y	H_2SO_4 to pH <2	28 days	200 mL HDPE
pH (6.0 – 9.0 s.u.)	N	None	15 min (Field test)	50 mL
Phenol	Y	H_2SO_4 to pH <2	28 days	500 mL HDPE
Phosphorous, Total (2.0 mg/L)	Y	H_2SO_4 to pH <2	28 days	500 mL HDPE
Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs)	Y	Store in dark, 0.008% $Na_2S_5O_3$	7 days until extraction, 40 days after extraction	1L Amber glass
Radium, Total Recoverable		HNO_3 to pH <2	6 months	1L HDPE
Radium, dissolved		Field-filtered HNO_3 to pH <2; if not field filtered - none	Field filtered, preserved 6 months; if not field filtered, filter on receipt, preserve to pH <2 6 months	1L HDPE
Selenium, Total Recoverable (lentic waters 1.5 µg/L, lotic waters 3.1 µg/L; 290 µg/L saltwater)	N	HNO_3 to pH <2, or at least 24 hours prior to analysis	6 months	500 mL HDPE
Silver, Total Recoverable (3.2 µg/L freshwater*, 1.9 µg/L saltwater)	N	HNO_3 to pH <2, or at least 24 hours prior to analysis	6 months	500 mL HDPE
Total Suspended Solids, TSS (100 mg/L)	Y	None	7 days	200 mL HDPE
Turbidity (50 NTU)	Y	None	48 hours	100 mL HDPE
Uranium		HNO_3 to pH <2	6 months	500mL HDPE
Zinc, Total Recoverable (120 µg/L freshwater*, 90 µg/L saltwater)	N	HNO_3 to pH <2, or at least 24 hours prior to analysis	6 months	500 mL HDPE

Parameter (Benchmark Threshold)	Preservation		Maximum Holding Time	Sample Container
	Cool to ≤6 °C?	Additional		
Landfill Parameters				
Alpha Terpineol	Y	NA	7 days to extraction 40 days to analysis	1L Amber glass
Aniline	Y	NA	7 days to extraction 40 days to analysis	1L Amber glass
Benzoic Acid	Y	NA	7 days to extraction 40 days to analysis	1L Amber glass
Naphthalene	Y	NA	7 days to extraction	1L Amber glass
p-Cresol	Y	NA	7 days to extraction 40 days to analysis	1L Amber glass
Pyridine	Y	NA	7 days to extraction 40 days to analysis	1L Amber glass

*These pollutants are dependent on freshwater hardness. The benchmark value listed is based on a hardness of 100 mg/L. The 2021 MSGP requires industrial facility to analyze receiving freshwater samples for hardness, and use the hardness tables provided in the 2021 MSGP to determine the applicable benchmark value for that facility

Field Blanks

Field blank samples are filled with either distilled or de-ionized water, and are prepared, in the field, after cleaning the sampling equipment but before collection of water quality samples. Field blanks are prepared by pouring distilled de-ionized water into each scoop, dipper, etc. used for sample collection and then emptying the scoop, dipper, etc. into the sample bottles as if they were actual field samples. The field blanks are processed and analyzed in an identical manner as the stormwater samples. If the lab detects any contamination in the blanks, your sampling results could be considered tainted (either from contamination or errors in sampling or analysis). Collection and analysis of field blanks is not required by the 2021 MSGP; however, field blanks are used for quality control to assess whether contamination was introduced during sampling and may prove useful in interpretation of results.

Chain of Custody Forms and Procedures

Samples must be traceable from the point of collection until the sampling results are reported. To do this, document who is in possession of the samples using the chain of custody procedures below. One person should be responsible for the care and custody of the samples, and for generating the chain of custody record until the samples are properly transferred or relinquished to the laboratory. Chain of custody tasks include:

- Ensure that the sample labels are properly filled in.
- Complete the chain of custody form with the date, time, parameter, and sample locations for each sample, and sign the form.
- During the transfer of custody of the samples, both the persons relinquishing and receiving the cooler (including lab personnel) must record the date and time on the chain of custody form and sign it.
- Record the shipping method, courier name(s), and other pertinent information as remarks on the chain of custody form.

- The original chain of custody form remains with the samples and a copy must be provided to the facility for inclusion in project records.

Chain of custody records are critical to ensure that no tampering occurs between sample collection and analysis. Your analytical service provider may provide training or written instructions to assist in your completion of accurate custody records. This is another key area where many laboratories invite the opportunity to work with their clients as part of their value-added services.

3.E Conducting Visual Assessments of Stormwater Discharges

Visually inspecting stormwater samples from a measurable discharge at your discharge points is an inexpensive way of assessing the performance of your SCMs. The sample should be collected and analyzed in a clean, colorless glass or plastic container. It is recommended that you take photographs of the discharges at the time of observation in case more than one person is doing the assessments and because photos can be helpful in determining the effectiveness of your SCMs and any need for changes to your SCMs.

All facilities covered by the 2021 MSGP must perform quarterly visual assessments of stormwater discharges, irrespective of benchmark monitoring.

Visually inspect or observe for the following water quality characteristics, which may be evidence of stormwater pollution:

- ***Color*** – If the discharge has an unusual color, such as reddish, brown, or yellow hue, this may indicate pollutants or suspended sediment.
- ***Odor*** – If the discharge has a noticeable odor, for instance if it smells like gasoline fumes, rotten eggs, raw sewage, or solvents odor, or has a sour smell, this could be indicative of pollutants in the discharge.
- ***Clarity (diminished)*** – If the discharge is not clear, but is instead cloudy or opaque, this could indicate elevated levels of pollutants in the discharge.
- ***Floating solids*** – If you observe materials floating at or near the top of the container, take note of what the materials appear to be.
- ***Settled solids*** – You should wait about a half hour after collection, then note the type and size of materials that are settled at the bottom of the container.
- ***Suspended solids*** – Particles suspended in the water will affect its clarity, and color and could be attributable to pollutant sources at your facility.
- ***Oil sheen*** – You should check the surface of the water for a rainbow color or sheen; this would indicate the presence of oil or other hydrocarbons in the discharge.
- ***Foam*** – You should gently shake the container and note whether there is any foam.
- Other obvious indicators of stormwater pollution.

To record your visual monitoring results, you can use the optional “Quarterly Visual Monitoring Form” in Appendix B (or a comparable one of your own).

Section 4: Evaluate Monitoring Results

The primary purpose of any industrial stormwater monitoring program, consisting of analytic chemical monitoring and visual assessments, is to provide feedback on the performance of your selection and implementation of SCMs. Visual evidence of pollution in a stormwater sample, a spike in the concentration of a benchmark pollutant, or the exceedance of a numeric effluent limitation provides an indicator that modifications or additions to the site's SCMs need to be considered to improve the effectiveness of your stormwater program.

The following will aid you in interpreting your monitoring results and revising your SCMs, if necessary.

4.A Evaluating Visual Assessment Results

For anything but colorless and odorless stormwater in your discharge, you should investigate what area of your site or what specific pollutant sources are contributing to the contamination of your site's runoff. To search for the source of pollutants, you should move upstream from the discharge point. You should scrutinize your exposed industrial materials and activities (material handling equipment, industrial machinery, raw materials, finished product, wastes, or products that are stored, used, or created onsite, etc.). Examine where material handling activities occur, such as: storage, loading and unloading, and material transporting. Be aware, the source could be from an ongoing activity or the result of a spill or other infrequent occurrence. In looking at your samples, consider the following:

Figure 17. Example of oil sheen.

- When there is a distinct color or odor, are the abnormalities associated with any raw materials, chemicals, or other materials used at the site?
- Muddiness or sediment may have been picked up from areas where there is disturbed earth or other unpaved areas lacking adequate SCMs.
- Foam or oil sheen may be the result of a leak or spill of materials.
- Cloudiness indicates suspended solids such as dust, ash, powdered chemicals, and ground up materials. Determine whether you use any of these materials and whether they are exposed to stormwater.

Clean up all sources of potential contamination, make changes to your SCMs, and update your SWPPP, as necessary.

4.B Evaluating Benchmark Monitoring Results

The analysis of your benchmark monitoring results can yield valuable information about the characteristics of your stormwater discharge and how well your SCMs are working. Once you have received your lab results for your benchmark samples, compare these concentrations to the benchmark thresholds that apply to your facility. The 2021 MSGP requires that you conduct four benchmark samples in your first year and four samples in your fourth year and compare the average value to the applicable benchmarks. If the average concentration of your samples exceeds the benchmark threshold, then you are required under the permit to initiate Additional Implementation Monitoring (AIM) responses which include review of the SWPPP and SCMs to determine if modifications are necessary, and implementation of additional measures that would reasonably be expected to bring the exceedances below the benchmark threshold (See Parts 5.2 and 5.3), However, if fewer than four quarterly samples are collected, but a single sample or the sum of any sample results makes an exceedance of the benchmark mathematically certain (i.e., the sum of the quarterly samples results to date is already more than four times the benchmark threshold) you are required to conduct this evaluation immediately.

Table 6 will help you decide a course of action depending on the results of your benchmark samples.

Table 6. Evaluation of Benchmark Monitoring Results

Does the average of your four quarterly benchmark samples for any pollutant exceed the applicable benchmark concentration? OR If you have not yet completed your four quarterly benchmark samples, does the total value of your samples already make an exceedance of the benchmark mathematically certain (e.g., the sum of the concentration of your samples exceeds four times (4X) the benchmark concentration)?	
YES	**NO**
You must evaluate whether modifications to the SCMs used at your site are necessary. You will need to consider whether there is a problem in the selection, design, installation, and/or operation of applicable control measures. Follow the AIM procedures in Parts 5.2 and 5.3. An exceedance of a benchmark does not necessarily mean that your control measures are insufficient. Continue reading below for additional items to consider as you proceed.	Sample results below benchmark limits provide an indication that your control measures are working as intended to minimize the discharge of pollutants. Although your samples indicate properly functioning control measures, you should continue to note changes to your site that may affect the quality of stormwater discharge, and to link such changes to your future monitoring results. You are still required to meet all requirements in the permit affecting the implementation and maintenance of your control measures, despite the good results of your benchmark monitoring.

If benchmarks were exceeded:

- Did you sample correctly?
    - Did you start with clean sample collection jars and were the samples preserved and submitted to the lab within the allotted time frame?

  - Did you properly sample the discharge flowing from the site or did you collect the sample from a low spot or stagnant pool?
- Was anything atypical going on at the site prior to or during the storm? Atypical activities could include:
  - A leak or spill that was not adequately cleaned up.
  - Construction, painting, and paving activities.
  - Having a large amount of material (raw materials, wastes, or products) recently delivered or being prepared for shipment.
- Did you observe anything during visual inspections that may have indicated that stormwater discharge would have been exposed to pollutants? If so, are SCMs in place to address the pollutant sources?

Figure 18. Example of visual observation indicating stormwater discharge exposed to pollutants.

The more the benchmark was exceeded, the greater your facility's problems may be, necessitating a more robust response. For example, if your results for TSS were over the benchmark threshold by a relatively small amount (e.g., TSS values of 110 to 150 mg/L, compared to the 100 mg/L benchmark level assigned to TSS), then simply performing additional housekeeping measures (e.g., frequent sweeping) may reduce the values of TSS below the benchmark to 100 mg/L by the next storm. However, an exceedance of TSS above 150 mg/L may warrant new or supplementary control measures (assuming your control measures are performing as designed) that more effectively reduce the potential for sediment in discharges (e.g., installing storm inlet filters, seeding/stabilizing disturbed areas, implementing dust and debris controlling procedures). TSS values exceeding benchmark thresholds by orders of magnitude indicate a serious problem, and may require structural control measures (e.g., paving, installing berms around piles of loose material, placing operations under cover, placing grassy swales or basins in the discharge flow path to trap sediment).

Until quarterly benchmark monitoring results indicate that an AIM triggering event has not occurred, you must follow the corresponding AIM-level responses and deadlines described in Parts 5.2.3, 5.2.4, and 5.2.5 unless you qualify for an exception under Part 5.2.6

Part 5.2.6 of the 2021 MSGP includes five exceptions that could allow an operator to be relieved of compliance with AIM requirements and continued benchmark monitoring at any AIM level:

1. Exceedance of a benchmark threshold is solely attributable to natural background pollutant levels. (Part 5.2.6.1)
2. Exceedance of a benchmark threshold is due to run-on from a neighboring source. (Part 5.2.6.2)

3. Exceedance of a benchmark threshold was due to an abnormal event (Part 5.2.6.3)
4. Exceedance of aluminum or copper benchmark threshold can be demonstrated not to result in an exceedance of a facility-specific value using national recommended water quality criteria in lieu of the applicable MSGP benchmark threshold (Part 5.2.6.4)
5. Exceedance of a benchmark threshold can be demonstrated not to result in any exceedance of water quality standards (Part 5.2.6.5)

AIM Exemption Example:

Where benchmark values cannot be reasonably achieved because of local natural background concentrations EPA allows for benchmark exceedances.

For example, high natural background levels of iron in soils or groundwater could cause exceedances of a benchmark threshold. This provision exempts facilities from further AIM response when natural background levels are solely responsible for the exceedance of a benchmark threshold.

To make the determination that the exceedance was caused by natural background pollutant concentrations, background concentrations must be greater than the corresponding benchmark threshold, and there is *no* net facility contribution of the pollutant (i.e., average concentration detected in the discharge from all monitored discharge points over four separate events minus the average natural concentration of the parameter for four separate events does not exceed zero).

For example, if the natural background concentration of TSS from an undisturbed watershed is 200 mg/L, an exemption from AIM response is available if the average of your four benchmark samples is equal to or lower than 200 mg/L. There are additional requisites for claiming a natural background level exemption, including documentation. Details of these are contained in the 2021 MSGP in Part 5.2.6.1 and the Fact Sheet.

4.C Effluent Limitation Guideline Monitoring Results

What happens if your facility is subject to numeric effluent limits (for ELG compliance monitoring) and your stormwater sample exceeds the effluent limits for one or more parameters? Within 24 hours of becoming aware of the violation you must document the discovery of the violation, including:

- A description of the condition or event triggering the need for corrective action review;
- The date the condition/triggering event was identified; and
- A description of immediate actions taken to minimize or prevent the discharge of pollutants.

Within 14 days of becoming aware of the violation, you must document the following information:

- The corrective action(s) taken or to be taken;
- The date(s) corrective action was initiated; and
- The date(s) corrective action was completed or is expected to be completed.

You must submit this documentation with your annual report and retain a copy onsite with your SWPPP.

The 2021 MSGP requires that you indicate any exceedance of a numeric effluent limitation on a Change NOI form in NeT-MSGP, and conduct follow-up monitoring within 30 calendar days of

implementing corrective action(s) (or during the next measurable storm event, should none occur within 30 days)(Part 5 of the 2021 MSGP). Monitoring must be performed for any pollutant(s) that exceeded the effluent limit. If the results from the follow-up monitoring exceed the effluent limit(s), you are required to submit an Exceedance Report to EPA no later than 30 after receipt of your laboratory results. The Exceedance Report must include:

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

In addition to preparing the Exceedance Report, you must continue to monitor, at least quarterly, until your stormwater discharge is in compliance with the effluent limits or until EPA waives the requirement for additional monitoring.

4.D Specific Pollutants and Control Measure Options

All facilities need to gear their control measures toward their specific pollutants of concern, as determined by the materials and activities onsite. Below is a brief discussion of some of the most common pollutants and control measure options.

- **Total Suspended Solids (TSS)**. Small sediment particles are easily suspended and carried by surface water flows. These particles may be blown onto the site from unpaved areas within or adjacent to your facility as well as being tracked in on the tires of vehicles. Excess particles may be self-generated, particularly in the concrete, asphalt, scrap recycling, automobile salvage, and mining sectors. See the discussion above for control measure options for controlling TSS.

Figure 19. Example of vehicle leak.

- **Oil and Grease.** Often, oil and grease may be observed as a film, sheen, or discoloration on the top of a discharge or receiving water. But such a surface anomaly may not be obvious, in which case detection by a lab would be the only way. This could be a pollutant of concern for any facility, especially if there are exposed vehicles or equipment. Therefore, it is vital that due diligence regarding "reportable quantity" (RQ) spills or leaks be observed. Basically, an RQ for oil is any quantity of oil that causes a film, sheen, or discoloration on a receiving water surface (and for which there are separate reporting requirements
- to regulatory agencies). If detected, you must find the source and mitigate it. Start with the vehicle/equipment maintenance and storage areas or where shipping/receiving and the like are done. Above ground storage tanks and waste storage are other likely sources.

Available control measures range from regularly monitoring these areas and applying an absorbent material (choose a bio-based absorbent, not a clay-based material) as soon as an oil leak or spill is observed. Consider coverage of and secondary containment for storage areas where oil or grease are stored, transferred or disposed of. An oil water separator downstream of the area(s) most likely to contain oil or grease could provide enough treatment to reduce oil and grease to acceptable levels in the discharge.

- **pH**. pH values below benchmark range indicate that acidic substances are exposed to stormwater. In this case you need to determine whether any of your industrial processes use acids and if so, where. Does your facility do plating, or are lead-acid batteries used or stored on-site? If acids are being used to clean parts, for example, where are the parts stored after being treated with the acid? Where are waste acids stored and how are they disposed? Which operations could expose acids to stormwater? Coal piles are also a source of acidified discharge.

  High pH values indicate that a base or alkaline material (such as lye) is exposed to stormwater. Cement and some cleansers can produce high pH values.

Figure 20. Example of pollutant control measures.

  Control measures applicable to controlling pH include housekeeping (sweeping and cleaning areas where materials that affect pH could be exposed to stormwater); overhead coverage and disposal of waste materials in covered receptacles. Low or high pH discharge can be collected and neutralized by adding an appropriate agent to neutralize pH values to the 6.0 – 9.0 range.

Alternatively, flow can be directed to come in contact with a neutralizing substance (e.g., acidic coal pile discharge directed to flow through a limestone channel).

- **Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)**. COD is the amount of dissolved oxygen in water consumed by the chemical breakdown of organic and inorganic matter (i.e., COD is not a specific component in the discharge). Therefore, a high COD value indicates elevated quantities of pollutants in stormwater discharge, especially carbon. Examples of facilities that handle materials which could cause high COD levels include the wood and paper product industries. Control measures applicable to controlling COD levels are the basic stormwater ones: good housekeeping and covering materials with the potential to allow carbon or other organic materials to be carried by stormwater.
- **Metals.** Metals originate from many sources and consequently a number of industries must monitor for metals, including facilities such as wood preservative and agricultural chemical makers, mines, and foundries. Depending on a facility's activities, metals can be found in a dissolved form and/or adsorbed to particles or sediment. It is because both the dissolved and particulate forms can occur at the same time is why stormwater discharges are analyzed for "total recoverable metals." After identifying those operations that could expose

stormwater to metals sources, implement control measures capable of reducing metals concentrations, including good housekeeping (sweeping and disposing of metal wastes in covered containers), covering/shielding operations, and directing run-on away from any critical outdoor areas. Ion exchange techniques can also be employed to remove dissolved metals.

- **Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAH).** PAHs are associated with industrial activities that manufacture, use or store creosote or creosote treated wood in areas that are exposed to precipitation or from industrial activities that operate on-top of paved surfaces that have been sealed or re-sealed with coal-tar sealcoat. PAHs can bind with dust and sediment particles that can be picked up by stormwater and transported to control measures or directly discharged to receiving waters. After the possible sources of PAHs that can be exposed to stormwater are identified, implement control measures to reduce PAHs in the stormwater discharge, including good housekeeping (i.e., sweeping and safely disposing of waste), stormwater control measures (e.g., stormwater ponds, non-clogging catch-basin) and directing runoff and run-on away from possible sources of contamination.

Section 5: Reporting and Recordkeeping

It is important that accurate record-keeping of monitoring activities become a standard operating procedure at your facility. You need to be able to show that monitoring and sampling events not only meet all permit requirements but are defensible and abide by all quality assurance/quality control (QA/QC) procedures. It is always preferable to document too much as opposed to too little when dealing with any sort of permit compliance. Create easy to use logbooks for keeping track of rain events. Be sure that your site map is up to date and easy to understand. Develop simple instruction sheets for recording sampling, visual assessments, or other monitoring activities. The instructions should be kept in logical locations (e.g., in sample kits, in the SWPPP notebook) and updated as needed.

When possible, use standardized forms such as those provided in the appendices of this monitoring guide to record your monitoring activities. This will provide consistency in information reported. Example forms are provided in this guide in Appendix A (2021 MSGP Industrial Stormwater Monitoring Form), Appendix B (2021 MSGP Visual Monitoring Form), and Appendix C (2021 MSGP Industrial Stormwater Collection Form).

If possible, regularly transfer sampling records and sample results into databases or spreadsheets. This will provide back-up records for hard-copy logs or forms as well as providing an easy way to analyze your sampling data.

5.A Reporting Monitoring Data

Each state or territory industrial stormwater permit has different requirements for how monitoring data should be reported. Facilities subject to EPA's 2021 MSGP must submit all stormwater discharge monitoring data collected no later than 30 days after receiving complete laboratory results for all monitored discharge points. For any monitored discharge points that did not have a discharge within the reporting period, facilities must report that no discharges occurred for that discharge point no later than 30 days after the end of the reporting period. You must submit even if your facility is reporting a change in status from "active and staffed" to "inactive and unstaffed."

Facilities covered under the 2021 MSGP must submit all stormwater discharge monitoring data through EPA's electronic Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) system, Net-DMR (unless the applicable EPA Regional Office grants a waiver from electronic reporting, in which case facilities may submit a paper DMR form). Monitoring requirements (i.e., parameters required to be monitored and sample frequency) will be prepopulated on the DMR form based on the information facilities report on their NOI forms through NeT-MSGP, EPA's NPDES eReporting Tool for the MSGP. Accordingly, facilities must certify changes to their monitoring frequency to EPA by submitting a Change NOI in NeT-MSGP, which will trigger changes to the monitoring requirements in Net-DMR.

Facilities must submit NOIs, Change NOIs, Notices of Termination (NOTs), No Exposure Certifications (NECs), Annual Reports and other reporting information electronically via NeT-

MSGP, unless the applicable EPA Regional Office grants a waiver from electronic reporting. Additional information on electronic reporting can be found at: https://www.epa.gov/compliance/npdes-ereporting.

This guide will provide information on what documentation is needed for submitting DMRs and Annual Reports.

You will need the following information to submit DMRs via Net-DMR:

- NPDES ID
- The facility SWPPP
- Monitoring records
- Laboratory reports

NPDES ID – The NPDES ID is a unique identifier assigned to your facility by EPA. EPA tracks report submittals using the NPDES ID rather than facility name or address.

Facility SWPPP – The facility SWPPP includes several pieces of information needed for the DMR, including:

- The number of stormwater discharge points and the discharge point IDs.
- Which, if any, of the discharge points discharge substantially identical effluents and are considered SIDPs.
- Alternative monitoring periods if the facility is located in an area of irregular stormwater discharge.

Monitoring Records – Detailed monitoring records will make completing the DMR easier. As previously discussed, monitoring records must include:

- The date(s) of all monitoring events during the DMR reporting period.
- Any stormwater discharge points that did not have a discharge during the DMR reporting period.
- Whether the discharge resulted from rainfall or snowmelt.
- The duration (in hours) of the rainfall event(s).
- The amount (in inches) of rainfall from the monitored rainfall event(s).
- The time (in days) since the previous measurable storm event, which may or may not be the previous monitored measurable storm event.

Laboratory Reports – The laboratory will provide a detailed report with the results of your stormwater analyses and detailed QA/QC data to verify that the results are accurate. For each parameter the laboratory will typically report one of three results to be reported on the DMR.

- The measured concentration to be compared against the benchmark threshold or effluent limitation guideline.
- BQL or below quantitation limit means that the parameter is present at some amount greater than zero but less than the quantitation limit but the method used is not precise

enough to give an exact concentration. Report No Discharge Indicator (NODI) code Q (Not Quantifiable) on the DMR.

- ND or not detected means that the parameter was not detected in the sample. Report NODI code B (Below Detection Limit/No Detection) on the DMR.

Other laboratory reports you may need include receiving water hardness results if any of your required parameters are hardness dependent, and data on natural background pollutant levels if you are claiming that an exceedance of a benchmark threshold is due to natural background conditions.

In addition to the information above you will need the following information to submit your Annual Report via NeT-MSGP:

- NPDES ID (see above)
- Routine facility inspection documentation
- Visual assessment documentation
- Corrective action and AIM documentation (including descriptions of any incidences of non-compliance)

Routine Facility Inspections – The 2021 MSGP requires you to summarize findings from routine facility inspections in the Annual Report. Required documentation includes, at a minimum, the date and time of inspection(s), who conducted the inspection(s), the weather at the time of the inspection(s), observations made on the implementation of SCMs, any additional SCMs necessary for permit compliance, and whether any incidences of noncompliance occurred.

Visual Assessments – The 2021 MSGP requires you to summarize findings from visual assessments in the Annual Report. Required documentation includes, at a minimum, the sample location(s), date(s) and times(s) of sample collection and assessment, who collected the sample(s) and who assessed the sample(s), whether the discharge was from rainfall or snowmelt, observations, likely sources of stormwater contamination (if applicable), and reason(s) why sampling did not occur within the first 30 minutes of the discharge (if applicable).

Corrective Actions and AIM Documentation – The 2021 MSGP requires you to implement corrective actions if any of the following conditions occur during an inspection, monitoring or other means or EPA or the operator of the MS4 through which you discharge informs you that any of the following conditions have occurred:

- An unauthorized release or discharge (e.g., spill, leak, or discharge of non-stormwater not authorized by this or another NPDES permit to a water of the United States) occurs at your facility
- A discharge violates a numeric effluent limit listed in Table 2-1 and/or in your Part 8 sector-specific requirements [of the 2021 MSGP].
- Your SCMs are not stringent enough for your stormwater discharge to be controlled as necessary such that the receiving water of the United States will meet applicable water quality standards or to meet the non-numeric effluent limits in this permit.

- A required control measure was never installed, was installed incorrectly, or not in accordance with Parts 2 and/or 8 [of the 2021 MSGP] or is not being properly operated or maintained.
- Whenever a visual assessment shows evidence of stormwater pollution (e.g., color, odor, floating solids, settled solids, suspended solids, foam).

The 2021 MSGP also requires you to undertake AIM responses if an annual average exceeds an applicable benchmark threshold based on the following events:

- The four-quarterly annual average for a parameter exceeds the benchmark threshold, or
- Fewer than four quarterly samples are collected, but a single sample or the sum of any sample results within the sampling year exceeds the benchmark threshold by more than four times for a parameter. This result indicates an exceedance is mathematically certain (i.e., the sum of quarterly sample results to date is already more than four times the benchmark threshold).

You must document discovery of any of the conditions or triggering events listed above within 24 hours of becoming aware of such condition or triggering event, including a description of the condition or event triggering the need for corrective action review and/or AIM response; the date the condition or triggering event was identified, and a description of immediate actions taken to minimize or prevent the discharge of pollutants. Within 14-days of becoming aware of a condition or triggering event listed above, you must document the corrective actions and/or AIM responses that were taken or will be taken, including dates when you initiated and completed (or expect to complete) each corrective action and/or AIM response. You must summarize findings related to corrective actions and AIM responses in the Annual Report submitted via NeT-MSGP.

Section 6: Train Personnel

You must train your stormwater pollution prevention team in the proper procedures for sample collection, visual assessments, tracking and reporting. Trainings should be held regularly to update staff on any permit or SWPPP changes. New employees that become members of the stormwater pollution prevention team should be trained in general stormwater awareness as well as the following monitoring-specific topics:

- How to anticipate a measurable storm event.
- Where to monitor.
- How to collect and document the collection of stormwater samples including the assembling of “field blank” samples.
- How to perform and document visual assessments.
- How to handle and send the samples to the laboratory.
- How to interpret the results.
- How to keep accurate and complete records and report appropriate information to the permitting authority.

Section 7: References

APHA (American Public Health Association). 1998. *Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, 20th Edition*. American Public Health Association, 20th Edition.

Ecology. 2002. How To Do Stormwater Sampling: A Guide for Industrial Facilities. Publication #02-10-071. State of Washington Department of Ecology, Olympia, Washington.

"EPA Administered Permit Programs: The National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System." *Code of Federal Regulations* Title 40, Pt. 122.

"Guidelines Establishing Test Procedures for the Analysis of Pollutants." Code of Federal Regulations Title 40, Pt. 136.

USEPA (U.S. Environmental Protection Agency). 1992. *NPDES Storm Water Sampling Guidance Document*. EPA 833-8-92-001. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Water, Washington D.C.

USEPA (U.S. Environmental Protection Agency). 2021. *NPDES Multi-Sector General Permit for Stormwater Discharges Associated with Industrial Activity (MSGP)*. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Washington D.C.

Appendix A: 2021 MSGP Industrial Stormwater Monitoring Form

MSGP Industrial Stormwater/Snowmelt Monitoring Summary Form

Name of Facility:						**Pollutants to sample (Method)**							
Address:													
NPDES ID:													
Benchmark Levels and ELGs													
			ELG										
Industry Sector	**Pollutants**	**Benchmark Level**	**Daily Max**	**Monthly Average**	**Instant Min/Max**								
Sample Summary													
Outfall Identifier		**Industry Sector (SIC)**	**Basis**	**Frequency**	**Timing**								

MSGP Sample Collection Form Page_____ of _____

Appendix B: 2021 MSGP Visual Monitoring Form

MSGP Quarterly Visual Assessment Form

(Complete a separate form for each outfall you assess)

MSGP Visual Assessment Form

(Complete a separate form for each discharge point you assess)

Name of Facility: Enter Name of Facility

NPDES ID. Insert NPDES ID

Sample Location: Enter Discharge Point ID

"Substantially Identical Discharge Point" (SIDP)?

☐ Yes (identify SIDPs):

☐ No

Person(s)/Title(s) Collecting Sample: Enter Name(s)/Title(s)

Signature(s) of Person(s) Collecting Sample:

Person(s)/Title(s) Examining Sample: Enter Name(s)/Title(s)

Signature(s) of Person(s) Examining Sample:

Date & Time Discharge Began: Enter Date and Time

Date & Time Sample Collected: Enter Date and Time. If sample not taken within first 30 minutes, explain why.

Date & Time Sample Examined: Enter Date and Time

Substitute Sample? ☐ No ☐ Yes* (identify quarter/year when sample was originally scheduled to be collected): _____

Is this a substitute sample for quarterly visual assessments distributed during seasons when precipitation more regularly occurs? ☐ No ☐ Yes* (identify the quarter/year when the sample was originally scheduled to be collected): _____

Nature of Discharge: ☐ Rainfall ☐ Snowmelt

If Rainfall: Rainfall Amount: Number of inches

Previous Storm Ended > 72 hours (three days) Before Start of This Storm? ☐ Yes ☐ No**

(describe): _____

Pollutants Observed

Color ☐ None ☐ Other (describe): _____

Odor ☐ None ☐ Musty ☐ Sewage ☐ Sulfur ☐ Sour ☐ Petroleum/Gas ☐ Solvents ☐ Other (describe): _____

Clarity ☐ Clear ☐ Slightly Cloudy ☐ Cloudy ☐ Opaque ☐ Other

Floating Solids ☐ No ☐ Yes (describe): _____

Settled Solids*** ☐ No ☐ Yes (describe): _____

Suspended Solids ☐ No ☐ Yes (describe): _____

Foam (gently shake sample) ☐ No ☐ Yes (describe): _____

Oil Sheen ☐ None ☐ Flecks ☐ Globs ☐ Sheen ☐ Slick
☐ Other (describe): _____

Other Obvious Indicators of Stormwater Pollution ☐ No ☐ Yes (describe): _____

* Your facility must be located in an area where limited rainfall occurs during many parts of the year (e.g., arid or semi-arid climate) or in an area where freezing conditions exist that prevent discharges from occurring for extended periods. Identify the quarter/year when the sample was originally scheduled to be collected.

** The 72-hour (three day) interval can be waived when the previous storm did not yield a measurable discharge or if you are able to document (attach applicable documentation) that less than a 72-hour (three day) interval is representative of local storm events during the sampling period.

*** Observe for settled solids after allowing the sample to sit for approximately one-half hour.

Sampling not performed due to adverse conditions: ☐ No ☐ Yes (explain): _____

Sampling not performed due to no measurable storm event occurring that resulted in a discharge during the monitoring quarter:
☐ No ☐ Yes (explain): _____

Identify probable sources of any observed stormwater contamination. Also, include any additional comments, descriptions of pictures taken, and any corrective actions necessary below (attach additional sheets as necessary). Insert details

Certification Statement (Refer to MSGP Appendix B, Part B.11 for Signatory Requirements)

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

A. Name: _____ B. Title: _____

C. Signature: _____ D. Date Signed: _____

* The 72-hour interval can be waived when the previous storm did not yield a measurable discharge or if you are able to document (attach applicable documentation) that less than a 72-hour interval is representative of local storm events during the sampling period.
** Observe for settled solids after allowing the sample to sit for approximately one-half hour.

Sampling not performed due to adverse conditions:

☐ No ☐ Yes (explain): _____

_____

Sampling not performed due to no measurable storm event occurring that resulted in a discharge during the monitoring quarter:
☐ No ☐ Yes (explain): _____

_____

Detail any concerns, additional comments, descriptions of pictures taken, and any corrective actions taken below (attach additional sheets as necessary).

Certification by Facility Responsible Official (Refer to MSGP Appendix B, Part B.11 for Signatory Requirements)

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

A. Name_____ B. Title _____

C. Signature_____ D. Date Signed_____

Appendix C: 2021 MSGP Industrial Stormwater Collection Form

MSGP Industrial Stormwater/Snowmelt Discharge Collection Form

Name of Facility: Address: Person(s)/Title(s) collecting sample: NPDES ID: Outfall Numbers/Sample Locations:	Preservative (Y/N)	Number of Containers	Type of Analyses Required								Sample Collection Information Date & Time Sample Collection Began: Date & Time Sample Collection Ended (if different):	
Discharge Information Nature of Discharge (circle one): Rainfall or Snowmelt Rainfall Amount (inches): Date of Discharge Sampling: Date & Time Storm Began: Date & Time Storm Ended: Date & Time of Previous Measurable Storm Event:												
Date / Time / Sample Identification/Outfall											Shaded area for laboratory use only Sample Type	Laboratory Log Number

Sampled by: (*signature*)	Date/Time:	Relinquished by: (*signature*)	Date/Time:	Received by: (*signature*)	Date/Time:
Received by: (*signature*)	Date/Time:	Received by: (*signature*)	Date/Time:	Received by: (*signature*)	Date/Time:

The 72-hour interval can be waived when the previous storm did not yield a measurable discharge or if you are able to document (attach applicable documentation) that less than a 72-hour interval is representative of local storm events during the sampling period.

Detail any concerns, additional comments, descriptions of pictures taken, and any corrective actions below (attach additional sheets as necessary).

Certification by Facility Responsible Official (Refer to MSGP Appendix B, Part B.11 for Signatory Requirements)

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

A. Name_____ B. Title _____

C. Signature_____ D. Date Signed_____

MSGP Sample Collection Form Page___of ___

APPENDIX D

Significant Spill and Leaks Logs

Significant Spills and Leaks Log
Within Previous Five Year Period

Date of Incident	Location of Spill or Leak	Description of Spill or Leak	Circumstances Leading to Spill or Leak	Quantity of Spill or Leak	Actions to Cleanup Spill or Leak and Prevent Recurrence

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APPENDIX E

Sampling Data Summary

APPENDIX F

Blank Forms

Non-Stormwater Discharge Evaluation

General Information	
Project Name: **ABF - Albuquerque**	
Location: **4800 Lincoln Road NE, Albuquerque, New Mexico**	
NPDES ID Number: **NMR053113**	
Date of Evaluation:	Time:

Evaluation Report
Describe evaluation criteria used below:
List discharge points or onsite drainage points that were directly observed during the evaluation below:
List authorized non-stormwater discharges
List any unauthorized non-stormwater discharges identified during the evaluation below:
List corrective actions taken, including implementing control measures, to eliminate those discharges below:
If a separate NPDES wastewater permit was obtained for any unauthorized non-stormwater discharges that were not eliminated, list information below:

Certification Statement

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

Name:		Signature:	
Title:		Date:	

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Control Measure Maintenance Record

(copy information below for each control measure)

General Information
Project Name: **ABF - Albuquerque**
Location: **4800 Lincoln Road NE, Albuquerque, New Mexico**

Control Measure:
Regular Maintenance Activities:
Regular Maintenance Schedule:
Date of Maintenance Action:
Reason for Action: ☐ Regular Maintenance ☐ Discovery of Problem
If Problem:
Describe Action Required:
Date Control Measure Returned to Full Function:
Justification for Extended Schedule (if applicable):
Notes:

Control Measure:
Regular Maintenance Activities:
Regular Maintenance Schedule:
Date of Maintenance Action:
Reason for Action: ☐ Regular Maintenance ☐ Discovery of Problem
If Problem:
Describe Action Required:
Date Control Measure Returned to Full Function:
Justification for Extended Schedule (if applicable):
Notes:

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Industrial Equipment and Systems Maintenance Record

(copy information below for each equipment / system)

General Information
Project Name: **ABF - Albuquerque**
Location: **4800 Lincoln Road NE, Albuquerque, New Mexico**

Industrial Equipment / Systems:
Regular Maintenance Activities:
Regular Maintenance Schedule:
Date of Maintenance Action:
Reason for Action: ☐ Regular Maintenance ☐ Discovery of Problem
If Problem:
Describe Action Required:
Date Control Measure Returned to Full Function:
Justification for Extended Schedule (if applicable):
Notes:

Industrial Equipment / Systems:
Regular Maintenance Activities:
Regular Maintenance Schedule:
Date of Maintenance Action:
Reason for Action: ☐ Regular Maintenance ☐ Discovery of Problem
If Problem:
Describe Action Required:
Date Control Measure Returned to Full Function:
Justification for Extended Schedule (if applicable):
Notes:

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Employee Training Log

Training Date:
Training Description:
Trainer:

Attendee Roster (Attach additional forms if necessary)

Name	Signature

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Employee Training and Education Program

Training Topic	Topic Covered During Session		Date of Training				
	Yes	No	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
Materials Management and Handling							
Spill and Leak Prevention Methods							
Location and Contents of Spill Cleanup Supplies							
Spill and Leak Cleanup Practices and Reporting							
Good Housekeeping							
Stormwater Control Measures and Best Management Practices							
SWPPP Contents and Goals							
Pollution Prevention Team Members and Contact Information							
Waste Handling and Storage (including used oils, solvents, and batteries)							
Fueling procedures							

Routine Facility Inspection Report

General Information	
Facility Name: **ABF - Albuquerque**	
NPDES ID Number: **NMR053113**	
Date of Inspection:	Start / End Time:
Inspector Name:	Inspection Title:
Inspector Contact Info:	Inspector Qualifications:

Weather Information

Weather at time of this inspection?

☐ Clear ☐ Cloudy ☐ Rain ☐ Sleet ☐ Fog ☐ Snow ☐ High Winds

☐ Other: Temperature:

Observations

Have any previously unidentified discharges of pollutants occurred since the last inspection? ☐ Yes ☐ No

If yes, describe:

Are there any discharges occurring at the time of inspection? ☐ Yes ☐ No

If yes, describe:

Stormwater Control Measures

- Number the structural stormwater control measures identified in your SWPPP on your site map and list them below (add as many control measures as are implemented on-site). Carry a copy of the numbered site map with you during your inspections. This list will ensure that you are inspecting all required control measures at your facility.
- Identify if maintenance or corrective action is needed.
  - If maintenance is needed, complete Control Measure Maintenance Record, or Industrial Equipment and Systems Maintenance Record included in this SWPPP.
  - If corrective action is needed, complete Corrective Action Documentation form included in this SWPPP.

Structural Control Measures*	Operating Effectively?	If No, Needs Maintenance Repair or Replacement?	Corrective Actions and Notes
(1) Outfall 1	☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Maintenance ☐ Repair ☐ Replacement	
(2) Outfall 2	☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Maintenance ☐ Repair ☐ Replacement	

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Structural Control Measures*	Operating Effectively?	If No, Needs Maintenance Repair or Replacement?	Corrective Actions and Notes
(3)	☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Maintenance ☐ Repair ☐ Replacement	
(4)	☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Maintenance ☐ Repair ☐ Replacement	

Areas of Industrial Materials or Activities Exposed to Stormwater

Below are some general areas and activities as well as site specific materials and /or activities that should be assessed during routine inspections. Identify if maintenance or corrective action is needed.

- If maintenance is needed, complete Control Measure Maintenance Record, or Industrial Equipment and Systems Maintenance Record included in this SWPPP.
- If corrective action is needed, complete Corrective Action Documentation form included in this SWPPP.

Industrial Area / Activity	Inspected?	Controls Adequate (appropriate, effective, and operating)?	Corrective Actions and Notes
Material loading / unloading and storage areas	☐ Yes ☐ N/A ☐ No	☐ Yes ☐ No	
Equipment operations and maintenance areas	☐ Yes ☐ N/A ☐ No	☐ Yes ☐ No	
Fueling areas	☐ Yes ☐ N/A ☐ No	☐ Yes ☐ No	
Outdoor vehicle and equipment washing areas	☐ Yes ☐ N/A ☐ No	☐ Yes ☐ No	
Waste handling and disposal areas	☐ Yes ☐ N/A ☐ No	☐ Yes ☐ No	
Erodible areas / construction	☐ Yes ☐ N/A ☐ No	☐ Yes ☐ No	
Non-stormwater discharges, illicit connections	☐ Yes ☐ N/A ☐ No	☐ Yes ☐ No	
Salt storage piles or piles containing salt	☐ Yes ☐ N/A ☐ No	☐ Yes ☐ No	
Dust generation and vehicle tracking	☐ Yes ☐ N/A ☐ No	☐ Yes ☐ No	

Industrial Area / Activity	Inspected?	Controls Adequate (appropriate, effective, and operating)?	Corrective Actions and Notes
Processing areas	☐ Yes ☐ N/A ☐ No	☐ Yes ☐ No	
Areas where industrial activity has taken place in the past and significant materials remain and are exposed to stormwater	☐ Yes ☐ N/A ☐ No	☐ Yes ☐ No	
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	☐ Yes ☐ N/A ☐ No	☐ Yes ☐ No	
Catch Basin	☐ Yes ☐ N/A ☐ No	☐ Yes ☐ No	
Spill Kits	☐ Yes ☐ N/A ☐ No	☐ Yes ☐ No	

Discharge Points
At discharge points, describe any evidence of, or the potential for, pollutants entering the stormwater drainage system. Also describe observations regarding the physical condition of and around all stormwater discharge points, including any flow dissipation devices, and evidence of pollutants in discharges and/or the receiving water. Identify if any corrective action is needed.

Discharge / Pollutants
Describe any previously unidentified stormwater discharges from and or pollutants:

Non-Compliance
Describe any incidents of non-compliance observed and not described above:

Additional Control Measures
Describe any additional control measures needed to comply with the general permit requirements:

Notes
Use this space for additional notes or observations from the inspection:

Certification Statement	
I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gathered and evaluated the information contained therein. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information contained is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations.	
Print Name and Title:	
Signature:	Date:

Quarterly Visual Assessment Report

General Information	
Project Name: **ABF - Albuquerque**	NPDES ID Number: **NMR053113**

Sample Location: Outfall 001		
Substantially Identical Discharge Point?	☐ Yes (identify substantially identical outfalls): ☐ No	
Person(s) / Title(s) Collecting sample:		
Signature of Person(s) Collecting Sample:		
Person(s) / Title(s) Examining sample:		
Signature of Person(s) Examining Sample:		
Date and Time Discharge Began:	Date and Time Sample Collected: (if sample not collected within first 30 minutes, explain why)	Date and Time Sample Examined:
Substitute Sample?	☐ Yes* (identify quarter / year when sample was originally scheduled to be collected): ☐ No	
Is this a substitute sample for quarterly visual assessments distributed during seasons when precipitation more regularly occurs?	☐ Yes* (identify quarter / year when sample was originally scheduled to be collected): ☐ No	
Nature of Discharge:	☐ Rainfall ☐ Snowmelt	
If rainfall, list amount (inches / mm):	Previous Storm Ended > 72 hours Before Start of Current Storm?	☐ Yes ☐ No**

Pollutants Observed	
Color	☐ None ☐ Other (describe):
Odor	☐ None ☐ Musty ☐ Sewage ☐ Sulfur ☐ Sour ☐ Petroleum / Gas ☐ Solvents ☐ Other (describe):
Clarity	☐ Clear ☐ Slightly Cloudy ☐ Cloudy ☐ Opaque ☐ Other (describe):
Floating Solids	☐ No ☐ Yes (describe):
Settled Solids***	☐ No ☐ Yes (describe):
Suspended Solids	☐ No ☐ Yes (describe):
Foam (gently shake sample)	☐ No ☐ Yes (describe):
Oil Sheen	☐ None ☐ Flecks ☐ Globs ☐ Sheen ☐ Slick ☐ Other (describe):
Other Obvious Indicators of Pollution	☐ No ☐ Yes (describe):

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*Your facility must be located in an area where limited rainfall occurs during many parts of the year (e.g., arid or semi-arid climate) or in an area where freezing conditions exist that prevent discharges from occurring for extended periods. Identify the quarter/year when the sample was originally scheduled to be collected.

**The 72-hour (three day) interval can be waived when the previous storm did not yield a measurable discharge or if you are able to document (attach applicable documentation) that less than a 72-hour (three day) interval is representative of local storm events during the sampling period.

*** Observe for settled solids after allowing the sample to site for approximately one-half hour.

Sampling not performed due to adverse conditions:

☐ No ☐ Yes (explain):

Sampling not performed due to no measurable storm event occurring that resulted in a discharge during the monitoring quarter:

☐ No ☐ Yes (explain):

Identify probable sources of any observed stormwater contamination. Also, include any additional comments, descriptions of pictures taken, and any corrective actions necessary below (attach additional sheets as necessary).

Sample Location: Outfall 002		
Substantially Identical Discharge Point?	☐ Yes (identify substantially identical outfalls): ☐ No	
Person(s) / Title(s) Collecting sample:		
Signature of Person(s) Collecting Sample:		
Person(s) / Title(s) Examining sample:		
Signature of Person(s) Examining Sample:		
Date and Time Discharge Began:	Date and Time Sample Collected: (if sample not collected within first 30 minutes, explain why)	Date and Time Sample Examined:
Substitute Sample?	☐ Yes* (identify quarter / year when sample was originally scheduled to be collected): ☐ No	
Is this a substitute sample for quarterly visual assessments distributed during seasons when precipitation more regularly occurs?	☐ Yes* (identify quarter / year when sample was originally scheduled to be collected): ☐ No	
Nature of Discharge:	☐ Rainfall ☐ Snowmelt	
If rainfall, list amount (inches / mm):	Previous Storm Ended > 72 hours Before Start of Current Storm?	☐ Yes ☐ No**

Pollutants Observed	
Color	☐ None ☐ Other (describe):
Odor	☐ None ☐ Musty ☐ Sewage ☐ Sulfur ☐ Sour ☐ Petroleum / Gas ☐ Solvents ☐ Other (describe):
Clarity	☐ Clear ☐ Slightly Cloudy ☐ Cloudy ☐ Opaque ☐ Other (describe):
Floating Solids	☐ No ☐ Yes (describe):
Settled Solids***	☐ No ☐ Yes (describe):
Suspended Solids	☐ No ☐ Yes (describe):
Foam (gently shake sample)	☐ No ☐ Yes (describe):
Oil Sheen	☐ None ☐ Flecks ☐ Globs ☐ Sheen ☐ Slick ☐ Other (describe):
Other Obvious Indicators of Pollution	☐ No ☐ Yes (describe):

*Your facility must be located in an area where limited rainfall occurs during many parts of the year (e.g., arid or semi-arid climate) or in an area where freezing conditions exist that prevent discharges from occurring for extended periods. Identify the quarter/year when the sample was originally scheduled to be collected.

**The 72-hour (three day) interval can be waived when the previous storm did not yield a measurable discharge or if you are able to document (attach applicable documentation) that less than a 72-hour (three day) interval is representative of local storm events during the sampling period.

*** Observe for settled solids after allowing the sample to site for approximately one-half hour.

Sampling not performed due to adverse conditions:
☐ No ☐ Yes (explain):

Sampling not performed due to no measurable storm event occurring that resulted in a discharge during the monitoring quarter:
☐ No ☐ Yes (explain):

Identify probable sources of any observed stormwater contamination. Also, include any additional comments, descriptions of pictures taken, and any corrective actions necessary below (attach additional sheets as necessary).

Certification Statement

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

Print Name and Title:

Signature: Date:

Deviations from Assessment or Monitoring Schedule

General Information
Project Name: **ABF - Albuquerque**
Location: **4800 Lincoln Road NE, Albuquerque, New Mexico**

Date:
☐ Visual Assessment ☐ Monitoring
Describe Deviation from Schedule:
Reason for Deviation:

Date:
☐ Visual Assessment ☐ Monitoring
Describe Deviation from Schedule:
Reason for Deviation:

Date:
☐ Visual Assessment ☐ Monitoring
Describe Deviation from Schedule:
Reason for Deviation:

Date:
☐ Visual Assessment ☐ Monitoring
Describe Deviation from Schedule:
Reason for Deviation:

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Corrective Action Documentation

General Information
Project Name: **ABF - Albuquerque**
Location: **4800 Lincoln Road NE, Albuquerque, New Mexico**

Description of Condition :
For Spills or Leaks:
Description of Incident:
Material:
Date / Time:
Amount:
Location:
Discharge to Waters of U.S.:
Date:
Immediate Actions:
Actions Taken within 14 Days:
14 Day Infeasibility:
45 Day Extension:

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APPENDIX G

Records Retention

APPENDIX H

Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs)

Standard Operating Procedures and Guidelines for Cleaning and Maintenance of 5th Wheels

Purpose: This procedure outlines the process and guidelines ABF uses for cleaning, inspection, servicing, and maintenance on all 5th wheels installed on pickup and delivery trucks, over-the-road trucks, and trailing equipment to ensure best maintenance, safety, and environmental practices are utilized.

Scope: This procedure applies to all cleaning, inspection, servicing, and maintenance for all ABF owned city pickup and delivery and over-the-road trucks and trailing equipment.

Covers:

- Best practices for safety compliance while cleaning, inspection, servicing, and maintenance of 5th wheels.
- Best practices for environmental compliance including outlines for approved facilities.

Roles/Users:

- ABF Shop Management
- ABF Shop Technicians and ABF Shop Servicemen
- ABF Fleet Service Vendors
- Service Center Stormwater Compliance Managers
- ABF SWPPP Team

Vehicle Preparation / Approved Facilities:

All parts needed for maintenance and service should be sourced as directed by the ABF Fleet Services Department. Generally, these are new parts purchased on ABF Parts Accounts at preferred ABF Parts Suppliers or are sourced from parts inventory of an ABF Garage facility.

All equipment should be placed in SHOP status in the ABF MMS application upon service initiation to ensure communication of unit's status is visible to all.

All recommended practices for safety must be utilized and adhered to while performing service and maintenance on ABF equipment:

- Proper, OSHA approved lockout/tagout must be utilized.
- Only properly marked and labeled jacks and jack stands are to be utilized with clearly marked capacity ratings.
- If utilizing an in-ground pit for any part of a repair, proper and OSHA approved safety processes must be utilized such as protecting / marking / covering exposed areas of the pit(s) to prevent falls.
- Any spills on the floor must be immediately cleaned up to prevent slips and falls.

Service and repairs to any 5th wheel involving any fluids, even just adding fluids/grease, can only be performed in ABF approved facilities that meet all stormwater and any other respective environmental standards. This would be a garage facility with approved material and fluids storage, collection, and disposal systems. This also applies to adding grease to the 5th wheel.

After any service work, service area should be clean of all debris or trash with such items disposed of in approved collection receptacle.

Service Documentation:

All approved services must be documented by form or invoice approved by ABF Fleet Services or have Work Items completed within the ABF Maintenance Management System.

Procedures:

a. Equipment cleaning and washing can only be performed at ABF locations with appropriate washing stations and/or a steam room where all water is recovered in a properly functioning oil water separator.

b. At NEC sites, no 5th wheel cleaning is allowed.

c. Over-lubrication of fifth wheels should always be avoided, but standard lubrication as recommended by fifth wheel component manufacturers and original equipment (tractors) manufacturers must be performed to ensure safe operation of equipment and compliance with various local, state and federal safety regulations.

    a. Fifth wheel lubrication should only be performed at permitted sites in company garage facilities or by approved PM vendor at an approved facility operated by the vendor that complies with all stormwater and any other respective environmental standards.

    b. Lubricants should be of proper viscosity designed for fifth wheel applications with very low Water Washout rating of at least <3 (ASTM D1264).

    c. A thin layer should be applied to fifth wheel plate adjacent to king pin throat opening of fifth wheel plate to ensure lubricant is not wiped off of plate surface during coupling.

Standard Operating Procedures and Guidelines for Salt, Sand, and Other Loose Material Storage Piles

Purpose: This SOP should be used whenever salt or other loose materials need to be stored in piles on the yard at ABF facilities.[1] The purpose of this procedure is to outline the housekeeping measures that must be taken to minimize or prevent run-off from salt and other loose material storage locations. **NOTE: Salt, sand, and other loose material storage piles are not permitted at ABF facilities operating under a No Exposure Certification ("NEC").[2]**

Scope: This procedure applies to all salt, sand, or other loose material storage piles at ABF facilities operating under a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System ("NPDES") multi-sector general permit issued by the EPA pursuant to the Clean Water Act ("CWA") or a state discharge permit issued by a state with an NPDES permit program that has been authorized by the EPA[3] to issue individual or general NPDES permits for stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity. The procedure covers:

- Best practices for stormwater compliance
- Process for updating Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan ("SWPPP")

Roles/Users:

- ABF Service Center Stormwater Compliance Managers
- ABF Operations Personnel
- ABF Shop Management
- ABF Shop Technicians and ABF Shop Servicemen
- ABF Fleet Service Vendors

Procedures

1. **Storage**

    a. Cover from precipitation: Salt, sand, and other loose materials must be stored in a fully enclosed and covered structure or container, unless active loading or spreading is occurring. Containment structures should be permanent in their construction and made of materials that are not subject to salt corrosion. **Temporary outdoor storage of salt, sand, and other loose materials is not permitted.**

    b. Use containment on impervious surface: Containment structures must be located on an impervious surface such as a concrete slab or asphalt parking lot.

[1] **This SOP does not apply to ABF Facilities operating under a Construction General Permit issued by the EPA or equivalent construction stormwater permit issued by a state.**

[2] Salt, sand, and other loose material storage piles are also not permitted at "Exempt" facilities where there is no stormwater discharge associated with industrial activity within the meaning of 40 C.F.R. § 122.26(b)(14)(viii) or an equivalent state requirement.

[3] Under CWA Section 402(b), 33 U.S.C. § 1342(b), and 40 C.F.R. Part 123.

c. Manage runoff: Salt, sand, and other loose materials must be stored away from storm drain inlets and other conveyance structures. Containment structures must provide adequate barriers to prevent run-on into the storage pile, and minimize erosion from the pile. Run-off from salt, sand, and other loose material piles must be minimized. Any run-off containing salt material should be captured and either returned to the storage pile, managed as salt brine, or discharged to a sanitary sewer system.

d. Clean up: The area around the containment structure for salt, sand, or other loose materials must be swept frequently to prevent salt or sand build-up and run-off. At a minimum, this area should be inspected and swept following each storm event or other period when handling occurs.

2. Loading/Unloading

a. Monitor outside vendors: Deliveries of salt, sand, or other loose materials by outside vendors to the containment structure must be monitored so that any spilled materials are swept up and placed in the containment structure.

b. Sweep after loading/unloading: After loading or unloading salt, sand, or other loose materials from the containment structure, ensure any scattered materials are swept and returned to the containment structure.

3. Documentation

a. Inform the Service Center Stormwater Compliance Manager: The employee establishing a salt, sand, or other loose material pile must inform and obtain the approval of the Service Center Stormwater Compliance Manager before establishing the pile in an appropriate containment structure.

b. Update SWPPP Site Map: The Service Center Stormwater Compliance Manager must update the SWPPP site map to reflect the location of the a salt, sand, or other loose material containment structure.

c. Update SWPPP: The Service Center Stormwater Compliance Manager must update the SWPPP Inventory of Exposed Materials to reflect presence of a salt, sand, or other loose material containment structure.

d. Inform Corporate Stormwater Compliance Manager: The Service Center Stormwater Compliance Manager must inform the Corporate Stormwater Compliance Manager immediately upon approving a new salt, sand, or other loose material pile and containment structure.

Standard Operating Procedures and Guidelines for General ABF Equipment Maintenance Repairs

Purpose: This SOP should be used to outline the process and guidelines ABF uses for maintenance and repairs for all diesel powered pickup and delivery and over-the-road trucks and trailing equipment to ensure best maintenance, safety, and environmental practices are utilized.

Scope: This document covers maintenance and service procedures for all ABF owned city pickup and delivery and over-the-road trucks and trailing equipment. Covers:

- Best practices for safety compliance while performing service and repairs
- Best practices for environmental compliance including outlines for approved facilities
- Process for updating documentation and online systems

Roles/Users:

- ABF Shop Management
- ABF Shop Technicians and ABF Shop Servicemen
- ABF Fleet Service Vendors
- Service Center Stormwater Compliance Managers
- ABF SWPPP Team

Vehicle Preparation / Approved Facilities

All parts needed for maintenance and service should be sourced as directed by the ABF Fleet Services Department. Generally, these are new parts purchased on ABF Parts Accounts at preferred ABF Parts Suppliers or are sourced from parts inventory of an ABF Garage facility.

All equipment should be placed in SHOP status in the ABF MMS application upon service initiation to ensure communication of unit's status is visible to all.

All recommended practices for safety must be utilized and adhered to while performing service and maintenance on ABF equipment:

- Proper, OSHA approved lockout/tagout must be utilized
- Only properly marked and labeled jacks and jack stands are to be utilized with clearly marked capacity ratings
- If utilizing an in-ground pit for any part of a repair, proper and OSHA approved safety processes must be utilized such as protecting / marking / covering exposed areas of the pit(s) to prevent falls.
- Any spills on the floor must be immediately cleaned up to prevent slips and falls.

Service and repairs involving any fluids, even just adding fluids, can only be performed in ABF approved facilities that meet all stormwater and any other respective environmental standards. This would be a garage facility with approved material and fluids storage, collection, and disposal systems.

After any service work, service area should be clean of all debris or trash with such items disposed of in approved collection receptacle.

Service Documentation

All approved services must be documented by form or invoice approved by ABF Fleet Services or have Work Items completed with the ABF Maintenance Management System.

Standard Operating Procedures and Guidelines for General ABF Equipment Cleaning

Purpose: This SOP should be used to outline the process and guidelines ABF uses for equipment cleaning for all diesel powered pickup and delivery and over-the-road trucks and trailing equipment to ensure best maintenance, safety, and environmental practices are utilized. The purpose of this procedure is to prevent any run-off at all ABF locations.

Scope: This applies to all equipment cleaning procedures for all ABF owned city pickup and delivery and over-the-road trucks and trailing equipment. This procedure covers:

- Best practices for safety compliance while performing equipment cleaning.
- Best practices for environmental compliance including outlines for approved facilities.

Roles/Users:

- ABF Shop Management
- ABF Shop Technicians and ABF Shop Servicemen
- ABF Fleet Service Vendors
- Service Center Stormwater Compliance Managers
- Operations Personnel

Procedures

a. Equipment cleaning and washing can only be performed at ABF locations with appropriate washing stations and/steam room where all water is recovered in a properly functioning oil water separator.

b. No cleaning or washing can be performed outdoors at NEC sites.

c. No equipment shall be cleaned and/or washed at any ABF location, this includes permitted sites, on the open lot and/or parking lot. This also includes vendors that offer water reclamation services.

d. Windshields may be washed outdoors with water only. No detergents or cleaners are allowed to be used.

e. Forklifts may be cleaned with compressed air only unless a steam room with a properly functioning oil water separator is being utilized. All remnants and/or particles created from the compressed air must be captured and cleaned up immediately then disposed of according to local state and federal regulations.

Standard Operating Procedures for Oil Water Separator Operation and Maintenance

Purpose: The purpose of this SOP is to establish a systematic approach to the maintenance of oil-water separators (OWS) at ABF facilities. Proper maintenance is essential to ensure the efficient and compliant operation of these systems, preventing environmental contamination.

Scope: This procedure applies to the operation and maintenance of oil water separators at ABF facilities.

Roles/Users:

- ABF Service Center Stormwater Compliance Managers
- ABF Operations Personnel
- ABF Shop Management
- ABF Shop Technicians/Servicemen
- ABF Fleet Service Vendors

Procedures:

- Refrain from directly draining petroleum, oil, or lubricants into the OWS.
- Minimize the entry of oil and sediment by routinely sweeping up dry absorbent and sediment in the surrounding area.
- Keep drains free of debris and sediment as much as possible to prevent clogging and ensure optimal performance.
- Ensure cleaning of the OWS on a regularly scheduled basis or when its retention capacity reaches 75%.
- Cleaning the OWS should be performed by a professional maintenance company to ensure thorough and proper maintenance.
- Utilize a vacuum truck to pump and dispose of materials, including liquids, sludge, and dirt, in an environmentally responsible manner.
- Inspect floor drains and trench drains regularly, removing debris to maintain functionality.
- Regularly inspect the OWS itself for signs of leaks or malfunction to ensure its proper function.
- Perform maintenance as required.
    - Have OWS cleaned prior to performing any maintenance if possible. Take precautions to prevent spills.
- Maintain spill cleanup materials in the area served by the OWS for quick response to any spills.
- Conduct regular visual examinations of the area served by the OWS to identify and address any evidence of spills or leaks.
- Use drip pans and oil-absorbent materials to minimize the release of contaminants.
- Maintain up-to-date invoices of OWS maintenance and cleaning on-site.

Standard Operating Procedures and Guidelines for Visual Monitoring

Purpose: This SOP should be used whenever quarterly visual assessments of stormwater discharges are required. **NOTE: Visual monitoring is not required at ABF facilities operating under a No Exposure Certification ("NEC").**[1]

Scope: This procedure applies to visual monitoring of stormwater discharges at ABF facilities operating under a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System ("NPDES") multi-sector general permit issued by the EPA pursuant to the Clean Water Act ("CWA") or a state discharge permit issued by a state with an NPDES permit program that has been authorized by the EPA[2] to issue individual or general NPDES permits for stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity. Facility Stormwater Compliance Managers and/or Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan ("SWPPP") Team members are required to collect visual samples for assessment each quarter during storm events (or in the case of snowmelt, during a period with a measurable discharge), and assess key visual indicators of stormwater pollution – color, odor, clarity/turbidity, floating solids/debris, settled solids, suspended solids, foam, oil sheen, and other obvious indicators of stormwater pollution.

The procedure covers:

- Identification of sample collection outfalls
- Proper sample collection
- Proper analysis of samples
- Documenting results and updating the SWPPP

Roles/Users:

- ABF Service Center Stormwater Compliance Managers
- SWPPP Team Members

Procedures

1. **Identifying the appropriate sample outfall or outfalls**

    a. Refer to your SWPPP site map: The locations of the outfalls to be sampled during the quarterly visual assessment are indicated on the site map maintained as part of the facility SWPPP**.**

    b. Be prepared to sample each outfall: samples must be collected at each outfall indicated on the SWPPP site map unless the site map notes that certain outfalls are "substantially identical."

    c. Substantially identical outfalls: If the SWPPP site map or SWPPP indicates that two or more outfalls are substantially identical, then only one of the substantially identical outfalls needs to be sampled for the

[1] Visual Monitoring is also not required at "Exempt" facilities where there is no stormwater discharge associated with industrial activity within the meaning of 40 C.F.R. § 122.26(b)(14)(viii) or an equivalent state requirement.
[2] Under CWA Section 402(b), 33 U.S.C. § 1342(b), and 40 C.F.R. Part 123.

quarterly visual inspection. Refer to the section of your SWPPP for guidance on which of the substantially identical outfalls to sample. Any outfalls that are not listed as substantially identical must be individually sampled.

2. Qualifying Storm Events

a. Refer to your SWPPP: Each SWPPP has a section on visual monitoring that contains directions specific to your facility for identifying a qualifying storm event, which is when the quarterly visual samples must be collected.

b. Ensure proper timing: The visual monitoring section of your SWPPP will also specify: (1) when during a qualifying storm event to collect samples; and (2) how much time must have elapsed since the previous measurable storm event in order for the current storm event to be a qualifying storm event. These requirements must be followed.

3. Preparing to Sample

a. Pay attention to weather forecasts: Track patterns that are likely to result in a measurable storm event.

b. Prepare sampling supplies**:** Collect a Quarterly Visual Assessment form from the forms appendix of your SWPPP if one is available, otherwise print the form sent to you by the Corporate Stormwater Compliance Manager by email. Have a clean colorless glass or plastic bottle or sample container ready to collect the sample.

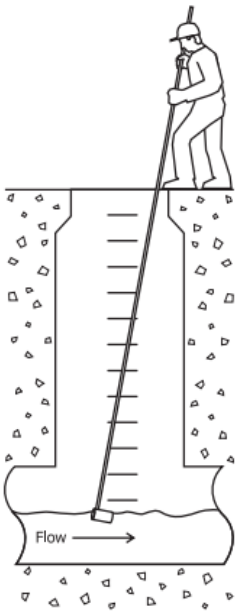
c. If required, note date and time of previous measurable storm event: If required on your Quarterly Visual Assessment form, verify that sufficient time has elapsed since the previous measurable storm event before collecting your sample using the information on the form. Record the date and time of the previous measurable storm event on your Quarterly Visual Assessment form.

4. Sampling Guidance

a. Container placement: Sample from a turbulent section in the central part of the flow; avoid touching the bottom or sides of the stormwater conveyance.

b. Sampling from a pipe: For stormwater discharge flowing through a pipe into a ditch or receiving water, you should sample the outflow directly from the pipe. For hard-to-reach pipes, it may be necessary to fasten a collection bottle or sample container to a pole or other device to reach the flowing stormwater.

    i. For example, when sampling from a manhole, use a pole to safely sample from above ground:



1. Avoid touching the sides of the manhole or pipe with the bottle or sample container to prevent contamination. Place the opening of the bottle or sample container upstream so that the flow enters the bottle or sample container directly

c. Sampling from a Stormwater Detention/Retention Basin or Other Treatment Device: If it is necessary for you to sample from a detention or retention basin, do so at the discharge point of the structure. Collecting samples from stagnant or slowly moving water inside a pond will not yield a representative sample as the pollutants might not be adequately mixed. Stormwater basins may hold stormwater for long periods of time. Collect your sample within 30 minutes from when the pond begins to discharge.

5. Visual Assessment of the Sample

a. Visually observe the sample: Visually inspect or observe for the following water quality characteristics, which may be evidence of stormwater pollution:

i. **Color** – If the discharge has an unusual color, such as reddish, brown, or yellow hue, this may indicate pollutants or suspended sediment.

ii. **Odor** – If the discharge has a noticeable odor, for instance if it smells like gasoline fumes, rotten eggs, raw sewage, or solvents odor, or has a sour smell, this could be indicative of pollutants in the discharge.

iii. **Clarity (diminished)** – If the discharge is not clear, but is instead cloudy or opaque, this could indicate elevated levels of pollutants in the discharge.

iv. **Floating solids** – If you observe materials floating at or near the top of the container, take note of what the materials appear to be.

v. **Suspended solids** – Particles suspended in the water will affect its clarity, and color and could be attributable to pollutant sources at your facility.

vi. **Oil sheen** – You should check the surface of the water for a rainbow color or sheen; this would indicate the presence of oil or other hydrocarbons in the discharge.

vii. **Foam** – You should gently shake the container and note whether there is any foam.

viii. **Settled solids** – You should wait about a half hour after collection, then note the type and size of materials that are settled at the bottom of the container.

ix. Finally, **note any other obvious indications of stormwater pollution**.

6. Documentation

a. Complete the Quarterly Visual Assessment Form: Record your observations of the sample on the Quarterly Visual Assessment form, and complete the other required data fields on the form.

b. Identify probable sources of pollution, if necessary: If you observe any indications of stormwater pollution in your sample (*i.e.* if the sample is anything other than colorless, odorless, and clear) you should investigate what area of your site or what specific pollutant sources are contributing to the contamination of your site's runoff. Once the probable pollutant source is identified, note the probable source in the space provided on the Quarterly Visual Assessment form.

i. To search for the source of pollutants, you should move upstream from the discharge point.

ii. You should scrutinize your exposed industrial materials and activities (material handling equipment, industrial machinery, raw materials, wastes, or products that are stored or used onsite, etc.).

iii. Examine where material handling activities occur, such as: storage, loading and unloading, and material transporting.

iv. Be aware, the source could be from an ongoing activity or the result of a spill or other infrequent occurrence.

c. Identify any necessary corrective actions: If you have identified a probable pollution source, note any necessary corrective actions to clean up the probable pollutant source in the space provided on the Quarterly Visual Assessment form.

d. Update SWPPP: Place the completed Quarterly Visual Assessment form in the appropriate appendix of your SWPPP (or in your Stormwater file folder if your inspections and reports are kept in a separate file with the SWPPP). If pollutants were noted in the sample and a likely pollutant source was identified update the SWPPP site map and Inventory of Exposed Materials.

e. Inform Corporate Stormwater Compliance Manager: Submit the completed Quarterly Visual Assessment form through the electronic Stormwater Compliance System.

Standard Operating Procedures and Guidelines for Maintenance of Stormwater Infrastructure

Purpose: This SOP should be used to ensure proper maintenance of the infrastructure designed to manage discharges of stormwater from facilities associated with industrial activity. **NOTE: This procedure is not applicable for ABF facilities operating under a No Exposure Certification ("NEC").**[1]

Scope: This procedure applies to the maintenance of infrastructure designed to manage stormwater discharges ("Stormwater Infrastructure") at ABF facilities operating under a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System ("NPDES") multi-sector general permit issued by the EPA pursuant to the Clean Water Act ("CWA") or a state discharge permit issued by a state with an NPDES permit program that has been authorized by the EPA[2] to issue individual or general NPDES permits for stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity. Facility Stormwater Compliance Managers are required to ensure that the Stormwater Infrastructure identified on their site map and in their Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan ("SWPPP") is regularly inspected and properly maintained.

The procedure covers:

- Identification of Stormwater Infrastructure
- Inspection of Stormwater Infrastructure
- Maintenance of Stormwater Infrastructure
- Documenting results of inspections and maintenance

Roles/Users:

- ABF Service Center Stormwater Compliance Managers
- The SWPPP Team
- Any third-party contractor assisting with the inspection or maintenance of Stormwater Infrastructure

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Procedures

1. **Identifying Stormwater Infrastructure**

    a. Refer to your SWPPP site map: The locations of your facility's Stormwater Infrastructure (including storm drain inlets, catch basins, conveyances, outfalls and stormwater basins) is indicated on the site map maintained as part of the facility SWPPP**.**

[1] This procedure is also not applicable for "Exempt" facilities where there is no stormwater discharge associated with industrial activity within the meaning of 40 C.F.R. § 122.26(b)(14)(viii) or an equivalent state requirement. **The ABF Corporate Stormwater Compliance Manager is responsible for ensuring that Stormwater Infrastructure at NEC Facilities is properly maintained and periodically inspected**.

[2] Under CWA Section 402(b), 33 U.S.C. § 1342(b), and 40 C.F.R. Part 123.

2. Stormwater Infrastructure Inspection Frequency

a. Annual Inspection Requirement: All Stormwater Infrastructure located at your facility must be visually inspected once every calendar year.

3. Storm Drain Inlet/Catch Basin Inspection and Maintenance

a. Identification: Storm Drain Inlets are openings, often covered with metal or slotted grates or covers, that lead to Catch Basins or other stormwater conveyances like pipes or sewer systems. Catch Basins are subsurface concrete basins that receive water through a Storm Drain Inlet. Catch Basins can also be round concrete chambers (or manholes), which contain flow control and/or water quality devices. The Catch Basin's primary function is to convey flow while filtering debris and sediment to prevent these items from transferring and clogging the piped collection system downstream.

b. Visual Inspection: Visually inspect all Storm Drain Inlets and Catch Basins at your facility at least once per year. If the grate or cover of a Storm Drain Inlet is removeable, remove the grate or cover to conduct the inspection.

i. Verify that the grate or cover is free of debris or sediment, and that the inlet will allow stormwater to flow and is free of blockages.

1. If debris or sediment has accumulated, or the inlet is blocked, conduct maintenance in accordance with section 3.c.

ii. Observe the depth of any sediment accumulation. If sediment depths are greater than ½ the capacity of the Catch Basin then conduct maintenance in accordance with section 3.c.

iii. Check the Storm Drain Inlet or Catch Basin for structural integrity and/or damage as follows:

1. Check for evidence of infiltration, including drips or water flowing into the structure at joints and/or grouting and evidence of discoloration above the sump indicating former water intrusion.

2. Check for cracks and deterioration of the structure or grouting including rotting of concrete structure, exposure of rebar or structural matting, or discontinuous sections in the grout.

3. Verify that any barrel sections are in good alignment and that grade rings show no evidence of cracking, lifting, or movement.

4. Confirm that there are no signs of abrasion and/or corrosion or deterioration of pipes.

iv. If you observe any loss of structural integrity or damage, document the condition and inform the Corporate Stormwater Compliance Manager in accordance with section 3.d.

c. Maintenance**:** Conduct maintenance for blockages of the inlet or sediment accumulation as follows:

i. Remove any debris blocking the inlet, grate or cover.

1. **Note:** You must properly dispose of such debris in the facility dumpster.

ii. Remove excess sediment using a vactor (vacuum) truck or shop vac, as appropriate.

d. Document Damage and Inform Corporate: Photograph any damage or loss of structural integrity and inform the Corporate Stormwater Compliance Manager by email, attaching the photographs and identifying the location of the Storm Drain Inlet or Catch Basin.

4. Conveyance Inspection and Maintenance

a. Identification: Stormwater conveyances include drainage ditches, open channels, and culverts.

b. Visual Inspection: Visually inspect all stormwater conveyance at your facility at least once per year.

i. Verify that the conveyance is free of debris and at least 90% free of sediment.

1. If debris or sediment has accumulated, conduct maintenance in accordance with section ~~3~~ 4.c.

ii. Check the conveyance for structural integrity and/or damage as follows:

1. Check for cracks and deterioration of the structure or grouting including rotting of any concrete structure, exposure of rebar or structural matting, or discontinuous sections in the grout.

2. Verify that any joined sections are in good alignment and show no evidence of cracking, lifting, or movement.

3. Confirm that there are no signs of abrasion and/or corrosion or deterioration of the conveyance walls.

iii. If you observe any loss of structural integrity or damage, document the condition and inform the Corporate Stormwater Compliance Manager in accordance with section ~~3~~ 4.d.

c. Maintenance: Conduct maintenance for debris or sediment accumulation as follows:

i. Remove any debris.

1. **Note:** You must properly dispose of such debris in the facility dumpster.

ii. Remove excess sediment using a vactor (vacuum) truck or shovel, as appropriate.

1. **Note:** If sediment is removed with a shovel, you must properly dispose of it in a garbage bag and then the facility dumpster.

d. Document Damage and Inform Corporate: Photograph any damage or loss of structural integrity and inform the Corporate Stormwater Compliance Manager by email, attaching the photographs and identifying the location of the conveyance.

5. Outfall Inspection and Maintenance

a. Identification: Outfalls are the discharge points where storm water enters the stormwater basin or receiving body of water at the end of a stormwater conveyance system.

b. Visual Inspection: Visually inspect all outfalls at your facility at least once per year.

i. Verify that the area around the outfall is free of debris and that the outfall itself is free of debris and at least 90% free of sediment.

1. If debris or sediment has accumulated, conduct maintenance in accordance with section ~~3~~ 5.c.

ii. Verify that the outfall will allow stormwater to flow, is free of blockages, and that no vegetation blocks the flow of water towards the stormwater basin.

1. If the outfall is blocked or there is excess vegetation, conduct maintenance in accordance with section ~~3~~ 5.c.

iii. Check the outfall for structural integrity and/or damage as follows:

1. Check for cracks and deterioration of the structure or grouting including rotting of any concrete structure, exposure of rebar or structural matting, or discontinuous sections in the grout.

2. Verify that any joined sections are in good alignment and show no evidence of cracking, lifting, or movement.

3. Confirm that there are no signs of abrasion and/or corrosion or deterioration of the outfall.

iv. If you observe any loss of structural integrity or damage, document the condition and inform the Corporate Stormwater Compliance Manager in accordance with section ~~3~~ 5.d.

c. Maintenance**:** Conduct maintenance for blockages, debris, sediment accumulation, or excess vegetation as follows:

i. Remove any blockages or debris.

1. **Note:** You must properly dispose of such debris in the facility dumpster.

ii. Remove excess sediment using a vactor (vacuum) truck or shovel, as appropriate.

1. **Note:** If sediment is removed with a shovel, you must properly dispose of it in a garbage bag and then the facility dumpster.

iii. Remove any excess vegetation through mowing, cutting, or other clearing techniques, as appropriate.

d. Document Damage and Inform Corporate: Photograph any damage or loss of structural integrity and inform the Corporate Stormwater Compliance Manager by email, attaching the photographs and identifying the location of the conveyance.

6. Stormwater Basin Inspection and Maintenance

a. Identification: A Stormwater Basin can be a normally dry depression or a wet pond in which stormwater accumulates before its onward flow to any receiving body of water or sewer system.

b. Visual Inspection: Visually inspect all Stormwater Basins at your facility at least once per year.

i. Verify that the Stormwater Basin is free of debris and at least 90% free of sediment.

1. If debris or sediment has accumulated, conduct maintenance in accordance with section ~~3~~ 6.c.

ii. Check the health of the vegetation in and around the Stormwater Basin and confirm that it is not blocking any stormwater conveyances.

1. If excess vegetation is blocking any stormwater conveyance, conduct maintenance in accordance with section ~~3~~ 6.c.

2. If vegetation appears to be unhealthy, document the condition and inform the Corporate Stormwater Compliance Manager in accordance with section ~~3~~ 6.d.

iii. Check the conveyance for structural integrity and/or damage as follows:

1. Check for erosion or slumping of the banks of the Stormwater Basin.

2. Confirm that there are no signs of deterioration of any stormwater conveyances in the Stormwater Basin in accordance with the instructions at sections 4 and 5 of this procedure.

iv. If you observe any loss of structural integrity or damage, document the condition and inform the Corporate Stormwater Compliance Manager in accordance with section ~~3~~ 6.d.

c. Maintenance**:** Conduct maintenance for debris, sediment accumulation, or excess vegetation as follows:

i. Remove any debris.

1. **Note:** You must properly dispose of such debris in the facility dumpster.

ii. Remove excess sediment using a vactor (vacuum) truck or shovel, as appropriate.

1. **Note:** If sediment is removed with a shovel, you must properly dispose of it in a garbage bag and then the facility dumpster.

iii. Remove any excess vegetation through mowing, cutting, or other clearing techniques, as appropriate.

d. Document Damage or Unhealthy Vegetation and Inform Corporate: Photograph any damage, loss of structural integrity, or unhealthy vegetation and inform the Corporate Stormwater Compliance Manager by email, attaching the photographs and identifying the location of the conveyance.

7. Documentation and Review

a. Inform Corporate Stormwater Compliance Manager: Inform the Corporate Stormwater Compliance Manager upon completion of each annual visual inspection by email.

b. Carry out and document any necessary corrective actions: Complete any necessary corrective actions as directed by the Corporate Stormwater Compliance Manager, document the completion of those corrective actions, and inform the Corporate Stormwater Compliance Manager upon completion of the corrective actions.

Standard Operating Procedures and Guidelines for Maintenance of Stormwater Infrastructure

Purpose: This SOP should be used to ensure proper maintenance of the infrastructure designed to manage discharges of stormwater from facilities associated with industrial activity. **NOTE: This procedure is not applicable for ABF facilities operating under a No Exposure Certification ("NEC").**[1]

Scope: This procedure applies to the maintenance of infrastructure designed to manage stormwater discharges ("Stormwater Infrastructure") at ABF facilities operating under a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System ("NPDES") multi-sector general permit issued by the EPA pursuant to the Clean Water Act ("CWA") or a state discharge permit issued by a state with an NPDES permit program that has been authorized by the EPA[2] to issue individual or general NPDES permits for stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity. Facility Stormwater Compliance Managers are required to ensure that the Stormwater Infrastructure identified on their site map and in their Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan ("SWPPP") is regularly inspected and properly maintained.

The procedure covers:

- Identification of Stormwater Infrastructure
- Inspection of Stormwater Infrastructure
- Maintenance of Stormwater Infrastructure
- Documenting results of inspections and maintenance

Roles/Users:

- ABF Service Center Stormwater Compliance Managers
- The SWPPP Team
- Any third-party contractor assisting with the inspection or maintenance of Stormwater Infrastructure

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Procedures

1. **Identifying Stormwater Infrastructure**

    a. Refer to your SWPPP site map: The locations of your facility's Stormwater Infrastructure (including storm drain inlets, catch basins, conveyances, outfalls and stormwater basins) is indicated on the site map maintained as part of the facility SWPPP**.**

[1] This procedure is also not applicable for "Exempt" facilities where there is no stormwater discharge associated with industrial activity within the meaning of 40 C.F.R. § 122.26(b)(14)(viii) or an equivalent state requirement. **The ABF Corporate Stormwater Compliance Manager is responsible for ensuring that Stormwater Infrastructure at NEC Facilities is properly maintained and periodically inspected**.

[2] Under CWA Section 402(b), 33 U.S.C. § 1342(b), and 40 C.F.R. Part 123.

2. Stormwater Infrastructure Inspection Frequency

a. Annual Inspection Requirement: All Stormwater Infrastructure located at your facility must be visually inspected once every calendar year.

3. Storm Drain Inlet/Catch Basin Inspection and Maintenance

a. Identification: Storm Drain Inlets are openings, often covered with metal or slotted grates or covers, that lead to Catch Basins or other stormwater conveyances like pipes or sewer systems. Catch Basins are subsurface concrete basins that receive water through a Storm Drain Inlet. Catch Basins can also be round concrete chambers (or manholes), which contain flow control and/or water quality devices. The Catch Basin's primary function is to convey flow while filtering debris and sediment to prevent these items from transferring and clogging the piped collection system downstream.

b. Visual Inspection: Visually inspect all Storm Drain Inlets and Catch Basins at your facility at least once per year. If the grate or cover of a Storm Drain Inlet is removeable, remove the grate or cover to conduct the inspection.

   i. Verify that the grate or cover is free of debris or sediment, and that the inlet will allow stormwater to flow and is free of blockages.

      1. If debris or sediment has accumulated, or the inlet is blocked, conduct maintenance in accordance with section 3.c.

   ii. Observe the depth of any sediment accumulation. If sediment depths are greater than ½ the capacity of the Catch Basin then conduct maintenance in accordance with section 3.c.

   iii. Check the Storm Drain Inlet or Catch Basin for structural integrity and/or damage as follows:

      1. Check for evidence of infiltration, including drips or water flowing into the structure at joints and/or grouting and evidence of discoloration above the sump indicating former water intrusion.

      2. Check for cracks and deterioration of the structure or grouting including rotting of concrete structure, exposure of rebar or structural matting, or discontinuous sections in the grout.

      3. Verify that any barrel sections are in good alignment and that grade rings show no evidence of cracking, lifting, or movement.

      4. Confirm that there are no signs of abrasion and/or corrosion or deterioration of pipes.

   iv. If you observe any loss of structural integrity or damage, document the condition and inform the Corporate Stormwater Compliance Manager in accordance with section 3.d.

c. Maintenance**:** Conduct maintenance for blockages of the inlet or sediment accumulation as follows:

   i. Remove any debris blocking the inlet, grate or cover.

      1. **Note:** You must properly dispose of such debris in the facility dumpster.

   ii. Remove excess sediment using a vactor (vacuum) truck or shop vac, as appropriate.

d. Document Damage and Inform Corporate: Photograph any damage or loss of structural integrity and inform the Corporate Stormwater Compliance Manager by email, attaching the photographs and identifying the location of the Storm Drain Inlet or Catch Basin.

4. Conveyance Inspection and Maintenance

a. Identification: Stormwater conveyances include drainage ditches, open channels, and culverts.

b. Visual Inspection: Visually inspect all stormwater conveyance at your facility at least once per year.

i. Verify that the conveyance is free of debris and at least 90% free of sediment.

1. If debris or sediment has accumulated, conduct maintenance in accordance with section 3.c.

ii. Check the conveyance for structural integrity and/or damage as follows:

1. Check for cracks and deterioration of the structure or grouting including rotting of any concrete structure, exposure of rebar or structural matting, or discontinuous sections in the grout.

2. Verify that any joined sections are in good alignment and show no evidence of cracking, lifting, or movement.

3. Confirm that there are no signs of abrasion and/or corrosion or deterioration of the conveyance walls.

iii. If you observe any loss of structural integrity or damage, document the condition and inform the Corporate Stormwater Compliance Manager in accordance with section 3.d.

c. Maintenance**:** Conduct maintenance for debris or sediment accumulation as follows:

i. Remove any debris.

1. **Note:** You must properly dispose of such debris in the facility dumpster.

ii. Remove excess sediment using a vactor (vacuum) truck or shovel, as appropriate.

1. **Note:** If sediment is removed with a shovel, you must properly dispose of it in a garbage bag and then the facility dumpster.

d. Document Damage and Inform Corporate: Photograph any damage or loss of structural integrity and inform the Corporate Stormwater Compliance Manager by email, attaching the photographs and identifying the location of the conveyance.

5. Outfall Inspection and Maintenance

a. Identification: Outfalls are the discharge points where storm water enters the stormwater basin or receiving body of water at the end of a stormwater conveyance system.

b. Visual Inspection: Visually inspect all outfalls at your facility at least once per year.

i. Verify that the area around the outfall is free of debris and that the outfall itself is free of debris and at least 90% free of sediment.

1. If debris or sediment has accumulated, conduct maintenance in accordance with section 3.c.

ii. Verify that the outfall will allow stormwater to flow, is free of blockages, and that no vegetation blocks the flow of water towards the stormwater basin.

1. If the outfall is blocked or there is excess vegetation, conduct maintenance in accordance with section 3.c.

iii. Check the outfall for structural integrity and/or damage as follows:

1. Check for cracks and deterioration of the structure or grouting including rotting of any concrete structure, exposure of rebar or structural matting, or discontinuous sections in the grout.

2. Verify that any joined sections are in good alignment and show no evidence of cracking, lifting, or movement.

3. Confirm that there are no signs of abrasion and/or corrosion or deterioration of the outfall.

iv. If you observe any loss of structural integrity or damage, document the condition and inform the Corporate Stormwater Compliance Manager in accordance with section 3.d.

c. Maintenance**:** Conduct maintenance for blockages, debris, sediment accumulation, or excess vegetation as follows:

i. Remove any blockages or debris.

1. **Note:** You must properly dispose of such debris in the facility dumpster.

ii. Remove excess sediment using a vactor (vacuum) truck or shovel, as appropriate.

1. **Note:** If sediment is removed with a shovel, you must properly dispose of it in a garbage bag and then the facility dumpster.

iii. Remove any excess vegetation through mowing, cutting, or other clearing techniques, as appropriate.

d. Document Damage and Inform Corporate: Photograph any damage or loss of structural integrity and inform the Corporate Stormwater Compliance Manager by email, attaching the photographs and identifying the location of the conveyance.

6. Stormwater Basin Inspection and Maintenance

a. Identification: A Stormwater Basin can be a normally dry depression or a wet pond in which stormwater accumulates before its onward flow to any receiving body of water or sewer system.

b. Visual Inspection: Visually inspect all Stormwater Basins at your facility at least once per year.

i. Verify that the Stormwater Basin is free of debris and at least 90% free of sediment.

1. If debris or sediment has accumulated, conduct maintenance in accordance with section 3.c.

ii. Check the health of the vegetation in and around the Stormwater Basin and confirm that it is not blocking any stormwater conveyances.

1. If excess vegetation is blocking any stormwater conveyance, conduct maintenance in accordance with section 3.c.

2. If vegetation appears to be unhealthy, document the condition and inform the Corporate Stormwater Compliance Manager in accordance with section 3.d.

iii. Check the conveyance for structural integrity and/or damage as follows:

1. Check for erosion or slumping of the banks of the Stormwater Basin.

2. Confirm that there are no signs of deterioration of any stormwater conveyances in the Stormwater Basin in accordance with the instructions at sections 4 and 5 of this procedure.

iv. If you observe any loss of structural integrity or damage, document the condition and inform the Corporate Stormwater Compliance Manager in accordance with section 3.d.

c. Maintenance**:** Conduct maintenance for debris, sediment accumulation, or excess vegetation as follows:

i. Remove any debris.

1. **Note:** You must properly dispose of such debris in the facility dumpster.

ii. Remove excess sediment using a vactor (vacuum) truck or shovel, as appropriate.

1. **Note:** If sediment is removed with a shovel, you must properly dispose of it in a garbage bag and then the facility dumpster.

iii. Remove any excess vegetation through mowing, cutting, or other clearing techniques, as appropriate.

d. Document Damage or Unhealthy Vegetation and Inform Corporate: Photograph any damage, loss of structural integrity, or unhealthy vegetation and inform the Corporate Stormwater Compliance Manager by email, attaching the photographs and identifying the location of the conveyance.

7. Documentation and Review

a. Inform Corporate Stormwater Compliance Manager: Inform the Corporate Stormwater Compliance Manager upon completion of each annual visual inspection by email.

b. Carry out and document any necessary corrective actions: Complete any necessary corrective actions as directed by the Corporate Stormwater Compliance Manager, document the completion of those corrective actions, and inform the Corporate Stormwater Compliance Manager upon completion of the corrective actions.