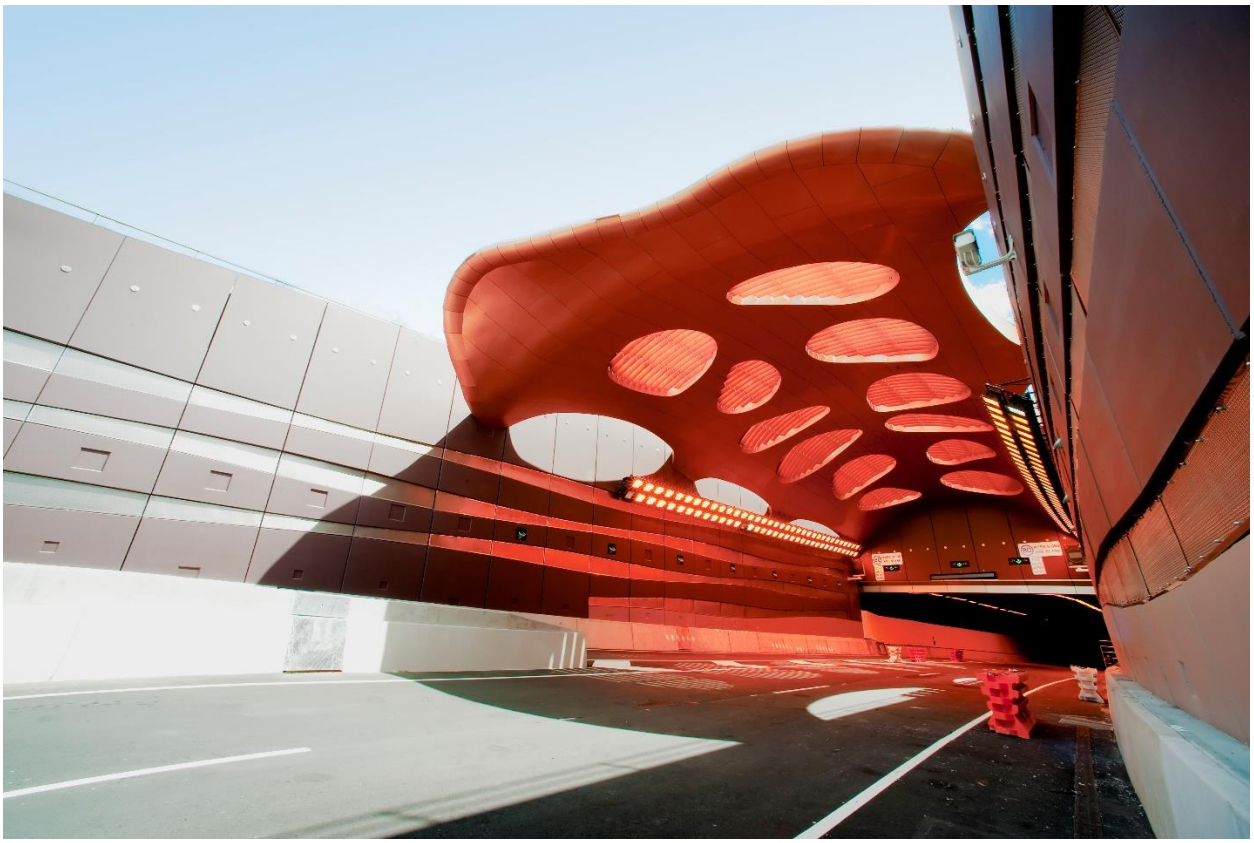
REPUBLIC AIRPORT

STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN

7150 REPUBLIC AIRPORT
FARMINGDALE, NY 11735

MAY 19, 2023



STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN

REPUBLIC AIRPORT
7150 REPUBLIC AIRPORT
FARMINGDALE, NY 11735

PROJECT NO.: 30901209.002
DATE: MAY 2023

WSP
ONE PENN PLAZA
NEW YORK, NEW YORK 10119

TEL.: +1 212-465-5000
WSP.COM

QUALITY MANAGEMENT

ISSUE/REVISION	FIRST ISSUE	REVISION 1	REVISION 2	REVISION 3
Remarks				
Date				
Prepared by				
Signature				
Checked by				
Signature				
Authorised by				
Signature				
Project number				
Report number				
File reference				

TABLE OF CONTENTS

FIGURES

TABLES

APPENDICES

1 INTRODUCTION

This section provides a description of the regulatory framework and applicability related to the management of storm water.

1.1 CLEAN WATER ACT

The Clean Water Act of 1987 Section 402(p) requires that storm water discharges associated with industrial activity from a point source, including discharges through a municipal separate storm sewer system to the waters of the United States, must be authorized by a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit. In New York, which is a NPDES-delegated state, this is accomplished through the State Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (SPDES) program.

1.2 FEDERAL STORM WATER REGULATIONS

In December 1990, regulations promulgated by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) under 40 CFR Parts 122, 123 and 124 took effect, which govern the permit application requirements for storm water discharges associated with industrial activities. Among other things, these regulations, referred to as Phase I, identified 11 categories of "industrial activities" for which storm water SPDES permit applications were required. One of the categories of industrial facilities was "transportation facilities."

Section 122.26(b)(14)(viii) of the 1990 federal regulations requires permits be obtained for transportation facilities classified as Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) 40, 41, 42 (except 4221-4225), 43, 44, and 5171 which:

"…have vehicle maintenance shops, equipment cleaning operations, or airport deicing operations. Only those portions of the facility that are either involved in vehicle maintenance (including vehicle rehabilitation, mechanical repairs, painting, fueling, and lubrication), equipment cleaning operations, airport deicing operations, or which are otherwise identified under paragraphs (b)(14)(i)-(vii) or (ix)-(xi) of this Section are associated with industrial activity."

The regulations also specified deadlines for filing of the necessary permit applications. While the initial deadline for individual permit applications specified in the regulations was November 18, 1991, this deadline was extended by USEPA to October 1, 1992.

1.3 APPLICABILITY OF STORM WATER REGULATIONS

A review of the operations conducted at the Republic Airport (the Airport) was performed to confirm the applicability of the storm water permit regulations. This review indicated that storm water from the impervious surfaces located at the Airport (hangars, runways, ramps, parking areas and fueling areas) is discharged into the ground via dry wells and recharge basins located throughout the Airport property. Vehicle and aircraft fueling, aircraft deicing, and maintenance activities are also performed on-site.

1.4 NEW YORK STATE GENERAL PERMIT REQUIREMENTS

As mentioned previously, New York State has general permitting authority as a NPDES state. New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) received this authority on October 15, 1992 from USEPA, after the October 1, 1992 federal deadline for filing storm water permit applications. NYSDEC issued a new SPDES Multi-Sector General Permit for Storm Water Discharges Associated with Industrial Activity (GP-0-23-001) replacing the previous permit (GP-0-17-004) as of March 8, 2023. The new permit is a 5-year permit that covers new and existing discharges of storm water to waters of the United States from industrial activities as defined in 40 CFR Part 122.26(b)(14)(i-ix and xi). Sector S of the new permit covers Air Transportation and it applies to storm water discharges associated with industrial activity from air transportation facilities. A copy of the new General Permit for the Airport is provided in Section 7.0. Definitions and acronyms from the General Permit are provided as Appendix A.

As stated above, the Airport falls into the above-referenced category of industrial facilities. Since, according to the airport, all storm water is discharged to dry wells and/or recharge basins and is retained on-site, coverage under the Multi-Sector General Permit is not technically required. However, the airport has elected to prepare this storm water pollution prevention plan (SWPPP) to ensure appropriate best management practices (BMPs) are being employed to minimize storm water contamination. As such, this SWPPP was prepared and implemented for the Airport. The SWPPP shall be retained on-site at the Airport in accordance with Parts III.A.9 and VI.C of the General Permit.

2 POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN

As a condition of the associated General Permit GP-0-23-001, Republic Airport has prepared and implemented a SWPPP for the Facility. Major requirements and elements of the SWPPP are described in Section 4.0, 5.0 and 6.0.

2.1 PLAN PREPARATION

The SWPPP was prepared with the input and assistance of facility personnel. The content of the plan reflects available USEPA and New York State requirements and guidance documents dealing with such plans including, but not necessarily limited to:

- EPA's Storm Water Management for Industrial Activities - Developing Pollution Prevention Plans and Best Management Practices, EPA 832-R-92-006, September 1992; and
- NYSDEC's SPDES Multi-Sector General Permit for Storm Water Discharges Associated with Industrial Activity (GP-0-23-001). A copy of the General Permit is provided in Section 7.0.

2.2 PLAN REVISIONS AND UPDATES

In accordance with federal and state requirements, the SWPPP will be amended/updated whenever there is a change in the design, construction, operation or maintenance which may affect the potential for pollutants to be discharged from the Airport or if this SWPPP proves to be ineffective in controlling the discharge of pollutants.

2.3 POLLUTION PREVENTION TEAM

The Pollution Prevention Team for this Airport includes the following individuals:

Name	Telephone Number
Primary	
Victor Cerami	(631) 752-7707 (office)
Airport Maintenance Manager	(631) 901-2443 (direct)

This individual is responsible for coordinating the SWPPP at the Airport.

3 FACILITIES AND AIRPORT OPERATIONS

The Airport is owned by New York State and operated by the New York State Department of Transportation (NYSDOT). The Airport Maintenance Manager, through contract with NYSDOT, is authorized to administer policies and procedures necessary for control of Airport activities and operations. The office of the Airport Manager works together with Airport Tenants to implement the Airport's Environmental Management Policy (EMP) and monitor progress and compliance to continuously improve environmental management and prevent pollution. The EMP, last updated in September 2013, is administered by the office of the Airport Manager and their designees and applies to all Airport Tenants. The purpose of this SWPPP is to supplement the existing EMP and comply with the substantive requirements of the Multi-Sector General Permit for Storm Water Discharge Associated with Industrial Activity.

3.1 SITE LOCATION

Republic Airport, comprising an area of approximately 526 acres, is located in East Farmingdale, in the Town of Babylon, Suffolk County, in Long Island, New York. The airport is located at 7150 Republic Airport, approximately three miles south of the Long Island Expressway (1-495). It is bounded by State Route 110 to the west, State Route 109 and the Southern State Parkway to the south, New Highway to the east, and the Airport Plaza Shopping Center to the north. Surrounding terrain is generally flat and local development is primarily commercial and light industrial. The nearest named surface waters are Massapequa Creek to the west and Neguntatogue Creek and Carlls River to the east, all over one mile away. An aerial photograph indicating the Airport's regional location is provided as Figure 1.

3.2 SITE DESCRIPTION

The Airport is underlain by sandy, well-drained soils. Surface runoff is retained within the Airport property and drains into the soil (and subsequently to groundwater) via sheet flow to grassy swales, to dry wells that allow runoff to percolate into the soil, or to a storm water sewer system that conveys collected runoff from storm drains to recharge basins for subsequent percolation. There are no direct surface water discharges of storm water or wastewater at the Airport. The airport terrain is fairly flat and the general path of storm water both within the airport and between the airport and the nearest surface waterbodies is to the south. Accounting for the total areas of roofs, roadways, runways and other paved surfaces, approximately 60% of the airport is made up of impervious surfaces.

Republic Airport is a general aviation airport and is the primary reliever facility for John F. Kennedy International Airport (JFK). Republic is classified as a Primary Reliever in the FAA National Plan of Integrated Airport Systems. Most flight operations consist of a mixture of corporate, charter, training, and recreational flying. Small commercial operators perform additional operations. There are three fixed base operators (FBOs) and over 60 tenants and sub- tenants at the Airport. A site location map of the Facility is presented as Figure 2.

3.2.1 AIRPORT BUILDINGS

As stated above, the Airport has three fixed base operators and over 60 tenants and sub-tenants. A fixed-base operator garage is an organization having a lease with and conducting a commercial activity at the Airport who provides hangar storage, the sale of aviation petroleum products, aircraft and engine repair and maintenance, and two of the following services directly through its own personnel: pilot training and flight instruction; sales, rental or charter of aircraft; commuter, scheduled air taxi and air taxi operations; sale or service of aircraft parts, avionics, instruments or other aircraft equipment. The three FBO's are Modern Aviation, Atlantic Aviation and Republic Jet Center.

There are eight primary tenants on the Airport's property, as follows:

- American Air Power Museum
- BOCES Suffolk County
- First Quality Enterprises – Hangar 31

- LI Hotels – Marriott
- NorthEastern Aviation
- NY State Police – Troop L Headquarters
- SUNY Farmingdale
- Ventura Aviation

As stated above, the FBO's and the Airport lease hangar and ramp space to other subtenants. All FBO's, tenants and sub-tenants are subject to the Airport's Environmental Management Practices and this SWPPP.

3.2.2 FUEL FARMS

There are three primary bulk aviation gasoline and jet fuel storage areas that are currently in operation at the Airport. The North Bulk Fuel Storage Facility is located on the northeast side of the airport and is operated by Modern Aviation. This fuel farm consists of three 15,000-gallon tanks for Jet A fuel and one 15,000-gallon tank for aviation gasoline. Modern Aviation also utilizes two 250-gallon tanks for diesel and gasoline for refueling vehicles. The second fuel storage facility is the Southwest Bulk Fuel Storage Facility and Self-Fueling Area which is located on the southwest side of the airport and is operated by Atlantic Aviation. This fuel farm consists of two 30,000-gallon tanks for Jet A fuel, one 12,000-gallon tank for aviation gasoline, one 4,800-gallon gasoline tank for vehicles and one 6,000-gallon diesel tank for vehicles. The self-fueling station is a secured and surveilled fueling system in which trained aircraft owners/operators may fuel their own aircraft. The third bulk fuel storage facility is located in the west side of the airport and is operated by Republic Jet Center. This fuel farm consists of three 30,000-gallon tanks for Jet A fuel, one 12,000-gallon tank for aviation gasoline, one 2,000-gallon tank for diesel and one 1,000-gallon tank for gasoline. All of the tanks for each of these three fuel farms on the Airport have Petroleum Bulk Storage (PBS) registrations with the NYSDEC under the name of the operating FBO. Each designated fueling area is completely contained to capture any fuel spills while fuel is transferred from truck to tank or from tank to fueling truck or aircraft.

Aside from the Atlantic Aviation self-fueling station, all aircraft refueling activities are performed utilizing a refueling truck that is owned and operated by a FBO.

One additional fueling area is located on the southside of the Republic Airport garage facility. This fuel farm consists of one 4,000-gallon gasoline tank and two 4,000-gallon diesel tanks for refueling airport vehicles. This fueling area has also been utilized by first responders and emergency personnel when necessary. Finally, a 12-000 gallon abandoned AvGas tank was previously located on the northwest side of the Airport. The tank was removed and decommissioned in August 2018.

3.2.3 ON-SITE ROADS AND PARKING

Airport runways and access roads are operated by NYSDOT and their fleet of vehicles. However, airport ramps and pads within the property boundaries of tenants are operated by the tenant or a subcontractor to the tenant. Most tenant facilities also have their own parking areas. During snowfall events, ice melt cannot be applied to runways due to FAA restrictions, but some tenants apply sodium formate to their respective ramps and parking lots, as necessary. In addition, the airport utilizes a combination of sand and sodium acetate (NAAC50).

3.2.4 TOPOGRAPHY

The site is generally flat and level. The general direction of storm water drainage is dependent on the location and gradient of the roads/runways. Drywells are located throughout the airport to convey storm water to the ground.

3.2.5 UTILITIES

PSEG-Long Island and National Grid supplies electric and gas service for the Airport, respectively.

Municipal water is supplied to the Airport by Suffolk County Water Authority.

Sanitary wastewater is discharged to the Suffolk County Sewer System.

3.3 AIRPORT OPERATIONS

Work performed onsite by FBO's, Republic Airport and aircraft owners primarily consists of vehicle and aircraft maintenance, refueling, cleaning and occasional deicing. The onsite equipment is typical of facilities that conduct vehicle and aircraft maintenance and repair activities. Within the aircraft hangars are several tool cabinets, various sized portable jacks, power tools, ladders and numerous racks/shelves containing spare parts, fluids and testing equipment.

3.3.1 AIRPORT PERSONNEL

Staff at the Airport includes management and administrative staff, mechanics, full-time staff and part-time staff. All Airport workers who work in areas where industrial materials or activities are exposed to storm water, or who are responsible for implementing activities necessary to meet the conditions of the NYSDEC SPDES Multi-Sector General Permit, shall be trained by their respective facility's owner or operator. All training must be conducted annually and shall include the following subjects:

1. An overview of what is in the SWPPP and the purpose of the SWPPP;
2. Spill response procedures, good housekeeping, maintenance requirements and materials management practices;
3. How to recognize unauthorized discharges;
4. The location of all controls on the site required by the NYSDEC SPDES MSGP, and how to evaluate their condition and maintenance needs;
5. The proper procedures to follow with respect to permit's pollution prevention requirements, including sampling and reporting; and
6. When and how to conduct inspection, record applicable findings, and tank corrective actions.

Refer to Section 5.5 for additional BMPs related to training.

4 POTENTIAL POLLUTION SOURCES

This section identifies areas of the Airport that have the potential for contributing pollutants to storm water. The purpose of this is to target the pollutant sources that pose the greatest risk of storm water pollution and develop BMPs to minimize or prevent storm water pollution. In general, activities that could potentially be sources of storm water pollution can include, but are not necessarily limited to: exposed materials, fuel farms, aboveground and underground storage tanks, vehicle and equipment maintenance, runway and ramp drainage.

4.1 SITE DRAINAGE AND EXPOSED MATERIALS

Storm water on-site is conveyed to dry wells and/or recharge basins located throughout the Airport property that discharge storm water into the ground.

The areas, primary activities and potentially exposed materials located at the Airport that have the potential to come into contact with storm water if not properly managed are identified as follows:

Area	Primary Activities	Potentially Exposed Material
Fuel Dispensers	Refueling of vehicles and equipment	Aviation gasoline, Jet A fuel, Diesel fuel, gasoline, oil, grease and automotive fluids
Aboveground Storage Tanks	Utilized to store used oil, fuel oil, Jet A fuel, AV gas, diesel and gasoline	Used oil, fuel oil, Jet A fuel, AV gas, diesel, gasoline grease and automotive fluids
Underground Storage Tanks	Loading of underground storage	Diesel fuel, No. 2 fuel oil
Runways and Airport Roadways	Aircraft and airport vehicles maneuvering around the airport	Oil, grease and hydraulic fluid
Deicing Activities	Application of deicing fluids to aircraft	Propylene glycol solution
Maintenance and Repair	Storing all waste fuel oil and contaminated waste for proper disposal	Oil, hydraulic fluid, contaminated rags, solvents
Washing	Cleaning airport vehicles and aircraft	Oil, grease, hydraulic fluid and detergent

4.1.1 FUELING

As stated in Section 3.0, the bulk fuel farms are primarily used for fueling the FBO's fuel trucks which, in-turn, are used to fuel aircrafts and other airport vehicles and equipment. Bulk aviation fuel storage facilities must be approved by NYSDOT and/or the Airport Manager. All bulk aviation fuel storage facilities are operated by the FBOs. At each of the three active fuel farms, incoming fuel trucks load the fuel into the tanks at designated contained fueling locations. The FBO's fleet of fuel tanks are also only filled at the designated contained fueling locations and aircrafts cannot be directly filled from the fueling stations except for the self-fueling station at Atlantic Aviation. Each fueling agent operating at the Airport must comply with applicable requirements of 14 CFR 139.321 and 17 NYCRR 78.36. Self-fueling activities must be supervised at all times.

Through-the-Fence activities at the Airport are prohibited unless approved in writing by the Airport Manager or by an FBO approved by the Airport Manager. In accordance with 17 NYCRR 78.3 (Unauthorized Commercial Activity Prohibited), no

person shall carry on any commercial activity at the airport (including aircraft refueling) without the written consent of the Airport Manager and/or a Commercial Operating Permit.

When mobile fuelers drive to the locations of the aircraft to be fueled, all fueling activities shall be performed outside. Additionally, to the greatest extent practicable, fueling operations shall not be performed during rainfall events. As vehicles are fueled, the potential exists for some fuel to leak or drip onto the concrete pad or pavement surrounding the fuel dispensers. If fueling by fuelers is to be performed within 25 feet of a storm drain (on pavement), absorbent material shall be placed around the storm drain and/or between the fueling operation and the storm drain, or drain covers shall be deployed. Upon completion of fueling, truck operators shall inspect the area for drips, leaks, or spills and, if found, shall cleanup any spilled or leaked material with absorbent material and rags.

The airport's fuel farm located on the south side of the Republic Airport garage is utilized to fuel airport vehicles, similarly to a commercial fuel station. In the event of a power failure, this fueling area can be powered by the backup generator for the main airport building. When necessary, this self-fueling area is also utilized to fuel vehicles for first responders and emergency personnel.

4.1.2 ABOVEGROUND STORAGE TANKS

As stated in Section 3.0, bulk fuel for airport vehicles and aircrafts is actively stored in aboveground fuel storage tanks in three different areas of the airport. Aside of these previously mentioned tanks, additional aboveground storage tanks at the Airport are used for heating oil for some of the buildings and servicing fire suppression systems. The NYSDEC PBS Program applies to facilities that store more than 1,100 gallons of petroleum in aboveground and underground storage tanks and facilities with one or more underground tanks larger than 110 gallons. These tanks must be registered to the DEC and managed in compliance with applicable regulations for the storage and handling of petroleum.

4.1.3 UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANKS

There are two underground fuel storage tanks located at the Airport. One 4,000- gallon UST, located at the NY State Police Station is utilized for storage of heating oil at the NY State Police Station and the second UST (1,000-gallons) stores diesel fuel for the airport's emergency generator. Similarly to ASTs, USTs must also be registered with the NYSDEC and managed in compliance with applicable regulations for the storage and handling of petroleum.

Spills can occur during fuel delivery and tank filling operations. Spills can also occur from leaking tanks. Leak detection and overfill protection is provided by a combination of a catchment basin and an electronic leak monitoring and overfill alarm system. Filling of the fuel tanks is the responsibility of the vendor supplying the fuel.

4.1.4 RUNWAYS AND AIRPORT ROADWAYS

In order to access different areas of the Airport, the fleet of vehicles utilize the perimeter access roads around the Airport. These paved roads, as well as airport runways and airport ramps can be high traffic areas with a high variety of vehicles. Pollution from these vehicles, such as snow plows, mobile refuelers, aircraft, etc. can occur if any of the vehicles are leaking fuel, oil or other vehicle lubricants. Furthermore, dust, dirt and grime that may accumulate on the vehicle/aircraft surfaces can also be deposited onto the maneuvering area pavement during rain or snow events.

4.1.5 VEHICLE AND AIRCRAFT MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR AREAS

All vehicle and aircraft maintenance, when possible, are performed inside the designated garages and hangars to prevent any maintenance waste from spilling or leaking onto the outdoor paved areas. Many of the garages and hangars are outfitted with floor drains that are connected to oil/water separators to remove any petroleum mixed into the surface runoff. The floor areas of the garages and hangars are not exposed to rain, either directly or as a result of run-on.

4.1.6 VEHICLE AND AIRCRAFT WASHING

Vehicle and aircraft washing activities conducted on-site shall be done over a designated drain area that is connected to an oil/water separator. Airport operators shall halt washing activities if an oil sheen or other evidence of potential pollutants is observed. As a result, there is limited potential for storm water discharges from the washing areas to the paved areas located outside the building.

4.1.7 DEICING ACTIVITIES

Aircraft deicing is performed infrequently at the Airport, but in the event of inclement weather, it is necessary to remove snow and ice from the aircraft. Typical practice is to deice the aircraft in heated hangars (when possible) or by outdoor application of deicing fluids. All of the tenants and FBO's on the site utilize a propylene glycol deicing solution that is received in the form of totes. Aircraft deicing may only be performed at the following locations:

- Atlantic Aviation (FBO) – Hangar 5/Building 50 ramp
- Northeastern Aviation No. 1 – Building 41 ramp/Northeast of Taxiway KILO
- Republic Jet Center (FBO) – ramp
- SUNY Farmingdale ramp
- Modern Aviation ramp
- Republic Jet Center (FBO) – satellite location

Facilities that conduct deicing/anti-icing operations shall maintain a record of the type, Safety Data Sheets (SDS) and monthly quantity of deicing/anti-icing chemicals used, either as measured amounts, or in the absence of metering, as estimated amounts. This includes all deicing/anti-icing chemicals, not just glycols and urea (e.g. potassium acetate). Tenants and fixed-base operators who conduct deicing/anti-icing operations shall provide the above information to the airport authority for inclusion in the storm water pollution prevent plan for the entire facility.

4.2 SPILLS AND LEAKS

The NYSDEC database does not list any open spill incidents. There have been two reportable incidents at the Airport in 2022. Spill number #2204023 occurred in August 2022 when 150 gallons of jet fuel was spilled onto an impervious surface. The second spill, assigned spill number #2207183, occurred in November 2022 when an unknown amount of aviation gasoline was spilled. Republic Airport has addressed these spills and both incidents have been marked closed by NYSDEC.

Each FBO, as well as the Republic Airport main facility, is outfitted with an emergency spill cart that is ready to be deployed in the event of a major spill. These spill carts are the airports greatest tool in the event of a significant spill as they are capable of quick deployment and can handle significant spill volumes. Additionally, spill kits are readily available on all mobile refuelers and within all garages and hangars.

Bulk fuel storage facility operators must comply with Spill Prevention, Control and Countermeasure (SPCC) Planning regulations at 40 CFR 112, 17 NYCRR 78.36, and the Minimum Standards of Conduct of Aeronautical Activities at Republic Airport, as well as other applicable requirements.

To the extent that the work can be accomplished safely, spills of oil, petroleum products, and substances listed under 40 CFR Parts 110, 117, and 302, and sanitary wastes should be contained and cleaned up immediately by Airport Operators. Never hose down or bury dry material spills. Clean up as much of the material as possible and dispose of properly.

4.3 RISK IDENTIFICATION

Each of the areas/activities identified above where materials have the potential to come into contact with storm water are characterized by their relative level of potential risk to contribute to storm water pollution.

4.3.1 FUEL DISPENSERS

Careful operation of the fuel dispensers limits potential fuel spills to no more than a few drips. In the event of catastrophic failure of the hose/nozzle, significantly more fuel could spill. The pump nozzle has an automatic cutoff switch to prevent the vehicle fuel tanks from being overfilled.

According to the Airport personnel, no significant spills have occurred during refueling operations. However, any spills, if not contained or cleaned up, have the potential to discharge into the storm water dry wells. Spills from the fuel dispensers have the potential to discharge as sheet flow into the storm water sewer system, especially if they occur during storm events. Any spills would be retained onsite through the storm water sewer system and would not discharge to surface waters.

4.3.2 ABOVEGROUND STORAGE TANKS

Careful operation of all aboveground fuel storage tanks limits the potential oil spills to no more than a few drips. Petroleum products from the AST's at the fuel farms of Modern Aviation, Atlantic Aviation, and Republic Airport's facility are all contained by the double- walled tanks and therefore storm water does not accumulate in the containment. Petroleum products in the tanks at Republic Jet Center are provided with secondary containment in the form of a dike. Contaminated storm water runoff from the secondary containment area is conveyed to the fueling loading/unloading area where it is containerized for proper off-site transportation and disposal. The aboveground heating oil tank for the second hangar owned by Modern Aviation in the northeast corner of the airport is double-walled. Finally, the AST for the fire suppression system of the Modern Aviation hangar which is located within the below grade vault of the adjacent ramp is contained within a small dike. Due to the location of this AST in a vault, significant storm water accumulation is not expected.

According to Airport personnel, no significant spills have occurred while loading and unloading the aboveground storage tanks. However, any spills, if not contained or cleaned up, have the potential to discharge into the storm water catchment basins at the Airport. Spills from the ASTs have the potential to discharge from the site as sheet flow, especially if they occur during storm events. Any spills would be retained onsite through the storm water sewer system and would not discharge to surface waters.

4.3.3 UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANKS

The underground fuel storage tanks present a potential risk of contributing No. 2 fuel oil or diesel fuel to storm water should a spill occur during tank filling operations. Spills during filling operations also have the potential to discharge from the site as sheet flow, especially if they occur during storm events. The tanks are equipped with an electronic overfill system that provides a visual and audible alarm if the tank is filled above approximately 90% of tank's capacity. This audible and visual alarm alerts the fuel delivery driver to terminate the filling activity. The tank truck operator pre-determines the level in the tanks before the filling operation begins and is, therefore, aware of approximately how much fuel is necessary to refill the tank to the 90% full level.

4.3.4 AIRPORT ACCESS ROADS AND RUNWAYS

The paved roadways and runways throughout the airport utilized by airport vehicles and aircrafts may contain pollution from these vehicles. If any of the vehicles that utilize these access roads and runways are leaking fuel, oil, or any other vehicle lubricants, the pollutants will collect on the road surfaces. During rain or snow events, these pollutants can make their way into the ground on the sides of the road and into the dry wells and/or recharge basins. Any vehicle or aircraft that is noticeably leaking fuel, oil, or any other vehicle fluids or lubricants shall immediately be removed for use and repaired.

4.3.5 VEHICLE AND AIRCRAFT MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR AREAS

Hangars and garages located on the Airport that are utilized as maintenance and repair areas may contain vehicle and aircraft wastes and are subject to spills. Since many of the garages and hangars are outfitted with floor drains that are connected to oil/water separators to remove any petroleum mixed into the surface runoff, the maintenance of the oil/water separators is

critical. The OWS shall be cleaned out at least annually by an environmental contractor and the discharge shall be regularly inspected to ensure the effectiveness of the system.

Airport operators should cleanup spills, leaks and drips associated with maintenance activities in the T-Hangars immediately due to the risk of periodic flooding. Waste materials or contaminated storm water runoff shall not enter the dry wells in the T-Hangar area. All maintenance by the subtenants to the T-Hangars shall be kept within the hangar and all waste shall be properly contained and stored.

4.3.6 DEICING ACTIVITIES

Where deicing/anti-icing operations occur, owners or operators shall describe and implement a program to control or manage contaminated runoff to minimize the amount of pollutants being discharged from the site. During non-precipitation events, deicing materials shall be recovered by using brooms, covering storm sewer inlets or installing absorptive interceptors in the drains to prevent these materials from later becoming a source of storm water contamination. The aircraft deicing fluids at the approved deicing locations must be contained and removed (block and pump) whenever feasible, or recovered using a vacuum/collection truck. Contaminated runoff can be collected in a wet pond for biochemical decomposition. Runoff shall be directed into vegetative swales to filter solids from the ADF runoff before it enters storm drains. Ethylene and propylene glycol may undergo biodegradation in soil due to naturally occurring soil microbes. Whenever possible, deicing fluids should be recycled for reuse.

5 BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

In general, BMPs are measures or controls used to reduce the amount of pollution entering surface water, air, land, or groundwater. BMPs can take the form of a process, activity or physical structure. The BMPs presented in this Plan are a composite of recognized BMPs approved by the USEPA, NYSDEC and other regulatory agencies and authorities across the country as effective measures for storm water pollution prevention.

BMPs are loosely grouped into two categories, "baseline" and "advanced." Baseline BMPs include relatively inexpensive measures that are simple and can be put in place immediately. Baseline BMPs include but are not limited to: good housekeeping, preventive maintenance, spill prevention and response procedures, inspections, employee training, record keeping, and internal reporting procedures. Advanced BMPs often involve structural or operational changes to the Airport and may require more extensive planning or evaluation to determine the feasibility of implementing them. Advanced BMPs include, but are not necessarily limited to, the installation of storm water control structures, berms, roofs and overhangs.

In addition, it is important to maintain consistency with other plans or procedures that are in effect at the Airport. These plans may be required by other federal or state agencies (i.e., USEPA, NYSDEC, OSHA, etc.) or may be necessary for proper operation and/or maintenance of the Airport. The BMPs implemented at the Airport are designed to supplement not replace existing operational procedures.

For storm water pollution prevention planning, the USEPA recommends that, in developing the plan, careful consideration be given to maintenance activities, maintenance schedules and inspection procedures for structural and nonstructural controls to reduce pollutants discharged from separate storm sewers. The opportunity for relatively clean runoff to contact potential pollutant sources must be minimized. Controlling pollutants at their source and preventing their wider release is more efficient and cost-effective than removing them from storm water runoff or other water treatment. Owners should remove or capture contaminants before storm water contact, prevent erosion and provide multiple barriers to pollutant releases at storage and waste sites.

The BMPs for the Airport that are provided below are consistent with guidance from USEPA, NYSDEC, and other storm water management authorities. The information below is also consistent with storm water management practices included in the USEPA National Menu of Best Management Practices. While many of the USEPA BMPs are for "municipal" activities or operations, they are relevant to commercial facilities as well.

5.1 GOOD HOUSEKEEPING

Many of the recommended good housekeeping practices are currently incorporated into the normal operation of the Airport. These practices include, but are not necessarily limited to, the following:

- General Building and Paved Area Maintenance
- Aircraft Deicing
- Aircraft/Vehicle Washing
- Aircraft, Ground Vehicle and Equipment Maintenance Areas
- Maintenance of Storm Water Control Structures
- Aboveground Storage Tanks
- Underground Storage Tanks
- Material Management
- Waste Handling and Disposal

5.1.1 GENERAL BUILDING AND PAVED AREA MAINTENANCE

Onsite parking lots or other paved areas can be exposed to leaks, drips and/or debris from the large number of parked motor vehicles, some of which are parked for long periods of time. Cars and other motor vehicles can also track sediment and other debris from offsite paved streets, dirt roads or other areas onto parking lots. The paved areas of the Airport shall be periodically swept. Proper site maintenance minimizes off-site impacts from windblown debris and prevents debris and

sediment from collecting in storm drains and clogging storm sewers. In addition, the site should be periodically cleaned of debris that collects in the grassy areas and along the fence line. These measures will minimize pollutant export to storm sewer systems or directly to receiving waters.

BMPs for general building and paved areas maintenance include the following:

- **Regularly sweep paved areas:** Whether by individuals with brooms or by street sweeping vehicles, regular sweeping of paved areas is most effective in removing sediment debris and other pollutants that can potentially impact storm water collection systems and receiving waters. Recent improvements in mechanical street sweeper technology have enhanced the ability to pick up finer grained sediment particles that carry a significant portion of the pollutant load.
- **Trash Receptacles:** Appropriate trash receptacles must be available at all Airport locations. Containers should be equipped with covers when exposed to elements, of adequate size, routinely emptied, and checked for leaks. Trash containers must be situated away from drainage inlets when exposed to the elements. Smaller waste paper baskets and cans stored indoors will not come in direct contact with precipitation, but waste materials carelessly transferred from these containers to the larger containers outdoors can contribute to storm water debris. Additional protection against storm water coming in contact with a dumpster or solid waste within a dumpster can be provided by a small roof or awning over the dumpster area. Only dumpsters with lids should be used. Airport staff should conduct regular inspections to ensure dumpster lids are closed and not leaking.
- **Empty Containers/Drums/Totes:** Empty containers, drums, totes, etc. that must be stored outside must be completely closed/sealed with bungs affixed to prevent accumulation and contamination of storm water. Empty containers must be properly disposed/recycled promptly and should not be accumulated indefinitely. Aircraft Servicing: Spills of lavatory waste, oils, and hydraulic fluids during aircraft servicing should be attended to so to prevent contribution of pollutants to storm water.
- **Snow Plowing/Removal:** Snowbanks shall be formed as far away from high-traffic areas as possible and the height of snowbanks shall not interfere with normal airport operations. FAA Advisory Circular No. 150/5200-30C provides guidance to assist airport operations in developing a snow and ice control plan.
- **Landscaping/Fertilization:** Grassy areas shall be mowed regularly and grass clippings shall remain on the ground as a form of soil nutrient. Fertilization, if applied, shall be kept to a minimum to lessen chemical excess mixing with storm water runoff.
- **Airport Equipment:** Airport operators should regularly inspect and provide preventative maintenance for facility equipment, including vehicles, whose malfunction can cause spills or leaks leading to contamination of storm water runoff.
- **Drains and Oil/Water Separators:** Storm water structures and devices should receive timely inspections and removal of collected debris, especially after heavy storm events. Oil/water separators should be cleaned out at least annually. Level and detection systems for oil/water separators shall be inspected weekly. Discharge of separated water shall also be regularly inspected to ensure proper functioning of the oil/water separator.

5.1.2 AIRCRAFT DEICING

As noted in Section 4.1, deicing activities may occur when necessary at several designated located throughout the Airport. Improper handling or application of aircraft deicing fluid (ADF) can pollute storm water runoff.

BMPs for aircraft deicing include the following:

- **Locations:** All the designated deicing areas as described in Section 4.1 have been mutually agreed upon by Airport Operators and the NYSDOT to prevent excess ADF from polluting the groundwater. The drains in the designated deicing areas should contain a block and pump or shall drain to publicly owned treatment works. NYSDOT Advisory Circular No. 150/5300.14B contains FAA recommended guidelines and standards for aircraft deicing facilities and should be considered for any existing or proposed deicing facility at the Airport.
- **Materials:** Propylene glycol shall be used instead of ethylene glycol. Due to the high cost of the aircraft deicing fluid, it is favorable to physically remove as much snow and ice as possible from the aircraft before using ADF. ADF is received in totes or drums and shall be stored indoors away from drains.

Owners or operators who conduct deicing/anti-icing operations shall consider alternatives to the use of urea and glycol-based deicing/anti-icing chemicals to reduce the aggregate amount of deicing/anti-icing chemicals used and/or lessen the environmental impact. Chemical options to replace ethylene glycol, propylene glycol and urea include: potassium acetate; magnesium acetate; calcium acetate; and anhydrous sodium acetate.

- **Spent ADF:** If conditions permit, remove accumulated spent ADF from paved areas (accumulation due to covered storm drains, snow banks that prevent drainage to grassy areas, and/or relatively slow drainage patterns) with a sweeper/vacuum truck. Assist fluid removal with hand-held squeegees/brooms as necessary. The approved FBO/SSO is responsible for having the necessary equipment available.

5.1.3 AIRCRAFT AND VEHICLE WASHING

USEPA considers wash water a process wastewater discharge which requires disposal to sanitary sewers or some degree of pretreatment prior to release. Oil, grease, metals and emulsified wastes are common ingredients found in aircraft and vehicle wash water waste. Cleaning aircraft shall be accomplished only in areas of the Airport designated for that purpose by the Airport Manager (17 NYCRR 78.44). Airport Operators should minimize storm water pollution by limiting washdown to maintenance areas serviced by oil/water separators, or at designated indoor locations, away from storm water drains.

BMPs for aircraft and vehicle washing include the following:

- **Detergents:** Airport Operators should use non-phosphate, biodegradable detergents where feasible and dilute the detergent concentration.
- **Frequency:** Aircraft and vehicle washing should be limited to an as needed basis and shall only be performed in designated locations. If detergents are necessary, a phosphate-free, non-toxic, biodegradable soap is recommended. Detergents should be avoided since an oil/water separator is used at the Airport for pretreating wash water prior to its discharge to the sanitary sewer system and detergents aid in mobilizing contaminants.
- **Spills:** Washing activities should be stopped immediately if an oil sheen or other evidence of potential pollutants is observed. The source of the pollutants should be identified and rectified and the pollutants should be cleaned-up with rags/absorbents.
- **Permission:** All aircraft subtenants with Tie-Down permits for the Echo Ramp locations must use the provided wash rack for aircraft washdown. Additionally, subcontracted aircraft cleaning services that perform waterless dry-wash within the hangars or garages shall carry-on and carry-off all materials used and waste produced.

5.1.4 AIRCRAFT, GROUND VEHICLE AND EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE AREAS

Maintenance, repairing, or servicing aircraft shall be accomplished only in areas if the Airport designated for that purpose by the Airport Manager (17 NYCRR 78.44). Airport Operators should conduct on-site maintenance and major repair activities at indoor locations in accordance with the Minimum Standards for the Conduct of Aeronautical Activities at Republic Airport, 17 NYCRR Part 78, and other applicable requirements. Flow from these maintenance areas should be directed to treatment systems such as an oil/water separator and then to a publicly owned treatment works (POTW) or to a closed/tank. Airport Operators should inspect the area for drips, leaks or spills after completion of maintenance on an aircraft or vehicle. Through-the-fence activities at the Airport are prohibited unless approved in writing by the Airport Manager or by an FBO approved by the Airport Manager. In accordance with 17 NYCRR 78.3 (Unauthorized Commercial Activity Prohibited), no person shall carry on any commercial activity at the airport (including aircraft maintenance) without the written consent of the Airport Manager and/or Commercial Operating Permit.

Used motor oil can be categorized as a hazardous waste due to chlorinated solvents or heavy metals picked up from the engine during use. Oil is the largest single source of pollution in our nation's waterways and is toxic to humans, wildlife and plants. Used oil can be recycled since it becomes dirty during use, rather than actually wearing out. As a result, motor oil should be disposed of at a local recycling or disposal facility.

BMPs for aircraft, ground vehicle and equipment maintenance areas include the following:

- Store used oil in an appropriate clean container: Before recycling, store used motor oil in a plastic or metal container with a secure lid. Containers must comply with state and local building and fire codes and be clearly labeled with the words "USED OIL" and the capacity of the container. Underground containers must be labeled at the fill port. All used

oil tanks, regardless of size, are subject to the Petroleum Bulk Storage requirements, including registration with NYSDEC. Do not use containers that previously stored household chemicals, such as bleach, gasoline, paint or solvents. Never mix used motor oil with other substances such as antifreeze, pesticides or paint stripper.

- **Locations:** All maintenance and repair shall be performed indoors, if possible. Only preventative maintenance and line maintenance may be performed outdoors.
- **Maintenance Waste:** All Airport Operators performing line maintenance, preventive maintenance, maintenance, and/or major repairs must have a means for the legal and sanitary handling, storage, and disposal of all trash, waste and other materials including but not limited to used oil, solvents and other wastes. Drip pans and/or absorbent pads shall be used to catch spills during fluid changes and where leaks and potential leak problems exist. Oil filters shall be completely drained before proper recycling/disposal with other petroleum contaminated waste. Maintenance wastes such as grease, oil, petroleum contaminated waste, batteries, cleaning solutions, hydraulic fluids, and waste fuel shall be separated.
- **Recycling/Disposal:** Professional environmental services should be contracted to remove all waste oil, contaminated rags, used spill materials and other petroleum contaminated waste from the Airport. Manifests of these services shall be kept on record at the respective Airport facility. These professional environmental services should also be contracted to remove collected oil from oil/water separators and service parts washers.
- **Material Storage:** Waste oil shall be stored in clearly labeled, closed and contained oil drums free of any evidence of spills or leaks. Dry materials such as salt shall be stacked on pallets off the ground or placed in bulk dry bins or containers. Solvents, cleaners and paints shall be stored in ventilated storage closets. Aircraft and vehicle parts shall be kept neatly on shelves and off of the ground floor.

5.1.5 MAINTENANCE OF STORM WATER CONTROL STRUCTURES

Rain falling on building roofs is collected in gutters and conveyed by vertical leaders to the pavement near the base of the buildings. The runoff then usually follows the ground contours of the site. As designed, the gutters and leaders do not control pollutants, but handle storm water runoff rates, volumes and direction. If regrading or repaving of any paved areas is necessary, building site drainage, curbing or berming modifications should be developed and planned to divert “clean water” and prevent or minimize contact with pollutant sources.

BMPs for maintenance of storm water control structures include the following:

- **Clean and inspect gutters:** Roof gutters should be inspected and cleaned at least once per year and perhaps twice during the fall season. Leaves, twigs and even the remains of small birds and mammals can clog roof gutters, cause storm water pollutions and impede proper drainage of roof areas.
- **Clean and inspect drains:** Similarly to maintaining roof gutters, drains on pavement and along curbs shall be kept clear of leaves, snow and other debris to prevent a storm water blockage that may allow pooling or re-direction of storm water runoff.

5.1.6 ABOVEGROUND STORAGE TANKS

Aboveground storage tanks that are exposed to rain and/or runoff can pollute storm water runoff and receiving waters. The following measures should be taken to prevent or minimize storm water runoff contamination and pollution from aboveground liquid storage tanks: inspect weekly, prevent rain and/or runoff from coming into contact with tanks, prevent spills and overflow in these areas, provide tank protection equipment and have adequate cleanup methods available in case of a spill or overflow.

BMPs for aboveground storage tanks include the following:

- **Inspect tanks weekly:** The structural integrity of all aboveground tanks, pipelines, pumps and other related equipment must be visually inspected on a weekly basis.
- **Use of protective guards around tanks:** Place protective guards around tanks, such as bollards, curbs and Jersey barriers. Using protective guards around tanks will help keep tanks intact and in good condition, and prevent spills and leaks from occurring.

- **Use of secondary containment:** The use of secondary containment will prevent spills and leaks and will help prevent storm water runoff contamination in the event of a spill or leak. Secondary containment systems can include curbing, dikes and double-walled tank construction. Containment systems which do not collect storm water are preferred over systems which do. The use of roofing systems or overhangs shall be considered to prevent the collection of storm water in any secondary containment system.
- **Use of spill and overflow protection:** Spill and overflow protection is designed to stop storm water runoff pollution by preventing spills and overflow from occurring during tank filling operations. Measures for spill and overflow protection can include high level alarms, liquid level gauges, vent whistles, overflow prevention valves, leak detection and supervised filling.
- **Use of dry cleanup methods:** Spills, leaks and overflows can contaminate receiving waters, and it is important to control spills as quickly as possible. For spill cleanup methods, refer to Section 5.3, Spill Prevention and Response Procedures.

5.1.7 UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANKS

Underground fuel storage tanks present a potential risk of contributing large quantities of fuel to storm water should a spill occur during tank filling operations. Spills during filling operations also have the potential to discharge from the site as sheet flow, especially if they occur during storm events. The tanks are equipped with an electronic overfill system that provides a visual and audible alarm if the tank is filled above approximately 90% of tank's capacity.

BMPs for underground storage tanks include the following:

- **Use of spill and overflow protection:** Spill and overflow protection is designed to stop storm water runoff pollution by preventing spills and overflow from occurring during tank filling operations. Measures for spill and overflow protection can include high level alarms, liquid level gauges, vent whistles, overflow prevention valves, leak detection and supervised filling.
- **Use of dry cleanup methods:** Spills, leaks and overflows can contaminate receiving waters, and it is important to control spills as quickly as possible. For spill cleanup methods, refer to Section 5.3, Spill Prevention and Response Procedures.

5.1.8 MATERIALS MANAGEMENT

Improper material storage areas containing raw materials, by-products, finished products and containers that are exposed to rain and/or runoff can pollute storm water runoff. Materials must be handled properly in all stages of development, use and disposal. Protecting storage areas from rainfall, run-on and runoff is the principal means of preventing potential pollutants from entering nearby storm water collection and conveyance systems.

BMPs for materials management areas include the following:

- **Know what materials are onsite:** Keep an accurate, up-to-date inventory of the materials delivered and stored on-site. Always obtain the SDSs from the supplier or vendor for any chemical used. These provide specific information about the materials. Inspect all shipments and return all unacceptable or damaged materials. Improve purchasing and inventory methods to ensure that materials do not exceed shelf life. Date all raw materials and chemicals and use the first-in, first-out method of inventory control. Reevaluate inventory needs and consider purchasing alternative products. Keep chemicals in their original containers when possible and well labeled. Properly dispose of outdated products. Whenever possible, return unused products to the supplier.
- **Store materials indoors:** Storing materials indoors, to the maximum extent possible, prevents rain, snow, storm water run-on or runoff from coming into contact with the materials. Enclose or cover containers where they are stored to prevent the entry of storm water. Do not store empty drums upright where they can collect precipitation. Rather, store all uncovered empty drums on their sides. Keep containers in good condition without corrosion or leaky seams. Replace containers if they are deteriorating to the point where leakage is occurring. Raise containers off the ground by use of pallet or similar methods with provisions for spill control and secondary containment. Do not store materials that can freeze in unheated areas. Train employees in proper storage measures.

- **Cover storage areas with a permanent roof:** If sufficient indoor storage space is not available or practical and materials must be stored outdoors, a roof or permanent awning should be constructed to protect the area. Ensure all containers have secure lids.
- **Cover storage areas with a temporary covering:** If a permanent roof or cover is not practical or economical, temporary coverings made of polyethylene, polyurethane or polypropylene can be used as temporary coverings. These are often used to cover used battery storage areas or piles of sand or fill. Ensure all containers have secure lids.
- **Berm storage area:** Enclosing the area with a berm or curb can minimize storm water run-on and contain small spills. Clean up any spills immediately according to the material labeling and spill kit instructions.
- **Minimize the amount of materials used and disposed of:** Procedures for operation and maintenance can be easily integrated into management plans. Substitute a less waste-producing product for those that generate higher quantities of waste. Simple processes, such as routine cleaning of work spaces, proper collection and disposal of wastes, maintenance of machinery, regular inspections of equipment and facilities, regular inventories and employee training to respond to spills or leaks all have significant effects on reducing the potential of polluting storm water runoff. Dispose of wastes before knowledge of their contents is lost and deterioration occurs.
- **Conduct regular inventories of hazardous materials:** Reduce the occurrence of overstocking hazardous materials, increase knowledge about what hazardous materials are present and how they are stored and provide training and documentation of proper handling of hazardous materials. Substitute less hazardous products for more hazardous ones, if possible.

  An inventory of hazardous materials present at a particular facility consists of three major steps:

  - Identify all hazardous and non-hazardous substances;
  - Label all containers with the name of the chemical, unit number, expiration date, handling instructions and health or environmental hazards; and
  - Make special note on the inventory of hazardous chemicals that require special handling, storage or disposal.
- **Do not mix materials and wastes in the same container:** Mixing of different materials will likely require the resulting mixture to be analytically tested and may present increased disposal restrictions. Do not dilute wastes with water in an attempt to make them nonhazardous.
- **Wrecked vehicles or damaged equipment stored on-site:** Be especially careful with wrecked vehicles, whether you keep them indoors or out, as well as with vehicles kept on-site for scrap or salvage. Wrecked or damaged vehicles often drip oil and other fluids for several days.

  Utilize the following measures for vehicles or equipment stored outside:

  - Build a shed or temporary roof over areas where you park vehicles awaiting repairs or salvage. Build a roof over vehicles kept for parts.
  - Drain all fluids, including air conditioner coolant, from wrecked vehicles and vehicles kept for parts. Also drain fluids from engines, transmissions and other used parts.
  - Store cracked batteries in a non-leaking secondary container. If you drop a battery, handle spilled acid from broken batteries with care. If you use baking soda to neutralize spilled acid during cleanup, remember that the residue is still dangerous to handle and may have to be disposed of as a hazardous waste.

5.1.9 WASTE HANDLING AND DISPOSAL

On-site solid waste management is also important in reducing storm water pollution. Careless handling of household garbage and other solid wastes generated at facilities by workers or visitors can contribute significant amounts of pollution to storm water collection systems. Common sense dictates that care should be taken in how waste materials are carried to, inserted in and stored in waste paper baskets, garbage cans or larger dumpster-type containers.

BMPs for waste handling and disposal include the following:

- **Take care when transferring waste from indoor to outdoor containers:** Smaller waste paper baskets and cans stored indoors will not come in direct contact with precipitation, but waste materials carelessly transferred from these containers to the larger containers outdoors can contribute to storm water debris.

- **Protect dumpsters:** Additional protection against storm water coming in contact with a dumpster or solid waste within a dumpster can be provided by a small roof or awning over the dumpster area. Only dumpsters with lids should be used. Facility staff should conduct regular inspections to ensure dumpster lids are closed and not leaking.

5.2 PREVENTIVE MAINTENANCE

5.2.1 FUELING OPERATIONS

Storm water can become polluted, enter the storm sewer system and eventually impact water quality in the receiving waters when fuel and heavy metals are spilled or leaked onto the ground during fueling operations. In order to prevent such storm water discharges, maintenance garages can employ a variety of BMPs. Experience has shown that implementing vehicle-fueling BMPs will reduce the likelihood of spills reaching receiving waters. Written procedures should be provided to all employees who will be using fueling systems that describe these BMPs.

BMPs for fueling operations include the following:

- **Maintain spill/overfill alarm equipment (i.e., alarms system) operational:** Overfill alarms warn the fuel delivery truck operator with a visual and audible indicator when the fuel tank is approximately 90% full, at which point the operator knows to stop the tank filling process. Most electronic alarm systems have a test button that, when pressed, sound the audible alarm (buzzer) and visual alarm (red warning light). This test indicates that the alarm system is functioning properly. The test button on the overfill alarm should be pressed by the fuel delivery truck driver before filling the tank(s) to ensure its proper operation. The alarm system should be tested in this manner at least once per month.
- **Avoid "topping off":** Fuel pump hand dispensers automatically shut off when the vehicle fuel tank is almost full to prevent spills. Attempting to completely fill the tank past this point often results in overfilling the tank and spilling fuel onto the pavement. Discourage topping off by training employees and posting signs at the fueling area.
- **Cover fueling areas:** Build a roof, shed or secure awning-type structure over the fueling area. The cover's minimum dimensions must be equal to or greater than the area within the grade break or the fueling area. The cover should not drain onto the fueling area. Use a perimeter drain or slope the pavement inward so that runoff drains to a blind sump. Install and maintain an oil control device in catch basins that might receive runoff from the fueling area.
- **Don't pave the fueling area with asphalt:** If possible, pave fuel areas with concrete, cement or an equivalent impervious surface instead of asphalt. Asphalt soaks up fuel or can be slowly dissolved by fuel, engine fluids or other liquids. Over time, the asphalt itself can become a source of storm water contamination.
- **Don't hose off the fueling area with water:** Wash water will pick up fuel, oil and grease and could end up in a storm drain. During routine cleaning, use a damp cloth on the pumps and a damp mop on the pavement instead of a hose. Sweep up any litter or debris. Use sorbent material such as speedy-dry, sawdust or straw to clean up small spills. Spills are not cleaned up until the absorbent is removed and disposed of properly.
- **Direct any "run-on" away from fueling areas:** Run-on is storm water from other areas that flows or "runs on" to your property or from one area to another within your property. Minimize run-on by grading the fueling area with a 2% to 4% slope to prevent ponding. Berm or curb the area around the fuel island, locate roof downspouts so storm water is directed away from fueling areas and use valley gutters to route storm water around the fueling area.
- **Designate a fueling area when fueling with mobile fuel trucks:** Place temporary covers over nearby catch basins or manholes so that if a spill occurs it will not enter the storm drain. Storm drains in the vicinity should also be covered. A form of secondary containment should be used when transferring fuel (e.g., liquid tight drip pan or absorbent pad). Install vapor recovery nozzles to help control drips as well as reduce air pollution.
- **Keep spill prevention plans and spill kits located nearby:** Spill kits should be purchased and made available at each fueling area and on each mobile fueling truck. Ensure designated trained person(s) are available either on-site or on-call at all times to promptly and properly implement spill plans.

5.2.2 HANGAR AND GARAGE MAINTENANCE

Various activities associated with indoor vehicle and aircraft maintenance, such as temporary parking outside a facility, disposal of garage waste into outside dumpsters or pouring liquid waste materials down the drain, have the potential to create a pathway for pollutants to enter storm sewer drainage systems. Source controls for equipment operations and maintenance include reducing the amount of waste created, enclosing or covering all or some of the equipment, installing secondary containment and training employees.

BMPs for hangar and garage maintenance include the following:

- **Plan for repair work:** Schedule repairs for dry weather when possible. Use a vehicle and aircraft maintenance area designed to prevent storm water pollution. Minimize contact of storm water with outside operations through berming and appropriate drainage routing. Consider enclosing maintenance in a building and connecting the floor drains to the sanitary sewer. Cover outside work areas with a permanent roof. If temporary work is being conducted outside, use a tarp, ground cloth or drip pans beneath the vehicle, aircraft or equipment to capture spills and drips.
- **Check for leaking oil and fluids:** Park vehicles and aircraft, and store equipment indoors or under roofs or awnings to prevent storm water from coming into contact with them. Vehicles, aircraft and equipment stored outdoors should be inspected regularly for leaks. Pans should be placed beneath leaks to collect fluids for recycling or proper disposal. Don't leave drip pans or other open containers lying around. Vehicles, aircraft or equipment to be stored outdoors for extended periods should be drained of fluids. The collected drips and spills must be properly disposed, reused or recycled. Store cracked batteries in leak proof secondary containers. Maintain up-to- date records of all inspection and maintenance activities.
- **Use nontoxic or low-toxicity materials:** Minimize the number of solvents used to make recycling easier and reduce hazardous waste management cost. Eliminate or reduce the use of hazardous materials in maintenance activities by substituting nonhazardous or less hazardous materials such as: non-caustic detergents instead of caustic cleaning agents; detergent-based or water-based cleaning systems instead of organic solvent degreasers; nonchlorinated solvents like kerosene or mineral spirits instead of chlorinated organic solvents like trichloroethane or methylene chloride.
- **Drain oil filters prior to disposal:** Drain excess oil from the oil filter by placing the filter in a funnel located over the waste oil recycling container or tank. Do not dispose of oil filters in trashcans or dumpsters that may leak oil and contaminate storm water.
- **Don't pour liquids down the drain:** While inside sinks and drains are connected to the sanitary sewer system, it is possible that parts of the system are "combined" with storm sewer systems. Don't pour cleaning solutions, solvents or automotive fluids down the drain. Promptly transfer used fluids to proper waste storage containers, recycling drums or hazardous waste containers as appropriate. Post signs at sinks to remind employees not to pour hazardous materials down drains.
- **Recycle materials:** In addition to used oil, there are a number of other products used during vehicle, aircraft and equipment maintenance activities that can be recycled, such as degreasers, antifreeze, cleaning solutions, batteries and hydraulic fluids. Segregate wastes for ease of recycling. Keep hazardous and nonhazardous wastes separate, do not mix used oil and solvents, and keep chlorinated solvents separate from nonchlorinated solvents.
- **Don't wash or hose down indoor or outdoor areas or spills with water:** Clean the work area regularly with dry materials, using dry techniques. The maintenance floor should be kept as clean as possible to ensure that debris is not tracked to other areas of the site. All liquid cleaning should be performed at a centralized station to ensure that solvents and residues stay in one designated area. Signs should be posted/painted on storm drain inlets to indicate that they are not to receive liquid or solid wastes.
- **Buy recycled products:** Buying recycled products supports the market and economics of recycling in general. Engine oil, transmission oil, antifreeze and hydraulic fluids are all available in recycled form.

5.3 SPILL PREVENTION AND RESPONSE PROCEDURES

An up-to-date SPCC shall be prepared and implemented for the airport, as well as each of the tenants and FBO's at the Airport. On-site Airport Operators are responsible for ensuring that proper cleanup procedures are followed. Uncontrolled spills and leaks can damage storm drain systems and pollute receiving waters. Many activities that occur at airport facilities have a high potential for accidental spills or leaks due to the nature of operations. Thorough spill response planning and preparation allows Airport Operators to efficiently respond to accidents and minimize the discharge of pollutants to the environment. The SPCC Plan contains measures to stop, contain and clean up the spill and safely dispose of contaminated materials. Training personnel to prevent and control future spills, maintaining cleanup materials and regular inspections and supervision are all vital components of a successful spill response and control plan.

BMPs for developing a spill prevention and response plan include the following:

- **Identify materials and areas that could come in contact with storm water:** Materials such as vehicle, aircraft and equipment maintenance products have the potential to pollute storm water. A map of the respective tenant's/FBO's property should be prepared showing the locations of all activities and materials used. Identify potential spill areas or operations where spills and leaks are likely to occur.
- **Contain areas prone to spills and leaks:** Install berms or other measures to contain spills and prevent work surface runoff from entering storm drains.
- **Prepare a spill response and control plan:** Develop clear and concise spill prevention and response policies and procedures for any size spill. Provide step-by- step instructions for spill response and materials to be used. Present spill response plans as procedural handbooks and post signs. Standardize the plan's operating procedures and employee training in an effort to minimize accidental pollutant releases. Update spill prevention and control plans with structural and procedural changes. Regularly inspect areas prone to spills to ensure that spill prevention procedures are posted and cleanup equipment is readily available.

  Include the following in the spill response and control plan:

  - Material handling procedures and storage requirements;
  - Spill and leak prevention measures;
  - Spill response personnel and contact information;
  - Material and area specific spill response procedures;
  - Spill containment, diversion, isolation and cleanup procedures;
  - Spill response equipment, including safety and cleanup equipment, and its locations;
  - Safety measures for each specific waste;
  - Contact information for the appropriate authorities, such as police and fire departments, hospitals and publicly owned treatment works for assistance;
  - Recordkeeping procedures; and
  - Spill prevention and response employee training techniques.
- **Keep spill response and control plans and spill kits located nearby:** Store and maintain appropriate handbooks, signs and spill cleanup materials in a nearby location known to all employees. Store spill kits in an impervious container and include items such as: salvage drums or containers; disposal bags; safety gloves, goggles, clothes and equipment; shovels or other soil removal equipment; oil containment booms, covers or berms for sewer drains; and absorbent clay or pads. Inspect each item regularly and replace as required.

If a spill occurs, immediately attempt to stop the outward flow of material, refer to the spill response and control plan, assess the safety of the situation and locate the spill kit.

BMPs for spill response include the following:

- **Notify the key spill response personnel immediately:** Contact the on-site personnel and emergency authorities identified in the spill response plan. Perform an assessment of the area where the spill occurred and the downstream area that could be impacted. Relay this information to the key spill response and cleanup personnel. Significant spills must be reported to the NYSDEC Bureau of Spills Management or the NYSDEC Division of Spills Management Hotline at 1-

800-457-7362. A NYSDEC spill response coordinator may assist in investigating the source of the spill and will provide instructions for addressing any emergency conditions. If appropriate, contact the National Response Center (NRC) at 1-800-424-8802.

- **Contain the spill:** If safe to do so, contain the material and block/cover any nearby storm drains so that the impacted area is minimized. Cover drain openings with drain mats. If the material is unknown or hazardous, wait for properly trained personnel to arrive to contain the spill.
- **Clean up the spill:** If safe to do so, immediately clean up leaks, drips and spills.

  For small nonhazardous spills:

  - Use a rag, damp cloth or absorbent materials for general cleanup of liquids.
  - Use brooms or shovels for the general cleanup of dry materials.
  - Spills should be cleaned up without water whenever possible. If water is used for cleanup, it must be collected and properly disposed. Wash water cannot be allowed to enter storm drains.
  - Dispose of any waste materials properly.
  - Properly clean or dispose of any equipment used to clean up the spill.

  For large nonhazardous spills:

  - Use absorbent materials for general cleanup of liquids.
  - Use brooms, shovels or street sweepers for the general cleanup of dry materials.
  - Spills should be cleaned up without water whenever possible. If water is used for cleanup, it must be collected and properly disposed. Wash water cannot be allowed to enter storm drains.
  - Dispose of any waste materials properly.
  - Properly clean or dispose of any equipment used to clean up the spill.

  For hazardous or very large spills:

  - A private cleanup company or local Hazmat team should be contacted to assess the situation and conduct the cleanup and disposal of the materials.
  - Chemical material cleanups can be performed with absorbents, gels and foams.
  - Spent absorbent materials should be promptly removed and disposed of in accordance with all applicable federal, state and local regulations.
  - Used cleanup materials may also be hazardous and should either be sent to a certified laundry or disposed of as hazardous waste.

5.4 INSPECTIONS

Routine visual inspection of designated equipment and maintenance areas should be conducted by qualified Airport personnel. Periodic inspections of the Airport's storm water system should be performed, especially after heavy rainfall events to ensure that the storm drains, floor drains, roof drains and catch basins are clear of debris and sediment. Inspections should also be conducted during periods of heavy rainfall to ensure that the site drainage system is functioning properly.

At a minimum, deicing inspections shall be conducted once per month during deicing/anti-icing season (e.g. November through April for most airports). If deicing occurs before or after this period, the inspections shall be expanded to include all months during which deicing chemicals may be used. If significantly large quantities of deicing chemicals are being spilled or discharged, or if water quality impacts have been reported, the inspection frequency shall be increased to weekly until such time as the chemical spills/discharges or impacts are reduced to acceptable levels.

Inspections should be documented through the use of drawings, photographs, dictated comments, written notes, etc. Any deficiencies detected during these inspections should be reported immediately to the pollution prevention coordinator and should be rectified as appropriate. The inspector should identify any areas of the Airport that could contribute to storm water pollution.

Annual site inspections should be conducted to verify the accuracy of the site drainage map and existing storm water controls.

BMPs for inspections include the following:

- **Visually inspect paved areas:** Periodically visually inspect parking areas and other paved areas for leaks and clean up small leaks with rags or absorbent materials. Onsite personnel should be made aware of the potential that vehicles create for polluting storm water and trained to carry out individual inspections of their own vehicles on a regular basis. In addition to protecting the environment, regular inspections can draw attention to a potential problem to an employee's vehicle that may require service.
- **Inspect storage areas regularly:** Check for leaks and spills around containers and during liquid and gas pumping activities. Check containers for external corrosion, structural failure, scratches, spills and overfills. Inspect new tank or container installations for loose fittings, poor welds and poorly fitted gaskets. Replace damaged containers. If liquid chemicals are corrosive, containers constructed of compatible materials must be used. Ensure new or secondary containers are labeled with all product information.
- **Inspect dumpsters regularly:** Check for leaks, damaged covers or open covers on a regular basis. The area surrounding dumpsters should be inspected for boxed wastes or other materials left outside the dumpster rather than being placed inside, as appropriate. Dumpsters should be moved from their normal position at least once a month to allow the removal of any garbage, debris or sediment that has accumulated beneath or behind the dumpster.
- **Inspect fueling areas regularly:** Inspectors should check for external corrosion and structural failure in tanks, spills and overfills due to operator error and piping system failures. New tank or container installations should be inspected for loose fittings, poor welds and improper or poorly fitted gaskets. Visual inspection of tank foundations, connections, coatings, tank walls and piping systems should be performed. Corrosion, leaks, cracks, scratches and other physical damage that may weaken the tank or container system should be noted. It is recommended that a qualified professional test aboveground tanks periodically for integrity.
- **Inspect and maintain the wash area:** Vehicle, aircraft and equipment washing are conducted in designated areas equipped with an oil/water separator. While there is virtually no potential for storm water to discharge from the indoor vehicle washing operations, surfaces and sumps should be inspected and cleaned periodically to remove particulate matter or other pollutant buildup. Plumbing, recycling and pretreatment systems also require periodic inspection and maintenance. The area surrounding the wash bay should be visually inspected for leaks, overspray or other signs of ineffective containment due to faulty design or physical damage to berms. Any defects should be corrected.
- **Inspect oil/water separators at appropriate intervals (if applicable):** Establish a maintenance schedule to ensure proper functioning. Qualified personnel should inspect oil/water separators at least once a year and following heavy rainstorm events.

5.5 EMPLOYEE TRAINING

In-house employee training programs are essential to teach employees about storm water management, pollution prevention and BMPs. Well-trained employees can reduce human errors that lead to accidental releases or spills. Employees should have the tools and knowledge to immediately begin cleaning up a spill if one should occur. Employee training programs should instill all personnel with a thorough understanding of their SWPPP, including BMPs, processes and materials they are working with, safety hazards, practices for preventing discharges, and procedures for responding quickly and properly to toxic and hazardous material incidents. Training on storm water management and BMPs can be incorporated into existing training programs.

BMPs for training include the following:

- **Provide general and targeted training:** Include a comprehensive training program that demonstrates the purpose and value of new procedures and ensures that personnel are competent to carry out their duties. Address worker training at an early stage. Airport Operators who are directly involved in potentially polluting activities should receive both general storm water and targeted BMP training tailored to their responsibilities. This will increase the likelihood that receiving waters and the storm drain system will be protected.

It is important to train all staff, regardless of field responsibilities, about general storm water awareness. Very often, staff persons are also residents of the community and improving the awareness of employees may reduce residential impacts and increase reporting of illicit discharges, dumping and spills. Also, because local government expects residents and business owners to practice pollution prevention and good housekeeping, employees can set an example for the rest of the community to follow.

- **Use multiple training techniques when available:** Perceptions vary, so training materials should be presented in a number of different ways. Instruction methods should include a combination of verbal and visual aids, group discussions and practical applications. Employees can be taught through:
  - Posters, employee meetings, courses, workshops, conferences, webcasts, videos, bulletin boards, paycheck inserts and email notices about storm water management, potential contaminant sources and prevention of contamination in surface water runoff; and
  - Field training programs that show areas of potential storm water contamination and associated pollutants, followed by a discussion of site-specific BMPs by trained personnel.

  Pollution prevention and storm water management BMP training materials are offered by numerous federal and state agencies and professional and nonprofit organizations. Establish and continue employee rewards or recognition programs for those who participate in pollution prevention programs. In addition, seek employee ideas on pollution prevention methods and priorities.
- **Include key program components:** These programs can be standardized and repeated as necessary, both to train new employees and to keep objectives fresh in the minds of more senior employees. The training program should be flexible and adapted as the Airport's storm water management requirements change over time. Key program components and specific criteria for implementing an employee training program include:
  - Ensuring strong commitment and periodic input from senior management.
  - Communicating frequently to ensure adequate understanding of pollution prevention goals and objectives.
  - Utilizing experience from past pollution incidents (e.g., spills) to prevent future pollution.
  - Making employees aware of BMP monitoring and reporting procedures.
  - Developing operation manuals and standard procedures.
- **Make training an on-going process:** An employee training program should be a continuing, annual process to ensure that the appropriate learning goals are taught, reinforced and tested. Meetings regarding pollution prevention and good housekeeping should be held at least annually, possibly in conjunction with other training programs. Periodic refresher sessions should be held to correct unacceptable behavior and reinforce expectations.

  Track employee's work practices and training: After training, it is helpful for managers to periodically check employee work practices to ensure BMPs are implemented properly. Periodic unscheduled inspections of facilities and maintenance activities will allow managers to gauge what has been learned. Posting reminders (e.g., markers above drains prohibiting discharges of vehicle fluids and wastes, signs above faucets reminding employees not to use water to clean up spills, etc.) will reinforce employees of proper procedures. Stickers that list important information and contact numbers for reporting illicit discharges, dumping or spills can be posted in various locations at the Airport and on certain vehicles. Stenciling or marking all storm drains located at the Airport will prompt employees to be conscious of discharges. Airport SWPPP and BMP guidance documents should be available to all employees as a reference tool to use after training.

Table 1 illustrates a sample employee training worksheet. Worksheets such as these can be used to plan and track employee training programs. Program performance depends on employee participation and on senior management's commitment to reducing storm water pollution. As a result, performance will vary among facilities. These programs require senior management's support in order to be effective.

5.6 NON-STORM WATER PROHIBITION

Non-storm water discharges, such as wash water and deicing chemicals, to the affected storm water outfalls located at the Airport are unlawful. These discharges are not authorized by the SPDES General Permit. Should any non-storm water discharge to the affected storm water outfalls be identified during the normal course of Airport operations or regular inspections, the non-storm water discharge must be terminated.

5.7 COVERAGE OF PERMIT REQUIREMENTS

Unless otherwise specified in the Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan, all applicable requirements and procedures contained in the SPDES General Permit No. GP-0-23-001 should govern the Airport.

5.8 CONTROL OF NON-STORM WATER DISCHARGES

Control of non-storm water discharges from the Airport will involve prevention of materials associated with Airport operations from coming in contact with storm water and discharging into the storm sewer system. Typical control methods include both structural and operational controls. Structural controls include measures previously discussed such as catch basins, berming, gutters, etc. Operational controls include measures previously discussed under good housekeeping practices, preventive maintenance and spill prevention and response procedures.

5.9 CONSISTENCY WITH OTHER PLANS

It is the intent of this SWPPP to maintain consistency with all other plans that govern the operation of this Airport (i.e., OSHA Health and Safety Plans, SPCC Plans, Emergency Response Plans, etc.). In the event that one or more recommendations of this plan conflict with another plan implemented for the Airport, the procedures outlined in that plan should govern insofar as it ensures the safety of the workers and protection of the environment. In the event that a conflict between these plans is noted, the pollution prevention team should be notified immediately of the conflict. It is then the responsibility of the pollution prevention team to undertake the necessary steps to resolve the conflict between this plan and any other plan that may be in place.

6 MONITORING, REPORTING AND RECORDKEEPING

There are three individual and separate categories of monitoring requirements that apply to the Airport. These monitoring requirements include comprehensive site compliance inspections, quarterly visual monitoring and dry weather flow monitoring. Copies of all inspection forms and reports will be kept with the SWPPP files.

6.1 COMPREHENSIVE SITE COMPLIANCE INSPECTIONS

6.1.1 SCHEDULE

Members of the storm water pollution prevention team will perform and document a comprehensive site compliance inspection of the Airport on an annual basis. When possible, the comprehensive site compliance inspections will be incorporated with the quarterly visual monitoring inspections described in Section 6.2.

The site compliance evaluations shall be conducted by qualified facility personnel during periods of actual deicing operations, if possible. If not practicable during active deicing or if the weather is too inclement, the evaluations shall be conducted when deicing operations are likely to occur and the materials and equipment for deicing are in place.

6.1.2 PROCEDURES

The quarterly comprehensive site compliance inspections will include all areas of the Airport exposed to storm water, including:

- Fueling areas
- Aboveground storage tanks
- Underground storage tanks
- Runways and Airport Roadways
- Deicing Areas
- Drum/material storage areas
- Maintenance and repair areas
- Aircraft and vehicle washing areas

If discharge locations or points are accessible, they will be inspected to see whether BMPs are effective. If applicable, areas where spills and leaks have occurred within the past three years and areas found to be the source of storm water pollutants will be inspected. In addition, the storm water BMPs identified in this SWPPP will be visually observed to ensure that they are operating properly. At a minimum the inspection will identify:

- Industrial materials, residue or trash on the ground that could contaminate or be washed away in storm water;
- Leaks or spills from industrial equipment, drums, barrels, tanks or similar containers;
- Unauthorized non-storm water discharges or allowable non-storm water discharges;
- Off-site tracking of industrial materials or sediment where vehicles enter or exit the site;
- Tracking of industrial materials outside of the area where it originates;
- Tracking or blowing of raw, final, or waste materials to exposed areas; and
- Evidence of, or the potential for, pollutants entering or discharging the drainage system.

6.1.3 REPORT AND CORRECTIVE ACTIONS

All documentation created during the comprehensive site compliance inspections will be retained on-site with this SWPPP. An example Comprehensive Site Compliance Evaluation Form is provided in Appendix B. The comprehensive site compliance inspection report will include:

- A summary of the scope of the inspection
- The name of personnel making the inspection
- The date of the inspection
- The major observations related to the implementation of the SWPPP
- Required corrective actions

If the above inspection reveals that changes to the SWPPP are necessary, these changes will be made and implemented in accordance with Section 2.2 of this document. Whenever the comprehensive site compliance inspection does not identify any incidents of non-compliance, the report will contain a certification that the Airport is in compliance with the SWPPP and the requirements of GP-0-23-001.

6.2 QUARTERLY VISUAL MONITORING

6.2.1 SCHEDULE

The pollution prevention team will perform and document a quarterly visual examination of the storm water discharges associated with industrial activity, except discharges exempt by GP-0-23-001. The examinations must be made at least once in each of the following three month periods: January through March; April through June; July through September; and October through December. The visual examination will be made during daylight hours (e.g., normal working hours) in a well-lit area.

Visual examinations will be made of samples collected from storm water drains within the first 30 minutes (or as soon thereafter as practicable, but not to exceed one hour) of when the runoff or snowmelt begins discharging from the Airport. All samples (except snowmelt samples) must be collected from the discharge resulting from a storm event that is greater than 0.1 inches in magnitude and that occurs at least 72 hours from the previously measurable (i.e., greater than 0.1 inch rainfall) storm event. The 72-hour storm interval is waived if the preceding measurable storm did not result in a storm water discharge (e.g., a storm event in excess of 0.1 inches may not result in a storm water discharge at some facilities). If no qualifying storm event resulted in runoff from the Airport during the monitoring quarter, the pollution prevention team is excused from visual monitoring for that quarter provided that documentation is included with the monitoring records indicating that no qualifying storm event occurred that resulted in storm water runoff during that quarter. If a visual examination was performed and the storm event was later determined not to be a measurable (greater than 0.1-inch rainfall) storm event, the visual examination will be included in the SWPPP records.

6.2.2 PROCEDURES

Where practicable, the same individual will carry out the collection and examination of discharges for consistency. A grab sample will be collected at each outfall from the storm discharge of a measurable storm event. No analytical tests are required to be performed on samples taken during the quarterly visual examinations for the purpose of meeting the visual monitoring requirements. The inspector will look for and document observations of color, odor, clarity, floating solids, settled solids, suspended solids, foam, oil sheen, and any other obvious indicators of storm water pollution.

6.2.3 REPORT AND CORRECTIVE ACTIONS

The visual examination will be documented and maintained on-site with this SWPPP. An example Quarterly Visual Monitoring Form is provided in Appendix C. All completed forms must be kept with the SWPPP. All documentation will be signed and certified in accordance with GP-0-23-001. The report will include:

- The sample location
- The examination date and time
- The personnel conducting the examination
- The nature of the discharge (i.e., runoff or snow melt)
- Visual quality of the storm water discharge
- Probable sources of any observed storm water contamination
- Actions taken or proposed to be taken to eliminate these sources

If the quarterly visual examination indicates the presence of storm water pollution (e.g., color, odor, floating solids, settled solids, suspended solids, foam, oil sheen, or other indicators), the pollution prevention team will evaluate the Airport for potential sources of storm water contamination. Any sources of contamination will be remedied. Such remedies may include implementation of non-structural or structural BMPs to prevent recurrence. This SWPPP will be updated to reflect these revisions in accordance with Section 2.2 of this document.

6.3 ANNUAL DRY WEATHER FLOW MONITORING

6.3.1 SCHEDULE

The pollution prevention team will perform and document a dry weather flow inspection at storm water drains at the Airport once per year. The inspection will be conducted after at least three consecutive days of no precipitation.

6.3.2 PROCEDURES

The inspector will visually inspect all discharge points from the Airport during dry weather to determine the presence of non-storm water discharges to the storm water drainage system and assess any dry weather discharge conditions.

6.3.3 REPORT AND CORRECTIVE ACTIONS

All documentation created during the annual dry weather flow monitoring will be retained on-site with this SWPPP. An example annual dry weather flow monitoring form is provided in Appendix D. All completed forms must be kept with the SWPPP. The dry weather inspection will be documented in an inspection report, which will include the following:

- The inspection location
- The inspection date and time
- The personnel conducting the inspection
- Description of any discharges identified
- The source of any discharges identified
- The actions taken to address any newly identified allowable non-storm water discharges or elimination of non-authorized discharges

If an unauthorized dry weather discharge is discovered, pollution prevention team will take immediate action to eliminate the discharge. This SWPPP will be updated to reflect these revisions in accordance with Section 2.2 of this document. If it is not possible to immediately eliminate the discharge, the owner will notify NYSDEC within 14 days.

6.4 BENCHMARK MONITORING

Republic Airport is subject to Numeric Effluent Limitations of Airport Pavement Deicing as defined by Sector S of the General Permit. Since there is no use of deicers containing urea anywhere at the Airport and since no more than 100,000 gallons of glycol-based deicing fluids are used annually, benchmark monitoring is not required. To maintain compliance, the airport shall annually certify that urea-containing deicing fluids are not utilized and less than 100,000 gallons of glycol-based deicing fluids are used annually.

6.5 ANNUAL CERTIFICATION REPORT

The Annual Certification Report (ACR) is the primary mechanism for reporting compliance to NYSDEC. However, since Republic Airport will not be filing a Notice of Intent, the ACR does not need to be submitted to DEC. It is recommended that the ACR still be completed and the report shall be kept on-file. An example ACR is provided in Appendix E.

6.6 RETENTION OF RECORDS

A copy of the SWPPP should be maintained on-site at all times. All reports prepared and other supporting materials should also be retained until at least five years after coverage under the SPDES General Permit terminates. In this case, coverage of the General Permit will expire when a new General Permit is issued.

6.7 RECORDKEEPING

It is recommended that the Airport documents progress in the Pollution Prevention and Good Housekeeping program. Typical items that should be recorded include the results of routine inspections, material deliveries, and reported spills, leaks or other discharges. Separate record keeping systems should be established to document housekeeping, preventive maintenance inspections, spill prevention and response, and training activities.

Record keeping is usually coordinated with internal reporting and other BMPs and is often integrated into the development of a facility's operations and maintenance program. Record keeping is a basic business practice and is applicable to virtually all facilities. Maintaining records of spills, leaks and other discharges can help a facility run more efficiently and cleanly. Records of past spills contain useful information for improving BMPs to prevent future spills. NYSDEC recommends that record keeping reflect the organization of the Airport and its operations. This should facilitate and simplify both collecting information and communicating BMP information to field staff.

Records should include:

- The date, exact place and time of procedures, material inventories, site and equipment inspections, observations, equipment maintenance and calibrations, etc.
- Names of inspector(s) and observers(s).
- Analytical information (if sampling was performed) including the date(s) and time(s) analyses were performed or initiated, the analysts' names, analytical techniques or methods used, analytical results, and quality assurance/quality control results for the analyses.
- The date, time, exact location and a complete characterization of significant observations, including spills or leaks.

  Notes indicating the reasons for any exceptions to standard record keeping procedures.
- All calibration and maintenance records of instruments used in storm water monitoring.

- All original strip chart recordings for continuous monitoring equipment.
- Records of any non-storm water discharges.

Records of significant changes to the Airport that can result in additional potential for storm water contamination should be recorded so appropriate remediation measures can be conducted.

6.8 INTERNAL REPORTING PROCEDURES

Internal reporting provides a framework for "chain-of-command" reporting of storm water management issues. Typically, a facility develops a team concept for implementing, maintaining and revising the facility's pollution prevention plan. The purpose of identifying a team is to clarify the chain of responsibility for storm water pollution prevention issues and to provide a point of contact for personnel outside the Airport who need to discuss the plan. In addition, emphasis should be given to communication and coordination with village, county and state agencies, organizations and institutions.

Members of the Pollution Prevention Team shall be immediately notified if, during periodic inspections or in the course of normal operations, any existing or potential incidents of non-compliance with any SPDES General Permit are discovered. Airport personnel shall be instructed as to what circumstances or events can potentially cause non-compliance with the requirements of the SPDES General Permit and to notify the Airport maintenance manager or other designated pollution prevention coordinator in the event that any incidents of non-compliance are discovered. It shall be the responsibility of the Airport supervisor or other designated pollution prevention coordinator to immediately notify the remaining members of the Pollution Prevention Team to determine an appropriate course of action to ensure compliance or report and/or correct any non-compliant incidents.

BMPs for reporting include the following:

- **Establish an internal reporting structure:** It is important to select appropriate personnel at all levels to serve on the team. Both team and individual responsibilities should be designated with clear goals defined for proper storm water management. Internal reporting should be tied to other baseline BMPs, such as employee training, individual inspections and record keeping ensuring proper implementation. The performance and effectiveness of a facility's internal reporting system is highly variable and dependent upon several factors including:
  - Commitment of senior management.
  - Sufficient time and financial resources.
  - Quality of implementation.
  - Background and experience of the Team.

In order to ensure that an internal reporting system remains effective, the person or team responsible for maintaining the plan must be aware of any changes in Airport operations or with key team members to determine if modifications must be made in the overall execution of BMPs.

- **Maintain the Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan:** The key to implementing internal reporting, as a BMP, is to maintain and update the SWPPP as necessary. It is important for the SWPPP to identify key people on-site who are most familiar with the Airport and its operations and who can also provide adequate structure and direction to the Airport's entire storm water management program.

7 GENERAL PERMIT GP-0-23-001

This section presents the NYSDEC's description of the purpose and requirements of a SPDES Multi-Sector General Permit for Stormwater Discharges Associated with Industrial Activity (Permit No. GP-0-23-001).

NEW YORK STATE | Department of Environmental Conservation

NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION

SPDES MULTI-SECTOR GENERAL PERMIT

FOR STORMWATER DISCHARGES ASSOCIATED WITH INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY

Permit No. GP-0-23-001

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

Effective Date: March 8, 2023
Expiration Date: March 7, 2028

Scott E. Sheeley
Chief Permit Administrator

Scott E. Sheeley MARCH 8, 2023

Authorized Signature Date

Address: NYSDEC
Division of Environmental Permits
625 Broadway, 4th Floor
Albany, N.Y. 12233-1750

Table of Contents

Part I – Coverage under this Permit

A. Applicability

1. Coverage under this permit can be obtained in all areas of New York State where the *Department* implements CWA §402, where facilities:

   a. Conduct industrial activities identified within 40 CFR 122.26(b)(14)(i) through (ix) and (xi);

   b. Have a *primary industrial activity* that has a Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) code listed in Appendix B; and

   c. Have *stormwater discharges* to *surface waters of the State* from a *point source*.

2. This permit does not apply, when all *stormwater discharges* are conveyed to a sanitary sewer, treatment works or a combined sewer system and the *owner or operator* of such system has accepted responsibility or approved connection for the *discharge*;

B. Eligibility

The following *discharges* are eligible for coverage under this permit.

1. Stormwater Discharges:

a. Whose primary *industrial activity* has a Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) code listed in Appendix B, including those:

   (1) Subject to numeric effluent limitations listed in Part IV.F.3.e or Appendix D.

   (2) Discharging to impaired waterbodies that meet the requirements of Part II.C.2.

   (3) From construction activity for facilities in Sectors J and L pursuant to 40 CFR 122.26(b)(14)(x).

b. That are mixed with *stormwater discharges* authorized under a different *SPDES* general permit or an *individual SPDES permit,* provided that all *discharges* are in compliance with the terms and conditions of the various permits;

c. Which are authorized by this permit, may be combined with other sources of stormwater, which are not classified as associated with *industrial activity* pursuant to 40 CFR 122.26(b)(14), provided that the combined

discharge is in compliance with this permit and has not been designated by the Department as requiring an individual SPDES Permit.

d. Listed in Part I.C.2, if the Department makes a determination that coverage under this general permit will not result in backsliding as specified in 6 NYCRR 750-1.10.

2. Non-Stormwater Discharges:

a. Listed in 6 NYCRR 750-1.2(a)(29)(vi), with the following exception:

- *Discharges* from firefighting activities are authorized only when the firefighting activities are emergencies/unplanned.

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

C. Activities which are Ineligible for Coverage under this General Permit

Any *stormwater discharges* that are ineligible for coverage are not authorized by this permit and the *owner or operator* must either apply for a separate SPDES permit to cover those ineligible *discharges* or take steps necessary to make the *discharges* eligible for coverage under this permit. The following discharges are ineligible for coverage under this permit:

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

2. Unless otherwise determined by the Department to be eligible under Part I.B.g, *stormwater discharges from industrial activity* where:

   a. an *individual SPDES permit* authorizing such *discharges* has been revoked, suspended or denied;

   b. the facility has failed to renew an expired *individual SPDES permit* which authorized such *discharges*; or

   c. the *discharge* is covered by another SPDES permit.

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

4. *Discharges* from *industrial activity* from *construction activities*, except *stormwater discharges* from portions of a construction site at facilities covered under Sectors J & L or that can be classified as an *industrial activity* under 40 CFR 122.26(b)(14)(i) through (ix) or (xi).

5. *Discharges from industrial activities* that may adversely affect an endangered or threatened species, or its designated critical habitat, unless the *owner or operator* has obtained a permit issued pursuant to 6 NYCRR Part 182 for the facility or the *Department* has issued a letter of non-jurisdiction for the facility.

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

7. *Discharges* from *industrial activity* to impaired waterbodies at facilities that fail to maintain eligibility in accordance with Part II.C.2.

8. *Discharges* of hazardous substances (as listed in 6 NYCRR Part 597) or petroleum.

9. *Discharges* of *industrial waste* and *other wastes* to *Surface Waters of the State* that are classified as AA-Special fresh surface waters as defined in 6 NYCRR Part 800 to 941.

D. Permit Authorization

An owner or operator who submits a complete NOI will be authorized to discharge stormwater under the terms and conditions of this permit, unless otherwise notified by the Department, thirty (30) calendar days after the date the Department receives a complete NOI.

1. Authorization of MSGP coverage

a. To obtain authorization under this permit, the *owner or operator* of an eligible facility must (in the order given below):

(1) Develop and implement a *Stormwater* Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) or update and implement the existing SWPPP, in accordance with the requirements in Part III and applicable sections of Part VII prior to submitting the NOI; and

(2) Submit a complete electronic Notice of Intent (NOI) in accordance with Part I.D.2, signed in accordance with Appendix G.8. The NOI certifies that the facility is eligible for coverage according to Part I.B, and provides information on the facility's industrial activities and related *stormwater discharges*.

- If more than one industrial activity listed in Appendix B is being performed at a facility, all SIC codes must be included in the NOI submitted to the *Department*.

b. New dischargers must:

(1) Satisfy any project review pursuant to the State Environmental Quality Review Act ("SEQRA"), when SEQRA is applicable See the Department's website (http://www.dec.ny.gov/) for more information;

(2) Obtain all necessary Department permits subject to the Uniform Procedures Act ("UPA") (see 6 NYCRR Part 621), unless otherwise notified by the Department pursuant to 6 NYCRR 621.3(a)(4).

2. *How to Submit the NOI*

The owner or operator must submit the NOI electronically using a Department approved electronic NOI form. (see Appendix G.19).

3. *Modifying the Notice of Intent*

An owner or operator, with authorization to discharge under this permit, must promptly notify the Department of all corrections or updates to the information provided in the original NOI when they become aware that the information on the original NOI is not valid. *Stormwater discharges from industrial activities* or *outfalls* not included in previously submitted NOIs are not authorized until a complete NOI is received.

a. In order to modify the original NOI, an *owner or operator* must submit corrections or updated information, by submitting the changes electronically using a Department approved electronic NOI form (see Appendix G.19).

b. Modifications to the original NOI become effective on the date the Department receives the complete electronic NOI.

4. *Change of Owner or Operator*

When the *owner or operator* of a facility changes, the original *owner or operator* should notify the new *owner or operator* in writing of the possible requirement to have coverage under this permit.

a. The original owner or operator must submit the Notice of Termination (NOT) to end coverage under this permit for their facility in accordance with Part I.E by submitting the NOT electronically using a Department approved electronic NOT form (see Appendix G.19); and,

b. The new owner or operator must refer to Part I of this permit to determine if they need coverage under this permit.

c. The original owner or operator will continue to be responsible for compliance with all permit conditions and fees until the NOT has been received.

5. Conditional Exclusion for No Exposure

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

(1) Facilities with uncovered parking areas for vehicles awaiting maintenance may be eligible for this waiver if only routine maintenance is performed inside and the criteria in Part I.D.5.a are met.

(2) Facilities accepting or repairing disabled vehicles and/or vehicles that have been involved in accidents are not eligible for the Conditional Exclusion for *No Exposure*.

b. To obtain the “Conditional Exclusion of No Exposure”, the *owner or operator* must submit the No Exposure Certification (NEC) electronically using a Department approved electronic NEC form (see Appendix G.19). This certification must be submitted once every 5 years and is non-transferable.

~~c.~~ Facilities must maintain the condition of *no exposure*. The facility must apply for MSGP coverage when the no exposure exclusion ceases to apply.

E. Termination of Permit Coverage

To terminate permit coverage, the *owner or operator* must submit a complete NOT which is signed in accordance with Appendix G.8. The owner or operator must submit the NOT electronically using a Department approved electronic NOT form. (see Appendix G.19). The *owner or operator* continues to be responsible for meeting permit requirements and payment of annual fees until a complete NOT is received by the *Department.*

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

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

b. If all *stormwater discharges* are conveyed to a sanitary sewer, treatment works or a combined sewer system and the *owner or operator* of such system has accepted responsibility or approved connection for the *discharge*;

c. All industrial activities covered under this *SPDES* permit cease AND all materials, equipment or other potential *pollutants*, including but not limited to, residue in soils are removed;

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

e. When the *owner or operator* of the *stormwater discharges* associated with *industrial activity* at a facility changes. (See Part I.D.4)

2. Facilities that meet the requirements for no exposure as specified in Part.I.D.5 are not required to submit an NOT form to terminate MSGP coverage.

3. The Department reserves the right to terminate permit coverage upon discovery of the facility being closed or otherwise no longer in operation.

F. Deadlines for submittal of NOIs and NOTs and Changes to the NOI

1. New *discharge*rs or other *owners or operators* of facilities who intend to obtain coverage under this general permit must submit a complete Department approved electronic NOI at least thirty (30) calendar days before *industrial activity* begins at the facility.

2. Facilities with effective coverage on February 28, 2023, under the *SPDES* General Permit for *Stormwater Discharges Associated with Industrial Activity* (GP-0-17-004), are eligible for continued coverage under this permit (GP-0-23-001) on an interim basis for up to one-hundred twenty (120) calendar days from the effective date of the permit. During this interim period, an *owner or operator* must:

   a. Update and implement the facility's SWPPP to comply with the requirements of this permit prior to submitting the NOI; and,

   b. Submit a complete Department approved electronic NOI, signed in accordance with Appendix G.10. The complete NOI must be received within ninety (90) calendar days from the date this permit becomes effective.

Part II – Effluent Limitations

Effluent limitations are required to *minimize* the *discharge* of *pollutants*. *Control measures* are selected to meet the effluent limitations (non-numeric, numeric and water quality based) contained in this Part.

A. Non-Numeric Technology Based Effluent Limitations (TBELs)

It is the responsibility of the Owner or Operator to ensure all applicable non-numeric TBELs as well as any sector-specific non-numeric TBELs in Part VII are implemented. The *Owner or Operator may* designate a *Qualified Person* to implement all applicable non-numeric TBELs to ensure compliance with the permit.

1. Minimize Exposure

Minimize the exposure of manufacturing, processing, and material storage areas to rain, snow, snowmelt, and runoff in order to *minimize* the *discharge* of *pollutants* by either locating these industrial materials and activities inside or protecting them with storm resistant coverings. This includes areas used for loading and unloading, storage, disposal, cleaning, maintenance, and fueling operations. Unless not technologically possible or not economically practicable and achievable in light of best industry practices,the following must also be implemented:

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

b. Locate materials, equipment, and activities so that leaks and spills are contained in existing containment and diversion systems (confine the storage of leaky or leak-prone vehicles and equipment awaiting maintenance to protected areas);

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

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

e. Use spill/overflow protection equipment;

f. Perform all vehicle and/or equipment cleaning operations indoors, under cover, or in bermed areas that prevent runoff and run-on and also that capture any overspray; and ensure that all washwater drains to a proper collection system (i.e., not the *stormwater* drainage system);

g. 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; and

h. *Minimize* exposure of chemicals by replacing with a less toxic alternative.

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

2. Good Housekeeping

Keep clean all exposed areas that are potential sources of *pollutants.* Good housekeeping measures must be performed 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); and,

d. Prevent the discharge of waste, garbage and floatable debris by keeping exposed areas free of such materials, or by intercepting them before they are *discharge*d;

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

3. Maintenance

a. In order to *minimize pollutant discharges* and achieve the effluent limitations in this permit, all industrial equipment and systems and *control measures* must be maintained in effective operating condition. This includes:

(1) Performing inspections and preventive maintenance of *stormwater* drainage, source controls, treatment systems, and plant equipment and systems that could fail and result in contamination of *stormwater*;

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

(3) Inspecting and maintaining baghouses quarterly during periods of operation, or in accordance with manufacturers recommendations, to prevent the escape of dust from the system and immediately removing any accumulated dust at the base of the exterior baghouse; and,

(4) Cleaning catch basins when the depth of debris reaches two-thirds of the sump depth and keeping the debris surface at least six inches below the lowest outlet pipe.

b. Routine maintenance must be performed to ensure BMPs are operating properly. When a BMP is not functioning to its designed effectiveness and is in need of repair or replacement:

(1) Maintenance must be performed before the next anticipated storm event, or as necessary to maintain the continued effectiveness of stormwater controls. If maintenance prior to the next anticipated storm event is impracticable, maintenance must be scheduled and accomplished as soon as practicable, but not more than 12 weeks after completion of the most recent routine facility inspection or the comprehensive site inspection, unless permission for a later date is granted in writing by the Department; and,

(2) All reasonable steps must be taken 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.

4. Spill Prevention and Response Procedures

a. *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*. At a minimum:

(1) 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;

(2) 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;

(3) Where practicable, protect industrial materials and activities with a storm resistant shelter to prevent exposure to rain, snow, snowmelt, or runoff;

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

(5) Keep spill kits on-site, located near areas where spills may occur or where a rapid response can be made; and

(6) Develop procedures for notification of the appropriate facility personnel, emergency response agencies, and regulatory agencies when a leak, spill, or other release occurs. If possible, one of these individuals should be a member of the *stormwater* pollution prevention team (see Part III.A.1). Any spills must be reported in accordance with Part VI.A.3.

b. Measures for cleaning up spills or leaks must be consistent with applicable petroleum bulk storage, chemical bulk storage or hazardous waste management regulations at 6 NYCRR Parts 596-599, 613 and 370-373.

c. This permit does not relieve the *owner or operator* of any reporting or other requirements related to spills or other releases of petroleum or hazardous substances. Any spill of a hazardous substance must be reported in accordance with 6 NYCRR 597.4. Any spill of petroleum must be reported in accordance with 6 NYCRR 613.6 or 17 NYCRR 32.3.

5. Erosion and Sediment Controls

Exposed areas must be stabilized and stormwater runoff controlled using structural and/or non-structural *control measures* to *minimize* onsite erosion and sedimentation. Erosion and Sediment Controls must be in accordance with the New York State Standards & Specification for Erosion & Sediment Control (2016). The *owner or operator* must demonstrate equivalence where erosion and sediment control practices are not designed in conformance with the design criteria included in the New York State Standards & Specification for Erosion & Sediment Control, .

6. Management of Runoff

Divert, infiltrate, reuse, contain, or otherwise reduce *stormwater* runoff, to *minimize pollutants* in the *discharges*.

7. Salt Storage Piles or Piles Containing Salt (at the Facility)

In order to *minimize pollutant discharges,* enclose or cover storage piles of salt, or piles containing salt, used for deicing, maintenance of paved surfaces at the facility property, or for other commercial or industrial purposes at the facility. Implement appropriate measures (e.g., good housekeeping,

diversions, containment) to *minimize* exposure resulting from adding to or removing materials from the pile.

8. *Employee Training*

a. All employees who work in areas where industrial materials or activities are exposed to *stormwater*, or who are responsible for implementing activities necessary to meet the conditions of this permit (e.g., inspectors, maintenance personnel), including all members of the *Stormwater* Pollution Prevention Team must be trained.

b. At a minimum, all training must be conducted annually.

c. The *owner or operator* must ensure the following personnel understand the requirements of this permit and their specific responsibilities with respect to those requirements:

(1) Personnel who are responsible for the design, installation, maintenance, and/or repair of *control measures*;

(2) Personnel responsible for the storage and handling of chemicals and materials that could become contaminants found in *stormwater discharges*;

(3) Personnel who are responsible for conducting and documenting monitoring and inspections as required in Part IV; and,

(4) Personnel who are responsible for taking and documenting corrective actions as required in Part V.

d. Personnel identified in Part II.A.8.c must be trained in the following subjects if the subject is appropriate to the scope of their SWPPP responsibilities.

(1) An overview of what is in the SWPPP and the purpose of the SWPPP;

(2) Spill response procedures, good housekeeping, maintenance requirements and material management practices;

(3) How to recognize unauthorized *discharges;*

(4) The location of all controls on the site required by this permit, and how to evaluate their condition and maintenance needs;

(5) The proper procedures to follow with respect to permit's pollution prevention requirements, including sampling and reporting; and

(6) When and how to conduct inspections, record applicable findings, and take corrective actions.

9. *Non-Stormwater Discharges*

Eliminate non-*stormwater discharges* not authorized by a *SPDES* permit in accordance with Part I.B.2.

10. *Waste, Garbage and Floatable Debris*

Ensure that waste, garbage, and floatable debris are not *discharge*d to *surface waters of the state* by keeping exposed areas free of such materials or by intercepting them before they are *discharge*d.

11. *Dust Generation and Vehicle Tracking of Industrial Materials*

Minimize generation of dust and off-site tracking of raw, final, or waste materials in order to *minimize* the *pollutant discharges*.

12. *Secondary Containment*

Ensure that compliance is maintained with all applicable regulations including, but not limited to, those involving releases, registration, handling and storage of petroleum, chemical bulk and hazardous waste storage facilities (6 NYCRR Parts 596-599, 613 and 370-373).

Where it is not feasible to eliminate *discharges* from handling and storage areas, the following BMPs must be implemented:

a. Loading and unloading areas must be operated to *minimize* spills, leaks or the *discharge* of *pollutants* in *stormwater*. Protection such as roofs, overhangs or door skirts to enclose trailer ends at truck loading/unloading docks must be provided as appropriate.

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

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

c. All spilled or leaked substances must be removed from secondary containment systems as soon as practical and for Chemical Bulk Storage (CBS) storage areas within 24 hours of the *owner or operator* discovering the spill, unless authorization is received from the *Department*.

   (1) The containment system must be thoroughly cleaned to remove any residual contamination which could cause contamination of *stormwater* and the resulting *discharge* of *pollutants* to *waters of the State*.

(2) Following spill cleanup the affected area must be completely flushed with clean water three times and the water removed after each flushing for proper disposal in an on-site or off-site wastewater treatment plant designed to treat and permitted to *discharge* such wastewater.

(3) The *qualified person* must test the first batch of *stormwater* following the spill cleanup to determine *discharge* acceptability. If the water contains no *pollutants* it may be *discharge*d, otherwise it must be disposed of as noted above. (See Part IV.F.1.e for the list of parameters to be sampled.)

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

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

B. Numeric Effluent Limitations

The *owner or operator* of facilities listed in an industrial category subject to one or more of the *effluent limitations guidelines* identified in Appendix D, must meet the numeric effluent limitations specified in the referenced Sector in Part VII. Exceedance of a Numeric effluent limitation is a violation of the permit.

C. Water Quality Based Effluent Limitations

1. Maintaining Water Quality Standards

a. The *Department* expects that compliance with the other conditions of this permit will control *discharges* necessary to meet applicable water quality standards. It must be a violation of the *Environmental Conservation Law (ECL)* for any *discharge* authorized by this general permit to either cause or contribute to a violation of water quality standards as contained in 6 NYCRR Parts 700-705.

b. If there is evidence indicating that the *stormwater discharges* authorized by this permit are causing, have the reasonable potential to cause, or are contributing to a violation of the *water quality standards*; the *owner or operator* must take appropriate corrective action in accordance with Part V of this permit. Failure to complete the required corrective action is a violation of this permit.

2. *Impaired Waters*

a. *Discharges* to an *impaired waterbody* are not eligible for coverage under this permit if the cause of impairment is a *pollutant* of concern included in the *benchmark*s and/or numeric *effluent limitations* to which the facility is subject unless the facility:

(1) Prevents all exposure to *stormwater* of the *pollutant(s)* for which the waterbody is impaired; or

(2) Documents that the *pollutant* for which the waterbody is impaired is not present on-site; or

(3) Provides additional information in the SWPPP to *minimize* the *pollutant* of concern causing the impairment as specified in Part III.D.2.

b. If conditions at the facility conform with Part II.C.2.a(1) or (2) all analysis and documentation that supports eligibility must be maintained with the SWPPP.

D. Best Management Practices Selection and Design Considerations

The owner or operator must consider Parts II.D.1 through Part II.D.9 when selecting and designing BMPs to minimize stormwater pollutant discharges. This Part does not require nor prescribe specific BMPs to be implemented; however, consideration of all BMPs, whether determined to be appropriate or not, must be documented in the SWPPP per Part III.A.7.

1. How to prevent *stormwater* from interacting with, and contacting, *pollutants* and *pollutant* sources;

2. The use of *BMPs* in series or combination;

3. Assessment of the type of *pollutant*, the quantity and nature of the *pollutant(s)*, and their potential to impact the water quality of receiving waters;

4. Opportunities to combine the dual purposes of water quality protection and local flood control benefits, including physical impacts of high flows on streams (e.g., bank erosion, impairment of aquatic habitat, etc.);

5. Opportunities to offset the impact of *impervious areas* of the facility on groundwater recharge and base flows in local streams, taking into account the potential for groundwater contamination (i.e., *hotspots*);

6. Opportunities to attenuate flow using open vegetated swales and natural depressions;

7. Conservation and/or restoration of the riparian buffers of streams and rivers; and,

8. The use of treatment interceptors (e.g., swirl separators and sand filters).

9. Opportunities to implement enhanced BMPs for facilities that have the potential to be impacted by future physical climate risks due to major storm events, stormsurge, seiche, sea-level rise and flood events pursuant to the Community Risk and Resiliency Act (CRRA), 6 NYCRR Part 490, and associated guidance (e.g., “State Flood Risk Management Guidance” (SFRMG) and “Estimating Guideline Elevations”).These enhanced BMPs are:

    a. Reinforcement of interior and exterior material storage structures to withstand flooding;

    b. Prevent floating of semi-stationary structures by elevating or securing;

    c. Delay delivery of raw materials when a major storm event is expected within 48 hours;

    d. Permanently store materials and waste above expected flood level;

    e. Permanently reduce or eliminate exterior storage;

    f. Relocate company vehicles to higher ground; and

    g. Conduct staff training on implementation of emergency procedures.

Part III – Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plans

The SWPPP documents the practices and procedures to ensure compliance with the conditions of this permit, including the selection, design, installation and maintenance of *control measures* selected to meet *effluent limitations* in Parts II and VII. The *owner or operator* is responsible for the documentation and implementation of the SWPPP. The SWPPP must be in writing and can either be stored physically or digitally, but in either case, it must be readily available to the Pollution Prevention Team.

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

A. Contents of the SWPPP

All SWPPPs must include, at a minimum:

1. Pollution Prevention Team

Identify the individuals (by name or title) and their role, in assisting the *owner or operator* in developing, implementing, maintaining and revising the facility's SWPPP.

2. General Site Description

A written description of:

a. Industrial activities occurring in each drainage area.

b. The name of the nearest receiving water(s), including intermittent streams and wetlands (mapped and federally regulated wetlands) that may receive *discharges* from the facility.

c. If *stormwater* is *discharge*d to an *MS4,* the SWPPP must identify the *MS4* operator and the receiving water to which the *MS4 discharges*.

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

e. The run-on from adjacent properties, if present. The *owner or operator* may include an evaluation of how the quantity or quality of the *stormwater* running onto the facility impacts the facility's *stormwater discharges*.

f. Any *discharges* that are currently covered by another *SPDES* permit at the facility (e.g., process wastewater, sanitary wastewater, non-contact cooling water, etc.)

g. Size of the property in acres.

h. Provide an estimate of the percent imperviousness of the site using the following formula:

$$\frac{\text{(Area of Roofs + Area of Paved and Other Impervious Surfaces) x100}}{\text{Total Area of Facility}}$$

i. Locations of sensitive areas (at a minimum *impaired waters*; floodplains; listed threatened & endangered species or their critical habitat).

3. Potential Pollutant Sources

The SWPPP must identify each area at the facility where industrial materials or activities are exposed to *stormwater* or from which authorized non-*stormwater discharges* originate, including any potential *pollutant* sources for which the facility has reporting requirements under the Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act (EPCRA), Section 313.

a. Industrial materials or activities include: industrial machinery; raw materials; intermediate products; byproducts; final products or waste products; and, material handling activities which includes storage, loading and unloading, transportation or conveyance of any raw material, intermediate product, final product or waste product.

b. For each separate area identified, the description must include:

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

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

(3) Potential for presence in *stormwater* - A prediction of the direction of flow, and the likelihood of the *industrial activity* to contaminate the *stormwater discharge*. Factors to consider include the toxicity of chemicals; quantity of chemicals used, produced or *discharge*d; the likelihood of contact with *stormwater*; and history of *reportable* leaks or spills of toxic or hazardous *pollutants*.

4. *Spills and Releases*

a. The SWPPP must clearly identify areas where potential spills or releases can contribute to *pollutants* in *stormwater discharges* and their accompanying outfalls.

b. For areas that are exposed to precipitation or that otherwise drain to a *stormwater* conveyance to be covered under this permit, the SWPPP must include a list of *reportable* spills or releases [1] of petroleum and hazardous substances or other *pollutants*, including unauthorized *non-stormwater discharges,* that may adversely affect water quality that occurred during the three-year period prior to the date of the submission of a NOI. The list must be updated when *reportable* spills or releases occur.

c. Following any spill or release, the *owner or operator* must evaluate the adequacy of the BMPs identified in the facility's SWPPP. If the BMPs are inadequate, the SWPPP must be updated to identify new BMPs that will prevent reoccurrence and improve the emergency response to such releases.

d. Document when training occurs on the procedures for stopping, containing, and cleaning up leaks, spills, and other releases.

e. Define and document the appropriate facility personnel, emergency response agencies, and regulatory agencies to be notified when a leak, spill, or other release occurs.

5. *General Location Map*

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

6. *Site Map*

A site map identifying the following:

a. North arrow and scale

b. Property boundaries and size in acres;

c. Location and extent of significant structures (including materials shelters), and impervious surfaces;

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

d. Location of each *outfall* labeled with the *outfall* identification, including *outfalls* with *discharges* authorized under other *SPDES* permits. Outfall labels should be 3-digits (e.g. 001,002,003,etc);

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

f. Locations of haul and access roads;

g. Rail cars and tracks;

h. Arrows showing direction of *stormwater* flow;

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

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

k. Location of all *stormwater* conveyances including ditches, pipes, and swales;

l. Locations where *stormwater* flows have significant potential to cause erosion;

m. Location and source of run-on from adjacent property containing significant quantities of *pollutants* and/or volume of concern to the facility;

n. Locations of the following areas where such areas are exposed to precipitation or *stormwater* run-on:

- Fueling stations;
- Vehicle and equipment maintenance and/or cleaning areas;
- Loading/unloading areas;
- Locations used for the treatment, storage or disposal of wastes;
- Liquid storage tanks;
- Processing and storage areas;
- Locations where significant materials, fuel or chemicals are stored and transferred;
- Locations where vehicles and/or machinery are stored when not in use
- Transfer areas for substances in bulk;
- Locations of potential *pollutant* sources identified under Part III.A.3;
- Location and description of non-*stormwater discharges* listed in Part I.B.2;
- Locations where major spills or leaks identified under Part III.A.4 have occurred;
- Locations of all *stormwater* monitoring points;

- Locations of all existing structural *BMP*s.

7. Stormwater Controls

The SWPPP must document the location and type of *BMPs* installed and implemented at the facility to achieve the non-numeric effluent limitations in Part II.A and where applicable in Part VII, and the sector specific numeric *effluent limitations* in Part VII. The SWPPP must describe how each *BMP* is being implemented for all the potential *pollutant* sources identified in Part III.A.3.

If the *owner or operator* determines that any of the BMPs described in Part II.A, or any sector-specific BMPs in Part VII, are not appropriate for the facility, an explanation of why they are not appropriate must be included in the SWPPP per Part II.D. If new or innovative BMPs not listed in this permit are being used, this section of the SWPPP must include descriptions of those BMPs and how they are *equivalent* to the BMPs in this section.

a. **Good Housekeeping** - The SWPPP must describe all good housekeeping practices that are being implemented by the *owner or operator* including those described in Part II.A.2 to *minimize pollutant discharges* from all exposed areas that are potential sources of *pollutants*.

b. **Facility inspections** - The SWPPP must describe procedures for scheduling, completing and recording results of routine and comprehensive site inspections at frequencies meeting or exceeding those specified in Part IV of this permit.

c. **Maintenance and Repair**
   (1) The SWPPP must describe a preventative maintenance program that includes timely inspection, maintenance and repairs of all industrial equipment and systems.

   (2) The SWPPP must describe a preventative maintenance program that includes timely inspection, maintenance and repairs of structural and non-structural BMPs.

   (3) The SWPPP must describe inspection and maintenance procedures for baghouses to prevent the escape of dust from the system and the immediate removal of accumulated dust at the base of the exterior baghouse.

   (4) The SWPPP must include procedures for catch basin cleaning.

d. Spill Prevention and Response Procedures
   (1) The SWPPP must describe the procedures that will be followed for cleaning up spills or leaks. The procedures and necessary spill

response equipment must be made available to those employees who may cause or detect a spill or leak.

(2) The SWPPP must describe procedures for notification of the appropriate facility personnel, emergency response agencies, and regulatory agencies when a leak, spill, or other release occurs. If possible, one of these individuals should be a member of the *stormwater* pollution prevention team (see Part III.A.1).

e. **Employee Training and Education -** The SWPPP must describe the *stormwater* training program required for individuals conducting *industrial activity* at the facility. The description must include:

(1) The specific training given (see Part II.A.8.d)

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

f. **Document Non-*Stormwater Discharges***

(1) ***Discharge* Certification** - The Owner or Operator must certify that all *outfalls* have been tested or evaluated for the presence of non-*stormwater discharges*. A copy of the certification must be included in the SWPPP. The certification must include:

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

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

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

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

(e) A list of the *outfalls* that were directly observed during the test.

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

(a) Identification of each authorized non-*stormwater* source (flows from emergency/unplanned firefighting activities do not need to be identified);

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

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

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

g. The SWPPP must describe *BMPs* selected to eliminate *discharges* of solid materials, including waste, garbage and floating debris, to *surface waters of the State*, except as authorized by a permit issued under section 404 of the CWA.

h. The SWPPP must describe *BMPs* selected to *minimize* off-site vehicle tracking of raw, final, or waste materials or sediments, and the generation of dust.

i. The SWPPP must describe BMPs selected to stabilize exposed areas and contain runoff using structural and/or non-structural *control measure*s to *minimize* onsite erosion and sedimentation, and the resulting *discharge* of *pollutants*.

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

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

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

(4) The SWPPP must contain adequate details to demonstrate that controls conform to the New York Standards and Specifications for Erosion and Sediment Control (2016), or equivalent. This document is available at: http://www.dec.ny.gov

j. The SWPPP must describe the traditional *stormwater* management practices (permanent structural *BMPs)* that currently exist or that are

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

The SWPPP must provide that all *stormwater* management practices that the *owner or operator* determines to be reasonable and appropriate, or are required by a *State* or local authority, must be designed and maintained in accordance with the New York State *Stormwater* Management Design Manual (2015). Factors for the *owner or operator* to consider when selecting appropriate *stormwater management* practices from the Design Manual should include:

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

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

k. Salt Storage

(1) As required in Part II.A.7, the SWPPP must document that all storage piles of salt are enclosed or covered to prevent exposure to precipitation, except during loading and transfer operations.

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

8. Monitoring and Sampling Data

The SWPPP must include:

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

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

c. Laboratory reports of results of sample analysis;

d. Quarterly Visual Monitoring Reports;

e. Copies of semi-annual *Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMRs). Hardcopy or have the DMRs readiliy accessible from the NetDMR system*

f. Copies of *Annual Certification Reports* (ACR); *Hardcopy or have the ACRs readiliy accessible from the electronic system.*

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

h. Any monitoring waivers that have been claimed.

9. *Permit Documents and Department Correspondence*

The SWPPP must contain the most current copy of this permit, associated forms, acknowledgement of the NOI, and all associated correspondence with the Department.

10. *Inspection Schedule & Documentation*

The SWPPP must contain the schedule for conducting inspections and all documentation resulting from the inspection.

11. *Corrective Action Documentation*

The SWPPP must contain all corrective action documentation as detailed in Part V.C.

12. *Monitoring and Reporting to be kept with the SWPPP*

As applicable to the facility, the documentation in the summary table below must be retained with the SWPPP.

MSGP 0-23-001 Monitoring/Reporting to be kept with the SWPPP

Monitoring/Reporting type	Record Retention Requirement
Quarterly Visual Monitoring	Retain documentation with SWPPP.
Annual Dry Weather Flow Inspection	Retain documentation with SWPPP.
Routine Inspection	Retain documentation with SWPPP.
Corrective Action Documentation for facilities that do not discharge to an impaired waterbody	Retain documentation with SWPPP.
Monitoring for Bulk Storage and Loading/Unloading Areas	Retain documentation with SWPPP.
Storm Event Data Form	Retain documentation with SWPPP.
Discharge from Secondary Containment	Retain logbook of discharges, including the screening method, results of screening; date, time and volume of each discharge; and the personnel supervising each discharge.

B. SWPPP Preparer

1. The SWPPP must be prepared by a *qualified person*.

2. Erosion and Sediment Control plans needed to stabilize exposed areas and control runoff per Part II.A.5 or to meet sector specific requirements must be prepared by, a *qualified person* who is knowledgeable in the principles and practices of erosion and sediment control.

3. All components of the SWPPP that involve the practice of engineering, as defined by the NYS Education Law (see Article 145), must be prepared by, or under the direct supervision of a professional engineer licensed to practice in the State of New York.

C. Signature and *Stormwater* Pollution Prevention Plan Availability

1. Signature/Location - The SWPPP must be signed in accordance with Appendix G.8 and retained (physically or digitally) on-site at the facility, at a different physical location or on the web. For inactive facilities, the SWPPP may be kept at the nearest office of the *owner or operator*.

2. Availability
   a. The *owner or operator* must make a copy of the SWPPP available to the *Department* for review at the time of an on-site inspection.

   b. The *owner or operator* must furnish a copy of the SWPPP within five (5) business days of a Department request in accordance with Appendix G.6.

   c. The *owner or operator* must make a copy of the SWPPP available to the public within fourteen (14) days of receipt of a written request. If there is a request for a copy of the SWPPP, the owner or operator must provide a copy of the SWPPP within fourteen (14) days of receipt of the request and payment from the requestor.

D. Special SWPPP Requirements

The following additional requirements are applicable for each special circumstance:

1. *Stormwater discharges* into or through *MS4*s.
   a. Facilities covered by this permit must comply with applicable requirements in municipal *stormwater* management programs developed under the *SPDES* permit issued for the *discharge* from the *MS4* that receives the facility's *discharge*, provided that the *MS4* operator has been notified of such conditions.

   b. *Owners or operators* that *discharge* through an *MS4*, or a municipal system designated by the *Department* must make their SWPPP available to the *MS4* operator within 5 days of a written request.

2. *Stormwater discharges* associated with *industrial activity* to *impaired waterbodies*.

   Facilities that are discharging to an *impaired waterbody* and the cause of the impairment is a *pollutant* of concern included in the *benchmarks* and/or numeric effluent limitations (see Appendix F) to which the facility is subject must include the following in their SWPPP:

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

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

   c. Potential for Presence in *Stormwater* – Identify each area of the facility that generates *stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity* with a reasonable potential to *discharge* the *pollutant(s)* of concern. Factors to consider include the likelihood of the *industrial activity* producing the *pollutant(s)* of concern to have contact with *stormwater* and a history of *reportable* leaks or spills that could result in the *pollutant(s)* of concern being *discharged* to the *impaired waterbody*.

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

E. Keeping SWPPPs Current

The SWPPP must be amended whenever:

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

2. Site inspections or monitoring required in Part IV reveal that the chosen BMPs are found to be ineffective in eliminating or significantly minimizing *pollutants* from sources identified under Part III.A.3 or is otherwise not achieving the goals or requirements of this permit. The SWPPP must be

modified, and additional monitoring and analysis must be completed as follows:

a. Maps or description of industrial activities – If the SWPPP has been found to be inaccurate or incomplete, modifications must be completed to correct the deficiencies identified.

b. It is deemed necessary to implement BMPs to comply with Part II.D.9.

c. *Stormwater* controls - The modification must identify the corrective actions needed and include a schedule for the implementation with a final date no later than 12 weeks from date of discovery unless the *Department* approves additional time in writing.

d. Additional inspections monitoring and/or analysis - If the results of inspections, monitoring and/or analysis, as required in Part IV, reveal a violation of this permit, a failure to maintain eligibility for coverage under this permit or a failure to comply with the *benchmarks* or other action levels in this permit, additional inspections, monitoring and/or laboratory analysis of *stormwater* samples may be required.

Part IV – Inspections and Monitoring

A. Comprehensive Site Compliance Inspection & Evaluation

The *qualified person* must conduct a comprehensive site compliance inspection at least once per year. If more frequent inspections are conducted, the SWPPP must specify the frequency of inspections.

1. Scope of the Compliance Inspection & Evaluation

a. Inspections must include all areas where industrial materials or activities are exposed to *stormwater*, as identified in Part III.A.3. At a minimum the inspection must identify or include:

(1) Industrial materials, residue or trash on the ground that could contaminate or be washed away in *stormwater*;

(2) Leaks or spills from industrial equipment, drums, barrels, tanks or similar containers;

(3) Examination of all *outfall* locations, to determine the presence of unauthorized non-*stormwater discharges* or authorized non-*stormwater discharges* that are not certified in accordance with Part III.A.7(f)(1);

(4) Off-site tracking of industrial materials or sediment where vehicles enter or exit the site;

(5) Tracking of material away from the area where it originates including from areas of *no exposure* to exposed areas;

(6) Evidence of, or the potential for, *pollutants* entering or discharging from the drainage system;

(7) Inspection of areas found to be the source of *pollutants* observed during visual and analytical monitoring done during the year;

(8) *Stormwater* BMPs identified in the SWPPP must be inspected to ensure that they are operating correctly.

2. Compliance Inspection & Evaluation report

a. A compliance inspection & evaluation report must be made at the conclusion of each inspection and retained as part of the SWPPP for a period of at least five (5) years from the date of the report. When the compliance inspection schedule overlaps with routine inspections required under Part IV.B, the comprehensive site compliance inspection may be used as one of the routine inspections required under Part IV.B.. At a minimum, the report must include:

(1) The scope of the inspection (Part IV.A.1),

(2) The name(s) of the person(s) conducting the inspection,

(3) The date(s) and time(s) of the inspection,

(4) Weather information at the time of the inspection,

(5) Major observations relating to the implementation of the SWPPP, including:

(a) The location(s) and description(s) of *discharges* of *pollutants* from the site;

(b) The location(s) and description(s) of previously unidentified *discharges* of *pollutants* from the site;

(c) Any evidence of, or the potential for, pollutants entering the drainage system;

(d) The source of any discharges and actions taken to address newly identified authorized non-stormwater discharges or elimination of non-authorized discharges;

(e) Location(s) of BMPs that need to be maintained;

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

(g) Location(s) where additional BMPs are needed that did not exist at the time of inspection;

(h) Any incidents of noncompliance. Where an inspection does not identify any incidents of noncompliance, the report must contain a statement that the facility is in compliance with the SWPPP and this permit;

(i) Observations regarding the physical condition of and around all outfalls, including any flow dissipation devices; and evidence of pollutants in discharges and/or the receiving water; and,

(j) The required corrective actions to be implemented in accordance with Part V.

B. Routine Inspections of BMPs

1. In addition to or as part of the comprehensive site inspection, *a qualified person* must perform routine inspections evaluating the performance of *stormwater* BMPs described in the SWPPP in all areas of the facility where industrial materials or activities are exposed to precipitation or *stormwater runoff*. At a minimum, the inspection frequency must be on a quarterly basis or more frequently as specified in the facility's applicable industrial sector in Part VII.

2. The routine inspection, including the more frequent inspections as specified in the facility's applicable sector, must be documented in writing and must be kept with the SWPPP. Deficiencies in the implementation and/or adequacy of the BMPs, must also be documented.

3. Corrective actions, identified in the routine inspection, must be implemented in accordance with Part V.

C. Annual Dry Weather Flow Inspection

In addition to or as part of the Comprehensive Site Compliance Inspection (Part IV.A), the qualified person must perform an annual dry weather flow inspection and update the non-stormwater discharge certifications (Part III.A.7.f (1)). The requirements and procedures for the annual dry weather flow inspection are applicable to all facilities covered under this permit, regardless of the facility's sector of industrial activity.

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

2. The annual dry weather flow inspection must be documented in a written inspection report which must include the *outfall* locations, the inspection date and time, inspector name, description of *discharges* identified, the source of any *discharges* and actions taken to address any newly identified allowable non-stormwater *discharges* or elimination of non-authorized *discharges*.

3. If a non-stormwater discharge not previously certified in accordance with Part III.A.7.f (1) is discovered, corrective actions must be implemented in accordance with Part V.B.

4. The dry weather flow inspection report and updated non-stormwater discharge documentation required by Part III.A.7.f (1) must be retained with the SWPPP.

D. Collection and analysis of samples

Samples must be collected as follows:

1. *When to Sample*

A sample must be taken of the *stormwater discharge* resulting from a *qualifying storm event* with at least 0.1 inch of precipitation.Each outfall must be sampled except for any outfall for which the facility has claimed a representative outfall waiver in accordance with Part IV.G.3. In the case of snowmelt, samples must be taken during a period with a *discharge* from the site.

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

2. *Sample Analysis*

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

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

(2) The laboratory sample analysis reports must be kept with the SWPPP.

3. *Storm event data*

The storm event must be documented using the Storm Event Data Form provided by the *Department*. The Storm Event Data Form can be found on the Department's website and must be kept with the SWPPP. The Storm Event Data form is to be used for Benchmark monitoring, Numeric Effluent Limit monitoring, Impaired Waters monitoring and Quarterly Visual Monitoring.

4. *Secondary Containment Screening and Sampling*

Prior to each *discharge*[2] from a secondary containment system the *stormwater* must be screened for contamination. (Note: All *stormwater* must be inspected for visible evidence of contamination.) Additional screening methods must be developed by the *owner or operator* as part of the overall BMP Plan (e.g., the use of volatile gas meters to detect the presence of gross levels of gasoline or volatile organic compounds). If the screening indicates contamination, the *owner or operator* must collect and analyze a

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

representative sample [3] of the *stormwater*. If the sample contains no *pollutants*, the *stormwater* may be *discharge*d. Otherwise it must either be disposed of in an onsite or off-site wastewater treatment plant designed to treat and permitted to *discharge* such wastewater. The first discharge following any cleaned up spill or leak must be sampled regardless of the screening results.

E. Quarterly Visual Monitoring

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

1. The monitoring must be made at least once in each of the following quarters:

   - January 1st through March 31st,
   - April 1st through June 30th,
   - July 1st through September 30th, and
   - October 1st through December 31st

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

3. The *owner or operator* must perform and document quarterly visual monitoring of a *stormwater discharge* associated with *industrial activity* from each *outfall* on the *Department* provided form and included with the SWPPP unless:

   a. A waiver is submitted in accordance with Part IV.G, or

   b. There is no *discharge* from a *qualifying storm event* during a monitoring period. If no *qualifying storm event* resulted in runoff from the facility during a monitoring quarter, documentation must be included with the SWPPP. If a visual examination was performed and the storm event was later determined not to be a *measurable storm event*, the visual examination must be included with the SWPPP.

4. Laboratory sample analysis is not necessary to fulfill the visual monitoring requirements.

5. If the visual monitoring indicates the presence of *stormwater* pollution (e.g., color, clarity, odor, floating solids, settled solids, suspended solids, foam, oil sheen, or other indicators), corrective actions must be implemented in accordance with Part V. An additional visual inspection must be performed

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

during a qualifying storm event following the implementation of the corrective action. If the first qualifying storm event does not occur until the next quarter, this follow-up action may be used as the next quarterly visual inspection as well as the current inspection for the corrective action.

F. Monitoring Requirements

The monitoring requirements that apply to a facility depends on the types of industrial activities generating *stormwater* runoff. The *owner or operator* must review this Part and Part VII as well as Appendices C, D, E and G of this permit to determine which monitoring requirements apply to each individual *outfall*.

- At facilities where more than one *industrial activity* occurs, monitoring requirements apply for all parameters specific to those industrial activities.

- Where more than one numeric limitation for a specific parameter applies to a *discharge*, compliance with the more restrictive limitation is required.

- Where monitoring requirements for a monitoring period overlap (e.g., need to monitor TSS twice/year for numeric effluent limitation monitoring and also twice/year for *benchmark monitoring*), a single sample will satisfy both monitoring requirements.

1. Types of Pollutant Monitoring

a. *Benchmark Monitoring* is intended to provide a guideline for the *owner or operator* to determine the overall effectiveness of the SWPPP in controlling the *discharge* of *pollutants* to receiving waters. The requirements for *benchmark monitoring* apply to *discharges* associated with specific industrial activities identified in Part VII (summarized in Appendix C).

b. *Numeric Effluent Limitation* Monitoring – this applies to specific industrial activities listed in Appendix D and specified in the applicable Sector in Part VII.

c. *Discharges* to Impaired Waterbodies – If a facility *discharges* to an *impaired waterbody,* and the cause of impairment is a *pollutant* of concern included in the benchmarks and/or numeric effluent limitations to which the facility is subject to in Part VII, the facility is required to conduct the additional sampling requirements detailed in Part IV.F.2 for that particular *pollutant*(s) only. The compliance monitoring for *discharges* to impaired waterbodies is in addition to any applicable sector specific *Benchmark Monitoring* in Part IV.F.1.a and Numeric Effluent Limitation Monitoring in Part IV.F.1.b. A summary of the applicable benchmarks and/or numeric effluent limitations associated with the *pollutant* of concern to an *impaired waterbody* and their applicable sector is located in Appendix F.

d. Coal Pile Runoff Monitoring - Facilities with *discharges* of *stormwater* from coal storage piles must comply with the effluent limitations and monitoring requirements of Table IV.3 for all *discharges* containing the coal pile runoff, regardless of the facility's sector of *industrial activity*.

e. Secondary Containment at Storage and Transfer Areas - Unless the *discharge* from any containment system outlet is permitted by an *individual SPDES permit* as an *outfall* with explicit effluent and monitoring requirements, the *owner or operator* must monitor the outlet as follows:

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

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

2. *Frequency and Timing of Monitoring*

The monitoring requirements for each type of monitoring are provided in Table IV.1 below:

Table IV.1
Monitoring Requirements

Type of Monitoring	Applicability	Frequency	Reported to the *Department*
Quarterly Visual Monitoring	All Facilities	Quarterly	No
Benchmark Monitoring, Numeric *Effluent Limitation* Monitoring, Coal Pile Runoff	Sector Specific	Semi-Annual	Yes
Secondary Containment at Storage and Transfer Areas	Sector Specific	As needed	No
Discharges to Impaired Waterbodies	Waterbody Specific	Quarterly	Yes

The monitoring periods for required monitoring are provided in the Table IV.2 below:

Table IV.2
Monitoring Periods

Monitoring Frequency	Monitoring Periods
Semi-Annual	Period 1 - January 1st through June 30th
	Period 2 - July 1st through December 31st
Quarterly	Quarter 1 – January 1st through March 31st
	Quarter 2 – April 1st through June 30th
	Quarter 3 – July 1st through September 30th
	Quarter 4 – October 1st through December 31st

- See Table VI for the Reporting requirements

a. If a facility's permit authorization (Part I.D) was effective less than two months from the end of a monitoring period, monitoring begins with the next monitoring period.

b. If a facility is inactive for an entire monitoring period, it may claim a waiver in accordance with Part IV.G.

3. *Monitoring Requirements*

a. Monitoring of *stormwater discharges* associated with *industrial activity* from each *outfall* must be performed and documented during the monitoring periods listed in Table IV.2 unless:

(1) A waiver applicable to the specific type of monitoring is submitted in accordance with Part IV.G, or

(2) There is no *discharge* from a *qualifying storm event* during a monitoring period. If no *qualifying storm event* resulted in runoff from the facility during a monitoring period, documentation must be included with the SWPPP.

If a monitoring sample is collected during a storm event that is later determined not to be a qualifying storm event, the results should be included with the SWPPP.

b. Collection and analysis of samples must be done in accordance with Part IV.D.

c. Evaluation of Results of Analysis - The tables found in the individual sectors in Part VII for *benchmark monitoring cut-off concentrations* and numeric effluent limitations must be used as a reference to evaluate the results of the monitoring analysis.

(1) An exceedance of a Benchmark cut-off concentration is not a permit violation.

(2) An exceedance of a Numeric *Effluent Limitation* is a permit violation.

All exceedances of *benchmark cut-off concentrations* and/or *numeric effluent limitations* require the *qualified person* to evaluate potential sources of *stormwater* contaminants at the facility and perform corrective actions in accordance with Part V.

d. Recording and Reporting Results

(1) Results of Benchmark and Numeric Effluent Limitation monitoring, (including coal pile runoff monitoring), must be reported to the *Department* using a *Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR)* and included with the SWPPP.

a. DMRs must be submitted for all monitoring periods, without exception, even if there is no discharge at the outfall during the monitoring period.

(2) Results of monitoring of *discharges* from secondary containment systems must be included with the SWPPP, but are not reported to the *Department*.

e. For monitoring of Coal Pile Runoff, the *owner or operator* must refer to Table IV.3 for numeric effluent limitations.

Table IV.3

Numeric Limitations for Coal Pile Runoff

Parameter	Limit	Monitoring Frequency	Sample Type
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	50 mg/l, daily max	Semi-Annual	Grab
pH	6.0 - 9.0 min. and max	Semi-Annual	Grab

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

(2) If a facility is designed, constructed and operated to treat the volume of coal pile runoff that is associated with a 10-year, 24-hour rainfall event, any untreated overflow of coal pile runoff from the treatment unit is not subject to the 50 mg/L limitation for total suspended solids.

G. Monitoring Waivers

Unless stated otherwise, the following waivers may be applied to any monitoring required under this permit.

1. Adverse Climatic Conditions Waiver - Adverse weather conditions are those that are dangerous or create inaccessibility for personnel. This waiver may be claimed if the only qualifying storm event(s) in a monitoring period created dangerous conditions for personnel, created conditions which made the sample location inaccessible or made collection of a sample impossible.. This waiver may not be claimed to indicate that samples were not collected due to inconvenient timing of storms or other failures to collect *stormwater* samples.

   If the Adverse Climatic Conditions Waiver is claimed, an Adverse Climatic Conditions Waiver Form must be signed and submitted to the *Department* with any associated *DMR* in accordance with Appendix G.8 and included with the SWPPP.

2. Inactive and unstaffed sites - Site inspections or monitoring required in Part IV, can be waived at a facility that is inactive and unstaffed for the entire monitoring period if no industrial materials or activities are exposed to

stormwater. Facilities covered under Sector J are not required to meet the requirement that no materials are exposed to *stormwater*; however adequate *stormwater* controls must be in place to prevent migration of contaminated *stormwater* to surface water. To claim this waiver, the *owner or operator* must:

a. Maintain a certification with the SWPPP stating the dates the site is inactive and unstaffed;

b. Perform and document a Comprehensive Site Inspection prior to shut down. The inspection report must be included in the SWPPP. The certification must include the results of this inspection; and,

c. Complete an Inactive or Unstaffed Waiver Form. When this waiver is being claimed, the waiver form must be signed and submitted with each DMR and be included with the SWPPP.

3. Representative *outfalls* - If a facility has two or more *outfalls* that have substantially identical *discharges*, the *owner or operator* may sample the *discharge* of one of the *outfalls* and report that the analytical data also applies to the substantially identical *outfall(s)*. Whether or not *discharges* are substantially identical is determined by the similarity of the industrial activities and exposed materials occurring within the drainage area of each *outfall*.

   a. The *owner or operator* must collect a sample from the anticipated "worst case" *outfall*. This is determined by looking at the following indicators:

      (1) Size of drainage area;

      (2) Level of *industrial activity*;

      (3) Amount of exposed industrial materials.

   b. A representative *outfall* waiver may not be claimed at *outfalls* with *discharges* associated with different industrial activities. This representative *outfall* waiver applies to quarterly visual monitoring and *benchmark monitoring*. This waiver cannot be claimed for compliance monitoring for *discharges* subject to *effluent limitation guidelines or to discharges of the pollutant of concern* to *impaired waters*.

   c. When this waiver is being claimed, the *owner or operator* must submit a completed Representative Outfall Waiver Form with the NOI and keep it with the SWPPP.

   d. If there is an event that triggers corrective actions at an *outfall* that represents other substantially identical *outfalls*:

(1) corrective actions must be completed for all *outfalls* covered by the waiver;

(2) The representative outfall waiver is suspended and quarterly visual monitoring and benchmark monitoring of the substantially identical outfalls must commence immediately; and,

(3) Unless otherwise notified by the Department, the representative outfall waiver again applies when:

(a) The results of two consecutive monitoring periods reported to the Department show that all outfalls have had no exceedances of benchmark monitoring cut-off concentrations for all parameters; and,

(b) The owner or operator submits a new Representative Outfall Waiver Form to the Department.

Part V - Corrective Actions

Failure to document and take the necessary corrective actions are violations of this permit. Continued exceedance of benchmark cut-off concentrations and/or numeric effluent limitations may identify facilities that would be more appropriately covered under an *individual SPDES permit*. If there is an exceedance of either a benchmark or numeric effluent limit at an outfall where a representative outfall waiver has been claimed, the waiver no longer applies and corrective actions must be performed on all outfalls covered by the waiver (Part IV.G.3.d).

If the comprehensive site compliance inspection required in Part IV.A indicates the presence of *stormwater* pollution (e.g., color, odor, floating solids, settled solids, suspended solids, foam, oil sheen, or other indicators), corrective actions in this part must be implemented.

A. For *Stormwater Discharges*

When the quarterly visual monitoring indicates the presence of pollution or when the benchmark or numeric effluent limitation monitoring sample results indicate exceedances of the *pollutants*, the *owner or operator* must:

1. Inspect the facility for potential sources of *stormwater* contamination.

2. Implement additional non-structural and/or structural BMPs to address any sources of contamination that are identified to prevent recurrence within the following timeframes:

    a. The implementation must be completed before the next anticipated storm event, if practicable, but not more than 12 weeks after discovery.

    b. If implementation will take longer than 12 weeks, the *owner or operator* must submit a proposed schedule for completion of the project and obtain a written approval from the *Regional Water Manager (Appendix E)*

3. Revise the facility's SWPPP in accordance with Part III.E; and,

4. Continue efforts to implement additional BMPs at the facility if corrective actions do not result in achieving satisfactory results of the quarterly visual monitoring, *benchmark monitoring cut-off concentrations* and/or numeric effluent limitations.

B. For Non-*Stormwater Discharges*

1. If a non-*stormwater discharge* is discovered the *owner or operator* must:

    a. Identify its source and determine whether it is an authorized *discharge*.
    (1) Upon determination that the *discharge* is not covered under this permit or another SPDES permit, the *owner or operator* must notify the Regional Water Manager (Appendix E), of the unauthorized *discharge* and begin

immediate actions to eliminate the *discharge*. These actions must be documented in the SWPPP.

(2) Upon determination that the *discharge* is an authorized non-*stormwater discharge* identified in Part I.B.2 that were not previously certified in accordance with Part III.A.7.f (1), the *owner or operator* must update the discharge certification and keep with the SWPPP.

C. Corrective Action Documentation

Owners or operators must document the existence of any of the conditions listed in Parts V.A or V.B within 24 hours of becoming aware of such condition. Unless required by Part VI.A.2.b or as requested by the Department, the corrective action documentation is not required to be submitted and should be kept with the facility's SWPPP. Include the following information in your documentation:

a. A description of the condition triggering the need for corrective actions. For any spills or leaks, include the following information: a description of the incident including material, date/time, amount, location, and reason for spill, and any leaks, spills or other releases that resulted in discharges of pollutants to waters of the state, through stormwater or otherwise;

b. Date the condition was identified;

c. The date when each corrective action was initiated and completed (or is expected to be completed);

d. A description of the corrective actions 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 control measures taken to prevent the reoccurrence of such releases (see Part II.A.4); and

e. A statement, signed and certified in accordance with Appendix G.8.

Part VI – Reporting and Retention of Records

A. Reporting to the *Department*

1. Annual Certification Report (ACR)

The ACR is a summary of all monitoring, inspections, corrective actions and facility information, identified in this permit, performed at the facility each calendar year. It is the primary mechanism for reporting compliance with permit conditions to the *Department*.

a. An *owner or operator* of a facility must submit an ACR, which is signed in accordance with Appendix G.8, to the *Department.*

b. The *owner or operator* must submit the ACR electronically using the *Department*'s online ACR, which is available on the *Department*'s website (http://www.dec.ny.gov/).

c. An owner or operator of a facilty must submit an ACR form in accordance with the deadlines below:

(1) For facilities with existing coverage, the ACR covers January 1 through December 31 and must be received by the Department on an annual basis by January 28 of the following calendar year except:

(a) For facilities whose initial permit coverage is effective prior to October 1 of a calendar year, the initial ACR will cover the effective coverage date to December 31. This initial ACR must be received by the Department by January 28 of the following calendar year. Subsequent ACRs must be submitted in accordance with Part VI.A.1.c.(1).

(b) For facilities whose initial permit coverage is effective after October 1 of a calendar year, the initial ACR will cover January 1 to December 31 of the following calendar year. This initial ACR must be received by the Department by January 28 of the next year. Subsequent ACRs must be submitted in accordance with Part VI.A.1.c.(1).

2. Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR)

a. Where Benchmark and/or Numeric Effluent Limitation monitoring requirements apply to the facility, the owner or operator must electronically submit the results of the analysis using EPA's electronic DMR reporting system. All DMRs must be received by the Department 28 days after the end of the monitoring period. Monitoring periods can be found in Table IV.1.

(1) Using the Corrective Action/Non Compliance Event Form provided on the Department's webpage, the owner or operator must report the following information when there is an exceedance of a numeric effluent limitation or exceedance of a benchmark cutoff concentration of the impairing pollutant of concern, (POC) for discharges to impaired waterbodies:

(a) Description of the exceedance and its cause;

(b) Corrective actions taken to address the exceedance;

(c) Preventative corrective actions taken, including any SWPPP modifications, to prevent a future exceedance; and

(d) Corrective actions taken for all outfalls claiming the representative outfall waiver.

3. Additional reporting

a. In addition to filing the ACRs and DMRs with the Department, the owner or operator with at least one stormwater discharge associated with industrial activity through the MS4, must submit signed copies of ACRs and DMRs for those outfalls to the MS4 Operator upon request of the MS4 Operator.

b. Notification of any spill listed must be reported to the NYSDEC Spills hotline (1-800-457-7362) within two hours after discovery.

(1) Any spill of a hazardous substance must be reported in accordance with 6 NYCRR 597.4.

(2) Any spill of Petroleum must be reported in accordance with 6 NYCRR 613.6 or 17 NYCRR 32.3.

c. Additional notifications may be required for Federal level notification through the National Response Center (NRC) at 1-800-424-8802.

d. Where a release of Hazardous Substances or Petroleum enters an MS4, the owner or operator must also notify the owner of the MS4 within 2 hours after discovery.

B. Reporting Submission Deadlines

1. The owner or operator must complete all permit required submissions by the deadlines listed in the summary table below.

MSGP 0-23-001 Submission Deadlines	
Submission	**Deadline**
Notice of Intent (NOI)	Submit once per 5-year permit term
Annual Certification Report (ACR)	Report must be received in the Department's Central Office no later than January 28 of the year following the reporting period.
Benchmark Monitoring	Results must be received in NetDMR no later than July 28 of the year following reporting Period 1 - January 1 to June 30.
	Results must be received in NetDMR no later than January 28 of the year following reporting Period 2 - July 1 to December 31.
Monitoring for Numeric Effluent Limitation	Results must be received in NetDMR no later than July 28 of the year following reporting Period 1 - January 1 to June 30.
	Results must be received in NetDMR no later than January 28 of the year following reporting Period 2 - July 1 to December 31.
Monitoring for Discharges to Impaired Waterbodies	Results must be received in NetDMR no later than 28 days following the end of the reporting period. Period 1 - January 1 to March 31 Period 2 - April 1 to June 30 Period 3 - July 1 to September 30 Period 4 - October 1 to December 31
Coal Pile Run-off	Results must be received in NetDMR no later than July 28 of the year following reporting Period 1 - January 1 to June 30.
	Results must be received in NetDMR no later than January 28 of the year following reporting Period 2 - July 1 to December 31.
Non-Compliance Event Form for Exceedances of Numeric effluent limitations	Results of the exceedance(s) and corrective action(s) taken must be reported on the Non-Compliance Event Form provided by the Department with the submission of the DMR which reports the exceedance. (Part VI.A.2.b)
Corrective Action Form for facilities that have an exceedance of a Benchmark cut-off concentration to an impaired waterbody	Results of the exceedance(s) and corrective action(s) taken must be reported on the Correcctive Action Form provided by the Department with the submission of the DMR which reports the exceedance. (Part VI.A.2.b)
Representative Outfall Waiver	There are two scenarios for submission of this form: 1. Submit form with the Notice of Intent; or 2. When an exceedance at a representative outfall occurs this waiver no longer applies and all outfalls must be sampled. After which, when two consecutive monitoring periods show no exceedances this waiver may be submitted to the Department;
Adverse Climatic Conditions Waiver	Submit with DMR
Inactive/Unstaffed Waiver	Submit with DMR

C. Retention of Records

All records required by this permit must be retained to meet the timeframes specified below:

1. Administrative Records

The *owner or operator* must retain a copy of the the SWPPP and NOT, for a period of at least five (5) years from the date that the *Department* receives a complete NOT submitted in accordance with Part I.E of this permit.

2. Monitoring Activities

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

a. The monitoring information must include:
   (1) Records of all data used to complete the application for the permit; and

   (2) Copies of all reports required by this permit.

b. Data to include with the records of monitoring information:
   (1) The date, exact place, and time of sampling or measurements;

   (2) The individual(s) who performed the sampling or measurements;

   (3) The date(s) analyses were performed;

   (4) The individual(s) who performed the analyses;

   (5) The analytical techniques or methods used;

   (6) The results of such analyses; and

   (7) Quality assurance/quality control documentation.

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

d. The *owner or operator* must make available to the *Department* for inspection and copying or furnish to the *Department* within 25 business days of receipt of a *Department* request for such information, any information retained in accordance with Part VI.C.2.a and b.

Part VII – Sector Specific Permit Requirements

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

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

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

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

Sector A – Timber Products

Applicability

The requirements listed under this section apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from facilities generally classified under SIC Major Group 24 that are engaged in the following activities:

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

The requirements of this section do not apply to active timber harvesting sites including the felling, skidding, preparation, loading and the incidental stacking and temporary storage of harvested timber on the harvest site prior to its initial transport to intermediate storage areas or other processing areas. An active harvest site is "considered to be an area where harvesting operations are actually on-going. Processing, sorting, or storage areas are not exempt if the site was used to store timber that was harvested from other sites.

Special Conditions

Prohibition of Non-Stormwater discharges

Discharges of stormwater from areas where there may be contact with chemical formulations sprayed to provide surface protection are not authorized by this permit. These discharges must be covered under a separate SPDES permit.

Allowable Non-Stormwater Discharges

Discharges from the spray down of lumber and wood product (wet decking) storage yards where no chemical additives are used in the spray down waters and no chemicals are applied to the wood during storage provided that such components are identified in the SWPPP in accordance with Part III.A.7.f. Discharges from Wet Decking are subject to the Numeric Effluent Limitations in Table VII-A-1.

SWPPP Requirements in Addition to Part III

Site Map

The site map shall identify where any of the following may be exposed to precipitation/surface runoff:

- Processing areas;
- Treatment chemical storage areas;
- Treated wood and residue storage areas;

- Wet decking areas;
- Dry decking areas;
- Untreated wood and residue storage areas; and,
- Treatment equipment storage areas.

Summary of Potential Pollutant Sources

Where information is available, facilities that have used chlorophenolic, creosote, or chromium-copper-arsenic formulations for wood surface protection or wood preserving activities on-site in the past shall identify in the inventory the following:

- Areas where contaminated soils, treatment equipment, and stored materials still remain; and,
- The management practices employed to minimize the contact of these materials with stormwater runoff.

Additional Non-Numeric Effluent Limits

Good Housekeeping

Good housekeeping measures in storage areas, loading and unloading areas, and material handling areas shall be designed to:

- Limit the discharge of wood debris; and
- Minimize the leachate generated from decaying wood materials; and
- Minimize the generation of dust.

Erosion and Sediment Control Plan

The Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) shall include details of temporary and permanent structural and vegetative measures that will be used to control erosion and sedimentation from areas at the facility, including but not limited to log storage areas, haul roads and areas where vehicles are maintained.

The design, installation, inspection, maintenance and repair of erosion and sediment controls shall conform to the New York Standards and Specifications for Erosion and Sediment Control, 2016, or equivalent.

Inspections

Inspections at processing areas, transport areas, and treated wood storage areas of facilities performing wood surface protection and preservation activities shall be performed monthly to assess the usefulness of practices in minimizing the deposit of treatment chemicals on unprotected soils and in areas that will come in contact with stormwater discharges.

Numeric Effluent Limitations

The following limitations shall be met by existing and new facilities:

Wet deck storage area runoff - Non-stormwater discharges from areas used for the storage of logs where water, without chemical additives, is intentionally sprayed or deposited on logs to deter decay or infestation by insects are required to meet the following effluent limitations:

Table VII-A-1 Sector A – Numeric Effluent Limitations	
Wet Decking Discharges at Log Storage and Handling Areas (SIC 2411) Subject to the Point Source Category Provisions of 40CFR Part 429 Subpart I.	
Parameter	**Effluent Limitations**
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") diameter round opening.

Benchmarks

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

Table VII-A-2 Sector A – Benchmark Monitoring Requirements	
Pollutants of Concern	**Benchmark Monitoring Cutoff Concentration**
General Sawmills and Planing Mills (SIC 2421)	
Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	120 mg/L
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100 mg/L
Total Nitrogen (TN) *	6 mg/L
Total Recoverable Zinc	110 ug/L
Wood Preserving Facilities (SIC 2491)	
Total Recoverable Arsenic	150 ug/L
Total Recoverable Chromium	1.8 mg/L
Total Recoverable Copper	12 ug/L
Log Storage and Handling Facilities (SIC 2411)	
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100 mg/L
Hardwood Dimension and Flooring Mills; Special Products Sawmills, not elsewhere classified; Millwork, Veneer, Plywood and Structural Wood; Wood Containers; Wood Buildings and Mobile Homes; Reconstituted Wood Products; and Wood Products Facilities not elsewhere classified (SIC Codes 2426, 2429, 2431-2439 (except 2434), 2441, 2448, 2449, 2451, 2452, 2493, and 2499).	
Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	120 mg/L
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100 mg/L
* Total Nitrogen is calculated as the sum of ammonia, nitrate-nitrite and organic nitrogen.	

Sector B – Paper and Allied Products Manufacturing

Applicability

The requirements listed under this section apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from facilities classified as paper and allied products manufacturing under SIC Major Group 26 that are engaged in the following activities:

- Manufacture of pulps from wood and other cellulose fibers and from rags;
- Manufacture of paper and paperboard into converted products, such as paper coated off the paper machine, paper bags, paper boxes and envelopes; and,
- Manufacture of bags of plastic film and sheet.

Numeric Effluent Limitations

No Numeric Effluent Limits specified for this sector.

Benchmarks

Paperboard mills are required to monitor their stormwater discharges for the pollutants of concern listed in Table VII-B-1.

Table VII-B-1.
Sector B - Benchmark Monitoring Requirements

Pollutants of Concern	Benchmark Monitoring Cutoff Concentration
Paperboard Mills (SIC 2631)	
Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	120 mg/L

Sector C – Chemical and Allied Products

Applicability

The requirements listed under this section apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from facilities engaged in manufacturing the following products and generally described by the SIC code shown:

- Basic industrial inorganic chemicals (including SIC Code 281);
- Plastic materials and synthetic resins, synthetic rubbers, and cellulosic and other manmade fibers, except glass (including SIC Code 282);
- Medicinal chemicals and pharmaceutical products, including the grading, grinding and milling of botanicals (including SIC Code 283);
- Soap and other detergents, including facilities producing glycerin from vegetable and animal fats and oils; specialty cleaning, polishing, and sanitation preparations; surface active preparations used as emulsifiers, wetting agents, and finishing agents, including sulfonated oils; and perfumes, cosmetics, and other toilet preparations (including SIC Code 284);
- Paints (in paste and ready-mixed form); varnishes; lacquers; enamels and shellac; putties, wood fillers, and sealers; paint and varnish removers; paint brush cleaners; and allied paint products (including SIC Code 285);
- Industrial organic chemicals (including SIC Code 286);
- Nitrogen and phosphorous based fertilizers, mixed fertilizer, pesticides, and other agricultural chemicals (including SIC Code 287);
- Industrial and household adhesives, glues, caulking compounds, sealants, and linoleum, tile, and rubber cements from vegetable, animal, or synthetic plastics materials; explosives; printing ink, including gravure ink, screen process and lithographic inks ; miscellaneous chemical preparations, such as fatty acids, essential oils, gelatin (except vegetable), sizes, bluing, laundry sours, and writing and stamp pad ink; industrial compounds, such as boiler and heat insulating compounds; and chemical supplies for foundries (including SIC Code 289); and
- Ink and paints, including china painting enamels, India ink, drawing ink, platinum paints for burnt wood or leather work, paints for china painting, artists' paints and artists' water colors (SIC Code 3952, limited to those listed; for others in SIC Code 3952 not listed above, see Sector Y).
- Petroleum refineries listed under SIC Code 2911. Contaminated stormwater discharges from petroleum refining or drilling operations that are subject to

nationally established BAT or BPT guidelines found at 40 CFR Part 419 are not authorized by this permit.

Special Conditions

Prohibition of Non-Stormwater discharges

In addition to the general prohibition of non-stormwater discharges in Part I.B.2, the following discharges not covered by this permit include, but are not limited to:

- Inks, paints, or substances (hazardous, nonhazardous, etc.) resulting from an on-site spill, including materials collected in drip pans;
- Washwaters from material handling and processing areas; or
- Washwaters from drum, tank, or container rinsing and cleaning.

SWPPP Requirements in Addition to Part III

Site Map

The site map shall identify where any of the following may be exposed to precipitation/surface runoff:

- Processing and storage areas;
- Access roads, rail cars and tracks;
- Areas where substances are transferred in bulk; and,
- Operating machinery

Summary of Potential Pollutant Sources

A description of the following sources and activities that have potential pollutants associated with them:

- Loading, unloading and transfer of chemicals;
- Outdoor storage of salt, pallets, coal, drums, containers, fuels, fueling stations;
- Vehicle and equipment maintenance/cleaning areas;
- Areas where the treatment, storage or disposal (on-site or off-site) of waste/wastewater occur;
- Storage tanks and other containers;
- Processing and storage areas;
- Access roads, rail cars and tracks;
- Areas where the transfer of substances in bulk occurs; and,
- Areas where machinery operates.

Additional Non-Numeric Effluent Limits

Good Housekeeping

At a minimum, the SWPPP shall include:

- A schedule for regular pickup and disposal of garbage and waste materials, or adopt other appropriate measures to reduce the potential for the discharge of stormwater that has come into contact with garbage or waste materials; and
- Routine inspections of the condition of drums, tanks and containers for potential leaks

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

Numeric Effluent Limitations

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

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

Table VII-C-1
Sector C - Numeric Effluent Limitation

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

Benchmarks

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

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

Pollutants of Concern	**Benchmark Monitoring Cutoff Concentration**
Agricultural Chemicals (SIC 2873-2879)	
Total Nitrogen (TN)	6 mg/L
Total Recoverable Iron	1 mg/L
Total Recoverable Lead	69 ug/L
Total Recoverable Zinc	110 ug/L
Total Phosphorus	2 mg/L
* Total Nitrogen is calculated as the sum of ammonia, nitrate-nitrite and organic nitrogen.	

Table VII-C-2 (Continued) Sector C - Benchmark Monitoring Requirement	
Pollutants of Concern	**Benchmark Monitoring Cutoff Concentration**
Industrial Inorganic Chemicals (SIC 2812-2819)	
Total Recoverable Aluminum	750 ug/L
Total Recoverable Iron	1 mg/L
Industrial Inorganic Chemicals (SIC 2812-2819) (Continued)	
Total Nitrogen (TN)	6 mg/L
Soaps, Detergents, Cosmetics, and Perfumes (SIC 2841-2844)	
Total Nitrogen (TN)	6 mg/L
Total Recoverable Zinc	110 ug/L
Plastics, Synthetics, and Resins (SIC 2821-2824)	
Total Recoverable Zinc	110 ug/L
Petroleum Refineries (SIC 2911)	
Oil and Grease	100 mg/L
Benzene	50 ug/L
Ethylbenzene	50 ug/L
Toluene	50 ug/L
Xylene	50 ug/L
Total Recoverable Lead	69 ug/L
Total Recoverable Zinc	110 ug/L
* Total Nitrogen is calculated as the sum of ammonia, nitrate-nitrite and organic nitrogen.	

Sector D – Asphalt Paving & Roofing Materials & Lubricant Manufacturers

Applicability

The requirements listed under this section apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from facilities engaged in the following activities: manufacturing asphalt paving and roofing materials, including those facilities commonly identified by SIC Codes 2951 and 2952; portable asphalt plants (also commonly identified by SIC Code 2951); and manufacturing miscellaneous products of petroleum and coal, including those facilities classified as SIC Code 2992 and 2999. This section applies to mobile asphalt plants.

Special Conditions

Limitations on Coverage

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

- Stormwater discharges from petroleum refining facilities, including those that manufacture asphalt or asphalt products that are classified as SIC Code 2911 (See Sector C);
- Stormwater discharges from oil recycling facilities; and
- Stormwater discharges associated with fats and oils rendering.
- Stormwater discharges mixed with asphalt release agents.

Prohibition of Non-Stormwater discharges

In addition to the general prohibitions of non-stormwater discharges in Part I.B.2, the discharges not covered by this permit include but are not limited to:

- Contact & Noncontact cooling water
- Floor and equipment wash water
- Wastewater from vehicle and internal vehicle wash-out
- Cooling tower and boiler blow downs
- Vehicle and equipment maintenance fluids.

These discharges must be covered under a separate SPDES permit

SWPPP Requirements in Addition to Part III

Site Map

Identify where asphalt release agents are stored, used, recycled and disposed

Additional Non-Numeric Effluent Limits

Inspections

The SWPPP shall provide for monthly routine facility inspections as part of the maintenance program at:

- Material storage and handling areas;
- Liquid storage tanks, hoppers or silos;
- Vehicle and equipment maintenance, cleaning, and fueling areas;
- Material handling vehicles;

- Spray racks; and,
- Equipment and processing areas

Non-Structural BMPs

The SWPPP shall include:

- Procedures to minimize the exposure of raw and waste materials to surface runoff and precipitation. If possible, store the equivalent one day's volume of materials indoors
- Procedures to minimize the potential of any outdoor storage of fluids/drums/totes from coming in contact with precipitation/runoff. Fluid containers with valves must be maintained in a closed and locked position
- A schedule of regular inspections of equipment for leaks, spills, malfunctioning, worn or corroded parts or equipment;
- A preventive maintenance program for manufacturing equipment;
- Provisions for drip pans or equivalent measures to be placed under any leaking piece of stationary equipment until the leak is repaired. The drip pans shall be inspected for leaks and potential overflow and all liquids properly disposed of in accordance with local, State, and federal requirements.

Structural BMPs

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

- Provide an impermeable pad under asphalt spray and vehicle wash racks, with sump to collected excess runoff
- Containment or diversion structures such as dikes, berms, culverts, trenches, elevated concrete pads, and grading installed where appropriate to minimize contact of stormwater runoff with outdoor processing equipment or stored materials;
- Diversion of runoff away from manufacturing areas, storage areas and asphalt spray racks via dikes, berms, containment trenches, culverts and surface grading;
- Installation of a sump/pump with each containment pit, and discharge collected fluids to a sanitary sewer system or collect for proper disposal

Numeric Effluent Limitations

Table VII-D-1
Sector D - Numeric Effluent Limitation

Parameter	**Effluent Limitations**	
	Daily Maximum	***30-day Average***
Discharges from areas where production of asphalt paving and roofing emulsions occurs (SIC 2951, 2952) Subject to the Point Source Category Provisions of 40 CFR Part 443 Subpart A.		
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	23 mg/L	15 mg/L
Oil & Grease	15 mg/L	10 mg/L
pH	6.0 to 9.0 SU	

Benchmarks

Table VII-D-2 Sector D - Benchmark Monitoring Requirement	
Pollutants of Concern	**Benchmark Monitoring Cut-off Concentration**
Asphalt Paving and Roofing Materials (SIC 2951, 2952)	
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100 mg/L

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

Applicability

The requirements listed under this section apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from facilities generally classified under SIC Major Group 32 that are engaged in either manufacturing the following products or performing the following activities:

- Flat, pressed, or blown glass or glass containers;
- Hydraulic cement;
- Clay products including tile and brick;
- Pottery and porcelain electrical supplies;
- Concrete products;
- Gypsum products;
- Non-clay refractories;
- Minerals and earths , ground or otherwise treated;
- Lime manufacturing;
- Cut stone and stone products;
- Asbestos products; and,
- Mineral wool and mineral wool insulation products.

Special Conditions

Prohibition of Non-Stormwater discharges

Facilities engaged in production of ready-mix concrete, concrete block, brick or similar products shall include in the certification a description of measures that ensure that process wastewater that results from washing of trucks, mixers, transport buckets, forms or other equipment are discharged in accordance with a separate SPDES permit or are recycled.

SWPPP Requirements in Addition to Part III

Site Map

The site map shall identify the locations of the following, if applicable:

- Bag house or other dust control device;
- Recycle/sedimentation pond, clarifier or other device used for the treatment of process wastewater and the areas that drain to the treatment device.

Additional Non-Numeric Effluent Limits

Good Housekeeping

Facilities shall prevent or minimize the discharge of:

- Spilled cement;
- Aggregate (including sand or gravel);
- Kiln dust;
- Fly ash;
- Settled dust; and
- Other significant materials in stormwater from paved portions of the site that are exposed to stormwater.

Measures used to minimize the presence of these materials may include regular sweeping, or other equivalent measures.

The SWPPP shall indicate the frequency of sweeping or equivalent measures. The frequency shall be determined based upon consideration of the amount of industrial activity occurring in the area and frequency of precipitation, but shall not be less than once per week if cement, aggregate, kiln dust; fly ash, or settled dust are being handled or processed.

Facilities shall prevent the exposure of fine granular solids (such as cement, kiln dust, etc.) to stormwater. Where practicable, these materials shall be stored in enclosed silos or hoppers, buildings, or under other covering.

Inspections

The inspection shall take place while the facility is in operation and shall include all of the following areas that are exposed to stormwater:

- Material handling areas
- Aboveground storage tanks
- Hoppers or silos,
- Dust collection/containment systems
- Truck wash down/equipment cleaning areas

Numeric Effluent Limitations

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

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

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

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

Table VII-E-1 Sector E - Numeric Effluent Limitation		
Parameter	**Effluent Limitations**	
	Daily Maximum	***30-day Average***
Cement Manufacturing Facility, Material Storage Runoff: Any discharge composed of runoff that derives from the storage of materials including raw materials, intermediate products, finished products, and waste materials that are used in or derived from the manufacture of cement. Subject to the Point Source Category Provisions of 40 CFR Part 411 Subpart C.		
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	50 mg/L	NA
pH	6.0 to 9.0 SU	

Benchmarks

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

Table VII-E-2 Sector E - Benchmark Monitoring Requirement	
Pollutants of Concern	**Benchmark Monitoring Cut-off Concentration**
Clay Product Manufacturers (SIC 3245-3259, 3261-3269)	
Total Recoverable Aluminum	750 ug/L
Concrete and Gypsum Product Manufacturers (SIC 3271-3275)	
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100 mg/L
pH	6.0 to 9.0 su
Total Recoverable Iron	1 mg/L

Sector F – Primary Metals

Applicability

The requirements listed under this section apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from the following types of facilities in the primary metal industry, and generally described by the SIC code shown:

- Steel works, blast furnaces, and rolling and finishing mills, including: steel wire drawing and steel nails and spikes; cold-rolled steel sheet, strip, and bars; and steel pipes and tubes (SIC Code 331);
- Iron and steel foundries, including: gray and ductile iron, malleable iron, steel investment, and steel foundries not elsewhere classified (SIC Code 332);
- Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals, including: primary smelting and refining of copper, and primary production of aluminum (SIC Code 333);
- Secondary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals (SIC Code 334);
- Rolling, drawing, and extruding of nonferrous metals, including: rolling, drawing, and extruding of copper; rolling, drawing and extruding of nonferrous metals except copper and aluminum; and drawing and insulating of nonferrous wire (SIC Code 335);
- Nonferrous foundries (castings), including: aluminum die-castings, nonferrous die-castings, except aluminum, aluminum foundries, copper foundries, and nonferrous foundries, except copper and aluminum (SIC Code 336); and
- Miscellaneous primary metal products, not elsewhere classified, including: metal heat treating, and primary metal products, not elsewhere classified (SIC Code 339).

Activities covered include, but are not limited to, stormwater discharges associated with coking operations, sintering plants, blast furnaces, smelting operations, rolling mills, casting operations, heat treating, extruding, drawing, or forging of all types of ferrous and nonferrous metals, scrap, and ore.

Special Conditions

No Exposure of Copper Sources

If the facility discharges to a Copper Impaired waterbody, the owner or operator shall prevent the exposure of copper sources and copper containing materials or processes to *stormwater*. These materials shall be protected by a storm-resistant shelter to prevent exposure to rain, snow, snowmelt, and/or runoff.

SWPPP Requirements in Addition to Part III

Site Map

The site map shall identify where any of the following activities may be exposed to precipitation/surface runoff:

- Storage or disposal of wastes such as spent solvents/baths, sand, slag/dross;
- Liquid storage tanks/drums;
- Processing areas including pollution control equipment (e.g., baghouses);
- Storage areas of raw materials such as coal, coke, scrap, sand, fluxes, refractories, or metal in any form.

Indicate sources where an accumulation of significant amounts of particulate matter could occur from such sources as:

- Furnace or oven emissions
- Losses from coal/coke handling operations, etc. which could result in a discharge of pollutants to surface waters

Summary of Potential Pollutant Sources

The inventory of materials handled at the site that potentially may be exposed to precipitation/runoff shall include areas where deposition of particulate matter from process air emissions or losses during material handling activities are possible.

Additional Non-Numeric Effluent Limits

Good Housekeeping

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

- Establishment of a cleaning/maintenance program for all impervious areas of the facility where particulate matter, dust, or debris may accumulate, especially areas where material loading/unloading, storage, handling, and processing occur.
- Paving of areas where vehicle traffic or material storage occurs, but where vegetative or other stabilization methods are not practicable. Sweeping programs shall be instituted in these areas as well.
- Use of stormwater management devices such as sediment traps, vegetative buffer strips, filter fabric fence, sediment filtering boom, gravel outlet protection, or other equivalent measures, that effectively trap or remove sediment for unstabilized areas of the facility where sweeping is not practical.

Inspections

Inspections shall be conducted at least quarterly, and shall address all potential sources of pollutants, including (if applicable):

- Air pollution control equipment (e.g., baghouses, electrostatic precipitators, scrubbers, and cyclones) shall be inspected for any signs of degradation (e.g., leaks, corrosion, or improper operation) that could limit their efficiency and lead to excessive emissions. The owner or operator shall consider monitoring air flow at inlets/outlets, or equivalent measures, to check for leaks (e.g., particulate deposition) or blockage in ducts;

- All process or material handling equipment (e.g., conveyors, cranes, and vehicles) shall be inspected for leaks, drips, or the potential loss of materials; and
- Material storage areas (e.g., piles, bins or hoppers for storing coke, coal, scrap, or slag, as well as chemicals stored in tanks/drums) shall be examined for signs of material losses due to wind or stormwater runoff.

BMPs for Outside Storage Areas

BMPs for outside material storage such as foundry returns, scrap metal, turnings, fines, ingots, bars, pigs, wire, where practicable:

- Confine storage to designated and labeled areas outside of drainage pathways and away from surface waters.
- Provide temporary cover (e.g., tarps) for the storage area.
- Minimize material storage through effective inventory and shipping controls.
- Minimize run-on from adjacent properties with diversion dikes, berms, curbing, surface grading or other equivalent measures.
- Stabilize areas with exposed soil with diversion dikes, berms, curbing, concrete pads, etc.

Numeric Effluent Limitations

No Numeric Effluent Limits specified for this sector.

Benchmarks

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

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

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

Sector G – Metal Mining (Ore Mining & Dressing)

Applicability

The requirements listed under this section apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from active, temporarily inactive and inactive metal mining and ore dressing facilities including mines abandoned on federal lands, as classified under SIC Major Group 10. Coverage is required for facilities that discharge stormwater that has come into contact with, or is contaminated by, any overburden, raw material, intermediate product, finished product, byproduct, or waste product located on the site of the operation. SIC Major Group 10 includes establishments primarily engaged in mining of ores, developing mines, or exploring for metallic minerals (ores) and also includes ore dressing and beneficiating operations, whether performed at co-located, dedicated mills or at separate mills, such as custom mills. For the purposes of this section, the term "metal mining" includes any of the separate activities listed above. Covered discharges include:

- All stormwater discharges from inactive metal mining facilities; and

- Stormwater discharges from the following areas of active and temporarily inactive metal mining facilities:
  - waste rock/overburden piles if composed entirely of stormwater and not combining with mine drainage;
  - topsoil piles;
  - off-site haul/access roads;
  - on-site haul/access roads constructed of waste rock/overburden if composed entirely of stormwater and not combining with mine drainage;
  - on-site haul/access roads not constructed of waste rock/overburden/spent ore except if mine drainage is used for dust control;
  - runoff from tailings dams/dikes when not constructed of waste rock/tailings and no process fluids are present;
  - runoff from tailings dams/dikes when constructed of waste rock/tailings and no process fluids are present if composed entirely of stormwater and not combining with mine drainage;
  - concentration building if no contact with material piles;
  - mill site if no contact with material piles; office/administrative building and housing if mixed with stormwater from industrial area;
  - chemical storage area;
  - docking facility if no excessive contact with waste product that would otherwise constitute mine drainage;
  - explosive storage;
  - fuel storage;
  - vehicle/equipment maintenance area/building;
  - parking areas (if necessary);
  - power plant;
  - truck wash areas if no excessive contact with waste product that would otherwise constitute mine drainage;
  - un-reclaimed, disturbed areas outside of active mining area;
  - reclaimed areas released from reclamation bonds prior to December 17, 1990; and
  - partially/inadequately reclaimed areas or areas not released from reclamation bonds.

Special Conditions

Limitations on Coverage

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

Note: Discharges that come in contact with overburden/waste rock are subject to 40 CFR Part 440, providing: the discharges drain to a point source (either naturally or as a result of intentional diversion), and they combine with mine drainage that is otherwise regulated under 40 CFR Part 440.

Discharges from overburden/waste rock can be covered under this permit if they are composed entirely of stormwater and do not combine with sources of mine drainage that are subject to 40 CFR Part 440 and meet other eligibility criteria in Part I.B

Prohibition of Non-Stormwater discharges

In addition to the general prohibition of non-stormwater discharges in Part I.B.2, the following discharges not covered by this permit include, but are not limited to: adit drainage or contaminated springs or seeps.

Certification of discharge testing - The owner or operator must test or evaluate for the presence of specific mining-related, non-stormwater discharges such as seeps or adit discharges or discharges subject to effluent limitations guidelines, such as mine drainage or process water. Alternatively (if applicable), the owner or operator may certify in the SWPPP that a particular discharge comprised of commingled stormwater and non-stormwater is covered under a separate SPDES permit; and that permit subjects the non-stormwater portion to effluent limitations prior to any commingling. This certification shall identify the non-stormwater discharges, the applicable SPDES permit(s), the effluent limitations placed on the non-stormwater discharge by the permit(s), and the points at which the limitations are applied.

Definitions

The following definitions are only for this section of the general permit:

- "*Active metal mining facility*" means a place where work or other activity related to the extraction, removal, or recovery of metal ore is being conducted. For surface mines, this definition does not include any land where grading has returned the earth to a desired contour and reclamation has begun.
- "*Active phase*" means activities including each step from extraction through production of a salable product.
- "*Exploration and construction phase*" entails exploration and land disturbance activities to determine the financial viability of a site. Construction includes the building of site access roads and removal of overburden and waste rock to expose mineable minerals.
- "*Final Stabilization*" means that all soil-disturbing activities at the site have been completed and a uniform, perennial vegetative cover with a density of eighty (80)

percent has been established or equivalent stabilization measures (such as the use of permanent landscape mulches, riprap, or washed/crushed stone) have been employed on all unpaved areas and areas not covered by permanent structures.

- "*Inactive metal mining facility*" means a site or portion of a site where metal mining and/or milling occurred in the past but is not an active facility as defined above, and where the inactive portion is not covered by an active mining permit issued by the applicable (federal or *State*) governmental agency.
- "*Mining operation*" typically consists of three phases, any one of which individually qualifies as a "mining activity." The phases are the exploration and construction phase, the active phase, and the reclamation phase.
- "*Reclamation phase*" means activities undertaken, in compliance with applicable mined land reclamation requirements, following the cessation of the *Active Phase*, intended to return the land to an appropriate post-mining land use in order to meet applicable Federal and *State* reclamation requirements.
- "*Temporarily inactive metal mining facility*" means a site or portion of a site where metal mining and/or milling occurred in the past but currently are not being actively undertaken, and the facility is covered by an active mining permit issued by the applicable (federal or *State*) government agency.

SWPPP Requirements in Addition to Part III

Site Map

The site map shall identify the locations of the following, as appropriate:

- mining/milling site boundaries;
- access and haul roads;
- an outline of the drainage areas of each stormwater *outfall* within the facility, and an indication of the types of discharges from the drainage areas;
- equipment storage, fueling and maintenance areas;
- materials handling areas;
- outdoor manufacturing, storage or material disposal areas; storage areas for chemicals and explosives;
- areas used for storage of overburden, materials, soils or wastes;
- location of mine drainage (where water leaves mine) or any other process water;
- tailings piles/ponds, both proposed and existing;
- heap leach pads;
- points of discharge from the property for mine drainage/process water;
- surface waters; and
- boundary of tributary areas that are subject to *effluent limitations* guidelines

Summary of Potential Pollutant Sources

For each area of the mine/mill site where stormwater discharges associated with industrial activities occur, the types of *pollutants* likely to be present in significant amounts must be identified (e.g., heavy metals, sediment). The following factors must be considered: the mineralogy of the ore and waste rock (e.g., acid forming); toxicity and quantity of chemicals used, produced or discharged; the likelihood, if

any, of contact with stormwater; vegetation of site; history of reportable leaks/spills of toxic or hazardous *pollutants*. A summary of any existing ore or waste rock/overburden characterization data and test results for potential generation of acid rock shall also be included. If the ore or waste rock/overburden characterization data are updated due to a change in the ore type being mined, the SWPPP shall be updated with the new data.

General Site Description

Active and Temporarily Inactive Mines

A description of the mining and associated activities taking place at the site that can potentially affect stormwater discharges covered by this permit. The description shall include:

- Total acreage within the mine site;
- Estimate of the number of acres of disturbed land;
- Estimate of the total amount of land proposed to be disturbed throughout the life of the mine; and
- General description of the location of the site relative to major transportation routes and communities.

Inactive Mines

The SWPPP shall briefly describe the mining and associated activities that took place at the site that can potentially affect the stormwater discharges covered by this permit. The following must be included:

- Approximate dates of operation;
- Total acreage within the mine and/or processing site;
- Estimate of acres of disturbed earth;
- Activities currently occurring on-site (e.g., reclamation);
- General description of site location with respect to transportation routes and communities.

Additional Non-Numeric Effluent Limits

Best Management Practices

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

The design, installation, maintenance and repair of erosion and sediment controls shall conform to the most current version of the New York Standards and Specifications for Erosion and Sediment Control, 2016, or equivalent.

- **Diversion of flow away from areas susceptible to erosion and potential *pollutant* sources**: A description of how and where stormwater will be diverted

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

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

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

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

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

Employee Training

Employee training shall be conducted at least annually at active mining and temporarily inactive sites.

Erosion and Sediment Control Plan

A comprehensive Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) addressing the storm water run-on and run-off control systems needed during the mines construction, operation and reclamation phases must be prepared prior to the *commencement of any construction activity* that will result in a land disturbance of one or more acres of land. The plan must be prepared in accordance to the New York Standards and Specifications for Erosion and Sediment Control, 2016, or equivalent.

Stormwater discharges from earth-disturbing activities conducted during the *Exploration and Construction Phase* prior to active mining activities are covered under this permit. For such earth-disturbing activities, you must comply with all applicable requirements in Parts I – VII of the MSGP except for the technology-

based effluent limits in Part VII.G and Part II.A, the inspection requirements in Part VII.G and Part IV, and the monitoring requirements in Part VII.G and Part IV.

Once the *Exploration and Construction phase* are completed you must comply with "all applicable parts of the permit"

Inspections

Active mining sites must be inspected at least monthly.

Temporarily Inactive sites must be inspected at least quarterly unless adverse weather conditions make the site inaccessible.

Inactive Mines Annual site compliance evaluations may be impractical for inactive mining sites due to remote location/inaccessibility of the site, in which case the *owner or operator* must conduct the evaluation at least once every three years. The SWPPP must be documented to explain why annual compliance evaluations are not possible. If the evaluations will be conducted more often than every three years, the frequency of evaluations must be specified.

Numeric Effluent Limitations

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

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

Parameter	**Effluent Limitations**	
	Daily Maximum	***30-day Average***
Total Mercury	50 ng/L*	
*Mercury Analysis shall be by EPA Method 1631		

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

Type of Ore Mined	**Pollutants of Concern**		
	TSS (mg/l)	pH (SU)	Metals, Total Recoverable
Iron Ore	X	X	Iron, Dissolved
Titanium Ore	X	X	Iron, Nickel (H), Zinc (H)
Copper, Lead, Zinc, Gold, Silver and Molybdenum	X	X	Arsenic, Cadmium (H), Copper (H), Lead (H), Mercury, Zinc (H).
(H) indicates that hardness must also be measured when this *pollutant* is measured. The above monitoring must be compared to *benchmark monitoring cut-off concentrations* in Table VII-G-3			

Benchmarks

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

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

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

Pollutants of Concern	Benchmark Monitoring Cut-off Concentration
Discharges From Waste Rock and Overburden Piles from Active Ore Mining or Dressing Facilities Iron Ores; Copper Ores; Lead and Zinc Ores; Gold and Silver Ores; Ferroalloy Ores Except Vanadium; Miscellaneous Metal Ores (SIC Codes 1011, 1021, 1031, 1041, 1044, 1061, 1081, 1094, 1099)	
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100 mg/L
Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	120 mg/L
Turbidity (NTUs)	50 NTUs
pH	6.0 – 9.0 SU
Hardness (as CaCO3)	No Benchmark Value
Total Recoverable Antimony	636 ug/L
Total Recoverable Arsenic	150 ug/L
Total Recoverable Beryllium	130 ug/L
Total Recoverable Cadmium	1.8 ug/L
Total Recoverable Copper	12 ug/L
Total Recoverable Iron	1 mg/L
Total Recoverable Lead	69 ug/L
Total Recoverable Manganese	1.0 mg/L
Total Recoverable Nickel	0.42 mg/L
Total Recoverable Selenium	5 ug/L
Total Recoverable Silver	3.0 ug/L
Total Recoverable Zinc	110 ug/L
* Total Nitrogen is calculated as the sum of ammonia, nitrate-nitrite and organic nitrogen	

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

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

Note: Stormwater runoff from these sources are subject to the *SPDES* program for stormwater unless mixed with discharges subject to the 40 CFR Part 440 that are not regulated by another permit prior to mixing. Non-stormwater discharges from these sources are subject to *SPDES* permitting and may be subject to the *effluent limitation guidelines* under 40 CFR Part 440. Discharges from overburden/waste rock and overburden/waste rock related areas are not subject to 40 CFR Part 440 unless: (1) it drains naturally (or is intentionally diverted) to a *point source*; and (2) combines with "mine drainage" that is otherwise regulated under the Part 440 regulations. For such sources, coverage under this permit would be available if the discharge composed entirely of stormwater does not combine with other sources of mine drainage that are not subject to 40 CFR Part 440, as well as meeting other eligibility criteria contained in Section I.C. of the permit. Permit applicants bear the initial responsibility for determining the applicable technology-based standard for such discharges. DEC recommends that permit applicants contact the relevant *SPDES* permit issuance authority for assistance to determine the nature and scope of the "active mining area" on a mine-by-mine basis, as well as to determine the appropriate permitting mechanism for authorizing such discharges.

Sector H – (Reserved)

Sector I – Oil & Gas Extraction and Refining

Applicability

The requirements listed under this section apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from oil and gas extraction listed under SIC Major Group 13 which have had a discharge of a reportable quantity (RQ) of oil or a hazardous substance for which notification is required under 40 CFR 110.6, 40 CFR 117.21 or 40 CFR 302.6. These include oil and gas exploration, production, processing, or treatment operations, or transmission facilities that discharge stormwater contaminated by contact with or that has come into contact with any overburden raw material, intermediate products, finished products, by-products or waste products located on the site of such operations. Industries in SIC Major Group 13 include the extraction and production of crude oil and natural gas; the production of hydrocarbon liquids and natural gas from coal; and associated oilfield service, supply and repair industries.

Special Conditions

Prohibition of Non-Stormwater discharges

Contaminated stormwater discharges from petroleum refining or drilling operations that are subject to nationally established BAT or BPT guidelines found at 40 CFR Part 419 and 40 CFR Part 435 respectively are not authorized by this permit.

Oil and gas drilling operations utilizing high volume hydraulic fracturing (HVHF) techniques are not eligible for coverage under this permit.

In addition to the general prohibition of non-stormwater discharges in Paragraph I.D.1, the following discharges not covered by this permit include, but are not limited to discharges of vehicle and equipment washwater, including tank cleaning operations. Alternatively, washwater discharges must be authorized under a separate SPDES permit, or be discharged to a sanitary sewer in accordance with applicable industrial pretreatment requirements.

SWPPP Requirements in Addition to Part III

Site Map

The site map shall identify where any of the following may be exposed to precipitation/surface runoff:

- Reportable quantity (RQ) releases;
- Locations used for the treatment, storage or disposal of wastes;
- Processing areas and storage areas;
- Chemical mixing areas;
- Construction and drilling areas;
- All areas subject to the effluent guidelines requirement of "No Discharge" in accordance with 40 CFR 435.32 and the structural controls to achieve compliance with the "No Discharge" requirement

Summary of Potential Pollutant Sources

The plan shall include a description of the potential *pollutant* sources from the following activities:

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

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

- Nature of the release (e.g., spill of oil from a drum storage area);
- Amount of oil or hazardous substance released;
- Amount of substance recovered;
- Date of the release;
- Cause of the release (e.g., poor handling techniques and lack of containment in the area);
- Areas affected by the release, including land and waters; procedure to cleanup release;
- Actions or procedures implemented to prevent or improve response to a release; and remaining potential contamination of stormwater from release (taking into account human health risks, the control of drinking water intakes, and the designated uses of the receiving water).

Additional Non-Numeric Effluent Limits

Good Housekeeping

Vehicle & Equipment Storage Areas

The storage of vehicles and equipment awaiting or having completed maintenance must be confined to designated areas (delineated on the site map). The plan must describe *BMPs* that prevent or *minimize* contamination of the stormwater runoff from these areas (e.g., drip pans under equipment, indoor storage, use of berms and dikes); or other equivalent *BMPs*.

Materials & Chemical Storage Areas

Storage units of all chemicals and materials must be maintained in good condition so as to prevent contamination of stormwater. Hazardous materials must be plainly labeled

Chemical Mixing Areas

The plan must describe *BMPs* that prevent or *minimize* contamination of the stormwater runoff from chemical mixing areas

Erosion and Sediment Control Plan

Unless covered by a SPDES General Permit for Stormwater Discharges from Construction Activity, the additional erosion control requirement for well drilling are as follows

Site Description

Each plan shall provide a description of the following:

- A description of the nature of the exploration activity
- Estimates of the total area of the site and the area of the site that is expected to be disturbed due to the exploration activity
- An estimate of the *runoff coefficient* of the site
- A site map indicating drainage patterns and approximate slopes
- The name of all receiving water(s).

Vegetative Controls

The SWPPP shall include a description of vegetative practices designed to preserve existing vegetation where attainable and revegetate open areas as soon as practicable after grade drilling. Such practices may include:

- Temporary or permanent seeding
- Mulching
- Sod stabilization
- Vegetative buffer strips
- Tree protection practices

The *owner or operator* shall initiate appropriate vegetative practices on all disturbed areas within 14 calendar days of the last activity at that disturbed area.

The *owner or operator* shall comply with the New York State Standards and Specifications for Erosion and Sediment Control, 2016, or equivalent.

Sediment Control Measures

Off-site vehicle tracking of sediments shall be *minimized*

Erosion and Sediment Control Inspections

The SWPPP shall include procedures for inspection of all erosion controls on the site at least once every seven calendar days.

Facility Inspections

All equipment and areas addressed in the SWPPP shall be inspected at a minimum of six month intervals.

Equipment and vehicles which store, mix (including all on-site and off-site mixing tanks) or transport chemicals/hazardous materials (including those transporting supplies to oil field activities) will be inspected at least quarterly.

For temporarily or permanently inactive oil and gas extraction facilities within Major SIC Group 13, which are remotely located and unstaffed, the inspections shall be performed at least annually.

Numeric Effluent Limitations

No Numeric Effluent Limits specified for this sector.

Benchmarks

Oil and gas extraction facilities (SIC Major Group 13) and petroleum refineries (SIC 2911) covered under this section are required to monitor their stormwater discharges for the *pollutants* of concern listed in Table VII-I-1.

Table VII-I-2 Sector I - Benchmark Monitoring Requirement	
Pollutants of Concern	**Benchmark Monitoring Cut-off Concentration**
Oil and Gas Extraction (SIC Major Group 13)	
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100 mg/l
Chlorides	860 mg/l
pH	6.0 to 9.0 su

Sector J – Mineral Mining and Dressing

Applicability

The requirements listed under this section apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from active and inactive mineral mining and dressing facilities as identified by the SIC Major Group 14. The types of activities that owner or operators under Sector J are primarily engaged in are:

- Exploring for minerals (e.g., stone, sand, clay, chemical and fertilizer minerals, non-metallic minerals, etc.)
- Developing mines and the mining of minerals
- Mineral dressing
- Nonmetallic mineral services.

Most stormwater discharges subject to an existing effluent limitation guideline in 40 CFR Part 436 are not authorized by this permit, except for mine dewatering discharges composed entirely of stormwater or ground water seepage from construction sand and gravel, industrial sand, and crushed stone mining facilities.

Special Conditions

Limitations on Coverage

Pre-approved post-mining construction activities require coverage under the *SPDES General Permit for Stormwater Discharges from Construction Activity (GP-0-20-001).*

Termination of Permit Coverage

A mineral mining and dressing facility cannot terminate permit coverage until *final stabilization* is reached in accordance with 6 NYCRR 422.3.

Prohibition of Non-Stormwater discharges

In addition to the general prohibitions of non-stormwater discharges, the following discharges not covered by this permit include, but are not limited to:

- Mineral wash water
- Transport (slurry) water
- Wet scrubber blowdown
- Contact cooling water
- Noncontact cooling water
- Floor and equipment washing
- Water used for dust suppression (except as indicated below)
- Cooling tower and boiler blowdowns
- Vehicle and equipment maintenance fluids
- Intake water treatment backwashes.
- Stormwater discharges subject to an existing *effluent limitation* guideline in 40CFR Part 436, except for mine dewatering discharges composed entirely of stormwater or *groundwater* seepage from construction sand and gravel, industrial sand, and crushed stone mining facilities.

These discharges must be covered under a separate SPDES permit.

Allowable Non-Stormwater Discharges

In addition to the discharges described in Part I.B.2, the discharge of clean water applied to roadways for dust control may be authorized by this permit provided that *BMPs* are in place to limit application rates thus preventing erosion and minimizing surface runoff.

Mine accessibility for monitoring

The Adverse Climatic Conditions Waiver form (Part IV.G) must be used each time the monitoring requirements cannot be achieved when the outfall is inaccessible per MSHA regulations.

Definitions

The following definitions are only for this section of the general permit:

"Haulageway" means all roads utilized for mining purposes, together with that area of land over which material is transported, that are located within the permitted area.

"Mine" means any excavation from which a mineral is to be produced for sale or exchange, or for commercial, industrial or municipal use; all haulageways and all equipment above, on or below the surface of the ground used in connection with such excavation, and all lands included in the life of the mine review by the *Department*.

"*Mining Activity or Activities*" means the activities associated with mining and reclamation including the exploration and land disturbance to determine the financial viability of a site, construction of haulageways, buildings and structures associated with *mining.*

"Mining" means the extraction of overburden and minerals from the earth; the preparation and processing of minerals, including any activities or processes or parts thereof for the extraction or removal of minerals from their original location and the preparation, washing, cleaning, crushing, stockpiling or other processing of minerals at the mine location so as to make them suitable for commercial, industrial, or construction use; exclusive of manufacturing processes, at the mine location; the removal of such materials through sale or exchange, or for commercial, industrial or municipal use; and the disposition of overburden, tailings and waste at the mine location. "Mining" shall not include the excavation, removal and disposition of minerals from construction projects, exclusive of the creation of water bodies, or excavations in aid of agricultural activities.

"Reclamation" means the activities associated with conditioning of the affected land to make it suitable for any uses or purposes consistent with the pre-approved, post mining use.

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

"*Active Mineral Mining Facility*" means a place where work or other activity related to the extraction, removal or recovery of minerals is being conducted. This definition does not include any land where grading has returned the earth to a desired contour and reclamation has begun.

"*Inactive Mineral Mining Facility*" means a site or portion of a site where mineral mining and/or dressing occurred in the past but is not an active facility as defined above, and where the inactive portion is not covered by an active permit issued by the applicable *State* or Federal government agency.

"Mine Dewatering" means any water that is impounded or that collects in the mine and is pumped, drained or otherwise removed from the mine through the efforts of the mine operator. This term shall also include wet pit overflows caused solely by direct rainfall and/or ground water seepage.

"*Process Generated Wastewater*" means if a mine is also used for treatment of process generated waste water, discharges of commingled water from the facilities shall be deemed discharges of process generated waste water.

"*Temporarily Inactive Mineral Mining Facility*" means a site or portion of a site where mineral mining and/or dressing occurred in the past but currently are not being actively undertaken, and the facility is covered by an active mining permit issued by the applicable *State* or Federal government agency.

"*Final Stabilization*" means that a site has implemented all applicable Federal and State (6 NYCRR 422.3) reclamation requirements.

SWPPP Requirements in Addition to Part III

Site Map

Document on your site map the locations of the following:

- Mining or milling site boundaries
- Access and haul roads,
- Outline of the drainage areas or each stormwater *outfall* within the facility with indications of the types of discharges from the drainage areas
- Location(s) of all permitted discharges covered under an *individual SPDES permit*
- Outdoor equipment storage, fueling, and maintenance areas
- Materials handling areas
- Outdoor manufacturing, outdoor storage, and material disposal areas
- Outdoor chemicals and explosives storage areas
- Overburden, materials, soils, or waste storage areas
- Location of mine drainage dewatering or other process water
- Surface waters
- Boundary of tributary areas that are subject to *effluent limitations guidelines*
- Location(s) of reclaimed areas

Additional Non-Numeric Effluent Limits

Erosion and Sediment Control Plan

An erosion and sediment control (ESC) plan must be developed and implemented for *mining activities* that result in a soil disturbance with the potential for stormwater discharge to surface *waters of the State*. Areas draining internal to the mine that do not have the potential to discharge to *surface waters of the State* and areas that have achieved *final stabilization* are not subject to these requirements. This plan

shall include details of temporary and permanent structural and vegetative measures that will be used to control erosion and sedimentation. The design, installation, inspection, maintenance and repair of erosion and sediment controls shall conform to the New York Standards and Specifications for Erosion and Sediment Control, 2016, and New York State Revegetation Procedures Manual: Surface Mining Reclamation, or their equivalents.

Erosion and Sediment Control Inspections

1. The *qualified person* shall conduct site inspections in areas with the potential to discharge to *surface waters of the State* as follows:

    - All erosion and sediment control practices in areas with potential for stormwater discharge to surface water, to ensure integrity and effectiveness to ensure that practices are constructed as indicated in the SWPPP.
    - All areas of disturbance in areas with potential for stormwater discharge to surface water that have not achieved *final stabilization;*
    - All points of discharge including discharges to natural surface waterbodies located within, or immediately adjacent to, the property boundaries of the *mine.*

2. For sites where soil disturbance activities are on-going, the *qualified person* shall conduct a site inspection at least once every seven (7) calendar days. Where soil disturbance activities have been temporarily suspended (e.g. winter shutdown) and *temporary stabilization* has been applied to all disturbed areas or if runoff is unlikely due to winter conditions (e.g., site is covered with snow, ice, or the ground is frozen), the *qualified person* shall conduct a site inspection at least once every thirty (30) calendar days.

3. At a minimum, the inspection report shall include and/or address the following:
    - Date and time of inspection;
    - Name and title of person(s) performing inspection;
    - A description of the weather and soil conditions (e.g. dry, wet, saturated) at the time of the inspection;
    - A description of the condition of the runoff at all points of discharge from the site.
    - Identify any discharges of sediment or other *pollutants* from the site, including discharges from conveyance systems (i.e. pipes, culverts, ditches, etc.) and overland flow;
    - A description of the condition of all natural surface water bodies located within, or immediately adjacent to, the property boundaries of the construction site which receive runoff from disturbed areas. This shall include identification of any discharges of sediment to the surface water body;

- Identification of all *BMPs* and erosion and sediment control practices that need repair or maintenance
- Identification of all *BMPs* and erosion and sediment control practices that were not installed properly or are not functioning as designed and need to be reinstalled or replaced;
- Description and sketch of areas that are disturbed at the time of the inspection and areas that have been stabilized (temporary and/or final) since the last inspection;
- Corrective action(s) that must be taken to install, repair, replace or maintain erosion and sediment control practices; and to correct deficiencies identified with the construction of the post-construction stormwater management practice(s)

4. Within one (1) business day of the completion of an inspection, the *qualified person* shall notify the *owner or operator* and appropriate contractor of any corrective actions that need to be taken. The *owner or operator* shall begin implementing the corrective actions within one (1) business day of this notification and shall complete the corrective actions within seven (7) calendar days unless otherwise notified by the *Department*.

Facility Inspections

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

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

Temporarily or permanently inactive facilities shall be inspected annually.

Numeric Effluent Limitations

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

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

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

Benchmarks

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

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

Pollutants of Concern	Benchmark Monitoring Cut-off Concentration
Sand and Gravel Mining (SIC 1442, 1446)	
Total Nitrogen	6 mg/L
Total Phosphorous (TP)	2 mg/L
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100 mg/L
Total Recoverable Iron	1 mg/L
Sand and Gravel Mining (SIC 1442, 1446) (Continued)	
Total Recoverable Zinc	110 ug/L
Dimension and Crushed Stone and Nonmetallic Minerals (except fuels) (SIC 1411, 1422-1429, 1481, 1499)	
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100 mg/L
* Total Nitrogen is calculated as the sum of ammonia, nitrate-nitrite and organic nitrogen	

Sector K – Hazardous Waste Treatment, Storage or Disposal Facilities

Applicability

The requirements listed under this section apply to *stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity* from facilities that treat, store, or dispose of hazardous wastes, including those that are operating under interim status or a permit under Subtitle C of RCRA (Industrial Activity Code "HZ"). Disposal facilities that have been properly closed and capped, and have no *significant materials* exposed to stormwater, are considered inactive and do not require permits.

Special Conditions

Prohibition of Non-Stormwater discharges

In addition to the general non-stormwater prohibition in Paragraph I.D.1, the discharges not covered by this permit include, but are not limited to:

- Leachate
- Gas collection condensate
- Drained free liquids
- Contaminated ground water
- Laboratory-derived wastewater
- Contact washwater from washing truck, railcar and equipment exteriors and surface areas that have come in direct contact with solid waste or daily cover at the landfill facility.

These discharges must be covered under a separate *SPDES* permit

Definitions

The following definitions are only for this section of the general permit:

"Contaminated groundwater" means water below the land surface in the zone of saturation which has been contaminated by activities associated with waste disposal.

"*Contaminated stormwater*" means stormwater that comes in direct contact with landfill wastes, the waste handling and treatment areas, or landfill wastewater as defined below. Some specific areas of a landfill that may produce contaminated stormwater include, but are not limited to: the open face of an active landfill with exposed waste (including areas with daily cover); the areas around wastewater treatment operations; trucks, equipment or machinery that has been in direct contact with the waste; and waste dumping areas.

"*Drained free liquids*" means aqueous wastes drained from waste containers (e.g., drums, etc.) prior to landfilling.

"*Land treatment facility*" means a facility or part of a facility at which solid waste, including hazardous waste, is applied onto or incorporated into the soil surface. Such facilities are disposal facilities if the waste will remain after closure.

"*Landfill*" means a disposal facility or part of a facility where solid waste, including hazardous waste, is placed in or on land, and which is not a pile, a land treatment facility, a surface impoundment, an underground injection well, a salt dome formation, a salt bed formation, an underground mine, a cave, or a corrective action management unit.

"*Landfill wastewater*" as defined in 40 CFR Part 445 (Landfills Point Source Category) means all wastewater associated with, or produced by, landfilling activities except for sanitary wastewater, noncontaminated stormwater, contaminated ground water, and wastewater from recovery pumping wells. Landfill wastewater includes, but is not limited to, leachate, gas collection condensate, drained free liquids, laboratory derived wastewater, contaminated stormwater and contact washwater from washing truck, equipment, and railcar exteriors and surface areas that have come in direct contact with solid waste at the landfill facility.

"*Leachate*" means a liquid, including any suspended components or dissolved compounds in the liquid, which has been in contact with or passed through solid waste, including hazardous waste.

"*Noncontaminated stormwater*" means stormwater that does not come into direct contact with landfill wastes, the waste handling and treatment areas, or landfill wastewater as defined above. Noncontaminated stormwater includes stormwater that flows off the final cover of the landfill, runoff from intermediate cover that has not come in contact with leachate or waste and runoff from inactive portions of the landfill which are segregated from active portions of the landfill.

"*Pile*" means any noncontainerized accumulation of solid, nonflowing hazardous waste that is used for treatment or storage and that is not a containment building.

"*Surface impoundment*" or "*impoundment*" means a facility or part of a facility which is a natural topographical depression, human-made excavation, or diked area formed primarily of earthen materials (although it may be lined with human-made materials), which is designed to hold an accumulation of liquid wastes or wastes containing free liquids, and which is not an injection well. Examples of surface impoundments are holding, storage, settling, and aeration pits, ponds and lagoons.

Numeric Effluent Limitations

As set forth at 40 CFR Part 445 Subpart A, the numeric limitations in Table VII-K-1 apply to contaminated stormwater discharges from hazardous waste landfills subject to the provisions of RCRA Subtitle C at 40 CFR Parts 264 (Subpart N) and 265 (Subpart N) except for any of the facilities described in subdivisions "a" through "d" of this subsection:

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

2. Landfills operated in conjunction with other industrial or commercial operations when the landfill receives wastes generated by the industrial or commercial operation directly associated with the landfill and also receives other wastes provided the other wastes received for disposal are generated by a facility that is subject to the same provisions in 40 CFR Subchapter N as the industrial or

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

3. Landfills operated in conjunction with Centralized Waste Treatment (CWT) facilities subject to 40 CFR Part 437 so long as the CWT facility commingles the landfill wastewater with other nonlandfill wastewater for discharge. A landfill directly associated with a CWT facility is subject to this part if the CWT facility discharges landfill wastewater separately from other CWT wastewater or commingles the wastewater from its landfill only with wastewater from other landfills; or

4. Landfills operated in conjunction with other industrial or commercial operations when the landfill receives wastes from public service activities so long as the company owning the landfill does not receive a fee or other remuneration for the disposal service.

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

Parameter	Effluent Limitations	
	Daily Maximum	30-day Average
Hazardous Waste Treatment, Storage, or Disposal Facilities (Industrial Activity Code "HZ") Subject to the Point Source Category Provisions of 40 CFR Part 445 Subpart A.		
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD5)	220 mg/L	56 mg/L
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	88 mg/L	27 mg/L
Ammonia	10 mg/L	4.9 mg/L
Alpha Terpineol	0.042 *mg*/L	0.019 mg/L
Aniline	0.024 mg/L	0.015 mg/L
Benzoic Acid	0.119 mg/L	0.073 mg/L
Naphthalene	0.059 mg/L	0.022 mg/L
p-Cresol	0.024 mg/L	0.015 mg/L
Phenol	0.048 mg/L	0.029 mg/L
Pyridine	0.072 mg/L	0.025 mg/L
Arsenic (Total)	1.1 mg/L	0.54 mg/L
Chromium (Total)	1.1 mg/L	0.46 mg/L
Zinc (Total)	0.535 mg/L	0.296 mg/L
Total Mercury*	50 ng/L	
pH	6.0 to 9.0 SU	
*Mercury analysis shall be by EPA Method 1631		

Benchmarks

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

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

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

Sector L – Landfills, Land Application Sites and Non-Compliant Landfills

Applicability

The requirements listed under this section apply to *stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity* from waste disposal at landfills, land application sites, construction and demolition debris landfills, and non-compliant landfills (Industrial Activity Code "LF") that receive or have received *industrial wastes* (waste that is received from *industrial activities* at any of the facilities described under 40 CFR Part 122.26(b)(14) categories (i) - (xi)). The requirements listed under this section are intended to apply to initial, as well as ongoing *construction activities* at landfills. [Note: Non-compliant landfills are solid waste disposal units that are not in compliance with *State*/federal criteria established under RCRA Subtitle D.] Landfills that have been closed in accordance with 6 NYCRR Part 360 are not required to maintain *SPDES* permit coverage for stormwater discharges provided that the landfill is or has been maintained under a post closure care program.

Special Conditions

The SWPPP must address the stormwater run-on and run-off control systems needed during the landfill's construction, operation and closure phases prior to commencement of any soils disturbance of one or more acres of land. The plan must be prepared in accordance with the New York Standards and Specifications for Erosion and Sediment Control, 2016, and the New York State Stormwater Management Design Manual, 2010. If alternative erosion and sediment controls or stormwater management practices are proposed, the owner or operator must demonstrate equivalence to these technical standards.

The SWPPP must be kept current and must address effective stormwater controls for all appurtenances and components associated with the landfill, including but not limited to, haul roads, paved areas, associated buildings and structures, landfill surfaces, perimeter ditches and berms.

Prohibition of Non-Stormwater discharges

In addition to the general non-stormwater prohibition in Part I.B.2, the discharges not covered by this permit include, but are not limited to:

- Leachate
- Gas collection condensate
- Drained free liquids
- Contaminated ground water
- Laboratory wastewater
- Contact wash water from washing truck, railcar and equipment exteriors and surface areas that have come in direct contact with solid waste or daily cover at the landfill facility.

These discharges must be covered under a separate *SPDES* permit.

Non-stormwater discharge test certification - The discharge test and certification must also be conducted for the presence of leachate and vehicle washwater.

Definitions

The following definitions are only for this section of the general permit:

"Contaminated groundwater" means water below the land surface in the zone of saturation which has been contaminated by activities associated with waste disposal.

"*Contaminated stormwater*" means stormwater that comes in direct contact with landfill wastes, the waste handling and treatment areas, or landfill wastewater as defined below. Some specific areas of a landfill that may produce contaminated stormwater include, but are not limited to: the open face of an active landfill with exposed waste (including areas with daily cover); the areas around wastewater treatment operations; trucks, equipment or machinery that has been in direct contact with the waste; and waste dumping areas.

"*Drained free liquids*" means aqueous wastes drained from waste containers (e.g., drums, etc.) prior to landfilling.

"*Land application facility*" means a site where solid waste is applied to the soil surface or injected into the upper layer of the soil to improve soil quality or provide plant nutrients. Solid waste suitable for this purpose includes, but is not limited to, certain food processing waste, sewage treatment plant sludge and septage.

"*Landfill*" means land or a disposal facility or part of one where solid waste or its residue after treatment is intentionally placed and which is not a land application facility, surface impoundment, injection well or waste pile.

"*Landfill wastewater*" as defined in 40 CFR Part 445 (Landfills Point Source Category) means all wastewater associated with, or produced by, landfilling activities except for sanitary wastewater, noncontaminated stormwater, contaminated *groundwater*, and wastewater from recovery pumping wells. Landfill wastewater includes, but is not limited to, leachate, gas collection condensate, drained free liquids, laboratory-derived wastewater, contaminated stormwater and contact washwater from washing truck, equipment, and railcar exteriors and surface areas that have come in direct contact with solid waste at the landfill facility.

"*Leachate*" means any solid waste in the form of a liquid, including any suspended components in the liquid, that results from contact with or passage through solid waste.

"*Noncontaminated stormwater*" means stormwater that does not come into direct contact with landfill wastes, the waste handling and treatment areas, or landfill wastewater as defined above. Noncontaminated stormwater includes stormwater that flows off the final cover of the landfill, runoff from intermediate cover that has not come in contact with leachate or waste and runoff from portions of the landfill where waste has not yet been disposed of and which are segregated from active portions of the landfill.

"*Surface impoundment*" means a solid waste management facility or part of one that is a natural topographical depression, excavation, or diked area formed primarily of earthen materials (although it may be lined with synthetic materials), that is designed to hold solid waste in semisolid or liquid form and that is not an injection well. Examples of surface impoundments are holding, storage, settling, and aeration pits, ponds and lagoons.

SWPPP Requirements in Addition to Part III

Site Map

The site map shall identify where any of the following may be exposed to precipitation/surface runoff:

- Active and closed landfill cells or trenches
- Active and closed land application areas
- Locations where open dumping is occurring or has occurred
- Locations of any known leachate breakouts or other areas where uncontrolled leachate may commingle with runoff
- Leachate collection and handling systems

Summary of Potential Pollutant Sources

The SWPPP shall also include a description of potential *pollutant* sources associated with any of the following:

- Fertilizer, herbicide and pesticide application
- Earth/soil moving
- Waste hauling and loading/unloading
- Outdoor storage of *significant materials* including daily, interim and final cover material stockpiles, as well as, temporary waste storage areas
- Exposure of active and inactive landfill and land application areas
- Uncontrolled leachate flows
- Failure or leaks from leachate collection and treatment systems

Additional Non-Numeric Effluent Limits

Good Housekeeping

The SWPPP shall describe and provide for implementation of *BMPs* that prevent or *minimize* the potential of any residual fluids from coming in contact with precipitation/runoff. The SWPPP shall document considerations of the following *BMPs* (or their equivalents):

- Protected storage areas for pesticides, herbicides, fertilizer and other significant materials.
- A schedule of regular inspections of equipment for leaks, spills, malfunctioning, worn or corroded parts or equipment;
- Frequent sweeping of haul and access roads and the use of dry absorbent or wet vacuum cleanup methods, to contain or dispose/recycle residual liquids originating from recyclable containers;
- Prohibit the practice of allowing wash water from tipping floors or other processing areas from discharging to the storm sewer system;
- A preventive maintenance program for processing equipment;
- The plan shall address measures and controls to *minimize* contact of residual liquids and particulate matter from materials stored indoors or under cover from coming in contact with surface runoff.
- Disconnect or seal off all floor drains connected to the storm sewer system

- Drums containing liquids, especially oil and lubricants, should be stored: indoors; in a bermed area; in overpack containers or spill pallets; or in similar containment devices; and
- Drip pans or equivalent measures shall be placed under any leaking piece of stationary equipment until the leak is repaired. The drip pans shall be inspected for leaks and potential overflow and all liquids properly disposed of in accordance with RCRA requirements.

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

- Containment or diversion structures such as dikes, berms, culverts, trenches, elevated concrete pads, and grading installed where appropriate to *minimize* contact of stormwater runoff with outdoor processing equipment or stored materials;
- Diversion of runoff away from storage areas via dikes, berms, containment trenches, culverts and surface grading;
- Covers over containment bins, dumpsters, roll-off boxes
- Permanent or semi-permanent covers over areas where materials are transferred, stored or stockpiled;
- Sediment traps, vegetated swales and strips, catch basin filters and sand filters to facilitate settling or filtering of sediments.

Spill Prevention & Response

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

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

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

- Store drums containing liquids, especially oil and lubricants indoors; in a bermed area; in overpack containers or spill pallets; or in similar containment devices;

- Install overfill prevention devices on all fuel pumps or tanks;

- Install an alarm and/or pump shut off system should be installed on outdoor equipment with hydraulic reservoirs exceeding 150 gallons in order to prevent draining the tank contents in the event of a line break. Alternatively, the equipment may have a secondary containment system capable of containing the contents of the hydraulic reservoir plus adequate freeboard for precipitation

Preventative Maintenance Program

The *owner or operator* shall maintain:

- All containers used for outdoor chemical/*significant materials* storage to prevent leaking
- All elements of leachate collection and treatment systems to prevent commingling of leachate with stormwater
- The integrity and effectiveness of any intermediate or final cover (including making repairs to the cover as necessary to *minimize* the effects of settlement, sinking, and erosion).

Erosion and Sediment Control Plan

An erosion and sediment control (ESC) plan must be developed and implemented for all activities associated with the landfill construction, operation or closure that result in a soil disturbance with the potential for stormwater discharge to surface waters of the State. Stormwater runoff that is handled as leachate and from areas that have achieved final stabilization are not subject to these requirements. This plan shall include details of temporary and permanent structural and vegetative measures that will be used to control erosion and sedimentation for all areas that result in a soil disturbance. The design, installation, inspection, maintenance and repair of erosion and sediment controls shall conform to the New York Standards and Specifications for Erosion and Sediment Control, 2016, or equivalent.

If any phase of the landfill construction or closure will result in the disturbance of five (5) or more acres of land at any one time, the *owner or operator* must obtain approval from the Regional Office stormwater contact person prior to disturbing more than five acres.

Erosion and Sediment Control Inspections

The *qualified person* shall conduct site inspections of erosion and sediment controls in areas with potential to discharge to surface water as follows:

- All erosion and sediment control practices and all post-construction stormwater management practices in areas with potential for stormwater

discharge to surface water, to ensure integrity and effectiveness to ensure that practices are constructed as indicated in the SWPPP addressing the operation phase;
- All areas of disturbance in areas with potential for stormwater discharge to surface water that have not achieved *final stabilization;*
- All points of discharge to natural surface waterbodies located within, or immediately adjacent to, the property boundaries of the *construction activity;* and,
- All points of discharge.

ESC Inspection Frequency

For sites where soil disturbance activities are on-going, the *qualified person* shall conduct a site inspection at least once every seven (7) calendar days.

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

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

ESC Inspection Reports

At a minimum, the inspection report shall include and/or address the following:
- Date and time of inspection;
- Name and title of person(s) performing inspection;
- A description of the weather and soil conditions (e.g. dry, wet, saturated) at the time of the inspection;
- A description of the condition of the runoff at all points of discharge from the site.
- Identify any discharges of sediment or other *pollutants* from the site, including discharges from conveyance systems (i.e. pipes, culverts, ditches, etc.) and overland flow;
- A description of the condition of all natural surface water bodies located within, or immediately adjacent to, the property boundaries of the site which receive runoff from disturbed areas. This shall include identification of any discharges of sediment to the surface water body;
- Identification of all *BMPs* and erosion and sediment control practices that need repair or maintenance
- Identification of all *BMPs* and erosion and sediment control practices that were not installed properly or are not functioning as designed and need to be reinstalled or replaced;

- Description and sketch of areas that are disturbed at the time of the inspection and areas that have been stabilized (temporary and/or final) since the last inspection;
- Corrective action(s) that must be taken to install, repair, replace or maintain erosion and sediment control practices; and to correct deficiencies identified with the construction of the post-construction stormwater management practice(s)
- Digital photographs, with date stamp, that clearly show the condition of all practices that have been identified as needing corrective actions. The *qualified person* shall attach paper color copies of the digital photographs to the inspection report being maintained onsite within seven (7) calendar days of the date of the inspection. The *qualified person* shall also take digital photographs, with date stamp, that clearly show the condition of the practice(s) after the corrective action has been completed. The *qualified person* shall attach paper color copies of the digital photographs to the inspection report that documents the completion of the corrective action work within seven (7) calendar days of that inspection
- An inspection report shall be completed and signed by the *qualified person* for each inspection. All inspection reports shall be maintained on site with the SWPPP.

ESC Inspection Follow-Up

Within one (1) business day of the completion of an inspection, the *qualified person* shall notify the *owner or operator* and appropriate contractor of any corrective actions that need to be taken. The *owner or operator* shall begin implementing the corrective actions within one (1) business day of this notification and shall complete the corrective actions within seven (7) calendar days unless otherwise notified by the *Department*.

Post Construction Stormwater Management Controls

Stormwater runoff from all impervious areas that is not handled as leachate shall be captured and treated by post-construction stormwater management controls. The design, construction and maintenance of all post-construction stormwater management controls shall conform to the New York State Stormwater Management Design Manual, 2010. If alternative post construction controls are proposed, the *owner or operator* must demonstrate equivalence to this technical standard.

At a minimum, the post-construction stormwater management practice component of the SWPPP shall include the following:

a. Identification, dimensions, material specifications and installation details of all post-construction stormwater management practices to be constructed;
b. A site map/construction drawing(s) at a scale of 1” = 50’ or less, showing the specific location and size of each post-construction stormwater management practice;
c. A Stormwater Modeling and Analysis Report that includes:

1. Map(s) showing pre-development conditions, including watershed/subcatchment boundaries, flow paths/routing, and design points;
2. Map(s) showing post-development conditions, including watershed/sub-catchments boundaries, flow paths/routing, design points and post-construction stormwater management practices;
3. Results of stormwater modeling (i.e. hydrology and hydraulic analysis) for the required storm events. Include supporting calculations (model runs), methodology, and a summary table that compares pre and post-development runoff rates and volumes for the different storm events;
4. Summary table, with supporting calculations, which demonstrate that each post-construction stormwater management practice has been designed in conformance with the sizing criteria included in the 2015 New York State Stormwater Management Design Manual;
5. Identification of any sizing criteria that is not required based on the waiver criteria included in the 2015 New York State Stormwater Management Design Manual; and
6. Identification of any elements of the design that are not in conformance with the 2015 New York State Stormwater Management Design Manual. Include the identification of and justification for any deviations from the 2015 New York State Stormwater Management Design Manual;
    a. Soil test results (test pit, borings);
    b. Infiltration test results, when required; and
    c. An operations and maintenance plan that includes inspection and maintenance schedules and actions to ensure continuous and effective operation of each post-construction stormwater management practice. The plan shall identify the entity that will be responsible for the long term operation and maintenance of each practice and a description of applicable easements, vegetative requirements, access and safety issues, and testing and disposal of sediments as they are removed.

Enhanced Phosphorus Removal Standards – Landfills that are located in the following watersheds shall prepare a SWPPP that includes post-construction stormwater management practices designed in conformance with the Enhanced Phosphorus Removal Standards included in the 2015 New York State Stormwater Management Design Manual.

- New York City East of Hudson Drinking Water Supply Watershed
- Onondaga Lake Watershed
- Greenwood Lake Watershed
- Oscawana Lake Watershed

Facility Inspections

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

- Chemical handling and storage areas

- Vehicle & Equipment Maintenance Areas
- Fueling Areas
- Active land application areas
- Areas used for storage of materials/wastes that are exposed to precipitation
- Leachate collection and treatment systems
- Locations where equipment and waste trucks enter and exit the site
- Other potential sources of pollution

Operating landfills, non-compliant landfills, and land application sites shall be inspected at least once every seven days.

Inspections of inactive sites - Inactive landfills, non-compliant landfills, and land application sites shall be inspected at least quarterly. The *qualified person* shall inspect landfill stabilization and structural erosion *control measure*s and leachate collection and treatment systems, and all closed land application areas.

Employee Training

1. Training and Education – Staff must be trained in prevention of contamination to stormwater. In addition to the requirements in Part II.A.8.d, training subjects must include:
   - Identification of material that is not accepted at the facility
   - How to identify and remedy leaky containers
   - Dry clean up methods.

2. The *owner or operator* must educate incoming drivers on:
   - Materials not accepted by the facility
   - Preventing contamination to stormwater from leaky vehicles
   - Prohibition of non-stormwater discharges, including but not limited to waste water from truck washout.

Numeric Effluent Limitations

As set forth at 40 CFR Part 445 Subpart B, the numeric *effluent limitations* in Table VII-L-1 apply to contaminated stormwater discharges from municipal solid waste landfills (MSWLFs) that have not been closed in accordance with 40 CFR 258.60, and contaminated stormwater discharges from those landfills that are subject to the provisions of 40 CFR Part 257 except for discharges from any of the facilities described in subdivisions "1" through "4" of this subsection:

1. 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;

2. Landfills operated in conjunction with other industrial or commercial operations when the landfill receives wastes generated by the industrial or commercial operation directly associated with the landfill and also receives other wastes provided the other wastes received for disposal are generated by a facility that is subject to the same provisions in 40 CFR Subchapter N as the industrial or

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

3. 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

4. Landfills operated in conjunction with other industrial or commercial operations when the landfill receives wastes from public service activities so long as the company owning the landfill does not receive a fee or other remuneration for the disposal service

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

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

Benchmarks

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

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

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

Sector M - Automobile Salvage Yards

Applicability

The requirements listed under this section apply to *stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity* from facilities engaged in dismantling or wrecking used motor vehicles for the purpose of selling parts (SIC Code 5015). Facilities primarily engaged in dismantling motor vehicles for scrap are classified in Sector N (SIC Code 5093).

Special Conditions

Prohibition of Non-Stormwater discharges

In addition to the general prohibition of non-stormwater discharges in Part I.B.2, the following discharges not covered by this permit include, but are not limited to:

- Discharges of vehicle, equipment, and floor wash water.

All wash water discharges must be authorized under a separate *SPDES* permit or discharged to a sanitary sewer in accordance with applicable industrial pretreatment requirements.

SWPPP Requirements in Addition to Part III

Site Map

The site map must identify where any of the following may be exposed to precipitation/surface runoff:

- Vehicle storage areas;
- Dismantling areas;
- Parts storage areas (e.g., engine blocks, tires, hub caps, batteries, hoods, mufflers);
- Liquid storage tanks and drums for fuel and other fluids;
- Location of each discharge and monitoring point.

The estimated total area used (in acres) for *industrial activity* including, but not limited to:

- Dismantling
- Storage
- Maintenance of used motor vehicle parts

Summary of Potential Pollutant Sources

The owner or operator must assess the potential for the following activities to contribute pollutants to stormwater discharges:

- Vehicle storage areas
- Dismantling areas
- Parts storage areas (e.g. engine blocks, tires, hub caps, batteries, and hoods)
- Fueling stations

Additional Non-Numeric Effluent Limits

Good Housekeeping

Vehicle Dismantling & Maintenance Areas

The SWPPP must describe *BMPs* that prevent or *minimize* contamination of stormwater runoff from all areas used for vehicle dismantling and maintenance. The SWPPP shall document considerations of the following *BMPs* (or their equivalents):

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

- Use dry cleanup methods and prohibit the practice of hosing down the shop floor;
- Recycle mineral spirits and solvents;
- Provide treatment of stormwater discharges with devices such as oil-water separators;
- Train employees on proper waste control and disposal procedures

Vehicle Parts and Equipment Storage Areas

The SWPPP must describe *BMPs* that prevent or *minimize* contamination of the stormwater runoff from vehicle, parts and equipment storage areas. The SWPPP shall document considerations of the following *BMPs* (or their equivalents):

- Use drip pans under all vehicles and equipment waiting for maintenance and during maintenance;
- Use large plastic or metal bins with secure lids to store oily parts (e.g., small engine parts);
- Install curbing, berms or dikes around storage areas;
- Confine storage of parts, equipment and vehicles to designated areas;
- Cover all parts storage areas with a permanent cover (e.g., roofs) or temporary cover (e.g., canvas tarps);
- Store used batteries within non-leaking secondary containment or by other equivalent means to prevent leaks of acid into stormwater discharges;
- Inspect the storage yard for filling drip pans and other problems regularly; and
- Train employees on procedures for storage and inspection items.

Vehicle, Equipment, and Parts Cleaning Areas

The SWPPP must describe *BMPs* that prevent or *minimize* contamination of stormwater from all areas used for vehicle, equipment, and parts cleaning. The SWPPP shall document considerations of the following *BMPs* (or their equivalents):

- Avoid washing parts or equipment outside;
- Designate an area for cleaning activities;
- Install curbing, berms or dikes around cleaning areas;
- Consider using detergent-based or water-based cleaning systems in place of organic solvent degreasers;
- Use phosphate-free biodegradable detergents;
- Contain steam cleaning wash waters* or discharge under an applicable *SPDES* permit;
- Inspect cleaning area regularly;
- Train employees on proper washing procedures

*Wash waters from vehicle, equipment, and parts cleaning areas are process wastewaters that are not authorized discharges under this section.

Liquid Storage Areas

The SWPPP must describe *BMPs* that prevent or *minimize* contamination of the stormwater runoff from all areas used for liquid storage. The SWPPP shall document considerations of the following *BMPs* (or their equivalents):

- Maintain good integrity of all storage containers;
- Provide containment and a roof over liquid storage areas;
- Inspect storage tanks to detect potential leaks and perform preventive maintenance;
- Inspect piping systems (pipes, pumps, flanges, couplings, hoses, and valves) for failures or leaks;
- Train employees on proper filling and transfer procedures

Employee Training

Training must be conducted annually at a minimum; however, more frequent training may be necessary at facilities with high employee turnover. Training must be documented in the SWPPP in accordance with Part III.A.7.e. In addition to the requirements in Part II.A.8.d, training subjects must include the following areas when applicable to a facility:

- Used oil management;
- Spill prevention and response;
- Purpose, function and maintenance of erosion and sediment control practices;
- Good housekeeping practices;
- Used battery management;
- Removal of parts containing mercury;
- Lead and PCBs;
- Proper handling (i.e., collection, storage, and disposal) of all fluids;
- Identification of unpermitted discharges from floor drains, sinks, or outdoor storm drain inlets;
- Condition and maintenance needs of stormwater controls;
- Sump maintenance (regular pumping, use of pads around perimeter to prevent unwanted hazardous materials from entering, etc..);
- Condition and maintenance needs for oil water separators, filters and screens used to remove sludges and solids before they reach waste sumps;
- Prohibition of the practice of hosing down the shop floor;
- Use of dry cleanup methods, and/or collecting the stormwater runoff from the maintenance area.

Facility Inspections

Routine facility inspections conducted by the qualified person identified in Part IV.B shall include, but is not limited to the following:

- All incoming vehicles upon arrival at the site for leakage;
- Outdoor storage of vehicles, parts or equipment for leakage at least quarterly;

- Outdoor storage of fluids in tanks or containers for leakage at least quarterly;
- Prior to crushing, spot check vehicles for removal of fluids, battery, mercury switches, lead battery connectors, lead tire balance weights, PCB capacitors, etc.

Management of Runoff

The SWPPP must consider management practices, such as berms or drainage ditches on the property line that may be used to prevent run-on from neighboring properties. Berms must be considered for uncovered outdoor storage of oily parts, engine blocks, and aboveground liquid storage. The *owner or operator* shall consider the installation of detention ponds, filtering devices, and oil/water separators.

Consider using green infrastructure practices such as vegetated swales and constructed wetlands to reduce export of metals in stormwater.

Minimize Exposure

Minimizing exposure prevents *pollutants*, including waste metal, spare parts, engine blocks and other debris, from coming into contact with precipitation and can reduce the need for *BMPs* to treat contaminated stormwater runoff. Examples of *BMPs* for exposure minimization include:

- Covering materials or activities with temporary structures (e.g., tarps) when wet weather is expected
- Moving materials or activities to existing or new permanent structures (e.g., buildings, silos, sheds).
- Consolidating processing activities to an area that is covered and bermed with impermeable concrete surface equipped with a drain, where all fluids are drained.

Erosion and Sediment Control Plan

The SWPPP must include an Erosion and Sediment Control plan (ESC plan) addressing the storm water run-on and run-off control systems in all areas of the facility. The ESC plan must be developed by a *qualified individual* and implemented by the *owner or operator*. The design, installation, inspection, maintenance and repair of erosion and sediment controls shall conform to the New York Standards and Specifications for Erosion and Sediment Control, 2016, or equivalent.

Spill and Leak Prevention

- As indicated in Part II.A.4, the discharge of hazardous substances or petroleum in the stormwater discharge(s) from the facility shall be prevented or *minimized* in accordance with the stormwater pollution prevention plan for the facility.
- Any spill of petroleum must be reported in accordance with 6 NYCRR Part 613.8. Any spill of a hazardous substance must be reported in accordance with 6 NYCRR Part 595.3.

- Notification must be reported to the DEC Spill hotline (1-800- 457-7362) within two hours of identifying a release. Spills or leaks outside of containment areas shall be cleaned up immediately and spills or leaks within containment shall be controlled immediately and cleaned up as stated in Part II.A.4.
- After clean up from a spill, absorbents must be promptly placed in containers for proper disposal.
- All vehicles that are intended to be dismantled must be properly drained of all fluids prior to being dismantled or crushed, or other equivalent means must be taken to prevent leaks or spills of fluids including motor oil, transmission fluid, fuel and antifreeze.

Guidance in Development of SWPPPs

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

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

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

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

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

Numeric Effluent Limitations

No Numeric Effluent Limits specified for this sector.

Benchmarks

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

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

Sector N – Scrap Recycling & Waste Recycling Facilities

Applicability

The requirements listed under this section apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from facilities engaged in:

- Processing, reclaiming and wholesale distribution of scrap (including but limited to facilities with activities described by SIC code 5093)
- Waste recycling facilities, including recycling facilities commonly referred to as material recovery facilities (MRFs).
- Transfer stations with recycling activities, including the collection of source separated recyclables
- Ship dismantling, marine salvaging, and marine wrecking of ships for scrap (SIC 4499). Other activities listed under SIC 4499 are covered in Sector Q.

Vehicle salvage yards engaged in reclaiming and retail or wholesale distribution of used motor vehicle parts (SIC code 5015) are included in Sector M.

Subsectors Descriptions

Sector N is divided into the following subsectors which have specific industrial activities.

Subsector N-1

Recycling activities at transfer stations, landfills and other facilities engaged in the collection of source-separated recyclables such as aluminum and tin cans; plastic and glass containers; newspapers and cardboard from institutional, commercial/non-industrial and residential sources.

Subsector N-2

Recycling activities at transfer stations, landfills and other facilities that receive a mixed wastestream of non-recyclable and recyclable wastes.

Subsector N-3

Scrap and waste recycling (non-liquid wastes). Individual scrap and waste recycling facilities may process one or more types of recyclable materials, including but not limited to ferrous and nonferrous metals, paper, plastic, cardboard, glass, animal hides. Activities at facilities included in this subsector typically include scrap waste stockpiling; material processing; segregating processed materials into uniform grades; and collecting non-recyclable materials for disposal.

Subsector N-4

Facilities included in other Sector N subsectors that operate a shredder.

Subsector N-5

Facilities engaged in the reclaiming and recycling of liquid wastes such as used oil, antifreeze, mineral spirits, industrial solvents and liquid wastes.

Subsector N-6

Facilities engaged in dismantling ships, marine salvaging, and marine wrecking of ships for scrap.

Special Conditions

Prohibition of Non-Stormwater discharges

In addition to the general non-*stormwater* prohibition in Part I.B.2, non-*stormwater discharges* from turnings containment areas are not covered by this permit. *Discharges* from containment areas in the absence of a storm event are prohibited unless covered by a separate *SPDES* permit

Battery re-claimers engaged in breaking up of used lead-acid batteries are not eligible for coverage under this permit.

All wash water *discharges* must be authorized under a separate *SPDES* permit or *discharge*d to a sanitary sewer in accordance with applicable industrial pretreatment requirements.

Co-Located Industrial Activities

If any vehicle dismantling activities for the purpose of selling parts occur at this facility, the *owner or operator* must also comply with all the requirements in Sector M - Automobile Salvage Yards

SWPPP Requirements in Addition to Part III

In addition to the requirements of Part III, all facilities covered under Sector N are required to comply with following general requirements as well as the requirements applicable to each applicable subsector. Included in each section below, are lists of *BMP* options that, along with any functional equivalents, shall be considered for implementation. *Discharges* of precipitation from containment areas containing used oil shall also be in accordance with 6 NYCRR Parts 596-599, 613 and 370-373.

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

Site Map

The site map shall identify the locations where the following activities or sources may be exposed to precipitation/surface runoff:

- Locations of haul and access roads
- Scrap and waste material storage areas
- Outdoor scrap and waste processing equipment
- Areas where materials are sorted, transferred, stockpiled
- Containment areas.

Additional Non-Numeric Effluent Limits

Discharges to Copper Impaired Waters

If the facility discharges to a Copper Impaired waterbody, the owner or operator shall prevent the exposure of copper sources and copper containing materials or processes to *stormwater*. These materials shall be protected by a storm-resistant shelter to prevent exposure to rain, snow, snowmelt, and/or runoff.

Inbound Waste Control Program

The SWPPP shall include a program to control materials received for processing:

- Notify suppliers/public which scrap materials will not be accepted at the facility or are only accepted under certain conditions
- Develop and implement procedures to inspect inbound shipments of recyclable materials
- Develop and distribute educational material targeting the public and/or commercial drivers of inbound vehicles;
- Training targeted for personnel engaged in the inspection and acceptance of inbound recyclable materials.

Minimize Contact of Particulate Matter

The plan shall address *BMPs* to *minimize* contact of particulate matter from materials stored indoors or under cover from coming in contact with surface runoff. The SWPPP shall document considerations of the following *BMPs* (or their equivalents):

- Good housekeeping measures, including frequent sweeping of haul and access roads and the use of dry absorbent or wet vacuum clean up methods, to contain or dispose/recycle residual liquids originating from recyclable containers
- Good housekeeping measures to prevent the accumulation of particulate matter and fluids, particularly in high traffic areas.

Stockpiled materials, processed materials and Non-Recyclable Wastes

The SWPPP must describe *BMPs* to *minimize* contact of *stormwater* runoff with stockpiled materials, processed materials and non-recyclable wastes. The SWPPP shall document considerations of the following *BMPs* (or their equivalents):

- Store the equivalent one day's volume of recyclable materials indoors;
- Containment or diversion structures such as dikes, berms, culverts, trenches, elevated concrete pads, and grading installed where appropriate to *minimize* contact of *stormwater* runoff with outdoor processing equipment or stored materials;
- Diversion of runoff away from storage areas via dikes, berms, containment trenches, culverts and surface grading;
- Cover containment bins, dumpsters, roll off boxes;

- Permanent or semi-permanent covers over areas where materials are transferred, stored or stockpiled;
- Install a sump/pump with each containment pit, and *discharge* collected fluids to a sanitary sewer system;
- Sediment traps, vegetated swales and strips, catch basin filters and sand filters to facilitate settling or filtering of sediments;

Residual Liquids & Fluids

The plan shall address *BMPs* to *minimize* contact of residual liquids and particulate matter from materials stored indoors or under cover from coming in contact with surface runoff. The SWPPP shall document considerations of the following *BMPs* (or their equivalents):

- Prohibit the practice of allowing washwater from tipping floors or other processing areas from discharging to the storm sewer system
- Disconnect or seal off all floor drains connected to the storm sewer system;
- Drums containing liquids, especially oil and lubricants, should be stored: indoors; in a bermed area; in overpack containers or spill pallets; or in similar containment devices;
- Drip pans or equivalent measures shall be placed under any leaking piece of stationary equipment until the leak is repaired. The drip pans shall be inspected for leaks and potential overflow and all liquids properly disposed of in accordance with RCRA requirements.
- Liquid wastes, including used oil, shall be stored in materially compatible and non leaking containers, and be disposed or recycled in accordance with all requirements under the Resource Recovery and Conservation Act (RCRA), and *State* or local requirements.

Spill and Leak Prevention

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

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

leaks and potential overflow and all liquids properly disposed of in accordance with RCRA requirements

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

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

Additional Sub-sector specific Non-Numeric Effluent Limits

Subsectors N-1 and N-2

Inbound Waste Control Program

Provide totally enclosed drop off containers for the public whenever possible. When determined to be impractical, the SWPPP must describe the measures implemented to either prevent the *discharge* of contaminated *stormwater* from containers, or the containers should be subject to screening and monitoring required in Part IV.F.1.e.

Subsectors N-3 and N-4

Inbound Recyclable & Waste Control Program

Facilities must develop and implement a program to control what is received at the facility. Such plan shall include:

- Provisions for information/education flyers, brochures and pamphlets to suppliers of scrap and recyclable waste materials on:
  - Draining and proper recycling/disposal of residual fluids prior to delivery to the facility when applicable (e.g., from vehicles and equipment engines, radiators, and transmissions, oil filled transformers, and individual containers or drums);
  - Removal and proper collection, recycling and/or disposal of mercury switches, mercury containing parts, lead tire weights, lead battery cable ends air conditioning refrigerants, and small PCB capacitors from vehicles; and
  - Removal and proper collection/disposal of PCB capacitors, ballasts, CFCs/HCFCs, mercury switches, mercury containing components and other sources of potential contaminants from appliances.
- Procedures to require certification by suppliers of inbound shipments of recyclable materials that the items identified above were completed
- Procedures to inspect inbound shipments of recyclable materials to ensure that the items identified above were completed

Lead Battery Program

Facilities accepting lead acid batteries must develop and implement a scrap lead acid battery program. The plan shall address measures and controls for the proper handling, storage and disposal of scrap lead acid batteries. The SWPPP shall document decisions relating to the following *BMP* options:

- Segregate scrap lead acid batteries from other scrap materials;
- A description of procedures and/or measures for the proper handling, storage and disposal of cracked or broken batteries;
- A description of measures to collect and dispose of leaking lead acid battery fluid;
- A description of measures to *minimize* and, whenever possible, eliminate exposure of scrap lead acid batteries to precipitation or runoff; and,
- A description of employee training for the management of scrap batteries.

Residual Fluids

Install oil/water separators, sumps and dry adsorbents for areas where potential sources of residual fluids are stockpiled (e.g., automotive engine storage areas)

The plan shall implement measures necessary to *minimize* contact of surface runoff with residual cutting fluids. The SWPPP shall document considerations of the following *BMPs* (or their equivalents):

- Store all turnings exposed to cutting fluids under some form of permanent or semi-permanent cover. *Stormwater discharges* from these areas are permitted provided the runoff is first treated by an oil/water separator or its equivalent. Procedures to collect, handle, and dispose or recycle residual fluids that may be present shall be identified in the plan
- Establish dedicated containment areas for all turnings that have been exposed to cutting fluids. *Stormwater* runoff from these areas can be *discharge*d provided that:
  - The containment areas are constructed of either concrete, asphalt or other equivalent type of impermeable material;
  - There is a drainage collection system for runoff generated from containment areas;
  - There is a schedule to maintain the oil/water separator (or its equivalent); and
  - Procedures are identified and implemented for the proper disposal or recycling of collected residual fluids.

Scrap & Recyclable Waste Processing Areas

The SWPPP shall include *BMPs* to *minimize* surface runoff from coming in contact with scrap processing equipment. In the case of processing equipment that generate visible amounts of particulate residue (e.g., shredding facilities), the plan shall describe measures to *minimize* the contact of residual fluids and accumulated particulate matter with runoff (i.e., through good housekeeping, preventive maintenance, etc.). The SWPPP shall document considerations of the following *BMPs* (or their equivalents):

- Provide *stormwater* containment within a 30-foot perimeter of the following fixed equipment: shears, balers, shredders, grinders, screeners and conveyors;
- Oil/water separators or sumps;
- Catch basin filters or sand filters;
- Use and maintenance of silt and/or other fencing around light material processing to prevent migration lightweight materials such as foam by wind and *stormwater* runoff.
- 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

Subsector N-4

Shredders

At minimum, the SWPPP shall document considerations of the following *BMPs* (or their equivalents):

- Use and maintenance of silt and/or other fencing around shredder fluff or other light material processing to prevent migration lightweight materials such as foam by wind and *stormwater* runoff.
- The ground in the entire shredder and downstream area shall be covered by asphalt or concrete, and drainage shall be controlled
- Ground surface must be cleaned/swept at the end of each shift to prevent dirt and debris from being tracked to other areas

Subsector N-5

Indoor Storage Areas

The plan shall include *BMPs* to *minimize*/eliminate contact between residual liquids from waste materials stored indoors and surface runoff. The following Non-Structural *BMPs* must be implemented:

- Development and implementation of procedures for material handling (including labeling and marking); and

- Keep a sufficient supply of dry absorbent materials or a wet vacuum system to collect spilled or leaked materials.

- The use of mercury spill kits for spills from storage of mercury switches.

The SWPPP must document decisions relating to consideration of the following Structural *BMPs*:

- An appropriate containment structure, such as trenches, curbing, gutters or other equivalent measures; and

- A drainage system, including appurtenances (e.g., pumps or ejectors, or manually operated valves), to handle *discharges* from diked or bermed areas. Drainage shall be *discharge*d to an appropriate treatment facility, sanitary sewer system, or otherwise disposed of properly. *Discharges*

from these areas may require coverage under a separate *SPDES* permit or industrial user permit under the pretreatment program

Truck & Rail Car Transfer Areas, Outdoor Stockpiles & Storage Areas
Maintain sufficient supply of absorbent materials or a wet vacuum system to collect spills.

The SWPPP must document decisions relating to consideration of the following Structural *BMPs*:

- Appropriate containment structures (e.g., dikes, berms, curbing, pits) to store the volume of the largest single tank, with sufficient extra capacity for precipitation;
- Drainage control and other diversionary structures; and
- For storage tanks, provide corrosion protection and/or leak detection systems

Subsector N-6

Vessel Breaking/Scraping Activities
The following SWPPP special conditions have been established for facilities that are engaged in dismantling ships, marine salvaging, and marine wrecking ships for scrap.

Scrapping of vessels shall be accomplished ashore beyond the range of mean high tide, whenever practicable. If this activity must be conducted while a vessel is afloat or grounded in *Surface Waters of the State*, then the *owner or operator* must employ *BMPs* to *minimize* the amount of *pollutants* released.

The following *BMPs* shall be implemented during those periods when vessels (ships, barges, yachts, etc.) are brought to the facility's site for recycling, scrapping and storage prior to scrapping:

- Fixed or floating platforms sufficiently sized and constructed to catch and prevent scrap materials and *pollutants* from entering *waters of the State* (or equivalent measures approved by the *Department*) shall be used as work surfaces when working on or near the water surface. These platforms shall be cleaned as required to prevent *pollutants* from entering *Surface Waters of the State* and at the end of each work shift. All scrap metals and *pollutants* shall be collected in a manner to prevent releases (containerization is recommended).
- There shall be no *discharge* of oil or oily wastewater at the facility. Drip pans and other protective devices shall be required for all oil and oily waste transfer operations to catch incidental spillage and drips from hose nozzles, hose racks, drums or barrels. Drip pans and other protective devices shall be

inspected and maintained to prevent releases. Oil and oily waste must be disposed at a permitted facility and adequate documentation of off-site disposition shall be retained for review by the board upon request.

- During the storage/breaking/scrapping period, oil containment boom(s) shall be deployed either around the vessel being scrapped, or across the mouth of the facility's wetslip, to contain *pollutants* in the event of a spill. Booms must be inspected, maintained, and repaired as needed. Oil, grease and fuel spills shall be prevented from reaching *Surface Waters of the State*. Cleanup shall be carried out promptly after an oil, grease, and/or fuel spill is detected.
- Paint and solvent spills shall be immediately cleaned up to prevent *pollutants* from reaching storm drains, deck drains, and *Surface Waters of the State*.

Contaminated bilge and ballast water shall not be *discharge*d to waters of the *State*. If it becomes necessary to dispose of contaminated bilge and ballast waters during a vessel breaking activity, the wastewater must be disposed at a permitted facility and adequate documentation of off-site disposition shall be retained fwith the SWPPP.

Numeric Effluent Limitations

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

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

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

Benchmarks

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

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

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

Subsector N-4: In addition to the Numeric Effluent Limitations in Table VII-N-1, Subsector N-4 facilities must also complete benchmark analysis for the parameters in Table VII-N-3 for *outfalls* discharging *stormwater* from drainage areas where there are shredder operations and storage areas.

Table VII-N-2 Sector N - *Benchmark Monitoring* Requirement	
***Pollutants* of Concern**	***Benchmark Monitoring* Cut-off Concentration**
Scrap Recycling and Waste Recycling Facilities (nonsource-separated facilities only) (SIC 5093) and Facilities Engaged in Dismantling Ships, Marine Salvaging, and Marine Wrecking - Ships For Scrap (SIC 4499, limited to list)	
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100 mg/L
Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	120 mg/L
Oil and Grease	15 mg/L
Total Recoverable Aluminum	750 ug/L
Total Recoverable Cadmium	1.8 ug/L
Total Chromium	1.8 mg/L
Total Recoverable Copper	12 ug/L
Total Recoverable Iron	1 mg/L
Total Recoverable Lead	69 ug/L
Total Recoverable Zinc	110 ug/L
Table VII-N-3 Additional Subsector N4 – *Benchmark Monitoring* Requirements	
***Pollutant* of Concern**	***Benchmark Monitoring* Cut-off Concentration**
Benzene	50 ug/L
Ethylbenzene	50 ug/L
Toluene	50 ug/L
Xylene	50 ug/L

Sector O – Steam Electric Generating Stations

Applicability

The requirements listed under this section apply to *stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity* from steam electric power generating facilities using coal, natural gas, oil, nuclear energy, or other sources of energy to produce a steam source, including coal handling areas; *stormwater discharges* from coal pile runoff subject to numeric *effluent limitations* are eligible for coverage under this permit, but are subject to *effluent limitations* established by 40 CFR 423; and dual fuel co-generation facilities.

Special Conditions

Prohibition of Non-Stormwater discharges

Stormwater discharges not covered by this permit include: ancillary facilities (e.g., fleet centers, gas turbine stations, and substations) that are not contiguous to a steam electric power generating facility; and heat capture co-generation facilities.

In addition to the general non-*stormwater* prohibition in Part I.B.2, non-*stormwater discharges* subject to *effluent limitation guidelines* are also not covered by this permit.

SWPPP Requirements in Addition to Part III

Site Map

The site map shall identify the locations of any of the following activities or sources that may be exposed to precipitation/surface runoff:

- Storage tanks, scrap yards, general refuse areas;
- Short- and long-term storage of general materials (including, but not limited to: supplies, construction materials, plant equipment, oils, fuels, used and unused solvents, cleaning materials, paint, water treatment chemicals, fertilizer, and pesticides);
- Landfills;
- Construction sites; and
- Stockpile areas (such as coal or limestone piles).

Additional Non-Numeric Effluent Limits

Inspections

The qualified person shall conduct a monthly inspection which include the following areas:

- Coal handling areas
- Loading/unloading areas
- Switchyards
- Fueling areas
- Bulk storage areas
- Ash handling areas

- Areas adjacent to disposal ponds and landfills
- Maintenance areas
- Liquid storage tanks; and,
- Long term and short-term material storage areas

Good Housekeeping

Fugitive Dust Emissions

The SWPPP shall describe and provide for implementation of measures that prevent or *minimize* fugitive dust emissions from coal handling areas. The SWPPP shall document procedures to *minimize* off-site tracking of coal dust such as installing specially designed tires or washing vehicles in a designated area before they leave the site, and controlling the wash water.

Delivery Vehicles

The SWPPP must describe and provide for implementation of measures that prevent or *minimize* contamination of *stormwater* runoff from delivery vehicles arriving on the plant site. At a minimum the SWPPP shall include:

- Procedures for the inspection of delivery vehicles arriving on the plant site, and ensure overall integrity of the body or container; and
- Procedures to deal with leakage/spillage from vehicles or containers

Fuel Oil Unloading Areas

The SWPPP must describe and provide for implementation of measures that prevent or *minimize* contamination of precipitation/surface runoff from fuel oil unloading areas. At a minimum, the SWPPP must document consideration of the following measures (or their equivalents):

- Use containment curbs in unloading areas;
- Station personnel familiar with spill prevention and response procedures present during deliveries to ensure that any leaks/spills are immediately contained and cleaned up; and
- Use spill and overflow protection (e.g., drip pans, drip diapers, and/or other containment devices placed beneath fuel oil connectors) to contain potential spillage during deliveries or from leaks at the connectors.

Chemical Loading & Unloading Areas

The SWPPP must describe and provide for implementation of measures that prevent or *minimize* contamination of precipitation/surface runoff from Chemical loading and unloading areas. At a minimum, the SWPPP must document consideration of the following measures (or their equivalents):

- Use containment curbs in unloading areas;
- Station personnel familiar with spill prevention and response procedures to ensure that any leaks/spills are immediately contained and cleaned up; and

- Where practicable, load and unload in covered areas and store chemicals indoors.

Miscellaneous Loading & Unloading Areas

The SWPPP shall describe and provide for implementation of measures that prevent or *minimize* the contamination of *stormwater* runoff from loading and unloading areas.

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

- Covering the loading area;
- Grading, berming, or curbing around the loading area to divert run-on;
- Locating the loading/unloading equipment and vehicles so that leaks are contained in existing containment and flow diversion systems

Liquid Storage

The SWPPP shall describe and provide for implementation of measures that prevent or *minimize* contamination of *stormwater* runoff from aboveground liquid storage tanks. At a minimum the SWPPP must document consideration of the following measures (or their equivalents):

- Use of protective guards around tanks;
- Use of containment curbs;
- Use of spill and overflow protection; and
- Use of dry cleanup methods.

Large Bulk Storage Fuel Tanks

The SWPPP shall describe and provide for implementation of measures that prevent or *minimize* contamination of *stormwater* runoff from large bulk fuel storage tanks. At a minimum, the SWPPP must document consideration of containment berms (or their equivalent). The *owner or operator* shall also comply with applicable *State* and federal laws, including Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasures (SPCC).

Spill Reduction Measures

The SWPPP shall describe and provide for implementation of measures to reduce the potential for an oil/chemical spill or reference the appropriate section of their SPCC plan. At a minimum, the structural integrity of all aboveground tanks, pipelines, pumps and other related equipment shall be visually inspected on a weekly basis. All repairs deemed necessary based on the findings of the inspections shall be completed immediately to reduce the incidence of spills and leaks occurring from such faulty equipment.

Oil Bearing Equipment in Switchyards

The SWPPP shall describe and provide for implementation of measures to prevent or *minimize* contamination of surface runoff from oil bearing equipment in

switchyard areas. The SWPPP shall document consideration of the use of level grades and gravel surfaces to retard flows and limit the spread of spills, and the collection of *stormwater* runoff in perimeter ditches.

Residue Hauling Vehicles

All residue hauling vehicles shall be inspected for proper covering over the load, adequate gate sealing and overall integrity of the container body. Vehicles without load coverings or adequate gate sealing, or with leaking containers or beds must be repaired as soon as practicable.

Ash Loading Areas

The SWPPP shall describe and provide for implementation of procedures to reduce or control the tracking of ash/residue from ash loading areas. Where practicable, clear the ash building floor and immediately adjacent roadways of spillage, debris and excess water before departure of each loaded vehicle.

Landfills, Scrapyards, Surface Impoundments, General Refuse Sites

The plan must address and include appropriate *BMPs* for landfills, scrapyards, surface impoundments, non-compliant landfills and general refuse sites.

Vehicle & Equipment Maintenance Areas

The SWPPP shall describe and provide for implementation of measures that prevent or *minimize* contamination of the *stormwater* runoff from all areas used for vehicle/equipment maintenance. The SWPPP shall document considerations of the following *BMPs* (or their equivalents):

- Performing maintenance activities indoors; using drip pans;
- Keeping an organized inventory of materials used in the shop;
- Draining all parts of fluids prior to disposal;
- Prohibiting wet clean up practices where the practices would result in the discharge of pollutants to stormwater drainage systems;
- Using dry cleanup methods;
- Treating and/or recycling collected stormwater runoff; and,
- Minimizing runon/runoff of stormwater to maintenance areas

Material Storage Areas

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

- Flat yard grades;
- Runoff collection in graded swales or ditches; erosion protection measures at steep outfall sites (e.g., concrete chutes, riprap, stilling basins);
- Covering lay down areas storing materials indoors;

- Covering materials temporarily with polyethylene, polyurethane, polypropylene, or hypalon.
- Minimize stormwater run-on by constructing an enclosure or berming around the area.

Numeric Effluent Limitations

Owner or operators with *point source*s of coal pile runoff associated with steam electric power generation must monitor these *stormwater discharges* for the presence of TSS and for pH semi-annually in accordance with Part IV.F.3.e (Table IV.3).

Table VII-O-1 Sector O – Numeric Effluent Limitations		
Parameter	**Effluent Limitation**	
	Daily Maximum	**30-Day Average**
PCBs	200 ng/L per Aroclor*	
* Required for Aroclors 1016, 1221, 1232, 1242, 1248, 1254 and 1260. If 65 ng/L per Aroclor or more is detected, *owner or operator* shall make adjustments to their *BMPs*		

Benchmarks

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

Table VII-O-2 Sector O - *Benchmark Monitoring* Requirement	
***Pollutants* of Concern**	***Benchmark Monitoring* Cut-off Concentration**
Steam Electric Generating Facilities (Industrial Activity Code "SE")	
Oil & Grease	15 mg/L
Total Recoverable Iron	1 mg/L

Sector P – Land Transportation and/or Warehousing

Applicability

The requirements listed under this section apply to *stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity* from land transportation and/or warehousing facilities (generally identified by SIC Codes 4011, 4013, 4111-4173, 4212-4231, 4311 and 5171), that have vehicle and equipment maintenance shops (vehicle and equipment rehabilitation, mechanical repairs, painting, fueling and lubrication) and/or equipment cleaning operations. Transfer stations that have vehicle and equipment maintenance shops are covered under this sector in addition to the applicable Sector N subsector requirements.

Special Conditions

Prohibition of Non-Stormwater discharges

The *discharge* of vehicle/equipment wash waters, including tank cleaning operations, are not authorized by this permit and must be covered under a separate *SPDES* permit or *discharge*d to a sanitary sewer in accordance with applicable industrial pretreatment requirements.

SWPPP Requirements in Addition to Part III

Site Map

The site map shall identify the locations of any of the following activities or sources:

- Fueling stations;
- Vehicle/equipment maintenance or cleaning areas;
- Storage areas for vehicle/equipment with actual or potential fluid leaks;
- Loading/unloading areas;
- Areas where treatment, storage or disposal of wastes occur; liquid storage tanks;
- Processing areas;
- Storage areas; and
- All monitoring areas.

Summary of Potential Pollutant Sources

The plan shall describe and assess the potential for the following to contribute *pollutants* to *stormwater discharges*:

- On-site waste storage or disposal;
- Dirt/gravel parking areas for vehicles awaiting maintenance; and,
- Fueling areas

Additional Non-Numeric Effluent Limits

Good Housekeeping

Vehicle & Equipment Storage Areas

The storage of vehicles and equipment awaiting maintenance with actual or potential fluid leaks must be confined to designated areas (delineated on the site map). The SWPPP shall document considerations of the following *BMPs* (or their equivalents):

- The use of drip pans under vehicles and equipment;
- Indoor storage of vehicles and equipment;
- Installation of berms or dikes;
- Use of absorbents;
- Roofing or covering storage areas; and
- Cleaning pavement surface to remove oil and grease.

Fueling Areas

The SWPPP shall describe and provide for implementation of measures that prevent or *minimize* contamination of the *stormwater* runoff from fueling areas. The SWPPP shall document consideration of the following measures (or their equivalents):

- Covering the fueling area;
- Using spill/overflow protection and cleanup equipment;
- Minimizing stormwater run-on/runoff to the fueling area;
- Using dry cleanup methods; and
- Treating and/or recycling collected stormwater runoff

Material Storage Areas

Storage vessels of all materials (e.g., for used oil/oil filters, spent solvents, paint wastes, hydraulic fluids) must be maintained in good condition, so as to prevent contamination of *stormwater*, and plainly labeled (e.g., "used oil," "spent solvents," etc.). The SWPPP shall document considerations of the following *BMPs* (or their equivalents):

- Indoor storage of the materials;
- Installation of berms/dikes around the areas, minimizing runoff of stormwater to the areas;
- Using dry cleanup methods; and
- Treating and/or recycling the collected stormwater runoff

Vehicle & Equipment Cleaning Areas

The SWPPP shall describe and provide for implementation of measures that prevent or *minimize* contamination of *stormwater* runoff from all areas used for vehicle/equipment cleaning. The SWPPP shall document considerations of the following *BMPs* (or their equivalents):

- Performing all cleaning operations indoors;
- Covering the cleaning operation;
- Ensuring that all wash waters drain to a proper collection system (i.e., not the stormwater drainage system unless SPDES permitted); and,
- Treating and/or recycling the collected stormwater runoff

Vehicle & Equipment Maintenance Areas

The SWPPP shall describe and provide for implementation of measures that prevent or *minimize* contamination of the *stormwater* runoff from all areas used for vehicle/equipment maintenance. The SWPPP shall document considerations of the following *BMPs* (or their equivalents):

- Performing maintenance activities indoors; using drip pans;
- Keeping an organized inventory of materials used in the shop;
- Draining all parts of fluids prior to disposal;
- Prohibiting wet clean up practices where the practices would result in the discharge of pollutants to stormwater drainage systems;
- Using dry cleanup methods;
- Treating and/or recycling collected stormwater runoff; and,
- Minimizing runon/runoff of stormwater to maintenance areas

Locomotive Sanding (loading sand for traction) Areas

The SWPPP must describe measures that prevent or *minimize* contamination of the *stormwater* runoff from areas used for locomotive sanding. The SWPPP shall document considerations of the following *BMPs* (or their equivalents):

- Covering sanding areas;
- Minimizing stormwater runon/runoff; or
- Appropriate sediment removal practices to minimize the off-site transport of sanding material by stormwater.

Employee Training

Employee training shall take place, at a minimum, annually (once per calendar year) and must address the following, as applicable:

- Used oil and spent solvent management;
- Fueling procedures;
- General good housekeeping practices;
- Proper painting procedures; and
- Used battery management

Inspections

The following areas/activities shall be included in all inspections:

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

Numeric Effluent Limitations

No Numeric Effluent Limits specified for this sector.

Benchmarks

Land transportation and/or warehousing facilities are required to monitor their *stormwater discharges* for the *pollutant* of concern listed in Table VII-P-1.

Table VII-P-1 Sector P - *Benchmark Monitoring* Requirement	
***Pollutants* of Concern**	***Benchmark Monitoring* Cut-off Concentration**
Land Transportation and /or Warehousing Facilities (SIC Codes 4011, 4013, 4111-4173, 4212-4231, 4311 and 5171)	
Oil & Grease	15 mg/L
Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	120 mg/L
Benzene	50 ug/L
Ethylbenzene	50 ug/L
Toluene	50 ug/L
Xylene	50 ug/L

Sector Q – Water Transportation

Applicability

The requirements listed under this section apply to *stormwater discharges* associated with *industrial activity* from water transportation facilities (generally identified by SIC Major Group 44), that have vehicle (vessel) maintenance shops and/or equipment cleaning operations. The water transportation industry includes facilities engaged in foreign or domestic transport of freight or passengers in deep sea or inland waters; marine cargo handling operations; ferry operations; towing and tugboat services; and marinas, including: boat yards, storage and incidental repair; and yacht basins. The retail sale of fuel alone at marinas, without any other vessel maintenance or equipment cleaning operations, is not considered to be grounds for coverage under the stormwater regulations.

Special Conditions

Prohibition of Non-Stormwater discharges

In addition to the general non-*stormwater* prohibition in Part I.B.2, the following *discharges* not covered by this permit include, but are not limited to:

- Bilge and ballast water
- Sanitary wastes
- Pressure wash water
- Cooling water originating from vessels.

SWPPP Requirements in Addition to Part III

Site Map

The site map shall identify the locations where any of the following activities may be exposed to precipitation/surface runoff:

- Fueling;
- Engine maintenance/repair;
- Vessel maintenance/repair, pressure washing;
- Painting;
- Sanding;
- Blasting;
- Welding;
- Metal fabrication;
- Loading/unloading areas;
- Locations used for the treatment, storage or disposal of wastes;
- Liquid storage tanks;
- Liquid storage areas (e.g., paint, solvents, resins); and,
- Material storage areas (e.g., blasting media, aluminum, steel, scrap iron).

Summary of Potential Pollutant Sources

The SWPPP shall describe the following additional sources and activities that have potential pollutants associated with them:

- Outdoor manufacturing or processing activities (i.e., welding, metal fabricating);
- Significant dust or particulate generating processes (e.g., abrasive blasting, sanding, painting).

Additional Non-Numeric Effluent Limits

Good Housekeeping

Pressure Washing Areas

Discharge of wastewater from pressuring washing to remove marine growth from vessels must be permitted by a separate *SPDES* permit. Facilities that pressure wash vessels must include the following information in the SWPPP:

- Measures to collect or contain the discharge from the pressure washing area;
- Method for the removal of the visible solids;
- Methods of disposal of the collected solids; and,
- Location where the discharge will be released

Blasting & Painting Areas

The SWPPP shall describe and provide for implementation of standard operating practices for blasting and painting activities. The SWPPP shall document consideration of the prohibition of uncontained blasting/painting over open water, or the prohibition of blasting/painting during windy conditions which can render containment ineffective.

The SWPPP must describe and provide for implementation of measures to prevent spent abrasives, paint chips, and overspray from discharging into the receiving water or the storm sewer system. Stormwater conveyances shall be regularly cleaned to remove deposits of abrasive blasting debris and paint chips.

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

- Containment of all blasting/painting activities
- Use of hanging plastic barriers or tarpaulins during blasting or painting operations to contain debris
- Other measures to prevent or minimize the discharge of contaminants

Material Storage Areas

All containerized materials (fuels, paints, solvents, waste oil, antifreeze, batteries) must be plainly labeled and stored in a protected, secure location away from drains.

The SWPPP must:

- Describe and provide for implementation of measures to prevent or minimize the contamination of precipitation/surface runoff from the storage areas.

- Specify which materials are stored indoors and consider containment or enclosure for materials that are stored outdoors.
- Document considerations regarding implementing an inventory control plan to limit the presence of potentially hazardous materials on-site.
- Evaluate the storage and disposal of spent abrasive materials generated at the facility where abrasive blasting is performed.

Engine Maintenance & Repair Areas

The SWPPP must describe and provide for implementation of measures to prevent or minimize contamination of precipitation/surface runoff from all areas used for engine maintenance and repair.

The SWPPP shall document consideration of the following measures (or their equivalent):

- Performing all maintenance activities indoors;
- Maintaining an organized inventory of materials used in the shop;
- Draining all parts of fluids prior to disposal;
- Prohibiting the practice of hosing down the shop floor;
- Specify use of dry cleanup methods; and
- Treating and/or recycling stormwater runoff collected from the maintenance area.

Material Handling Areas

The SWPPP must describe and provide for implementation of measures to prevent or minimize contamination of precipitation/surface runoff from material handling operations and areas (e.g., fueling, paint and solvent mixing, disposal of process wastewater streams from vessels).

The SWPPP shall document consideration of the following measures (or their equivalent):

- Covering fueling areas;
- Using spill/overflow protection;
- Mixing paints and solvents in a designated area (preferably indoors or under a shed); and
- Minimizing run-on of stormwater to material handling areas

Dry Dock Areas

The SWPPP must include the following:

- Routine maintenance and cleaning of the dry dock to minimize the potential for pollutants in the stormwater runoff.
- Procedures for cleaning the accessible areas of the dry dock prior to flooding
- Final cleanup after the vessel is removed and the dock is raised
- Cleanup procedures for oil, grease, or fuel spills occurring on the dry dock
- Sweep rather than hose off debris /spent blasting material from the accessible areas of the dry dock prior to flooding;

- Keep absorbent materials and oil containment booms readily available to contain/cleanup any spills

General Yard Area

The plan must include a schedule for routine yard maintenance and cleanup. Scrap metal, wood, plastic, miscellaneous trash, paper, glass, industrial scrap, insulation, welding rods, packaging, etc., must be routinely removed from the general yard area.

Employee Training

Training shall address, at a minimum, the following activities (as applicable):

- Used oil management
- Spent solvent management
- Disposal of spent abrasives
- Disposal of vessel wastewaters
- Spill prevention and control
- Fueling procedures
- General good housekeeping practices
- Painting and blasting procedures
- Used battery management

Inspections

The following areas shall be included in all monthly inspections:

- Pressure washing area;
- Blasting, sanding, and painting areas;
- Material storage areas;
- Engine maintenance and repair areas;
- Material handling areas;
- Drydock area; and
- General yard area

Preventative Maintenance

As part of the facility's preventive maintenance program, stormwater management devices shall be inspected and maintained in a timely manner (e.g., oil/water separators and sediment traps cleaned to ensure that spent abrasives, paint chips and solids are intercepted and retained prior to entering the storm drainage system). Facility equipment and systems shall also be inspected and tested to uncover conditions that could cause breakdowns or failures resulting in discharges of pollutants to surface waters

Numeric Effluent Limitations

No Numeric Effluent Limits specified for this sector.

Benchmarks

Water transportation facilities are required to monitor their *stormwater discharges* for the *pollutants* of concern listed in Table VII-Q-1.

Table VII-Q-1 **Sector Q - *Benchmark Monitoring* Requirement**	
***Pollutants* of Concern**	***Benchmark Monitoring* Cut-off Concentration**
Water Transportation Facilities (SIC 4412-4499)	
Total Recoverable Aluminum	750 ug/L
Total Recoverable Iron	1 mg/L
Total Recoverable Lead	69 ug/L
Total Recoverable Zinc	110 ug/L

Sector R – Ship & Boat Building or Repair Yards

Applicability

The requirements listed under this section apply to *stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity* from facilities engaged in ship and boat building and repairing (SIC Code 373). (According to the U.S. Coast Guard, a vessel 65 feet or greater in length is referred to as a ship and a vessel smaller than 65 feet is a boat.)

Special Conditions

Prohibition of Non-Stormwater discharges

In addition to the general non-*stormwater* prohibition in Part I.B.2, the following *discharges* not covered by this permit include, but are not limited to:

- Bilge and ballast water
- Pressure wash water
- Sanitary wastes
- Cooling water originating from vessels

SWPPP Requirements in Addition to Part III

Site Map

The site map shall identify the locations where any of the following activities may be exposed to precipitation/surface runoff:

- Fueling;
- Engine maintenance/repair;
- Vessel maintenance/repair;
- Pressure washing;
- Painting;
- Sanding;
- Blasting;
- Welding;
- Metal fabrication;
- Loading/unloading areas;
- Locations used for the treatment, storage or disposal of wastes;
- Liquid storage tanks;
- Liquid storage areas (e.g., paint, solvents, resins); and,
- Material storage areas (e.g., blasting media, aluminum, steel, scrap iron).

Summary of Potential Pollutant Sources

The SWPPP shall include a description of the following additional sources and activities that have potential *pollutants* associated with them (if applicable):

- Outdoor manufacturing/processing activities (e.g., welding, metal fabricating);
- Significant dust/particulate generating processes (e.g., abrasive blasting, sanding, painting).

Additional Non-Numeric Effluent Limits

Good Housekeeping

Pressure Washing

Discharge of wastewater from pressuring washing to remove marine growth from vessels must be permitted by a separate *SPDES* permit. Facilities that pressure wash vessels must include the following information in the SWPPP:

- Measures to collect or contain the discharge from the pressure washing area;
- Method for the removal of the visible solids;
- Methods of disposal of the collected solids; and,
- Location where the discharge will be released

Blasting & Painting Areas

The SWPPP must:

- Describe and provide for the implementation of measures to prevent spent abrasives, paint chips and overspray from discharging into the receiving water body or the storm sewer system.

- Include provisions to contain all blasting/painting activities to prevent the discharge of contaminants. Consider hanging plastic barriers or tarpaulins during blasting or painting operations to contain debris.

- Include a schedule for regularly cleaning storm systems to remove deposits of abrasive blasting debris and paint chips, if applicable.

- Describe and provide for implementation of standard operating practices for blasting and painting activities, such as the prohibition of uncontained blasting/painting over open water or the prohibition of blasting/painting during windy conditions that can render containment ineffective.

Material Storage Areas

All containerized materials (fuels, paints, solvents, waste oil, antifreeze, batteries) must be plainly labeled and stored in a protected, secure location away from drains.

The SWPPP must:

- Describe and provide for the implementation of measures to prevent or minimize contamination of precipitation/surface runoff from the storage areas.

- Specify which materials are stored indoors and consider containment or enclosure for materials that are stored outdoors.

- Document considerations regarding implementing an inventory control plan to limit the presence of potentially hazardous materials on-site.

- Evaluate the storage and disposal of spent abrasive materials generated at the facility where abrasive blasting is performed

General Yard Area

The plan must include a schedule for routine yard maintenance and cleanup. Scrap metal, wood, plastic, miscellaneous trash, paper, glass, industrial scrap, insulation, welding rods, packaging, etc., must be routinely removed from the general yard area.

Engine Maintenance & Repair Areas

The SWPPP must describe and provide for implementation of measures to prevent or minimize contamination of precipitation/surface runoff from all areas used for engine maintenance and repair.

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

- Performing all maintenance activities indoors;
- Maintaining an organized inventory of materials used in the shop;
- Draining all parts of fluids prior to disposal;
- Prohibiting the practice of hosing down the shop floor;
- Specify use of dry cleanup methods
- Treating and/or recycling stormwater runoff collected from the maintenance area.

Material Handling Areas

The SWPPP must describe and provide for implementation of measures to prevent or minimize contamination of precipitation/surface runoff from material handling operations and areas (e.g., fueling, paint and solvent mixing, disposal of process wastewater streams from vessels).

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

- Covering fueling areas;
- Using spill/overflow protection;
- Mixing paints and solvents in a designated area (preferably indoors or under a shed);
- Minimizing run-on of stormwater to material handling areas

Dry dock Areas

The SWPPP must describe procedures for the following:

- Routine maintenance and cleaning of the dry dock to minimize the potential for pollutants in the stormwater runoff.
- Cleaning the accessible areas of the dry dock prior to flooding
- Final cleanup after the vessels are removed and the dock is raised.
- Cleanup of oil, grease, or fuel spills occurring on the dry dock.

- Sweep rather than hose off debris /spent blasting material from the accessible areas of the dry dock prior to flooding
- Keep absorbent materials and oil containment booms readily available to contain/cleanup any spills.

Inspections

The following areas shall be included in all monthly inspections:

- Pressure washing areas;
- Blasting, sanding, and painting areas
- Material storage areas
- Engine maintenance/repair areas
- Material handling areas
- Drydock area
- General yard area.

Employee Training

Training shall address, at a minimum, the following activities (as applicable):

- Used oil management
- Spent solvent management
- Proper disposal of spent abrasives
- Proper disposal of vessel wastewaters, spill prevention and control
- Fueling procedures
- General good housekeeping practices
- Painting and blasting procedures
- Used battery management.

Preventative Maintenance

As part of the facility's preventative maintenance program, *stormwater* management devices shall be inspected and maintained in a timely manner (e.g., oil/water separators and sediment traps cleaned to ensure that spent abrasives, paint chips and solids are intercepted and retained prior to entering the storm drainage system). Facility equipment and systems shall also be inspected and tested to uncover conditions that could cause breakdowns or failures resulting in *discharges* of *pollutants* to surface waters.

Numeric Effluent Limitations

No Numeric Effluent Limits specified for this sector.

Benchmarks

No *Benchmark Monitoring* or reporting is required for this sector.

Sector S – Air Transportation

Applicability

The requirements listed under this section apply to *stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity* from air transportation facilities including

- air transportation (scheduled and non-scheduled);
- air courier services;
- airports;
- flying fields (except those maintained by aviation clubs);
- air terminal services including air traffic control (except government);
- aircraft storage at airports;
- aircraft upholstery repair;
- airfreight handling at airports;
- airport hangar rental;
- airport leasing, if operating airport;
- airport terminal services;
- hangar operation;
- airport, aircraft service and maintenance including aircraft cleaning and janitorial service;
- aircraft servicing /repairing (except on a factory basis);
- vehicle maintenance shops;
- material handling facilities;
- equipment clearing operations; and
- airport/aircraft deicing and anti-icing. [Note: For the purpose of this section, the term "deicing" is defined as the process to remove frost, snow, or ice and "anti-icing" is the process which prevents the accumulation of frost, snow, or ice.]

Only those portions of the facility that are either involved in vehicle maintenance (including vehicle rehabilitation, mechanical repairs, painting, fueling, and lubrication), equipment cleaning operations, or deicing/anti-icing operations are addressed under this section.

Special Conditions

Prohibition of Non-Stormwater discharges

In addition to the general prohibition of non-stormwater discharges in Part I.B.2, the following discharges not covered by this permit include:

- aircraft, ground vehicle, runway and equipment wash-waters, and
- dry weather discharges of deicing/anti-icing chemicals.

These *discharges* must be covered by a separate *SPDES* permit.

SWPPP Requirements in Addition to Part III

General

Air transportation facilities often have more than one operator who could *discharge stormwater* associated with *industrial activity*. For the purposes of this permit Owners or Operators include the airport authority and airport tenants. Tenants of the

airport facility include airline passenger or cargo companies, fixed based *owners or operators* and other parties who have contracts with the airport authority to conduct business operations on airport property and whose operations result in *stormwater discharges* associated with *industrial activity*.

SWPPPs developed for areas of the facility occupied by tenants of the airport shall be integrated with the comprehensive SWPPP for the entire airport. As applicable, the SWPPP must clearly specify the MSGP requirements to be complied with by the:

- Airport authority for itself;
- Airport authority on behalf of its tenants;
- Tenants for themselves

For each activity that an *owner or operator* conducts on behalf of another *owner or operator*, the SWPPP must describe a process for reporting results to the latter operator and for ensuring appropriate follow-up by all affected operators.

Site Map

The site map shall identify where any of the following activities may be exposed to precipitation/surface runoff:

- Aircraft and runway deicing/anti-icing operations;
- Fueling stations;
- Aircraft, ground vehicle and equipment maintenance/cleaning areas;
- Storage areas for aircraft, ground vehicles and equipment awaiting maintenance.

Summary of Potential Pollutant Sources

A narrative description of the potential *pollutant* sources from the following activities:

- aircraft, runway, ground vehicle and equipment maintenance and cleaning;
- aircraft and runway deicing/anti-icing operations (including apron and centralized aircraft deicing/anti-icing stations, runways, taxiways and ramps).

Facilities that conduct deicing/anti-icing operations shall maintain a record of the types (including the Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS)) and monthly quantities of deicing/anti-icing chemicals used, either as measured amounts, or in the absence of metering, as estimated amounts. This includes all deicing/anti-icing chemicals, not just glycols and urea (e.g., potassium acetate). Tenants and fixed-base operators who conduct deicing/anti-icing operations shall provide the above information to the airport authority for inclusion in the *stormwater* pollution prevention plan for the entire facility.

Additional Non-Numeric Effluent Limits

Good Housekeeping

Aircraft, ground vehicle and equipment maintenance areas

The SWPPP must describe and provide for implementation of measures that prevent or minimize the contamination of *stormwater* runoff from all areas used

for aircraft, ground vehicle and equipment maintenance (including the maintenance conducted on the terminal apron and in dedicated hangars).

The SWPPP must document consideration of the following measures (or their equivalents):

- Performing maintenance activities indoors;
- Maintaining an organized inventory of materials used in the maintenance areas
- Draining all parts of fluids prior to disposal
- Preventing the practice of hosing down the apron or hangar floor
- Using dry cleanup methods
- Collecting the stormwater runoff from the maintenance area
- Providing treatment or recycling

Aircraft, ground vehicle and equipment cleaning areas

The SWPPP shall include provisions that ensure that cleaning of equipment is conducted in designated areas only and clearly identify these areas on the ground and delineate them on the site map.

The plan must describe measures that will be implemented to prevent or *minimize* the contamination of the *stormwater* runoff from cleaning areas.

Aircraft, ground vehicle and equipment storage areas

The storage of aircraft, ground vehicles and equipment awaiting maintenance must be confined to designated areas (delineated on the site map).

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

- Indoor storage of aircraft and ground vehicles
- Use of drip pans for the collection of fluid leaks
- Perimeter drains, dikes or berms surrounding storage areas.

Material storage areas

The SWPPP must describe and provide for implementation of measures that prevent or *minimize* contamination of precipitation/runoff from storage areas. Storage vessels of all materials (e.g., used oils, hydraulic fluids, spent solvents, and waste aircraft fuel) must be maintained in good condition, so as to prevent or *minimize* contamination of *stormwater*, and plainly labeled (e.g., "used oil," "Contaminated Jet A," etc.).

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

- Indoor storage of materials
- Centralized storage areas for waste materials
- Installation of berms/dikes around storage areas.

Airport Fuel System and Fueling Areas

The SWPPP must describe and provide for implementation of measures that prevent or minimize the *discharge* of fuels to the storm sewer/surface waters resulting from fuel servicing activities or other operations conducted in support of the airport fuel system.

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

- Implementing spill and overflow practices (e.g., placing absorptive materials beneath aircraft during fueling operations)
- Using dry cleanup methods
- Collecting the stormwater runoff

Source Reductions

Owners or operators who conduct deicing/anti-icing operations shall consider alternatives to the use of urea and glycol-based deicing/anti-icing chemicals to reduce the aggregate amount of deicing/anti-icing chemicals used and/or lessen the environmental impact. Chemical options to replace ethylene glycol, propylene glycol and urea include: potassium acetate; magnesium acetate; calcium acetate; and anhydrous sodium acetate.

Runway Deicing Operations

Owners or operators shall evaluate present application rates to ensure against excessive over application by analyzing application rates and adjusting as necessary, consistent with considerations of flight safety.

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

- Metered application of chemicals;
- Prewetting dry chemical constituents prior to application;
- Installation of runway ice detection systems;
- Implementing anti-icing operations as a preventive measure against ice buildup;
- Product substitution;
- Heating sand

Aircraft deicing/anti icing operations

Owners *or operators* shall determine whether excessive application of deicing/anti-icing chemicals occur, and adjust as necessary, consistent with considerations of flight safety. This evaluation should be carried out by the personnel most familiar with the particular aircraft and flight operations in question (versus an outside entity such as the airport authority). The use of alternative deicing/anti-icing agents, as well as containment measures for all applied chemicals, shall be considered.

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

- Forced-air deicing systems
- Computer-controlled fixed-gantry systems
- Infrared technology
- Hot water
- Varying glycol content to air temperature
- Enclosed-basket deicing trucks
- Mechanical methods
- Solar radiation
- Hangar storage
- Aircraft covers
- Thermal blankets for MD-80s and DC-9s
- Ice-detection systems
- Airport traffic flow strategies
- Departure slot allocation systems

Management of Runoff

Where deicing/anti-icing operations occur, *owners or operators* shall describe and implement a program to control or manage contaminated runoff to *minimize* the amount of *pollutants* being *discharge*d from the site.

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

- Establish a dedicated deicing facility with a runoff collection/recovery system;
- Use vacuum/collection trucks;
- Store contaminated stormwater/deicing fluids in tanks and releasing controlled amounts to a publicly owned treatment works in accordance with pretreatment program requirements
- Collect contaminated runoff in a wet pond for biochemical decomposition (be aware of attracting wildlife that may prove hazardous to flight operations)
- Direct runoff into vegetative swales or other infiltration measures.
- Recover deicing/anti-icing materials when these materials are applied during non-precipitation events (e.g., covering storm sewer inlets, using booms, installing absorptive interceptors in the drains, etc.) to prevent these materials from later becoming a source of stormwater contamination.
- Recycle used deicing fluid whenever possible.

Inspections

The inspection frequency shall be specified in the SWPPP. At a minimum, inspections shall be conducted once per month during deicing/anti-icing season (e.g., October through April for most airports). If deicing occurs before or after this period, the inspections shall be expanded to include all months during which deicing chemicals may be used.

If significantly or deleteriously large quantities of deicing chemicals are being spilled or *discharge*d, or if water quality impacts have been reported, the inspection

frequency shall be increased to weekly until such time as the chemical spills/*discharges* or impacts are reduced to acceptable levels.

Comprehensive site compliance inspection

In addition to the requirements in Part IV.A, the annual site compliance evaluations shall be conducted by the qualified person during periods of actual deicing operations, if possible. If not practicable during active deicing or if the weather is too inclement, the evaluations shall be conducted when deicing operations are likely to occur and the materials and equipment for deicing are in place.

Numeric Effluent Limitations

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 VII-S-1.

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.

Monitoring, Reporting and Recordkeeping. For new and existing airports subject to the effluent limitations above, you must comply with the applicable monitoring, reporting and recordkeeping requirements outlined in 40 CFR 449.20.

Table VII-S-1
Sector S - Numeric Effluent Limitations

Industrial Activity	Parameter	Effluent Limit
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

Benchmarks

Airports that use more than 100,000 gallons of glycol-based deicing/anti-icing chemicals and/or 100 tons or more of urea on an average annual basis shall sample their *stormwater discharges* for the parameters listed in Table VII-S-12. Only those *outfalls* from the airport facility that collect runoff from areas where deicing/anti-icing activities occur must be monitored (SIC 4512-4581).

Table VII-S-2
Sector S - *Benchmark Monitoring* Requirement

***Pollutants* of Concern**	***Benchmark Monitoring* Cut-off Concentration**
Air Transportation Facilities (SIC 4512-4581)	
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD5)	30 mg/L
Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	120 mg/L
Total Nitrogen (TN)*	6 mg/L
pH	within the range 6.0 to 9.0 s.u.
* Total Nitrogen is calculated as the sum of ammonia, nitrate-nitrite and organic nitrogen	

Sector T – Treatment Works

Applicability

The requirements listed under this section apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from treatment works treating domestic sewage or any other sewage sludge or wastewater treatment device or system, used in the storage, treatment, recycling, and reclamation of municipal or domestic sewage, including lands dedicated to the disposal of sewage sludge that are located within the confines of the facility with a design flow of 1.0 MGD or more, or required to have an approved pretreatment program under 40 CFR 403 (Industrial Activity Code "TW"). Farm lands, domestic gardens or lands used for sludge management where sludge is beneficially reused and that are not physically located within the facility, or areas that are in compliance with Section 405 of the CWA are not required to have permit coverage.

Special Conditions

Prohibition of Non-Stormwater discharges

In addition to the general non-stormwater prohibition in Part I.B.2, the following discharges not covered by this permit include, but are not limited to: sanitary and industrial wastewater; and equipment/vehicle wash waters.

SWPPP Requirements in Addition to Part III

Site Map

The site map shall identify where any of the following may be exposed to precipitation/surface runoff:

- Grit, screenings and other solids handling, storage or disposal areas
- Sludge drying beds
- Dried sludge piles
- Compost piles
- Septage or hauled waste receiving station
- Storage areas for process chemicals, petroleum products, solvents, fertilizers, herbicides and pesticides

Summary of Potential Pollutant Sources

A description of the potential pollutant sources from the following activities, as applicable:

- Grit, screenings and other solids handling, storage or disposal areas
- Sludge drying beds; dried sludge piles
- Compost piles
- Septage or hauled waste receiving station
- Access roads/rail lines.

Additional Non-Numeric Effluent Limits

Best Management Practices

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

- Routing stormwater to the treatment works
- Covering exposed materials, including but not limited to the following:
  - Grit, screenings and other solids handling, storage or disposal areas
  - Sludge drying beds
  - Dried sludge piles
  - Compost piles
  - Septage or hauled waste receiving station.

Employee Training

Employee training must, at a minimum, address the following areas when applicable to a facility:

- Petroleum product management
- Process chemical management
- Spill prevention and control
- Fueling procedures
- General good housekeeping practices
- Proper procedures for using fertilizers, herbicides and pesticides

Inspections

The following areas shall be included in all inspections:

- Access roads/rail lines, grit, screenings and other solids handling, storage or disposal areas;
- Sludge drying beds
- Dried sludge piles
- Compost piles
- Septage or hauled waste receiving station areas

Numeric Effluent Limitations

No Numeric Effluent Limits specified for this sector.

Benchmarks

Treatment works are required to monitor their stormwater discharges for the pollutants of concern listed in Table VII-T-1

Table VII-T-1 Sector T - *Benchmark Monitoring* Requirement	
***Pollutants* of Concern**	***Benchmark Monitoring* Cut-off Concentration**
Treatment Works (Industrial Activity Code "TW")	
Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	120 mg/L

Sector U – Food & Kindred Products

Applicability

The requirements listed under this section apply to *stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity* from food and kindred products processing facilities (commonly identified by SIC Code 20), including:

- Meat products
- Dairy products
- Canned, frozen and preserved fruits, vegetables, and food specialties
- Grain mill products
- Bakery products;
- Sugar and confectionery products;
- Fats and oils
- Beverages
- Miscellaneous food preparations and kindred products and tobacco products manufacturing (SIC Code 21).

Special Conditions

Prohibition of Non-Stormwater discharges

In addition to the general non-stormwater prohibition in Paragraph I.D.1, the following discharges not covered by this permit include, but are not limited to:

- Boiler blow down
- Cooling tower overflow and blow down
- Ammonia refrigeration purging
- Vehicle washing/clean-out operations

SWPPP Requirements in Addition to Part III

Site Map

The site map shall identify the locations of the following activities if they are exposed to precipitation/surface runoff:

- Vents/stacks from cooking, drying, and similar operations
- Dry product vacuum transfer lines
- Animal holding pens
- Spoiled product
- Broken product container storage areas

Summary of Potential Pollutant Sources

In addition to food and kindred products processing-related industrial activities, the plan must also describe application and storage of pest control chemicals (e.g., rodenticides, insecticides, fungicides, etc.) used on plant grounds.

Additional Non-Numeric Effluent Limits

Inspections

At a minimum the following areas must be inspected:

- Loading and unloading areas for all significant materials
- Storage areas, including associated containment areas
- Waste management units
- Vents and stacks emanating from industrial activities
- Spoiled product and broken product container holding areas
- Animal holding pens
- Staging areas
- Air pollution control equipment

Employee Training

The employee training program must also address pest control.

Numeric Effluent Limitations

No Numeric Effluent Limits specified for this sector.

Benchmarks

Grain mills and fats and oils products facilities are required to monitor their *stormwater discharges* for the *pollutants* of concern listed in Table VII-U-1.

Table VII-U-1
Sector U - *Benchmark Monitoring* Requirement

***Pollutants* of Concern**	***Benchmark Monitoring* Cut-off Concentration**
Grain Mill Products (SIC 2041-2048)	
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100 mg/L
Total Nitrogen (TN)	6 mg/L
Total Phosphorus (TP)	2 mg/L
Fats and Oils Products (SIC 2074-2079)	
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100 mg/L
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD5)	30 mg/L
Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	120 mg/L
Total Nitrogen (TN)*	6 mg/L
Total Phosphorus (TP)	2 mg/L
* Total Nitrogen is calculated as the sum of ammonia, nitrate-nitrite and organic nitrogen.	

Sector V – Textile Mills, Apparel & Other Fabric Products

Applicability

The requirements listed under this section apply to *stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity* from textile mills, apparel and other fabric product manufacturing, generally described by SIC 22 and 23. Facilities in this sector are primarily engaged in the following activities:

- Textile mill products, of and regarding facilities and establishments engaged in the preparation of fiber and subsequent manufacturing of yarn, thread, braids, twine, and cordage,
- Manufacturing of broad woven fabrics, narrow woven fabrics, knit fabrics, and carpets and rugs from yarn
- Processes involved in the dyeing and finishing of fibers, yarn fabrics, and knit apparel
- Integrated manufacturing of knit apparel and other finished articles of yarn
- Manufacturing of felt goods (wool), lace goods, nonwoven fabrics , miscellaneous textiles, and other apparel products.

This section also covers facilities engaged in manufacturing finished leather and artificial leather products (SIC 31, except 3111).

Special Conditions

Prohibition of Non-Stormwater discharges

In addition to the general non-*stormwater* prohibition in Paragraph I.D.1, the following *discharges* not covered by this permit and must be covered by a separate *SPDES* Permit include, but are not limited to:

- *Discharges* of wastewater (e.g., wastewater as a result of wet processing or from any processes relating to the production process)
- Reused/recycled water
- Water used in cooling towers

SWPPP Requirements in Addition to Part III

Summary of Potential Pollutant Sources

A description of the potential *pollutant* sources from industry-specific *significant materials* and industrial activities (e.g., backwinding, beaming, bleaching, backing, bonding carbonizing, carding, cut and sew operations, de-sizing, drawing, dyeing, flocking, fulling, knitting, mercerizing, opening, packing, plying, scouring, slashing, spinning, synthetic-felt processing, textile waste processing, tufting, turning, weaving, web forming, winging, yarn spinning, and yarn texturing.)

Additional Non-Numeric Effluent Limits

Material storage areas

All containerized materials (fuels, petroleum products, solvents, dyes, etc.) must be clearly labeled and stored in a protected area, away from drains.

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

- Describe and provide for implementation of measures that prevent or minimize contamination of stormwater runoff from such storage areas.
- Provide for containment or enclosure of materials that are stored outdoors.
- Develop an inventory control plan to prevent excessive purchasing of potentially hazardous substances.
- Ensure that empty chemical drums/containers are clean
  - Triple rinsing shall be considered
  - Residuals are not subject to contact with precipitation/runoff.
  - Proper collection and storage of washwater from drum cleanings

Material handling areas

The SWPPP must describe and provide for implementation of measures that prevent or *minimize* contamination of the *stormwater* runoff from materials handling operations and areas.

The SWPPP must document considerations of the following *BMPs* (or their equivalence):

- Use of spill/overflow protection
- Covering fueling areas
- Covering and enclosing areas where the transfer of materials may occur.
- Replacement or repair of leaking connections, valves, transfer lines and pipes that may carry chemicals, dyes, or wastewater, where applicable.

Fueling areas

The SWPPP must describe and include provisions to implement measures that prevent or *minimize* contamination of the *stormwater* runoff from fueling areas.

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

- Covering the fueling area
- Using spill and overflow protection
- Minimizing run-on of stormwater to the fueling areas
- Using dry cleanup methods
- Treating and/or recycling stormwater runoff collected from the fueling area.

Inspections

Inspections shall be conducted at least monthly, and shall include the following activities and areas (at a minimum):

- Transfer and transmission lines;
- Spill prevention;
- Good housekeeping practices;
- Management of process waste products; and
- All structural and nonstructural management practices.

Aboveground Storage Tank areas

The SWPPP must describe and provide for implementation of measures that prevent or *minimize* contamination of the *stormwater* runoff from aboveground storage tank areas, including the associated piping and valves.

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

- Regular cleanup of these areas
- Preparation of a spill prevention control and countermeasure program
- Spill and overflow protection
- Minimizing run-on of stormwater from adjacent areas
- Restricting access to the area
- Insertion of filters in adjacent catch basins
- Absorbent booms in unbermed fueling areas
- Use of dry cleanup methods
- Permanently sealing drains within critical areas that may discharge to a storm drain.

Employee Training

Employee training must, at a minimum address, the following areas when applicable to a facility:

- Use of reused/recycled waters;
- Solvents management;
- Proper disposal of dyes;
- Proper disposal of petroleum products and spent lubricants;
- Spill prevention and control;
- Fueling procedures; and
- General good housekeeping practices.

Numeric Effluent Limitations

No Numeric Effluent Limits specified for this sector.

Benchmarks

No *Benchmark Monitoring* or reporting is required for this sector.

Sector W – Furniture & Fixtures

Applicability

The requirements listed under this section apply to *stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity* from facilities involved in the manufacturing of:

- Wood kitchen cabinets (generally described by SIC Code 2434)
- Household furniture (SIC 251)
- Office furniture (SIC 252)
- Public buildings and related furniture (SIC 253)
- Partitions, shelving, lockers, and office and store fixtures (SIC 254)
- Miscellaneous furniture and fixtures (SIC 259).

SWPPP Requirements in Addition to Part III

Site Map

The site map shall identify where any of the following may be exposed to precipitation/surface runoff:

- Material storage areas (including tanks or other vessels used for liquid or waste storage)
- Outdoor material processing areas
- Areas where wastes are treated, stored or disposed
- Access roads
- Rail spurs.

Numeric Effluent Limitations

No Numeric Effluent Limits specified for this sector.

Benchmarks

No *Benchmark Monitoring* or reporting is required for this sector.

Sector X – Printing & Publishing

Applicability

The requirements listed under this section apply to *stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity* from printing and publishing facilities (generally classified under SIC Major Group 27) including the following:

- Book printing
- Commercial printing and lithographics
- Plate making and related services
- Commercial printing
- Commercial printing not elsewhere classified.

SWPPP Requirements in Addition to Part III

Site Map

The site map shall identify where any of the following may be exposed to precipitation/surface runoff:

- Aboveground storage tanks
- Drums and barrels permanently stored outside.

Summary of Potential Pollutant Sources

The plan shall include a description of the following additional sources and activities that have potential *pollutants* associated with them, as applicable:

- Loading and unloading operations
- Outdoor storage activities
- Significant dust or particulate generating processes
- On-site waste disposal practices (e.g., blanket wash).

The *pollutant* or *pollutant* parameter associated with each *pollutant* source shall be identified (e.g., oil and grease, scrap metal, etc.).

Additional Non-Numeric Effluent Limits

Employee Training

Employee training must, at a minimum, address the following areas when applicable to a facility:

- Spent solvent management
- Spill prevention and control
- Used oil management
- Fueling procedures
- General good housekeeping practices

Material storage areas

All containerized materials (skids, pallets, solvents, bulk inks, and hazardous waste, empty drums, portable/mobile containers of plant debris, wood crates, steel racks, fuel oil, etc) must be clearly labeled and stored in a protected area, away from drains.

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

- Describe and provide for implementation of measures that prevent or minimize contamination of stormwater runoff from such storage areas
- Provide for containment or enclosure for those materials that are stored outdoors.
- Develop an inventory control plan to prevent excessive purchasing of potentially hazardous substances.

Material handling areas

The SWPPP must describe and include provisions to implement measures that prevent or minimize contamination of the stormwater runoff from materials handling operations and areas (e.g. blanket wash, mixing solvents, loading & unloading materials).

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

- Use of spill/overflow protection
- Covering fueling areas
- Covering and enclosing areas where the transfer of materials may occur.
- Replacement or repair of leaking connections, valves, transfer lines and pipes that may carry chemicals, dyes, or wastewater, where applicable

Fueling areas

The SWPPP must describe and include provisions to implement measures that prevent or minimize contamination of the stormwater runoff from fueling areas.

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

- Covering the fueling area
- Using spill and overflow protection
- Minimizing run-on of stormwater to the fueling areas
- Using dry cleanup methods
- Treating and/or recycling stormwater runoff collected from the fueling area.

Aboveground Storage Tank areas

The SWPPP must describe and include provisions to implement measures that prevent or minimize contamination of the stormwater runoff from aboveground storage tank areas, including the associated piping and valves.

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

- Regular cleanup of these areas
- Preparation of a spill prevention control and countermeasure program
- Spill and overflow protection

- Minimizing run-on of *stormwater* from adjacent areas
- Restricting access to the area
- Insertion of filters in adjacent catch basins
- Absorbent booms in unbermed fueling areas
- Use of dry cleanup methods
- Permanently sealing drains within critical areas that may discharge to a storm drain.

Numeric Effluent Limitations

No Numeric Effluent Limits specified for this sector.

Benchmarks

No *Benchmark Monitoring* or reporting is required for this sector.

Sector Y – Rubber, Plastics & Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries

Applicability

The requirements listed under this section apply to *stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity* from rubber and miscellaneous plastic products manufacturing facilities (SIC Major Group 30) and miscellaneous manufacturing industries, except jewelry, silverware, and plated ware (SIC Major Group 39, except 391).

SWPPP Requirements in Addition to Part III

Site Map

The site map shall identify where any of the following may be exposed to precipitation/surface runoff:

- Aboveground storage tanks
- Drums and barrels permanently stored outside.

Summary of Potential Pollutant Sources

The *owner or operator* shall review the use of zinc at the facility and the possible pathways through which zinc may be *discharge*d in *stormwater* runoff.

Plastic Products Manufacturers

The SWPPP shall describe and provide for implementation of specific controls to *minimize* the *discharge* of plastic resin pellets, powders, flakes, additives, regrind, scrap, waste and recycling in *stormwater discharges*. The SWPPP shall document considerations of the following *BMPs* (or their equivalents):

- Minimizing spills
- Cleaning up spills promptly and thoroughly
- Sweeping thoroughly
- Pellet capturing
- Employee education
- Disposal precautions

Additional Non-Numeric Effluent Limits

Rubber Manufacturers

Inadequate housekeeping

Evaluate the handling and storage of zinc bags at their facilities and document the consideration for the following *BMP* options:

- Employee training regarding the handling/storage of zinc bags
- Indoor storage of zinc bags
- Cleanup of zinc spills without washing the zinc into the storm drain
- Use of 2,500-pound sacks of zinc rather than 50- to 100-pound sacks.

Dumpsters

The SWPPP shall document considerations relating to the following BMPs to minimize discharges of zinc from dumpsters:

- Provide a cover for the dumpster
- Move the dumpster to an indoor location
- Provide a lining for the dumpster.

If a liner is used in an uncovered dumpster, the SWPPP must describe the measures implemented to either prevent the *discharge* of contaminated *stormwater* from the containers, or the containers should be subject to screening and monitoring required in Part IV.D.4.

Malfunctioning dust collectors or baghouses

Evaluate dust collectors/baghouses as possible sources in zinc in *stormwater* runoff. Improperly operating dust collectors/baghouses shall be replaced or repaired as appropriate.

Grinding operations

Evaluate dust generation from rubber grinding operations at their facility and, as appropriate, install a dust collection system.

Zinc stearate coating operations

Appropriate measures to prevent or clean up drips /spills of zinc stearate slurry that may be released to the storm drain. Alternate compounds to zinc stearate shall also be considered.

Numeric Effluent Limitations

No Numeric Effluent Limits specified for this sector.

Benchmarks

Rubber product manufacturing facilities are required to monitor their *stormwater discharges* for the *pollutants* of concern listed in Table VII-Y-1.

Sector VII-Y-1 *Benchmark Monitoring* Requirement	
***Pollutants* of Concern**	***Benchmark Monitoring* Cut-off Concentration**
Tires and Inner Tubes; Rubber Footwear; Gaskets, Packing and Sealing Devices; Rubber Hose and Belting; and Fabricated Rubber Products Not Elsewhere Classified (SIC 3011-3069).	
Total Recoverable Zinc	110 ug/L

Sector Z – Leather Tanning and Finishing

Applicability

The requirements listed under this section apply to *stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity* from leather tanning, currying and finishing (SIC Code 3111).

SWPPP Requirements in Addition to Part III

Site Map

The site map shall identify where any of the following may be exposed to precipitation/surface runoff:

- Processing and storage areas of the beamhouse, tanyard, retan-wet finishing and dry finishing operation
- Haul roads
- Access roads
- Rail spurs.

Summary of Potential Pollutant Sources

A description of potential *pollutant* sources including (as appropriate):

- Temporary or permanent storage of fresh and brine cured hides
- Chemical drums, bags, containers and aboveground tanks
- Leather dust, scraps, trimmings and shavings
- Spent solvents
- Extraneous hide substances and hair
- Empty chemical containers and bags
- Floor sweepings/washings
- Refuse and waste piles and sludge
- Significant dust/particulate generating processes (e.g., buffing).

Additional Non-Numeric Effluent Limits

Good Housekeeping

Storage for Raw, Semi-Processed or Finished Tannery By-Products

- Pallets/bales of raw, semi processed or finished tannery by-products (e.g., splits, trimmings, shavings, etc.) shall be stored indoors or protected by polyethylene wrapping, tarpaulins, roofed storage area or other suitable means.
- Materials shall be placed on an impermeable surface; the area should be enclosed or bermed or other equivalent measures should be employed to prevent run-on/runoff of stormwater

Material Storage Areas

- Label storage units of all materials (e.g., specific chemicals, hazardous materials, spent solvents, waste materials).
- Describe and implement measures that prevent or minimize contact with stormwater.

Buffing & Shaving Areas

- The SWPPP shall describe and provide for implementation of measures that prevent or minimize contamination of the stormwater runoff with leather dust from buffing/shaving areas.
- The SWPPP shall document considerations for dust collection enclosures, preventive inspection/maintenance programs or other appropriate preventive measures.

Receiving, Unloading & Storage Areas

The SWPPP shall describe and provide for implementation of measures that prevent or minimize contamination of the *stormwater* runoff from receiving, unloading, and storage areas. The SWPPP shall document considerations of the following *BMPs* (or their equivalents) for exposed receiving, unloading and storage areas:

- Hides and chemical supplies protected by a suitable cover
- Diversion of drainage to the process sewer
- Grade berming/curbing area to prevent runoff of stormwater.

Outdoor Storage of Contaminated Equipment

The SWPPP shall describe and provide for implementation of measures that prevent or minimize contact of *stormwater* with contaminated equipment. The SWPPP shall document considerations of the following *BMPs* (or their equivalents) :

- Equipment protected by suitable cover
- Diversion of drainage to the process sewer
- Thorough cleaning prior to storage.

Waste Management

Describe and implement measures that prevent or *minimize* contamination of the *stormwater* runoff from waste storage areas. The SWPPP shall document considerations of the following *BMPs* (or their equivalents) :

- Inspection/maintenance programs for leaking containers or spills
- Cover dumpsters
- Move waste management activities indoors
- Cover waste piles with temporary covering material such as tarpaulins or polyethylene
- *Minimize stormwater* runoff by enclosing the area or building berms around the area.

Numeric Effluent Limitations

No Numeric Effluent Limits specified for this sector.

Benchmarks

Leather tanning and finishing facilities are required to monitor their *stormwater discharges* for the *pollutants* of concern listed in Table VII-Z-1.

Sector VII-Z-1 ***Benchmark Monitoring* Requirement**	
***Pollutants* of Concern**	***Benchmark Monitoring* Cut-off Concentration**
Leather Tanning and Finishing (SIC 3111)	
Total Nitrogen (TN)*	6 mg/L
Total Recoverable Chromium	1.8 mg/L
* Total Nitrogen is calculated as the sum of ammonia, nitrate-nitrite and organic nitrogen	

Sector AA - Fabricated Metal Products

Applicability

The requirements listed under this section apply to *stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity* from the fabricated metals industry (except for electrical related industries); fabricated metal products (except machinery and transportation equipment); and jewelry, silverware, and plated ware. Potential *pollutants* include chromium, zinc, lubricating oil, solvents, aluminum, oil and grease, methyl ethyl ketone, steel and other related materials.

SWPPP Requirements in Addition to Part III

Site Map

The site map shall identify where any of the following may be exposed to precipitation/surface runoff:

- Raw metal storage areas
- Finished metal storage areas
- Scrap disposal collection sites
- Equipment storage areas
- Processing areas including outside painting areas
- Wood preparation
- Recycling
- Raw material storage.

Summary of Potential Pollutant Sources

A description of the potential *pollutant* sources from the following activities:

- Loading and unloading operations for paints, chemicals and raw materials
- Outdoor storage activities for raw materials, paints, empty containers, corn cob, chemicals, scrap metals
- Outdoor manufacturing or processing activities such as grinding, cutting, degreasing, buffing, brazing, etc.
- On site waste disposal practices for spent solvents, sludge, pickling baths, shavings, ingots pieces, refuse and waste piles.

Additional Non-Numeric Effluent Limits

General

All fabricated metal products facilities should implement *BMPs* in the following areas of the site:

- Metal fabricating areas
- Storage areas for raw metal
- Receiving, unloading, and loading areas
- Heavy equipment storage
- Metal working fluid areas
- Unprotected liquid storage tanks

- Chemical cleaners and rinse water
- Raw steel collection areas
- Paints and painting equipment
- Vehicle and equipment maintenance areas
- Hazardous waste storage areas
- Transporting chemicals to storage areas
- Finished products (galvanized)
- Wooden pallets and empty drums

Good Housekeeping

Minimize exposure of potential *pollutant* sources to precipitation. Prevent *pollutants*, including debris, from coming into contact with precipitation.
Examples of *BMPs* for exposure minimization include, but are not limited to:

- Covering materials or activities with temporary structures (e.g., tarps) when wet weather is expected
- Moving materials or activities to existing or new permanent structures (e.g., buildings, silos, sheds).
- Keeping a dumpster lid closed

Erosion and Sediment Control Plan

An Erosion and Sediment Control plan addressing the storm water run-on and run-off control systems in all areas of the facility must be developed by a qualified person and implemented by the *owner or operator*.

The plan must be prepared in accordance with the New York Standards and Specifications for Erosion and Sediment Control, 2016, or equivalent. Consider using sediment traps, vegetated swales and strips, catch basin filters and sand filters to facilitate settling or filtering of sediments. Consider using green infrastructure practices such as vegetated swales and constructed wetlands to reduce export of metals in *stormwater*.

Area Specific BMPs

Metal Fabricating Areas

The SWPPP shall describe and provide for implementation of measures for maintaining clean, dry, orderly conditions. The SWPPP shall document considerations of the following *BMPs* (or their equivalent):

- Use of dry clean up techniques shall be considered in the plan
- Sweep fabrication areas frequently to avoid heavy accumulation of steel ingots, fines, and scrap.
- Absorb dust through a vacuum system to avoid accumulation on roof tops and onto the ground.
- Sweep all accessible paved areas on a regular basis.
- Maintain floors in a clean and dry condition using dry cleanup techniques.
- Remove waste and dispose of regularly
- Train employees on good housekeeping measures

Storage Areas for Raw Materials

The SWPPP shall describe and provide for implementation of measures to keep these areas free of conditions that could cause spills or leakage of materials. The SWPPP shall document considerations of the following *BMPs* (or their equivalents) :

- Store materials in a covered area whenever possible
- Organize storage areas so there is easy access in case of a spill.
- Label stored materials to aid in identifying spill contents
- Minimize the amount of material stored to avoid corrosive activity from long-term exposed materials
- Dike or berm the area to prevent or minimize run-on.
- Keep area neat and orderly; stack neatly on pallets or off the ground.
- Cover exposed materials.
- Describe & implement measures controlling or recovering scrp metals, fines, and iron dust including measures for containing materials within storage handling areas

Lubricating & Hydraulic Fluid Operations

The SWPPP shall document consideration of using devices or monitoring equipment or other devices to detect and control leaks /overflows. Consider the installation of perimeter controls such as dikes, curbs, grass filter strips, or other equivalent measures.

Chemical Storage Areas

The SWPPP shall describe and provide for implementation of proper storage methods that prevent *stormwater* contamination and accidental spillage. The SWPPP shall document considerations of the following *BMPs* (or their equivalents):

- The plan should include a program to inspect containers and identify proper disposal methods.
- Store drums as close to operational building as possible.
- Label all drums with proper warning and handling instructions.
- Train forklift operators to avoid puncturing drums.

Receiving Unloading & Storage Areas

The SWPPP shall describe and provide for implementation of measures to prevent spills and leaks; plan for quick remedial clean up and instruct employees on clean up techniques and procedures. The SWPPP shall document considerations of the following *BMPs* (or their equivalents):

- Confine loading/unloading activities to designated areas outside drainage pathways and away from surface waters.
- Close storm drains during loading/unloading activities in surrounding areas.
- Use a dead-end sump where materials could be directed.
- Inspect containers for leaks or damage prior to loading/unloading.

- Avoid loading/unloading materials in the rain or provide cover or other protection for loading docks.
- Provide diversion berms, dikes or grassed swales around the perimeter of the area to limit run-on.
- Cover loading and unloading areas and perform these activities on an impervious pad to enable easy collection of spilled materials.
- Slope the impervious concrete floor or pad to collect spills and leaks and convey them to proper containment and treatment.
- Provide overhangs or door skirts to enclose trailer ends at truck loading/unloading docks.
- For rail transfer, a drip pan shall be installed within the rails to collect spillage from the tank
- Where liquid or powdered materials are transferred in bulk to/from truck or rail cars, ensure hose connection points at storage containers are inside containment areas, or drip pans are used in areas where spillage may occur which are not in a containment area.
- Enclose material handling systems.
- Cover materials entering and leaving areas.
- Use dry cleanup methods instead of washing the areas down.
- Regularly sweep area to minimize debris on the ground.
- Provide dust control if necessary. When controlling dust, sweep and/or apply water or materials that will not impact surface or ground water.
- Develop and implement Spill Prevention, Containment, and Countermeasure (SPCC) plans.
- Train employees in spill prevention, control, cleanup, and proper materials management techniques

Equipment Storage Areas

The SWPPP shall describe and provide for implementation of measures for preparing equipment for storage and the proper method to store equipment. The SWPPP shall document considerations of the following *BMPs* (or their equivalents):

- Store Paint and painting equipment to minimize exposure to stormwater.
- Vehicles should be stored indoors when possible.
- If stored outdoors, use gravel, concrete, or other stabilized surfaces to minimize or prevent heavy equipment from creating ditches or other conveyances that would cause sedimentation runoff and increase TSS loadings.
- Provide covering for outdoor storage areas.
- Divert drainage to the grass swales, filter strips, retention ponds, or holding tanks.
- Direct drainage systems away from high traffic areas into collection systems.
- Clean equipment prior to storage

Metal Working Fluid Storage Areas

The SWPPP shall describe and provide for implementation of measures for storage of metal working fluids. The SWPPP shall document considerations of the following *BMPs* (or their equivalents):

- Use pumps, spigots, and funnels when transferring metal working fluid to reduce the amount of lost fluid and the risk of spilling fluids.
- Fix leaking seals and gaskets to prevent leaks.
- Store used metal working fluid with fine metal dust indoors.
- Use tight sealing lids on all fluid containers.
- Use straw, clay absorbents, sawdust, or synthetic absorbents to confine or contain any spills.
- Establish recycling programs for used fluids when possible.
- Conduct daily inspections of each machine to identify problems and trends and reduce fluid waste

Cleaners & Rinse Water

The SWPPP shall describe and provide for implementation of measures to control/cleanup spills of solvents and other liquid cleaners. The SWPPP shall document considerations of the following *BMPs* (or their equivalents):

- Control sand buildup and disbursement from sand-blasting operations.
- Prevent exposure of recyclable wastes.
- Substitute environmentally benign cleaners when possible.
- Use drip pans and other spill devices to collect spills or solvents and other liquid cleaners
- Recycle wastewater.
- Store recyclable waste indoors or in covered containers.
- Substitute nontoxic cleaning agents when possible.

Inspections

In addition to Inspections required in Part IV. Metal fabricators shall at a minimum include the following areas for inspection:

- Raw metal storage areas
- Finished product storage areas
- Material and chemical storage areas
- Recycling areas
- Loading and unloading areas
- Equipment storage areas
- Paint areas
- Vehicle fueling and maintenance areas.

Employee Training

In addition to training required in Part II.A.8, At minimum, personnel must be trained to:

- Control pollutants at the source
- Maintain an organized work environment to allow immediate access to spills
- Properly store and label equipment and solvents and other materials

Comprehensive Site Inspection

In addition to the requirements contained in Part IV.A, the site compliance evaluation shall also include inspections of:

- Areas associated with the storage of raw metals
- Storage of spent solvents and chemicals
- Outdoor paint areas
- Roof drainage.

Numeric Effluent Limitations

No Numeric Effluent Limits specified for this sector.

Benchmarks

Metal fabricating facilities are required to monitor their *stormwater discharges* for the *pollutants* of concern listed in Table VII-AA 1.

Sector VII-AA-1 ***Benchmark Monitoring* Requirement**	
***Pollutants* of Concern**	***Benchmark Monitoring* Cut-off Concentration**
Fabricated Metal Products Except Coating (SIC 3411-3471, 3482-3499, 3911-3915)	
Total Nitrogen (TN)*	6 mg/L
Total Recoverable Aluminum	750 ug/L
Total Recoverable Iron	1 mg/L
Total Recoverable Zinc	110 ug/L
Fabricated Metal Coating & Engraving (SIC 3479)	
Total Nitrogen (TN)*	6 mg/L
Total Recoverable Zinc	110 ug/L
* Total Nitrogen is calculated as the sum of ammonia, nitrate-nitrite and organic nitrogen	

Sector AB – Transportation Equipment, Industrial & Commercial Machinery

Applicability

The requirements listed under this section apply to *stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity* from transportation equipment, industrial or commercial machinery manufacturing facilities (commonly described by SIC Major Group 35 (except SIC Code 357 - computer and office equipment covered by Sector AC), and SIC Major Group 37 (except SIC Code 373 - ship and boat building and repair covered by Sector R)).

SWPPP Requirements in Addition to Part III

Site Map

The site map shall identify where any of the following may be exposed to precipitation/surface runoff:

- Vents and stacks from metal processing and similar operations.

Numeric Effluent Limitations

No Numeric Effluent Limits specified for this sector.

Benchmarks

No *Benchmark Monitoring* or reporting is required for this sector.

Sector AC – Electronic, Electrical Equipment & Components, Photographic & Optical Goods

Applicability

The requirements listed under this section apply to *stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity* from facilities that manufacture:

- Electronic and other electrical equipment and components, except computer equipment (SIC Major Group 36)
- Measuring, analyzing, and controlling instruments
- Photographic, medical, and optical goods
- Watches and clocks (SIC Major Group 38)
- Computer and office equipment (SIC Code 357).

Special Conditions

No Exposure of Copper Sources

If the facility discharges to a Copper Impaired waterbody, the owner or operator shall prevent the exposure of copper sources and copper containing materials or processes to *stormwater*. These materials shall be protected by a storm-resistant shelter to prevent exposure to rain, snow, snowmelt, and/or runoff.

Numeric Effluent Limitations

No Numeric Effluent Limits specified for this sector.

Benchmarks

Facilities under this sector are required to monitor their *stormwater discharges* for the *pollutants* of concern listed in Table VII-AC-1.

Sector VII-AC-1 *Benchmark Monitoring* Requirement	
***Pollutants* of Concern**	***Benchmark Monitoring* Cut-off Concentration**
Electronic and Other Electrical Equipment and Components, Except Computer Equipment (SIC Major Group 36); Measuring, Analyzing, and Controlling Instruments; Photographic, Medical and Optical Goods; Watches and Clocks (SIC Major Group 38) and Computer and Office Equipment (SIC Code 357)	
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100 mg/L
Total Recoverable Copper	12 ug/L
Total Recoverable Lead	69 ug/L

Appendix A – Definitions and Acronyms

Acronyms

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

Definitions

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

Alternative General Permit - is a general permit different from the MSGP that covers some or all of the authorized discharges.

Best Management Practices (BMPs) - means schedules of activities, prohibitions of practices, maintenance procedures, and other management practices to prevent or reduce the pollution of waters of the *State*. *BMP*s also include treatment requirements (if determined necessary by the *owner or operator*), operating procedures, and practices to control plant site runoff, spillage and leaks, sludge or waste disposal, or drainage from raw material storage.

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

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

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

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

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

Construction Activity(ies) - means any clearing, grading, excavation, filling, demolition or stockpiling activities that result in soil disturbance. Clearing activities can include, but are not limited to, logging equipment operation, the cutting and skidding of trees, stump removal and/or brush root removal. Construction activity does not include routine

maintenance that is performed to maintain the original line and grade, hydraulic capacity, or original purpose of a facility.

Control Measure - refers to any BMP *stormwater* control or other method (including *non-numeric effluent limitations*) used to prevent or reduce the *discharge* of *pollutants* to Surface *Waters of the State*.

Corrective Action - any action taken, or required to be taken, to (1) repair, modify, or replace any control measure used at the site; (2) clean up and dispose of spills, releases, or other deposits found on the site; or (3) remedy a permit violation.

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

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

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

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

Effluent Limitation - means any restriction on quantities, quality, rates and concentrations of chemical, physical, biological, and other constituents of effluents which are *discharge*d into or allowed to run from an outlet or point source into waters of the State promulgated by the federal government.

Effluent Limitation Guideline (ELG) - means toxic or pretreatment *effluent limitations* contained in 40 CFR Parts 405 to 471 (see 6 NYCRR 750-1.25 of 6 NYCRR Part 750).

Equivalent (Equivalence) – means that the practice or measure meets all the performance, longevity, maintenance, and safety objectives of the New York Standards and Specifications for Erosion and Sediment Control (2016) and/or the New York State Stormwater Management Design Manual (2015), and will provide an equal or greater degree of water quality protection.

General *SPDES* permit - means a *SPDES* permit issued pursuant to ECL section 70-0017(6) and 6 NYCRR 750-1.21 authorizing a category of *discharges*.

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

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

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

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

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

Individual *SPDES* Permit - means a *SPDES* "permit" issued to a single facility in one location in accordance with ECL Article 17 and 6 NYCRR Part 750 (as distinguished from a general *SPDES* permit).

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

Industrial Waste - means any liquid, gaseous, solid or waste substance, or a combination thereof, resulting from any process of industry, manufacturing, trade, or business or from the development or recovery of any natural resources, that may cause or might reasonably be expected to cause pollution of the waters of the State in contravention of the standards adopted pursuant to ECL Article 17 and 6 NYCRR Parts 700 et seq.

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

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

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

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

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

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

2. Designed or used for collecting or conveying *stormwater*;

3. Which is not a combined sewer; and

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

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

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

Other wastes - means garbage, refuse, decayed wood, sawdust, shavings, bark, sand, lime, cinders, ashes, offal, oil, tar, dyestuffs, acids, chemicals, ballast and all other discarded matter not sewage or industrial waste that may cause or might reasonably be expected to cause pollution of the waters of the State in contravention of the standards and guidance values adopted pursuant to ECL Article 17 or 6 NYCRR Parts 700 et seq.

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

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

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

Point Source - means any discernible, confined and discrete conveyance, including but not limited to any pipe, ditch, channel, tunnel, conduit, well, discrete fissure, container, rolling stock, concentrated animal feeding operation, vessel or other floating craft, or landfill leachate collection system from which *pollutants* are or may be *discharge*d. The definition of point source for the purposes of the MSGP includes discharges of stormwater resulting from structures which increase imperviousness of the ground which acts to collect runoff, with runoff being conveyed along the resulting or grading patterns.

Pollutant(s) - means dredged spoil, filter backwash, solid waste, incinerator residue, sewage, garbage, sewage sludge, munitions, chemical wastes, biological materials, radioactive materials, heat, wrecked or discarded equipment, rock, sand and industrial, municipal, agricultural waste and ballast *discharge*d into water, which may cause or might reasonably be expected to cause pollution of the *waters of the State* in contravention of the standards or guidance values adopted as provided in ECL Article 17 or 6 NYCRR Parts 700 et seq.

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

Qualified Person - A qualified person may be either a facility employee or hired consultant who is familiar with the day-to-day operations associated with their assigned responsibilities at the facility. The qualified person possesses the knowledge and skills to assess conditions, operations and activities at the facility that could impact stormwater quality and can evaluate the effectiveness of control measures being implemented as part of the requirements of the permit. The owner or operator may designate themselves and/or more than one individual as the qualified person.

If the control measures include Erosion and Sediment controls, then the person selected to inspect the erosion & sediment controls must be knowledgeable in the principles and practices of erosion and sediment control and must receive four (4) hours of Department endorsed training in proper erosion and sediment control principles from a Soil and Water Conservation District, or other Department endorsed entity. After receiving the initial training, the qualified person must receive four (4) hours of training, every three (3) years.

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

Qualified Professional - means a person that is knowledgeable in the principles and practices of *stormwater* management and treatment, such as a licensed Professional Engineer, Registered Landscape Architect or other *Department* endorsed individual(s). Individuals preparing SWPPPs that require the post-construction *stormwater* management practice component must have an understanding of the principles of hydrology, water quality management practice design, water quantity control design, and, in many cases, the principles of hydraulics in order to prepare a SWPPP that conforms to the New York State *Stormwater* Management Design Manual (2015) . All components of the SWPPP that involve the practice of engineering, as defined in Article 145 of the NYS Education Law, must be prepared by, or under the direct supervision of, a professional engineer licensed to practice in the State of New York.

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

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

Run-on - sources of stormwater that drain from land located upslope or upstream from, and adjacent to, the facility.

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

State - means the State of New York.

State Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (SPDES) - means the system established pursuant to Article 17 of the *ECL* and 6 NYCRR Part 750 for issuance of permits authorizing *discharges* to the waters of the *State*.

Stormwater - means that portion of precipitation that, once having fallen to the ground, is in excess of the evaporative or infiltrative capacity of soils, or the retentive capacity of

surface features, which flows or will flow off the land by surface runoff to waters of the *State*.

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

Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) – A facility specific plan for stormwater discharges associated with the industrial activity and areas of no exposure occurring at the facility. The SWPPP is intended to document the selection, design and installation of stormwater control measures to meet the permit’s requirements. The SWPPP is a living document and must be kept up-to-date throughout permit coverage as changes and updates occur.

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

Temporary Stabilization - means that exposed soil has been covered with material(s) as set forth in the New York Standards and Specifications for Erosion and Sediment Control (2016), to prevent the exposed soil from eroding. The materials can include, but are not limited to, mulch, seed and mulch, and erosion control mats (e.g. jute twisted yarn, excelsior wood fiber mats).

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

Water Quality Standard - means such measures of purity or quality for any waters in relation to their reasonable and necessary use as promulgated in accordance with ECL Article 17 and 6 NYCRR Part 700 et seq.

Appendix B - Sectors of Industrial Activity Covered by this Permit

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

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

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

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

SECTORS OF INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY COVERED BY THIS PERMIT (Continued)	
Activities Consistent with Descriptions and SIC Code or Activity Code	**Activity Represented**
Sector Z: Leather Tanning and Finishing	
3111	Leather Tanning, Currying and Finishing
Sector AA: Fabricated Metal Products	
3411–3499	Fabricated Metal Products, Except Machinery and Transportation Equipment
3911–3915	Jewelry, Silverware, and Plated Ware
Sector AB: Transportation Equipment, Industrial or Commercial Machinery	
3511-3599 (except 3571-3579 - see Sector AC)	Industrial and Commercial Machinery (Except Computer and Office Equipment).
3711-3799 (except 3731, 3732 - see Sector R)	Transportation Equipment (Except Ship and Boat Building and Repairing)
Sector AC: Electronic, Electrical, Photographic, and Optical Goods	
3571-3579	Computer and Office Equipment
3612-3699	Electronic, Electrical Equipment and Components, Except Computer Equipment
3812-3873	Measuring, Analyzing and Controlling Instrument; Photographic and Optical Goods

Appendix C - Sectors Subject to Benchmark Monitoring Requirements

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

1 - Table does not include parameters for compliance monitoring under *effluent limitations guidelines*.
2 - See Sector G (Part VII.G) for additional monitoring *discharges* from waste rock and overburden piles from active ore mining or dressing facilities which includes TSS, COD, turbidity, pH, hardness, and metals.
3 - Monitoring requirement for airports with deicing activities utilizing more than 100 tons of urea or more than 100,000 gallons of glycol per year.
4 - BTEX is Benzene, Ethylbenze, Toluene and Xylene.

INDUSTRIAL SECTORS SUBJECT TO BENCHMARK MONITORING (Continued)		
Industry Sector [1]	**Industry Sub-sector**	**Benchmark Monitoring Parameters**
L	Landfills, Land Application Sites, and Open.. Dumps	Iron, TSS, TN, Phosphorus
	Landfills, Land Application Sites and Open .. Dumps, Except Municipal Solid Waste Landfill Sites Closed in accordance with 40 CFR 258.60	Iron, TSS
M	Automobile Salvage Yards	TSS, Oil & Grease, Aluminum, Iron, Lead, BTEX [4]
N	Scrap Recycling/Waste Recycling Facilities .. and Facilities Engaged in Ship Dismantling, Marine Salvaging & Marine Wrecking for Scrap	TSS, COD, Oil & Grease, Aluminum, Cadmium, Copper, Chromium, Iron, Lead, Zinc
	Scrap & Waste Recycling Facilities which .... include *Stormwater Discharges* from Shredder Fluff Storage Areas	TSS, COD, Oil & Grease, Aluminum, Cadmium, Copper, Chromium, Iron, Lead, Zinc, Mercury, PCBs, BTEX [4]
O	Steam Electric Generating Facilities	Iron, Oil & Grease, PCBs
P	Land Transportation and/or Warehousing, including Transfer Stations with vehicle maintenance facilities	Oil & Grease, COD, BTEX [4]
Q	Water Transportation Facilities	Aluminum, Iron, Zinc, Lead
S	Airports with deicing activities [3]	COD, BOD, TN, pH
T	Treatment Works	COD
U	Grain Mill Products	TSS, TN, Phosphorus
	Fats and Oils Products	BOD, COD, TSS, TN, Phosphorus
Y	Rubber Products	Zinc
Z	Leather Tanning and Finishing	TN, Chromium
AA	Fabricated Metal Products Except Coating	TN, Aluminum, Iron, Zinc
	Fabricated Metal Coating and Engraving	TN, Zinc
AC	Electronic, Electrical Equipment and Components, Photographic & Optical Goods	TSS, Copper, Lead

1 - Table does not include parameters for compliance monitoring under *effluent limitations guidelines*.
2 - See Sector G (Part VII.G) for additional monitoring *discharges* from waste rock and overburden piles from active ore mining or dressing facilities which includes TSS, COD, turbidity, pH, hardness, and metals.
3 - Monitoring requirement for airports with deicing activities utilizing more than 100 tons of urea or more than 100,000 gallons of glycol per year.
4 - BTEX is Benzene, Ethylbenze, Toluene and Xylene.

Appendix D - Compliance Monitoring Requirements - Industrial Activities Subject to Effluent Limitation Guidelines

Effluent limitation guidelines applicable to *discharges* that may be eligible for permit coverage	
Effluent Limitation Guideline	**Sectors With Affected Facilities**
Discharges resulting from spray down or intentional wetting of logs at wet deck storage areas (40 CFR Part 429, Subpart I (2002) (established January 26, 1981))	A
Contaminated runoff from phosphate fertilizer manufacturing facilities (40 CFR Part 418 Subpart A (2002) (established April 8, 1974))	C
Runoff from asphalt emulsion facilities (40 CFR Part 443 Subpart A (2002) (established July 24, 1975))	D
Runoff from material storage piles at cement manufacturing facilities (40 CFR Part 411 Subpart C (2002) (established February 23, 1977))	E
Mine dewatering *discharges* at crushed stone mines (40 CFR Part 436, Subpart B)	J
Mine dewatering *discharges* at construction sand and gravel mines (40 CFR Part 436, Subpart C)	J
Mine dewatering *discharges* at industrial sand mines (40 CFR Part 436, Subpart D)	J
Runoff from landfills, (40 CFR Part 445, Subpart A and B (2002) (established February 2, 2000))	K & L
Coal pile runoff at steam electric generating facilities (40 CFR Part 423 (2002) (established November 19, 1982))	O
Runoff containing urea from airfield pavement deicing at existing and new primary airports with 1,000 or more annual non-propeller aircraft departures (40 CFR Part 449, (established May 16, 2012))	S

Appendix E - List of DEC Regional Offices

List of NYS DEC Regional Offices			
Region	**Counties Covered**	**DIVISION OF ENVIRONMENTAL PERMITS (DEP) Permit Administrators**	**DIVISION OF WATER (DOW) Water (SPDES) Program Regional Water Manager**
1	Nassau and Suffolk	SUNY @ Stony Brook 50 Circle Road Stony Brook, NY 11790-3409 Tel. (631) 444-0365	SUNY @ Stony Brook 50 Circle Road Stony Brook, NY 11790-3409 Tel. (631) 444-0405
2	Bronx, Kings, New York, Queens and Richmond	1 Hunters Point Plaza, 47-40 21st St. Long Island City, NY 11101-5407 Tel. (718) 482-4997	1 Hunters Point Plaza, 47-40 21st St. Long Island City, NY 11101-5407 Tel. (718) 482-4933
3	Dutchess, Orange, Putnam, Rockland, Sullivan, Ulster and Westchester	21 South Putt Corners Road New Paltz, NY 12561-1696 Tel. (845) 256-3059	100 Hillside Ave., Suite 1W Whiteplains, NY 10603-2860 Tel. (914) 428-2505
4	Albany, Columbia , Delaware , Greene , Montgomery, Otsego, Rensselaer, Schenectady and Schoharie	1130 North Westcott Road Schenectady, NY 12306-2014 Tel. (518) 357-2069	1130 North Westcott Road Schenectady, NY 12306-2014 Tel. (518) 357-2045
5	Clinton, Essex, Franklin, Fulton, Hamilton, Saratoga, Warren and Washington	1115 NYS Route 86 Ray Brook, NY 12977-0296 Tel. (518) 897-1234	232 Golf Course Road Warrensburg, NY 12885-0220 Tel. (518) 623-1200
6	Herkimer, Jefferson, Lewis, Oneida and St. Lawrence	State Office Building 317 Washington Street Watertown, NY 13601-3787 Tel. (315) 785-2245	State Office Building 207 Genesee Street Utica, NY 13501-2885 Tel. (315) 793-2554
7	Broome , Cayuga , Chenango, Cortland, Madison, Onondaga, Oswego, Tioga and Tompkins	615 Erie Blvd. West Syracuse, NY 13204-2400 Tel. (315) 426-7438	615 Erie Blvd. West Syracuse, NY 13204-2400 Tel. (315) 426-7500
8	Chemung, Genesee, Livingston, Monroe, Ontario, Orleans, Schuyler, Seneca, Steuben, Wayne and Yates	6274 East Avon-Lima Road Avon, NY 14414-9519 Tel. (585) 226-2466	6274 East Avon-Lima Rd. Avon, NY 14414-9519 Tel. (585) 226-2466
9	Allegany, Cattaraugus, Chautauqua, Erie, Niagara and Wyoming	700 Delaware Avenue Buffalo, NY 14209 Tel. (716) 851-7165	700 Delaware Avenue Buffalo, NY 14209 Tel. (716) 851-7070

Appendix F – Pollutant(s) of Concern for Impaired Waterbodies Reference Table

Pollutant(s) of Concern for Impaired Waterbodies Reference Table		
Pollutant of Concern Causing Impairment	**Applicable Benchmark or Effluent Limit**	**Sector**
Acid/Base (pH)	pH	A, D, E, G, I, J, K, L, S
Ammonia	Total Nitrogen (TN)	A, C, J, K, L, U, Z, AA
	Ammonia	K, L, S
	Nitrogen	S
Biological Impacts	Aluminum	C, E, F, M, N, Q, AA
	Arsenic	A, G, K
	Cadmium	G, K, N
	Beryllium	G
	Chromium	A, K, N, Z
	Copper	A, F, G, N, AC
	Cyanide	K
	Iron	C, E, F, G, J, L, M, N, O, Q, AA
	Lead	C, G, K, M, N, Q, AC
	Magnesium	K
	Manganese	G
	Mercury	G, K, N
	Nickel	G
	Selenium	G, K
	Silver	G, K
	Zinc	A, C, F, G, J, K, L, N, Q, Y, AA
	Chlorides	I
	Total Nitrogen (TN)	A, C, J, K, L, S, U, Z, AA
	Total Phosphorous (TP)	C, J, L, U
	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	A, D, E, F, G, I, J, K, L, M, N, U, AC
Cadmium	Cadmium	G, K, N
Copper	Copper	A, F, G, N, AC
Cyanide	Cyanide	K
Garbage & Refuse	Oil & Grease	C, D, M, N, O, P

Pollutant(s) of Concern for Impaired Waterbodies Reference Table (Continued)		
Pollutant of Concern Causing Impairment	**Applicable Benchmark or Effluent Limit**	**Sector**
Low D.O. /Oxygen Demand	Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD)	K, L, S, U
	Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	A, B, G, K, N, P, S, T, U
	Total Nitrogen (TN)	A, C, J, K, L, S, U, Z, AA
	Total Phosphorous (TP)	C, J, L, U
Mercury	Mercury	G, K, N
Nitrogen	Total Nitrogen (TN)	A, C, J, K, L, S, U, Z, AA
Nutrients	Total Nitrogen (TN)	A, C, J, K, L, S, U, Z, AA
	Total Phosphorous (TP)	C, J, L, U
	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	A, D, E, F, G, I, J, K, L, M, N, U, AC
Oils & Floating Substances	Oil & Grease	C, D, M, N, O, P
PCBs	PCBs	N, O
Phosphorus	Total Phosphorous (TP)	C, J, L, U
	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	A, D, E, F, G, I, J, K, L, M, N, U, AC
Salinity	Chlorides	I
Silt/Sediment	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	A, D, E, F, G, I, J, K, L, M, N, U, AC
Turbidity	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	A, D, E, F, G, I, J, K, L, M, N, U, AC

Appendix G – Standard Permit Conditions

For the purposes of this SPDES general permit, examples of contractors and subcontractors include: Third-party maintenance and construction contractors.

1. Duty to Comply

The owner or operator, and all contractors or subcontractors, must comply with all terms and conditions of this SPDES general permit. Any non-compliance with the terms and conditions of this SPDES general permit constitutes a violation of the New York State Environmental Conservation Law, and its implementing regulations, and is grounds for enforcement action. Filing of a request for termination of coverage under this SPDES general permit, or a notification of planned changes or anticipated non-compliance, does not limit, diminish or stay compliance with any terms and conditions of this SPDES general permit.

2. Need to Halt or Reduce Activity is Not a Defense

The necessity to halt or reduce the activity regulated by this SPDES general permit, in order to maintain compliance with the conditions of this SPDES general permit, must not be a defense in an enforcement action.

3. Penalties

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

4. False Statements

Any person who knowingly makes any false material statement, representation, or certification in any application, record, report or other document filed or required to be maintained under this SPDES general permit, including monitoring reports or reports of compliance or noncompliance must, upon conviction, be punished in accordance with New York State Environmental Conservation Law §71-1933 and or New York State Penal Law Articles 175 and 210.

5. Reopener Clause

Upon issuance of this SPDES general permit, a determination has been made on the basis of a submitted Notice of Intent, plans, or other available information, that compliance with the specified general permit terms and conditions will reasonably protect classified water use and assure compliance with applicable water quality standards. Satisfaction of the conditions of this SPDES general permit notwithstanding, if operation pursuant to this SPDES general permit causes or contributes to a condition in contravention of State water quality standards or guidance values, or if the Department determines that a modification is necessary to prevent impairment of the best use of the waters or to assure maintenance of water quality standards or compliance with other provisions of New York State Environmental Conservation Law Article 17 or the Clean Water Act, or any regulations adopted pursuant thereto, the Department may require such modification and the Commissioner may require

abatement action to be taken by the owner or operator and may also prohibit such operation until the modification has been implemented.

6. Duty to Mitigate

The owner or operator, and its contractors and subcontractors, must take all reasonable steps to minimize or prevent any discharge in violation of this SPDES general permit which has a reasonable likelihood of adversely affecting human health or the environment.

7. Requiring Another General Permit or Individual SPDES Permit

The Department may require any discharger authorized to discharge in accordance with this SPDES general permit to apply for and obtain an individual SPDES permit or apply for authorization to discharge in accordance with another general permit.

a. Cases where an individual SPDES permit or authorization to discharge in accordance with another general permit may be required include, but is not limited to the following:

(1) the discharger is not in compliance with the conditions of this SPDES general permit or does not meet the criteria for coverage under this SPDES general permit;

(2) a change has occurred in the availability of demonstrated technology or practices for the control or abatement of pollutants applicable to the point source;

(3) new effluent limitation guidelines or new source performance standards are promulgated that are applicable to point sources authorized to discharge in accordance with this SPDES general permit;

(4) existing effluent limitation guidelines or new source performance standards that are applicable to point sources authorized to discharge in accordance with this SPDES general permit are modified;

(5) a water quality management plan containing requirements applicable to such point sources is approved by the Department;

(6) circumstances have changed since the time of the request to be covered so that the discharger is no longer appropriately controlled under this SPDES general permit, or either a temporary or permanent reduction or elimination of the authorized discharge is necessary;

(7) the discharge is in violation of section 17-0501 of the New York State Environmental Conservation Law;

(8) the discharge(s) is a significant contributor of pollutants. In making this determination, the Department may consider the following factors:

(a) the location of the discharge(s) with respect to waters of New York State;

(b) the size of the discharge(s);

(c) the quantity and nature of the pollutants discharged to waters of New York State; and

(d) other relevant factors including compliance with other provisions of New York State Environmental Conservation Law Article 17, or the Clean Water Act.

b. When the Department requires any discharger authorized by this SPDES general permit to apply for an individual SPDES permit as provided for in this subdivision, it must notify the discharger in writing that a permit application is required. This notice must include a brief statement of the reasons for this decision, an application form, a statement setting a time for the owner or operator to file the application for an individual SPDES permit, and a deadline, not sooner than 180 days from the owner or operator's receipt of the notification letter, whereby the authorization to discharge under this SPDES general permit must be terminated. The Department may grant additional time upon demonstration, to the satisfaction of the Regional Water Manager, that additional time to apply for an alternative authorization is necessary or where the Department has not provided a permit determination in accordance with 6 NYCRR Part 621.

c. When an individual SPDES permit is issued to a discharger authorized to discharge under this SPDES general permit for the same discharge(s), this SPDES general permit authorization for outfalls authorized under the individual SPDES permit is automatically terminated on the effective date of the individual SPDES permit unless termination is earlier in accordance with 6 NYCRR Part 750.

8. Duty to Provide Information

The owner or operator must furnish to the Department, within five (5) business days, unless otherwise set forth by the Department, any information that the Department may request to determine whether cause exists to determine compliance with this SPDES general permit or to determine whether cause exists for requiring an individual SPDES permit in accordance with 6 NYCRR 750-1.21(e) (see 7. Requiring Another General Permit or Individual Permit). The owner or operator must make available to the Department, for inspection and copying, or furnish to the Department within 25 business days of receipt of a Department request for such information, any information retained in accordance with this SPDES general permit. Where the owner or operator becomes aware that it failed to submit any relevant facts on the Notice of Intent, or submitted incorrect information in a Notice of Intent or in any report to the Department, the owner or operator must promptly submit such facts or corrected information to the Department.

9. Extension

In the event a new SPDES general permit is not issued and effective prior to the expiration of this SPDES general permit, and this SPDES general permit is extended pursuant to the State Administrative Procedure Act and 6 NYCRR Part 621, then the owner or operator with coverage under this SPDES general permit may continue to operate and discharge in accordance with the terms and conditions of this SPDES general permit until a new SPDES general permit is issued and effective.

10. Signatories and Certification

The Notice of Intent, Notice of Termination and reports required by this SPDES general permit must be signed as provided in 40 CFR §122.22.

a. All Notices of Intent and Notices of Termination must be signed as follows:

(1) For a corporation. By a responsible corporate officer. For the purpose of this section, a responsible corporate officer means:

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

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

Note: The Department does not require specific assignments or delegations of authority to responsible corporate officers identified in 40 CFR §122.22(a)(1)(i). The Department will presume that these responsible corporate officers have the requisite authority to sign the Notice of Intent or Notice of Termination unless the corporation has notified the Department to the contrary. Corporate procedures governing authority to sign a Notice of Intent or Notice of Termination may provide for assignment or delegation to applicable corporate positions under 40 CFR §122.22(a)(1)(ii) rather than to specific individuals.

(2) For a partnership or sole proprietorship. By a general partner or the proprietor, respectively; or

(3) For a municipality, State, Federal, or other public agency. By either a principal executive officer or ranking elected official. For purposes of this section, a principal executive officer of a Federal agency includes:

(a) The chief executive officer of the agency, or

(b) A senior executive officer having responsibility for the overall operations of a principal geographic unit of the agency (e.g., Regional Administrators of EPA).

b. All reports required by this SPDES general permit, and other information requested by the Department, must be signed by a person described in paragraph (a) of this section, or by a duly authorized representative of that person. A person is a duly authorized representative only if:

(1) The authorization is made in writing by a person described in (a);

(2) The authorization specifies either an individual or a position having responsibility for the overall operation of the regulated facility or activity, position of equivalent responsibility, or an individual or position having overall responsibility for environmental matters for the company (A duly authorized representative may thus be either a named individual or any individual occupying a named position.), and

(3) The written authorization is submitted to the Department.

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

d. Certification. Any person signing a document under (a) or (b) must make the following certification:

I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly 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.

e. Electronic reporting. If documents described in (a) or (b) are submitted electronically by or on behalf of the activity with coverage under this SPDES general permit, any person providing the electronic signature for such documents

must meet all relevant requirements of this section, and must ensure that all of the relevant requirements of 40 CFR Part 3 (including, in all cases, subpart D to Part 3) (Cross-Media Electronic Reporting) and 40 CFR Part 127 (NPDES Electronic Reporting Requirements) are met for that submission.

11. Inspection & Entry

The owner or operator must allow the Department, the USEPA Regional Administrator, the applicable county health department, or any authorized representatives of those entities, upon the presentation of credentials and other documents as may be required by law, to:

a. enter upon the owner or operator's premises where a regulated facility or activity is located or conducted, or where records must be kept under the conditions of this SPDES general permit;

b. have access to and copy, at reasonable times, any records that must be kept under the conditions of this SPDES general permit, including records required to be maintained for purposes of operation and maintenance;

c. inspect at reasonable times any facilities, equipment (including monitoring and control equipment), practices, or operations regulated or required under this SPDES general permit;

d. sample or monitor at reasonable times, for the purposes of assuring SPDES general permit compliance or as otherwise authorized by the Clean Water Act or New York State Environmental Conservation Law, any substances or parameters at any location; and

e. enter upon the property of any contributor to the regulated facility or activity under authority of the owner or operator.

12. Confidentiality of Information

The following must not be held confidential: this SPDES general permit, the fact sheet for this SPDES general permit, the name and address of any owner or operator, effluent data, the Notice of Intent, and information regarding the need to obtain an individual permit or an alternative general permit. This includes information submitted on forms themselves and any attachments used to supply information required by the forms (except information submitted on usage of substances). Upon the request of the owner or operator, the Department must make determinations of confidentiality in accordance with 6 NYCRR Part 616, except as set forth in the previous sentence. Any information accorded confidential status must be disclosed to the Regional Administrator upon his or her written request. Prior to disclosing such information to the Regional Administrator, the Department will notify the Regional Administrator of the confidential status of such information.

13. Other Permits May Be Required

Nothing in this SPDES general permit relieves the owner or operator from a requirement to obtain any other permits required by law.

14. Department Orders or Civil Decrees/Judgments

The issuance of this SPDES general permit by the Department, and the coverage under this SPDES general permit by the owner or operator, does not supersede, revoke, or rescind any existing order on consent or civil Decree/Judgment, or modification to any such documents or to any order issued by the Commissioner, or any of the terms, conditions, or requirements contained in such order or modification therefore, unless expressly noted.

15. Property Rights

Coverage under this SPDES general permit does not convey any property rights in either real or personal property, or any exclusive privileges, nor does it authorize any injury to private property or any invasion of personal rights, nor any infringement of Federal, State or local laws or regulations, nor does it obviate the necessity of obtaining the assent of any other jurisdiction as required by law for the discharge authorized.

16. Compliance with Interstate Standards

If the activity covered by this SPDES general permit originates within the jurisdiction of an interstate water pollution control agency, then the activity must also comply with any applicable effluent standards or water quality standards promulgated by that interstate agency and as set forth in this SPDES general permit for such activities.

17. Oil & Hazardous Substance Liability

Coverage under this SPDES general permit does not affect the imposition of responsibilities upon, or the institution of any legal action against, the owner or operator under section 311 of the Clean Water Act, which must be in conformance with regulations promulgated pursuant to section 311 governing the applicability of section 311 of the Clean Water Act to discharges from facilities with NPDES permits, nor must such issuance preclude the institution of any legal action or relieve the owner or operator from any responsibilities, liabilities, or penalties to which the owner or operator is or may be subject pursuant to the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980, 42 U.S.C. section 9601 et seq. (CERCLA).

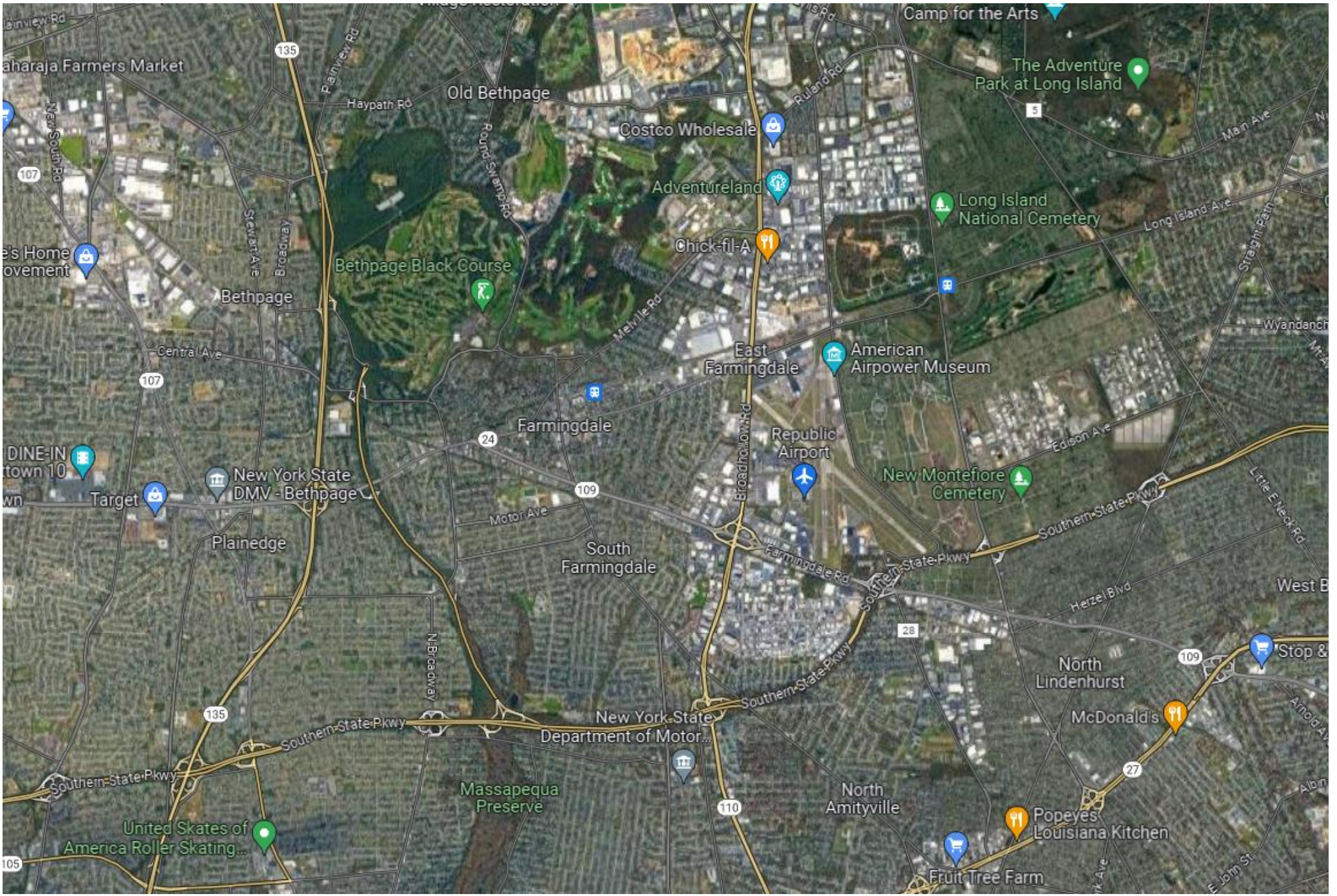
18. Severability

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

19. Department Approved Forms

The owner or operator must provide all relevant information that is requested by the Department, and required by this SPDES general permit, on all Department approved forms.

FIGURES



WSP USA Inc. ONE PENN PLAZA 2nd FLOOR NEW YORK, NY 10119 TEL: +1 212.465.5000	Figure 1 Regional Aerial View	Republic Airport 7150 Republic Airport Farmingdale, NY 11735	Drawn By: BH Checked: AB Approved: DWG Name:

WSP USA Inc. ONE PENN PLAZA 2nd FLOOR NEW YORK, NY 10119 TEL: +1 212.465.5000	Figure 2 Site Location	Republic Airport 7150 Republic Airport Farmingdale, NY 11735	Drawn By: BH Checked: AB Approved: DWG Name:

TABLES

Table 1

SAMPLE EMPLOYEE TRAINING WORKSHEET

EMPLOYEE TRAINING			Name: _____ Title: _____ Date: _____
Instructions: Describe the employee training program for the facility below. The program should, at a minimum, address spill prevention and response, good housekeeping, and material management practices. Provide a schedule for the training program and list the employees who attend the training sessions.			
Training Topics	**Brief Description of Training Program/Materials (e.g., film, newsletter, course, etc.)**	**Schedule for Training (list dates)**	**Participants**
General Building and Paved Area Maintenance			
Aircraft Deicing			
Aircraft and Vehicle Washing			
Maintenance Areas			
Fueling Operations			
Spill and Response Procedures			
Inspections			

Source: U. S. EPA, 1992.

APPENDIX

A DEFINITIONS AND ACRONYMS

Appendix A – Definitions and Acronyms

Acronyms

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

Definitions

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

Alternative General Permit - is a general permit different from the MSGP that covers some or all of the authorized discharges.

Best Management Practices (BMPs) - means schedules of activities, prohibitions of practices, maintenance procedures, and other management practices to prevent or reduce the pollution of waters of the *State*. *BMP*s also include treatment requirements (if determined necessary by the *owner or operator*), operating procedures, and practices to control plant site runoff, spillage and leaks, sludge or waste disposal, or drainage from raw material storage.

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

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

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

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

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

Construction Activity(ies) - means any clearing, grading, excavation, filling, demolition or stockpiling activities that result in soil disturbance. Clearing activities can include, but are not limited to, logging equipment operation, the cutting and skidding of trees, stump removal and/or brush root removal. Construction activity does not include routine

maintenance that is performed to maintain the original line and grade, hydraulic capacity, or original purpose of a facility.

Control Measure - refers to any BMP *stormwater* control or other method (including *non-numeric effluent limitations*) used to prevent or reduce the *discharge* of *pollutants* to Surface *Waters of the State*.

Corrective Action - any action taken, or required to be taken, to (1) repair, modify, or replace any control measure used at the site; (2) clean up and dispose of spills, releases, or other deposits found on the site; or (3) remedy a permit violation.

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

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

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

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

Effluent Limitation - means any restriction on quantities, quality, rates and concentrations of chemical, physical, biological, and other constituents of effluents which are *discharge*d into or allowed to run from an outlet or point source into waters of the State promulgated by the federal government.

Effluent Limitation Guideline (ELG) - means toxic or pretreatment *effluent limitations* contained in 40 CFR Parts 405 to 471 (see 6 NYCRR 750-1.25 of 6 NYCRR Part 750).

Equivalent (Equivalence) – means that the practice or measure meets all the performance, longevity, maintenance, and safety objectives of the New York Standards and Specifications for Erosion and Sediment Control (2016) and/or the New York State Stormwater Management Design Manual (2015), and will provide an equal or greater degree of water quality protection.

General *SPDES* permit - means a *SPDES* permit issued pursuant to ECL section 70-0017(6) and 6 NYCRR 750-1.21 authorizing a category of *discharges*.

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

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

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

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

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

Individual *SPDES* Permit - means a *SPDES* "permit" issued to a single facility in one location in accordance with ECL Article 17 and 6 NYCRR Part 750 (as distinguished from a general *SPDES* permit).

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

Industrial Waste - means any liquid, gaseous, solid or waste substance, or a combination thereof, resulting from any process of industry, manufacturing, trade, or business or from the development or recovery of any natural resources, that may cause or might reasonably be expected to cause pollution of the waters of the State in contravention of the standards adopted pursuant to ECL Article 17 and 6 NYCRR Parts 700 et seq.

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

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

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

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

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

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

2. Designed or used for collecting or conveying *stormwater*;

3. Which is not a combined sewer; and

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

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

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

Other wastes - means garbage, refuse, decayed wood, sawdust, shavings, bark, sand, lime, cinders, ashes, offal, oil, tar, dyestuffs, acids, chemicals, ballast and all other discarded matter not sewage or industrial waste that may cause or might reasonably be expected to cause pollution of the waters of the State in contravention of the standards and guidance values adopted pursuant to ECL Article 17 or 6 NYCRR Parts 700 et seq.

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

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

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

Point Source - means any discernible, confined and discrete conveyance, including but not limited to any pipe, ditch, channel, tunnel, conduit, well, discrete fissure, container, rolling stock, concentrated animal feeding operation, vessel or other floating craft, or landfill leachate collection system from which *pollutants* are or may be *discharge*d. The definition of point source for the purposes of the MSGP includes discharges of stormwater resulting from structures which increase imperviousness of the ground which acts to collect runoff, with runoff being conveyed along the resulting or grading patterns.

Pollutant(s) - means dredged spoil, filter backwash, solid waste, incinerator residue, sewage, garbage, sewage sludge, munitions, chemical wastes, biological materials, radioactive materials, heat, wrecked or discarded equipment, rock, sand and industrial, municipal, agricultural waste and ballast *discharge*d into water, which may cause or might reasonably be expected to cause pollution of the *waters of the State* in contravention of the standards or guidance values adopted as provided in ECL Article 17 or 6 NYCRR Parts 700 et seq.

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

Qualified Person - A qualified person may be either a facility employee or hired consultant who is familiar with the day-to-day operations associated with their assigned responsibilities at the facility. The qualified person possesses the knowledge and skills to assess conditions, operations and activities at the facility that could impact stormwater quality and can evaluate the effectiveness of control measures being implemented as part of the requirements of the permit. The owner or operator may designate themselves and/or more than one individual as the qualified person.

If the control measures include Erosion and Sediment controls, then the person selected to inspect the erosion & sediment controls must be knowledgeable in the principles and practices of erosion and sediment control and must receive four (4) hours of Department endorsed training in proper erosion and sediment control principles from a Soil and Water Conservation District, or other Department endorsed entity. After receiving the initial training, the qualified person must receive four (4) hours of training, every three (3) years.

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

Qualified Professional - means a person that is knowledgeable in the principles and practices of *stormwater* management and treatment, such as a licensed Professional Engineer, Registered Landscape Architect or other *Department* endorsed individual(s). Individuals preparing SWPPPs that require the post-construction *stormwater* management practice component must have an understanding of the principles of hydrology, water quality management practice design, water quantity control design, and, in many cases, the principles of hydraulics in order to prepare a SWPPP that conforms to the New York State *Stormwater* Management Design Manual (2015) . All components of the SWPPP that involve the practice of engineering, as defined in Article 145 of the NYS Education Law, must be prepared by, or under the direct supervision of, a professional engineer licensed to practice in the State of New York.

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

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

Run-on - sources of stormwater that drain from land located upslope or upstream from, and adjacent to, the facility.

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

State - means the State of New York.

State Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (SPDES) - means the system established pursuant to Article 17 of the *ECL* and 6 NYCRR Part 750 for issuance of permits authorizing *discharges* to the waters of the *State*.

Stormwater - means that portion of precipitation that, once having fallen to the ground, is in excess of the evaporative or infiltrative capacity of soils, or the retentive capacity of

surface features, which flows or will flow off the land by surface runoff to waters of the *State*.

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

Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) – A facility specific plan for stormwater discharges associated with the industrial activity and areas of no exposure occurring at the facility. The SWPPP is intended to document the selection, design and installation of stormwater control measures to meet the permit’s requirements. The SWPPP is a living document and must be kept up-to-date throughout permit coverage as changes and updates occur.

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

Temporary Stabilization - means that exposed soil has been covered with material(s) as set forth in the New York Standards and Specifications for Erosion and Sediment Control (2016), to prevent the exposed soil from eroding. The materials can include, but are not limited to, mulch, seed and mulch, and erosion control mats (e.g. jute twisted yarn, excelsior wood fiber mats).

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

Water Quality Standard - means such measures of purity or quality for any waters in relation to their reasonable and necessary use as promulgated in accordance with ECL Article 17 and 6 NYCRR Part 700 et seq.

APPENDIX

B ANNUAL COMPREHENSIVE SITE COMPLIANCE EVALUATION FORMS

Annual Facility Site Compliance Inspection Report (AFSCI)

Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan
Republic Airport

Facility Information

Facility Name

Street Address	City	State	ZIP Code

County	Facility Contact Person

Signature

This form must be signed by an official representative of the permitted facility

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.

Signature of Authorized Representative	Date Signed

Type or Print Name	Position Title

Company Name	Telephone Number

Mailing Address	City	State	ZIP Code

The first level of storm water monitoring consists of a comprehensive annual facility site compliance inspection (AFSCI) to determine if your facility is operating in compliance with your Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP). You should use the results of this inspection to determine the extent to which your SWPPP needs to be updated to prevent pollution from new source areas, as well as to correct any inadequacies that the plan may have in handling existing source areas.

Annual Facility Site Compliance Inspection

The Annual Facility Site Compliance Inspection shall be adequate to verify that; your Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) remains current, potential pollution sources at your facility are identified, the facility site map and drainage map remain accurate, and Best Management Practices prescribed in your SWPPP are being implemented, properly operated, and adequately maintained.

Name of Person Conducting Inspection	Inspection Date
Employer	**Telephone Number**

Your inspection should start with a review of your written SWPPP kept at your facility. The SWPPP should be amended if, through these inspections, you find that the provisions in your SWPPP are ineffective in controlling contaminated storm water from being discharged from your facility.

Has your SWPPP been updated to include current Annual Dry Weather Flow Monitoring results?	☐ Yes	☐ No	☐ N/A
Has your SWPPP been amended for any new construction that would effect the site map or drainage conditions at the facility?	☐ Yes	☐ No	☐ N/A
Has your SWPPP been amended for any changes in facility operations that could be identified as new source areas for contamination of storm water?	☐ Yes	☐ No	☐ N/A
Are there any materials at the facility that are handled, stored, or disposed in a manner to allow exposure to storm water that are not currently addressed in your SWPPP?	☐ Yes	☐ No	☐ N/A
Are there any maintenance or material handling activities conducted outdoors that have not been addressed in your SWPPP?	☐ Yes	☐ No	☐ N/A
Are outside areas kept in a neat and orderly condition?	☐ Yes	☐ No	☐ N/A
Are regular housekeeping inspections made?	☐ Yes	☐ No	☐ N/A
Do you see spots, pools, puddles, or other traces of oils, grease, or other chemicals on the ground?	☐ Yes	☐ No	☐ N/A
Are particulates on the ground from industrial operations or processes being controlled?	☐ Yes	☐ No	☐ N/A
Do you see leaking equipment, pipes or containers?	☐ Yes	☐ No	☐ N/A
Do drips, spills, or leaks occur when materials are being transferred from one source to another?	☐ Yes	☐ No	☐ N/A
Are drips or leaks from equipment or machinery being controlled?	☐ Yes	☐ No	☐ N/A
Are cleanup procedures used for spilled solids?	☐ Yes	☐ No	☐ N/A
Are absorbent materials (floor dry, kitty litter, etc.) regularly used in certain areas to absorb spills?	☐ Yes	☐ No	☐ N/A
Can you find discoloration, residue, or corrosion on the roof or around vents or pipes that ventilate or drain work areas?	☐ Yes	☐ No	☐ N/A
Are Best Management Practices implemented to reduce or eliminate contamination of storm water from source areas at the facility?	☐ Yes	☐ No	☐ N/A
Are Best Management Practices adequately maintained?	☐ Yes	☐ No	☐ N/A
Are there significant changes that will have to be made to your SWPPP to correct any inadequacies that the plan may have to effectively control a discharge of contaminated storm water from your facility?	☐ Yes	☐ No	☐ N/A

CONTINUED FROM PREVIOUS PAGE

Is there any industrial material, residue or trash on the ground that could contaminate or be washed away in storm water?	☐ Yes	☐ No	☐ N/A
Is there evidence of any unauthorized non-storm water discharges?	☐ Yes	☐ No	☐ N/A
Is any industrial material or sediment being tracked off-site by vehicles entering or exiting the site?	☐ Yes	☐ No	☐ N/A
Is any raw, final or waste material being blown or tracked from areas of no exposure to expanded areas?	☐ Yes	☐ No	☐ N/A
Is there evidence that pollutants have entered the drainage system at any time during the year (through both visual and analytical monitoring)?	☐ Yes	☐ No	☐ N/A
Do Best Management Practices appear to be effective in preventing pollutants from entering the drainage system at the time of this inspection and during the year (evident through both visual and analytical monitoring)?	☐ Yes	☐ No	☐ N/A
Are there significant changes that will have to be made to your SWPPP to correct any inadequacies	☐ Yes	☐ No	☐ N/A

Which locations, if any, discharged pollutants from the site?

Are there locations where BMPs need to be maintained? If so, which ones?

Did BMPs fail to operate as designed or prove inadequate at any locations?

Are additional BMPs needed at any locations that did not exist at the time of inspection? Please explain.

Please provide any additional comments below.

APPENDIX

C EXAMPLE QUARTERLY VISUAL MONITORING FORM

NEW YORK STATE | Department of Environmental Conservation

Quarterly Visual Monitoring Form Multi-Sector GP-0-23-001

All facilities covered under the MSGP must perform Quarterly Visual Monitoring. This form is part of the facilities records and should be retained onsite with the facility's Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan. Please see the permit Part IV.E for additional requirements. ***Keep this form with the Facility's SWPPP. Please do not submit this form to the Department.***

- ○ This QVM form is being used as a follow up to Corrective Actions being implemented due to the previous QVM indicating the presence of stormwater pollution.
- ◉ This QVM form is for a regular quarterly event

SPDES ID Number

NYR00 _____

Facility Name

Reporting Year

Choose Year

Examiner's Name

Examiner's Title

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

Is this for a Qualifying Storm of greater than 0.1 inches? Yes

Outfall Number	Date/Time Collected and Examined			Rainfall Amount	Runoff Source?
001	01/01/23	08:15	AM	0.1	○ Rainfall ○ Snowmelt

1. Does the stormwater appear to be colored? ..... ◉ Yes ◉ No

If yes, describe

2. Is the stormwater clear or transparent? ..... ◉ Yes ◉ No

   If yes, which of the following best describes the clarity of the stormwater: ..... ◉ Clear ◉ Milky ◉ Opaque

3. Can you see a rainbow sheen effect on the water surface?..... ◉ Yes ◉ No

   If yes, which best describes the sheen?..... ◉ No Sheen ◉ Rainbow Sheen ◉ Floating Oil Globules

4. Does the sample have an odor? ..... ◉ Yes ◉ No

   If yes, describe

5. Is there something floating on the surface of the sample? ..... Yes No

If yes, describe

6. Is there something suspended in the water column of the sample? ..... Yes No

If yes, describe

7. Is there something settled on the bottom of the sample?..... ..... Yes No

If yes, describe

8. Is there foam or material forming on the top of the sample surface?..... Yes No

If yes, describe

Detail any concerns, corrective actions taken and any other indicators of pollution present in the sample:

Stormwater Examiner's Signature

CLEAR FORM

APPENDIX

D ANNUAL DRY WEATHER FLOW MONITORING FORMS

RECORD OF ANNUAL DRY WEATHER MONITORING EVENT

Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan

An employee trained in accordance with the facility SWPPP shall complete this form for each outfall.

Instructions:

1. Perform during dry conditions at least 72 hours after last measurable precipitation.
2. Complete the sections below and follow up if any potential indications of non-storm water are detected.

Annual Outfall Evaluation (Circle one): 1st: January - March 2nd: April - June 3rd: July - September 4th: October - December

Outfall Number	Monitoring Date and Time	Dry Weather Discharge (circle Yes or No)		Significant Erosion? (circle Yes or No)		Trash or Debris? (circle Yes or No)		Oil and Grease Sheen Present? (circle Yes or No)	
		YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO
		If Yes, Describe		If Yes, Describe		If Yes, Describe		If Yes, Describe	
		If Yes, List Potential Sources		If Yes, List Potential Sources		If Yes, List Potential Sources		If Yes, List Potential Sources	

Comments:

Examination Personnel Name: _____ Title: _____

Signature: _____ Date: _____

APPENDIX

E EXAMPLE ANNUAL CERTIFICATION REPORT

1739022194

NEW YORK STATE OF OPPORTUNITY | Department of Environmental Conservation

Annual Certification Report
GP-0-17-004

The owner/operator shall complete this Annual Certification Report form by answering all questions, and signing the certification at the end of this form. This completed report is to be submitted for each calendar year and is due by January 28th of the following year to:

Stormwater Compliance Coordinator
NYSDEC, Bureau of Water Compliance
625 Broadway, Albany, NY, 12233-3506

SECTION I: FACILITY INFORMATION:

SPDES I.D. No.: NYR00 [ ][ ][ ][ ] **Report for Calendar Year:** [ ][ ][ ][ ]

Owner Name

Facility Name

SECTION II: GENERAL INFORMATION:

1. Number of stormwater outfalls at the facility that are from areas of industrial activity [ ][ ][ ]

2. Did the facility claim any monitoring waiver(s)? ○ Yes ○ No

   If yes, which waiver(s) were claimed for the reporting year?

   ○ Representative Outfall ○ Adverse Climatic Conditions ○ Inactive or Unstaffed Sites

3. Is the information provided in your original Notice of Intent (NOI) submission still accurate and up to date? If not, please submit an updated NOI. ◉ Yes ○ No

4. Has a comprehensive site compliance inspection and evaluation been conducted at the facility in the reporting year? ○ Yes ○ No

5. Is the facility's Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) kept up to date and modified when necessary? ○ Yes ○ No

SECTION III: QUARTERLY VISUAL MONITORING (Permit Part IV.E)

1. Were the required quarterly visual examinations of stormwater performed during the reporting period? ○ Yes ○ No

2. Did any of the quarterly visual examinations have observations of color, clarity, odor, floating solids, settled solids, suspended solids, foam, oil sheen, or other indicators of stormwater pollution and contamination? (If yes, answer question 2.a and 2.b) ○ Yes ○ No

   2a. Were corrective actions taken (Part IV.E.6)? ○ Yes ○ No

   2b. Was a follow up visual inspection conducted to ensure corrective actions were successful (Part V)? ○ Yes ○ No

SECTION IV: ANNUAL DRY WEATHER FLOW INSPECTION (Permit Part IV.C)

1. Was the annual dry weather flow inspection performed during this reporting period? ○ Yes ○ No
2. Were any non-stormwater discharges or indicators of non-stormwater discharges identified? (If no, proceed to Section V) ○ Yes ○ No
3. Was the source of the non-stormwater discharge identified? (If no, proceed to question 5) ○ Yes ○ No
4. Is the source an allowable non-stormwater discharge (i.e., discharge covered by another SPDES permit or an allowable non-stormwater discharge covered in Part I.B.2 of the MSGP)? ○ Yes ○ No
5. Were corrective actions taken to eliminate the unauthorized non-stormwater discharge? (Part IV.C.3) ○ Yes ○ No
6. Were corrective actions successful in eliminating the unauthorized non-stormwater discharge? ○ Yes ○ No

SECTION V: STORMWATER MONITORING - BENCHMARK PARAMETERS (Part IV.F.1.a)

1. Is benchmark monitoring required at the facility? (If no, proceed to Section VI) ○ Yes ○ No
2. Were there any monitoring problems? (Answer "Yes" if storm event criteria was not met or if the laboratory indicated quality assurance/quality control problems). Use Section VIII to explain.any monitoring problems. ○ Yes ○ No
3. Were any of the sampling results from the reporting year higher than the benchmark cut-off concentrations listed in the permit? (If yes, answer questions 3a and 3b) ○ Yes ○ No

3a. Describe all exceedances and their causes.

3b. Describe the short- and long-term corrective actions taken to address the exceedance(s). Include all changes to existing BMPs and any new BMPs implemented. Specify the SWPPP modifications.

SECTION VI: STORMWATER MONITORING - COMPLIANCE MONITORING (Part IV.F.1.b & Part IV.F.1.d)

1. Is compliance monitoring required at the facility? (If no, proceed to Section VII) ○ Yes ○ No

2. Were there any monitoring problems? (Answer "Yes" if storm event criteria was not met or if the laboratory indicated quality assurance/quality control problems). Use Section VIII to explain any monitoring problems. ○ Yes ○ No

3. Were any of the sampling results from this year higher than the effluent limitations listed in the permit? (If yes, answer questions 3a and 3b.) ○ Yes ○ No

3a. Describe all exceedances and their causes.

3b. Describe the short- and long-term corrective actions taken to address the exceedance(s). Include all changes to existing BMPs and any new BMPs implemented. Specify the SWPPP modifications.

SECTION VII: STORMWATER MONITORING - DISCHARGES TO IMPAIRED WATERBODIES:

1. Is monitoring required for discharges to impaired waterbodies?(Part IV.F.1.c) (If no, proceed to Section VIII) ○ Yes ○ No

2. Were there any monitoring problems? (Answer "Yes" if storm event criteria was not met of if the laboratory indicated quality insurance assurance/quality control problems) Use Section VIII to explain any monitoring problems. ○ Yes ○ No

3. Were any of the quarterly sampling results from the reporting year higher than the benchmark cut-off concentrations or effluent limitations listed in the permit? (If yes, answer questions 3a, 3b and 3c.) ○ Yes ○ No

5924022194

3a. Describe all exceedances and their causes.

3b. Describe the short- and long-term corrective actions taken to address the exceedance(s). Include all changes to existing BMPs and any new BMPs implemented. Specify the SWPPP modifications.

3c. Did the follow-up quarterly sample show the corrective and follow up actions to be successful? ○ Yes ○ No

SECTION VIII: SUMMARY:

Describe any facility changes and problems identified during inspections, quarterly visual observations or monitoring. List actions taken to improve the quality of the stormwater discharge from the facility.

CERTIFICATION

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

Owner/Operator First Name (please print or type) | MI | Date

Owner/Operator Last Name (please print or type) | Owner/Operator Signature

APPENDIX

F LIST OF DEC REGIONAL OFFICES

Appendix F - List of DEC Regional Offices

List of NYS DEC Regional Offices			
Region	**Counties Covered**	**DIVISION OF ENVIRONMENTAL PERMITS (DEP) Permit Administrators**	**DIVISION OF WATER (DOW) Water (SPDES) Program Regional Water Manager**
1	Nassau and Suffolk	SUNY @ Stony Brook 50 Circle Road Stony Brook, NY 11790-3409 Tel. (631) 444-0365	SUNY @ Stony Brook 50 Circle Road Stony Brook, NY 11790-3409 Tel. (631) 444-0405
2	Bronx, Kings, New York, Queens and Richmond	1 Hunters Point Plaza, 47-40 21st St. Long Island City, NY 11101-5407 Tel. (718) 482-4997	1 Hunters Point Plaza, 47-40 21st St. Long Island City, NY 11101-5407 Tel. (718) 482-4933
3	Dutchess, Orange, Putnam, Rockland, Sullivan, Ulster and Westchester	21 South Putt Corners Road New Paltz, NY 12561-1696 Tel. (845) 256-3059	100 Hillside Ave., Suite 1W Whiteplains, NY 10603-2860 Tel. (914) 428-2505
4	Albany, Columbia , Delaware , Greene , Montgomery, Otsego, Rensselaer, Schenectady and Schoharie	1130 North Westcott Road Schenectady, NY 12306-2014 Tel. (518) 357-2069	1130 North Westcott Road Schenectady, NY 12306-2014 Tel. (518) 357-2045
5	Clinton, Essex, Franklin, Fulton, Hamilton, Saratoga, Warren and Washington	1115 NYS Route 86 Ray Brook, NY 12977-0296 Tel. (518) 897-1234	232 Golf Course Road Warrensburg, NY 12885-0220 Tel. (518) 623-1200
6	Herkimer, Jefferson, Lewis, Oneida and St. Lawrence	State Office Building 317 Washington Street Watertown, NY 13601-3787 Tel. (315) 785-2245	State Office Building 207 Genesee Street Utica, NY 13501-2885 Tel. (315) 793-2554
7	Broome , Cayuga , Chenango, Cortland, Madison, Onondaga, Oswego, Tioga and Tompkins	615 Erie Blvd. West Syracuse, NY 13204-2400 Tel. (315) 426-7438	615 Erie Blvd. West Syracuse, NY 13204-2400 Tel. (315) 426-7500
8	Chemung, Genesee, Livingston, Monroe, Ontario, Orleans, Schuyler, Seneca, Steuben, Wayne and Yates	6274 East Avon-Lima Road Avon, NY 14414-9519 Tel. (585) 226-2466	6274 East Avon-Lima Rd. Avon, NY 14414-9519 Tel. (585) 226-2466
9	Allegany, Cattaraugus, Chautauqua, Erie, Niagara and Wyoming	700 Delaware Avenue Buffalo, NY 14209 Tel. (716) 851-7165	700 Delaware Avenue Buffalo, NY 14209 Tel. (716) 851-7070