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1.0 Coverage under this General Permit

1.1 Eligibility

- 1.1.1 The objective of this permit is to control and reduce pollution to Waters of the U.S. from stormwater discharges associated with industrial activities through the use of best management practices (BMPs).
- 1.1.2 This General Permit authorizes stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity, as defined in Appendix A, from facilities having primary industrial activities included in Appendix B. This permit also authorizes discharge from facilities that are notified by Nevada Division of Environmental Protection (the Division) that they are regulated under Sector AD and eligible for coverage under this permit.
- 1.1.3 This permit is not authorized for use by operators with stormwater discharges associated with industrial activities on any Tribal Lands in Nevada. USEPA Region 9 is the permitting authority for Tribal Lands in Nevada.
- 1.1.4 Any discharges that do not meet the eligibility conditions of this permit are not authorized by the permit. A person shall either apply for a separate National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit to cover the ineligible discharge(s), cease the discharge(s), or take necessary steps to make the discharge(s) eligible for coverage under this permit.

1.2 Authorized Discharges

- 1.2.1 Allowable Stormwater Discharges – Unless otherwise ineligible under Section 1.3, the following discharges are eligible for coverage under this permit:
- 1.2.1.1 Stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity for any primary industrial activities and co-located industrial activities, as defined in Appendix A;
- 1.2.1.2 Discharges designated by the Division as needing a stormwater permit as provided in Section 9.29 Sector AD, non-classified facilities;
- 1.2.1.3 Discharges that are not otherwise required to obtain a NPDES permit authorization but are commingled with discharges that are authorized under this permit; and
- 1.2.1.4 Discharges subject to any of the national stormwater-specific effluent limitation guidelines listed in Table 1.2.1.4.

Regulated Discharge	40 CFR Section	MSGP Sector ID
Discharges resulting from spray down or intentional wetting of logs at wet deck storage areas	Part 429, Subpart I	A
Runoff from phosphate fertilizer manufacturing facilities that comes into contact with any raw materials, finished product, by-products or waste products (SIC 2874)	Part 418, Subpart A	C

Table 1.2.1.4 Stormwater Specific Effluent Limitations Guidelines		
Regulated Discharge	40 CFR Section	MSGP Sector ID
Runoff from asphalt emulsion facilities	Part 443, Subpart A	D
Runoff from material storage piles at cement manufacturing facilities	Part 411, Subpart C	E
Mine dewatering discharges at crushed stone, construction sand and gravel, or industrial sand mining facilities	Part 436, Subparts B, C, and D	J
Runoff from hazardous waste and non-hazardous waste landfills	Part 445, Subparts A and B	K, L
Runoff from coal storage piles at steam electric generating facilities	Part 423	O
Existing and new primary airports with 1,000 or more annual jet departures that discharge wastewater associated with airfield pavement deicing that contains urea comingled with stormwater	Part 449	S

1.2.2 Allowable Non-Stormwater Discharges – The following are non-stormwater discharges authorized under this permit provided they are ancillary to the permitted use:

- 1.2.2.1 Discharges from emergency fire-fighting activities and uncontaminated fire hydrant flushing;
- 1.2.2.2 Water used to control dust, provided reclaimed water or other wastewaters are not used;
- 1.2.2.3 Routine external building or vehicle wash-down where detergents or hazardous cleaning products are not used;
- 1.2.2.4 Pavement wash waters where spills or leaks of toxic or hazardous materials have not occurred (unless all spilled material has been removed) and where detergents or hazardous cleaning products are not used. Directing pavement wash waters directly into any surface water, storm drain inlet, or stormwater conveyance without the appropriate pollution control measures in place is prohibited;
- 1.2.2.5 Uncontaminated air conditioning or compressor condensate;
- 1.2.2.6 Dewatering of accumulated stormwater where flows are not contaminated;
- 1.2.2.7 Potable water sources including uncontaminated, dechlorinated water line flushing; and
- 1.2.2.8 Uncontaminated, dechlorinated, non-turbid potable water well flushing.

1.3 Limitations of Coverage

1.3.1 Discharges Mixed with Non-Stormwater – Stormwater discharges that are mixed with non-

stormwater, other than allowable non-stormwater discharges listed in Section 1.2.2 are not eligible for coverage under this permit.

- 1.3.2 Stormwater Discharges Associated with Construction Activity – Except for construction activity directly related to Sector J- Mineral Mining and Dressing, stormwater discharges associated with construction activity disturbing one acre or more, or that is part of a larger common plan of development or sale that will ultimately disturb one acre or more, are not eligible for coverage under this permit, unless in conjunction with certain oil and gas extraction activities.
- 1.3.2.1 Details for construction activities associated with oil and gas exploration, production, processing, or treatment operations or transmission facilities (e.g. drilling site preparation, crude oil pipelines, etc.) can be found in Section 9.8 of this permit, Sector I – Oil and Gas Extraction.
- 1.3.3 Stormwater Discharges Associated with Metals Mining – Mineral industry facilities defined within SIC code 10 under Category III of 40 CFR §122.26(b)(14) are not authorized for coverage under this permit.
- 1.3.4 Stormwater Discharges Associated with Coal Mines and Coal Mining Related Facilities – Coal industry facilities defined within SIC code 12 under Category III of 40 CFR §122.26(b)(14) are not authorized for coverage under this permit.
- 1.3.5 Discharges Covered by another NPDES Permit – This general permit does not authorize discharges associated with industrial activities that have been covered under an individual permit or another applicable general permit.
- 1.3.6 Stormwater Discharges Subject to Effluent Limitations Guidelines – For discharges subject to stormwater effluent limitation guidelines under 40 CFR, Subchapter N, those stormwater discharges identified in Table 1.2.1.4 are eligible for coverage under this permit. All other stormwater and non-stormwater discharges subject to effluent limitations guidelines shall be covered under an alternate NPDES Permit.
- 1.3.7 Discharges Threatening Water Quality – This general permit does not authorize discharges that will cause or contribute to non-attainment of water quality standards or the beneficial uses of receiving waters as defined in Nevada Administrative Code (NAC) 445A.121 and NAC 445A.122 respectively. The operator shall design and implement BMPs sufficient to meet these requirements.
- 1.3.8 Discharges to Water Quality Impaired Waters – A discharge to surface water contained in the current 303(d) *Impaired Water Body* listing issued by the Bureau of Water Quality Planning (BWQP), is not automatically eligible for coverage under this permit. To receive authorization, the applicant shall make one of the following demonstrations and retain such data and technical information on site with the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP):
 - 1.3.8.1 That the facility will employ measures to prevent all exposure of stormwater to the pollutant(s) for which the waterbody is impaired; or
 - 1.3.8.2 That the discharge from the site has no potential to contain the pollutants causing impairment; or
 - 1.3.8.3 That the discharge is not expected to cause or contribute to an exceedance of an

applicable water quality standard.

- 1.3.9 Discharges to Water Bodies with Approved Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) – The Permittee shall comply with all applicable TMDL requirements. TMDL information can be found on the Division website: <https://ndep.nv.gov/water/rivers-streams-lakes/total-maximum-daily-loads>

2.0 Authorization under this General Permit

2.1 Owner/Operator Responsibility

- 2.1.1 All operators are required to obtain coverage for stormwater discharges associated with industrial activities covered under this permit. In some cases, an “operator” may be the facility owner, in other cases the operator may be a contractor. In the event of a default by the “Operator” submitted on the Notice of Intent (NOI), the Division will consider the “Owner” submitted on the NOI as the responsible “Operator”. For the purpose of this permit, an “Operator” is any entity that has the day to day operational control of those activities at the facility necessary to ensure compliance with the SWPPP requirements or other permit conditions.

- 2.1.2 Multiple Operators – Where there are multiple operators associated with the same site, each operator is required to file an NOI for permit coverage. Operators shall ensure, either directly or through coordination with other operators, that their activities do not render another operator’s pollutant discharge controls ineffective.

2.2 Application for Coverage

- 2.2.1 Prior to submission of a NOI, an applicant seeking authorization to discharge under this general permit shall:

2.2.1.1 Check whether the facility is on Tribal Land. The USEPA Region 9 is the permitting authority for Tribal Lands in Nevada;

2.2.1.2 Ensure the facility meets the eligibility requirements under Section 1.1;

2.2.1.3 Select, design, install, and implement control measures in accordance with Section 3.0 to meet numeric and non-numeric effluent limits; and

2.2.1.4 Develop a SWPPP according to the requirements in Section 6.0 of this permit or update the existing SWPPP consistent with Section 6.0 prior to submitting an NOI for coverage under this permit.

2.2.1.4.1 The SWPPP shall be prepared prior to submission of the NOI and shall be implemented prior to the start of industrial activity.

2.2.1.4.2 It is not necessary to submit a copy of the SWPPP to the Division. The SWPPP, including any updates, shall be retained and made available in accordance with Section 6.5.

2.3 Notice of Intent (NOI) Electronic Application Requirements

- 2.3.1 Submission of the NOI demonstrates the owner's/operator's intent to be covered by this permit; it is not a determination by the Division that the owner/operator has met the eligibility requirements for the permit.
- 2.3.2 New dischargers seeking authorization for stormwater discharges under this general permit shall submit an NOI and filing fee with the Division no later than 14 calendar days prior to the start of the permitted activity. The NOI application may be accessed via the Division website at: <https://genpermits.ndep.nv.gov/>
- 2.3.3 Existing dischargers seeking authorization for stormwater discharges under this general permit shall submit a **RENEWAL NOI** within 60 calendar days of the effective date of this permit. **NO FEE IS REQUIRED FOR A RENEWAL NOI**. The Renewal NOI application may be accessed via the Division website at: <https://genpermits.ndep.nv.gov/>
- 2.3.4 The minimum information required for an approved NOI consists of the following:
- 2.3.4.1 Facility Owner/Operator Information – name, address, city, state, ZIP Code, phone number(s) and tax identification number for both the owner and operator, and legal status (e.g. federal, state, tribal, private or public entity);
- 2.3.4.2 Facility/Site Information – site name, site address/location, city, county, state, ZIP Code, latitude, longitude, and if possible, an Assessor's Parcel Number (APN) associated with the site;
- 2.3.4.3 The primary SIC code or activity code (see Appendix B) that best describes the industrial activity of the facility;
- 2.3.4.4 Name of the receiving water;
- 2.3.4.5 Whether any part of the site is located on Tribal lands;
- 2.3.4.6 Estimate for likelihood of discharge;
- 2.3.4.7 Address for location of SWPPP for viewing – city, state, ZIP Code, contact, and phone number(s); and
- 2.3.4.8 NOI Certification page signed and dated by appropriate authority (see Section 10.27) and mailed with the application fee to the Division at the address indicated on the form and in Section 10.30 of this permit.
- 2.3.5 If the contact information or addresses on the NOI change during the permit coverage, the Permittee shall, within 15 calendar days of the change, submit a letter on official letterhead indicating the updated information.

2.4 Effective Date of Permit Coverage

- 2.4.1 New Discharger – Following receipt of the NOI Certification Page and applicable application fee, the Division will determine if the NOI is complete and confirm coverage by providing an approval letter with a site authorization number.
- 2.4.2 If the Division determines the NOI is incomplete, coverage may not be approved until a completed NOI is submitted. The Division will notify an applicant of an incomplete

application within 7 calendar days of receipt of the NOI Certification Page in the Bureau of Water Pollution Control.

2.4.3 In accordance with NAC 445A.268 (4), a discharger will not be covered under a general permit until the discharger has been notified by the Director.

2.4.4 Existing Discharger – For Permittees of industrial facilities, as of the effective date of this permit, who received authorization to discharge for this facility under the expired 2008 Industrial General Permit (NVR050000), the Permittee shall submit a renewal NOI within 60 calendar days of the effective date of this permit. The Division will determine if the NOI is complete and confirm coverage by providing a renewal approval letter. Following receipt of the renewal approval letter the Permittee shall comply with the following terms:

2.4.4.1 Within 120 calendar days of the effective date of this permit, the Permittee shall update the SWPPP as necessary to comply with the requirements of Section 6.0 of this permit.

2.4.4.2 The Permittee shall continue to comply with the terms and conditions of the expired 2008 Industrial General Permit NVR050000 until 120 calendar days after the effective date of this permit or until the SWPPP is updated, whichever comes first.

2.4.5 Change of Owner/Operator – For industrial sites where the owner/operator changes, including instances where an operator is added after an NOI has been submitted, the following shall apply:

2.4.5.1 Current operator shall notify the succeeding owner/operator of the existence of this permit by letter, a copy of which shall be forwarded to the Division for file record;

2.4.5.2 New operator shall update SWPPP documents as needed or develop and implement a new SWPPP to comply with permit requirements in Section 6.0; and submit an NOI **no later than 14 calendar days prior** to taking over operational control of the site; and

2.4.5.3 Current operator shall submit a Notice of Termination (NOT) **within 30 calendar days** after the new owner/operator assumes responsibility for the site.

2.5 Continuation of this Permit

2.5.1 If this permit is not reissued or replaced prior to the expiration date, it will be administratively continued and remain in force and effect. If the operator is authorized to discharge under this permit prior to the expiration date, any discharges authorized under this permit will automatically remain covered by this permit until:

2.5.1.1 The owner/operator submits an NOI requesting authorization to discharge under a renewal or revision of the permit and the Division issues an Approval Letter; or

2.5.1.2 The owner/operator submits a NOT; or

2.5.1.3 A formal permit decision is made by the Division not to reissue this general permit, at which time the Division will identify a reasonable time period for covered dischargers to seek coverage under an alternative general permit or an individual permit. Coverage under this permit will cease at the end of this time period.

2.6 Terminating Coverage

- 2.6.1 To terminate coverage, the Permittee shall submit electronically a complete and accurate NOT form, available online at <https://ndep.nv.gov/resources/notice-of-termination-not>. The facility's authorization to discharge will expire at midnight of the day that a complete NOT form is received by the Division. The Permittee is responsible for meeting the terms and conditions of this permit until the facility's authorization to discharge are terminated.
- 2.6.1.1 The Permittee shall submit the NOT electronically per Section 8.1, unless you have received a waiver from electronic reporting per Section 8.1, in which case you may use a paper form obtained from the Division.
- 2.6.2 All NOT forms shall be signed in accordance with the signatory requirements of Section 10.27.
- 2.6.3 The Permittee may submit an NOT to the Division after any of the following conditions have been met:
- 2.6.3.1 A new owner or operator has taken over responsibility for the facility; or
- 2.6.3.2 The Permittee has ceased operation at the facility, there are no or no longer will be discharges of stormwater associated with industrial activity from the facility, and the Permittee has already implemented necessary sediment and erosion controls; or
- 2.6.3.3 For Sector J (Mineral Mining), the Permittee has met the applicable termination requirements detailed in the Sector- specific section of this permit; or
- 2.6.3.4 The operator has obtained coverage for all discharges required to be covered under a NPDES permit.
- 2.6.4 The minimum information required on a NOT consists of:
- 2.6.4.1 Facility specific identification number (i.e., ISW-xxxxx);
- 2.6.4.2 Date the site ceased operations or transferred responsibility;
- 2.6.4.3 Owner/Operator (Applicant) Information – name, address, city, state, ZIP Code, and phone number(s);
- 2.6.4.4 Site Information – site name, site address/location, city, county, state, ZIP Code, latitude, longitude or APN, and phone number(s)
- 2.6.4.5 Site map – consistent with Section 6.2.2.3; and
- 2.6.4.6 Certification signed and dated by the appropriate authority (see Section 10.27).

2.7 Requirement for Individual Permit

- 2.7.1 The Division may require the holder of a general stormwater permit to apply for and obtain an individual permit in accordance with NAC 445A.269.

2.8 No Exposure Exclusion

- 2.8.1 Operators may claim relief from the requirement to obtain a permit under the “no exposure” provision by submitting electronically a No Exposure Certification to the Division. The No Exposure Certification incorporates the conditions of 40 CFR 122.26(g)(4)(iii) and shall be submitted once every five years.
 - 2.8.1.1 The Permittee shall submit the No Exposure Certification electronically per Section 8.1, unless approved by the Division to submit an alternate form.
- 2.8.2 In addition to submitting a No Exposure Certification, the operator shall allow the Division and/or the representatives of a regulated municipal separate storm sewer system (MS4) (where there is a stormwater discharge to the MS4) to inspect the facility and to make such inspection reports publicly available upon request.
- 2.8.3 All No Exposure Certifications shall be signed in accordance with the signatory requirements in Section 10.27. The No Exposure Certification is nontransferable.
- 2.8.4 Permittees operating under a ‘no exposure exclusion’ that has been accepted by the Division are not required to submit an NOI. However, if at any time the facility can no longer satisfy the conditions of no exposure, renewed permit coverage is required and the owner/operator shall submit an NOI requesting coverage and comply with the permit.
- 2.8.5 The Division retains the authority to deny this exclusion (and require authorization under an individual permit) if it determines that the discharge causes, has a reasonable potential to cause, or contributes to an exceedance of an applicable water quality standard, including designated uses.

3.0 Control Measures, Effluent Limits, and Water Quality Standards

3.1 Control Measures

- 3.1.1 In Sections 3.0 and 9.0 the term “minimize” means reduce and/or eliminate to the extent achievable using control measures (including best management practices) that are technologically available and economically practicable and achievable in light of best industry standards. The requirement to implement control measures in accordance with Section 3.0 applies to all facilities. Section 9.0 contains additional control measures imposed on a sector specific basis.
- 3.1.2 The Permittee shall select, design, install, and implement control measures (including best management practices), as appropriate, to ensure stormwater discharges meet the requirements of Section 3.2-3.4. The selection, design, installation, and implementation of these control measures shall be in accordance with good engineering practices and manufacturer’s specifications. If the facility’s control measures are not achieving their intended effect of minimizing pollutant discharges, the Permittee shall modify and/or add additional control measures to meet the requirements of this permit. Regulated stormwater discharges from the facility include stormwater run-on that commingles with stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity at the facility.

3.2 Control Measure Selection and Design Considerations

3.2.1 Identify and Assess Pollutants – The Permittee shall assess the type and quantity of pollutants likely to discharge in stormwater or allowable non-stormwater from the facility and shall consider the following when selecting, designing, and implementing control measures:

- 3.2.1.1 Preventing stormwater from coming into contact with polluting materials is generally more effective, and less costly, than trying to remove pollutants from stormwater;
- 3.2.1.2 Using control measures in combination is more effective than using control measures in isolation for minimizing pollutants in the facility's stormwater discharge;
- 3.2.1.3 Assessing the type and quantity of pollutants, including their potential to impact receiving water quality, is critical to designing effective control measures that will achieve the limits in this permit;
- 3.2.1.4 Minimizing impervious areas at the facility and infiltrating runoff onsite (including bio-retention cells, green roofs, and pervious pavement, among other approaches) can reduce runoff;
- 3.2.1.5 Attenuating flow using open vegetated swales and natural depressions can reduce in-stream impacts of erosive flows;
- 3.2.1.6 Conservation and/or restoration of riparian buffers help protect streams from stormwater runoff and improve water quality; and
- 3.2.1.7 Using treatment interceptors (e.g., swirl separators and sand filters) may be appropriate in some instances to minimize the discharge of pollutants.

3.2.2 Minimize Exposure – The Permittee shall minimize the exposure of manufacturing, processing, and material storage areas (including loading and unloading, storage, disposal, cleaning, maintenance, and fueling operations) to rain, snow, snowmelt, and runoff by implementing measures such as the following:

- 3.2.2.1 Locate industrial materials and activities inside or protect them with storm resistant coverings;
- 3.2.2.2 Cover fueling area(s) or minimize stormwater run-on/runoff to fueling area(s);
- 3.2.2.3 Use grading, berms, or curbing to prevent runoff of contaminated flows and divert run-on away from these areas, unless infeasible;
- 3.2.2.4 Locate materials, equipment, and activities so that potential leaks and spills are contained or able to be contained or diverted before a discharge occurs;
- 3.2.2.5 Clean up spills and leaks promptly to prevent the discharge of pollutants;
- 3.2.2.6 Use spill/overflow protection and cleanup equipment;
- 3.2.2.7 Unless infeasible, store leaky vehicles and equipment indoors, or if stored outdoors, use drip pans, absorbents, or other appropriate methods to reduce pollutant run-off;

- 3.2.2.8 Drain fluids from equipment and vehicles that will be decommissioned or unused for extended periods of time;
- 3.2.2.9 Perform all cleaning operations indoors, under cover, or in bermed areas that prevent runoff and run-on and that also capture any overspray; and
- 3.2.2.10 Ensure that all wash water, with the exception of pavement wash water, routine building wash down, and vehicle wash-down described in Section 1.2, drains to a proper collection system (i.e., not the stormwater drainage system).
- 3.2.3 Good Housekeeping – The Permittee shall implement good housekeeping measures for all exposed areas that are potential sources of pollutants. Such measures may include but are not limited to:
 - 3.2.3.1 Sweep or vacuum at regular intervals;
 - 3.2.3.2 Store materials in appropriate containers;
 - 3.2.3.3 Keep all dumpster lids closed when not in use. For dumpsters and roll off boxes that do not have lids and could leak, ensure that discharges have a control (e.g., secondary containment, treatment). Consistent with Section 1.3.1 above, this permit does not authorize dry weather discharges from dumpsters or roll off boxes;
 - 3.2.3.4 Identify and control all on-site sources of pollutants to minimize stormwater contamination; and
 - 3.2.3.5 Ensure waste, garbage, and floatable debris are not discharged to receiving waters by keeping exposed area free of such materials or by intercepting them before they are discharged.
- 3.2.4 Maintenance – The Permittee shall maintain all control measures in effective operating condition, as well as all industrial equipment and systems to help prevent discharges of pollutants from them. This includes but is not limited to the following:
 - 3.2.4.1 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; and
 - 3.2.4.2 Maintaining nonstructural control measures (e.g., keep spill response supplies available, personnel appropriately trained);
 - 3.2.4.3 If the Permittee discovers control measures are not achieving the intended effect of minimizing pollutant discharges (i.e., control measures need repair or replacement), the permittee shall make any necessary changes within 14 calendar days following the discovery or prior to the next measureable storm event (see Section 7.1.4), whichever is sooner.
 - 3.2.4.4 If necessary changes cannot be implemented with the specified timeframe(s), the Permittee shall document within the SWPPP the reasons for the delay, a schedule for completing the necessary changes, the date completed, and any back-up control measures put in place to ensure compliance with this permit.
- 3.2.5 Spill Prevention and Response – The Permittee shall minimize the potential for leaks, spills,

and other releases that may be exposed to stormwater and develop plans for timely and effective clean-up of spills if or when they occur by implementing measures including but not limited to the following:

- 3.2.5.1 Plainly label containers (e.g., “Used Oil”, “Spent Solvents”, “Fertilizer and Pesticides”, etc.) that could be susceptible to spillage or leakage to encourage proper handling and facilitate rapid response if spills or leaks occur;
- 3.2.5.2 Implement procedures for material storage and handling, including secondary containment and barriers between material storage and traffic areas, or similarly effective means designed to prevent the discharge of pollutants from these areas;
- 3.2.5.3 Develop and conduct training on the procedures for expeditiously stopping, containing and cleaning up leaks, spills, and other releases.
- 3.2.5.4 Keep and maintain spill kits on site and located near areas where spills may occur; and
- 3.2.5.5 Notify appropriate facility personnel of any leak, spill, or other release. In addition, the Permittee shall also notify emergency response agencies, the Division, EPA, or other applicable regulatory agencies when a leak, spill, or other release occurs that contains a hazardous substance or oil in an amount equal to or in excess of a reportable quantity established under either 40 CFR Part 110, 40 CFR Part 117, or 40 CFR Part 302. Contact information shall be in locations that are readily accessible and available.
- 3.2.6 Erosion and Sediment Controls – The Permittee shall minimize on-site erosion, sedimentation, and the resulting discharge of pollutants by using methods such as but not limited to:
 - 3.2.6.1 Stabilize exposed soils at the facility;
 - 3.2.6.2 Control runoff using structural and/or non-structural control measures to prevent the discharge of sediments; and
 - 3.2.6.3 Place flow velocity dissipation devices at discharge locations and within outfall channels where appropriate to reduce erosion and/or settle out pollutants.
- 3.2.7 Management of Runoff – The Permittee shall reduce stormwater runoff to minimize the discharge of pollutants from the facility by implementing control measures.
- 3.2.8 Salt Storage Piles or Piles Containing Salt – The Permittee shall enclose or cover storage piles of salt, or piles containing salt, used for deicing or other commercial or industrial purposes, including maintenance of paved surfaces. The Permittee shall implement appropriate measures (e.g., good housekeeping, diversions, containment) to minimize exposure resulting from adding to or removing materials from the pile. Piles may not need to be enclosed or covered if stormwater runoff from the piles is not discharged or if discharges from the piles are authorized under another NPDES permit.
- 3.2.9 Employee Training – The Permittee shall train all employees who work in areas where industrial materials or activities are exposed to stormwater, or who are responsible for implementing activities necessary to meet the conditions of this permit (e.g., inspectors, maintenance personnel), including all members of the facility’s Stormwater Pollution

Prevention Team (see Section 6.2.1).

- 3.2.9.1 Training shall cover both the specific control measures used to achieve the requirements in Section 3.3 and (for those who will be involved in these activities) the monitoring, inspection, planning, reporting, and documentation requirements in other sections of this permit.
- 3.2.9.2 Training shall be conducted at least annually (or more often if circumstances warrant, such as high employee turnover).
- 3.2.10 Non-Stormwater Discharges – The Permittee shall evaluate for the presence of non-stormwater discharges. Any non-stormwater discharges not explicitly authorized in Section 1.2.2, or covered by another NPDES permit shall be eliminated.
- 3.2.11 Dust Generation and Vehicle Tracking of Industrial Materials – The Permittee shall minimize generation of dust and off-site tracking of raw, final, or waste materials.
- 3.2.12 Sector Specific Control Measures – The Permittee shall implement any additional control measures in the relevant sector specific section(s) of Section 9.0, as appropriate.

3.3 Numeric Effluent Limitations Based on Effluent Limitations Guidelines

3.3.1 Table 3.3.1 below identifies specific regulated activities with effluent limitations guidelines and the reference to 40 CFR Part/Subpart. Discharges from such activities shall meet the specified effluent limitations in Section 7.3 of this permit. Compliance with the effluent limits is to be determined based on discharges from these regulated activities independent of commingling with any other discharges allowed under this permit.

Table 3.3.1 Applicable Effluent Limitations Guidelines	
Regulated Activity	40 CFR Part/ Subpart
Discharges resulting from spray down or intentional wetting of logs at wet deck storage areas	Part 429, Subpart I
Runoff from phosphate fertilizer manufacturing facilities that comes into contact with any raw materials, finished product, by-products or waste products (SIC 2874)	Part 418, Subpart A
Runoff from asphalt emulsion facilities	Part 443, Subpart A
Runoff from material storage piles at cement manufacturing facilities	Part 411, Subpart C
Mine Dewatering discharges at crushed stone, construction sand and gravel, or industrial sand mining facilities	Part 436, Subparts B, C, and D
Runoff from hazardous waste landfills	Part 445, Subpart A
Runoff from non-hazardous waste landfills	Part 445, Subpart B

Table 3.3.1 Applicable Effluent Limitations Guidelines	
Regulated Activity	40 CFR Part/ Subpart
Runoff from coal storage piles at steam electric generating facilities	Part 423
Existing and new primary airports with 1,000 or more annual jet departures that discharge wastewater associated with airfield pavement deicing that contains urea comingled with stormwater	Part 449

3.4 Water Quality Standards

3.4.1 The Permittee shall control discharge from the facility as necessary to not cause or contribute to an exceedance of an applicable water quality standard. If at any time the Permittee becomes aware, or the Division determines, that the facility’s discharge causes or contributes to an exceedance of an applicable water quality standard, the Permittee shall take corrective action. The Permittee shall submit an Exceedance Report to the Division no later than 30 calendar days after receiving the lab results in accordance with Section 8.3. The corrective action shall also be documented and kept with the SWPPP in accordance with Section 8.4.

3.4.1.1 When discharges are proposed to water quality-impaired waters that are contained in the current 303(d) Impaired Water Body listing issued by the Bureau of Water Quality Planning, the Permittee shall investigate whether discharges from the Permittee’s site will contribute to any 303(d) listing. Information for 303(d) listed waters can be found on the following Division website:
<https://ndep.nv.gov/water/rivers-streams-lakes/water-quality-standards/303d-305b-water-quality-integrated-report>

3.4.1.2 If a site discharges into a waterbody with an approved TMDL, the Permittee shall comply with all applicable TMDL requirements.

3.4.1.3 If a TMDL has not been approved as described in Section 3.4.1.2 above, the Permittee shall include a section in the SWPPP describing the condition for which the water has been listed. The SWPPP shall also include a demonstration that the BMPs that are selected for implementation will be sufficient to ensure that the discharges will not cause or contribute to an exceedance of an applicable State water quality standard.

3.4.2 The Division may impose additional water quality-based requirements on a site-specific basis, or require the Permittee to obtain coverage under an individual permit in accordance with Section 2.7.1, if information in required reports or from other sources indicates the discharges are not controlled as necessary to not cause or contribute to an exceedance of an applicable water quality standard.

4.0 Inspections

4.1 Routine Facility Inspections

4.1.1 The Permittee shall conduct routine inspections of all areas of the facility where industrial materials or activities are exposed to stormwater with the potential to discharge from the facility and of all stormwater control measures used to comply with this permit.

- 4.1.2 Routine inspections shall be conducted at least once each calendar quarter beginning with the first full calendar quarter after the facility becomes covered under this permit. More frequent inspections (e.g., monthly) may be appropriate for some types of equipment, process and control measures, or areas of the facility with significant activities and materials exposed to stormwater.
- 4.1.3 Inspections shall be performed by a qualified person (as defined in Appendix A) who is a part of the stormwater pollution prevention team or with at least one member of the stormwater pollution prevention team participating.
- 4.1.4 At least once each calendar year, the routine inspection shall be conducted during a period when stormwater discharge is occurring.
- 4.1.5 If there is no measurable storm event(s) during a calendar year, the Permittee shall document the inability to perform an inspection during a measurable storm event as described in Section 6.6. In any case the Permittee shall still complete routine quarterly inspections.

4.2 Routine Facility Inspection Procedures

- 4.2.1 During normal facility operating hours the Permittee shall conduct inspections in areas of the facility covered by the requirements in this permit, including but not limited to the following:
 - 4.2.1.1 Areas where industrial materials or activities are exposed to stormwater;
 - 4.2.1.2 Areas where spills and leaks have occurred in the past 3 years;
 - 4.2.1.3 Discharge points; and
 - 4.2.1.4 Control measures used to comply with the effluent limits contained in this permit.
- 4.2.2 During an inspection the Permittee shall look for and address the following:
 - 4.2.2.1 Industrial materials, residue, or trash that may have or could come into contact with stormwater;
 - 4.2.2.2 Leaks or spills from industrial equipment, drums, tanks, and other containers;
 - 4.2.2.3 Offsite tracking of industrial or waste materials, or sediment where vehicles enter or exit the site;
 - 4.2.2.4 Tracking or blowing of raw, final, or waste materials from the areas of no exposure to exposed areas; and
 - 4.2.2.5 Control measures needing replacement, maintenance, or repair.
 - 4.2.2.6 For an inspection that occurs during a storm event; control measures implemented to comply with effluent limits shall be observed to ensure that they are functioning correctly. Discharge points identified in the SWPPP shall also be observed during this inspection. If such discharge locations are inaccessible, nearby downstream locations shall be inspected.

4.3 Routine Facility Inspection Documentation

- 4.3.1 The Permittee shall document the finding of each routine facility inspection performed and maintain this documentation with the SWPPP as required in Section 6.6. Inspection findings do not need to be submitted to the Division, unless specifically requested. At a minimum, the documentation for each routine facility inspection shall include:
- 4.3.1.1 The inspection date and time;
 - 4.3.1.2 The name(s) and certifying signature(s) of the inspector(s);
 - 4.3.1.3 Weather information and a description of any discharges occurring at the time of the inspection;
 - 4.3.1.4 Any previously unidentified discharges from and/or pollutants at the site;
 - 4.3.1.5 Any evidence of, or the potential for pollutants entering the drainage system;
 - 4.3.1.6 Any control measures needing maintenance or repairs;
 - 4.3.1.7 Any failed control measures needing replacement;
 - 4.3.1.8 Any other evidence of deviations from the permit or SWPPP observed;
 - 4.3.1.9 Any additional control measures needed to comply with the permit requirements; and
 - 4.3.1.10 Observations regarding the physical condition of and around outfalls, including any flow dissipation devices and evidence of pollutants in discharges and/or the receiving water.
- 4.3.2 Actions taken based on inspection results shall be recorded and retained as part of the SWPPP. Such reports shall identify any incidents of noncompliance. Where a report does not identify any incidents of noncompliance, the report shall contain a certification that the facility is in compliance with the SWPPP. The report shall be signed in accordance with Section 10.27 of this permit.
- 4.3.3 Inspection reports shall be retained as part of the SWPPP for at least three years from the date that the Notice of Termination is approved.

4.4 Exceptions to Routine Facility Inspections

- 4.4.1 Inactive and Unstaffed Sites – The requirement to conduct routine facility inspections on a quarterly basis does not apply to a facility that is inactive and unstaffed, provided that no industrial materials or activities are exposed to stormwater. Such a facility is only required to conduct an annual inspection in accordance with Section 4.0. To invoke this exception, the Permittee shall do the following:
- 4.4.1.1 Maintain a statement in the SWPPP pursuant to Section 6.2.5.5 indicating that the facility is inactive and unstaffed and that there are no industrial materials or activities exposed to precipitation, in accordance with the substantive requirements in 40 CFR 122.26(g)(4)(iii). The statement shall be signed and certified in accordance with Section 6.3 and Section 10.27.

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

4.4.2 For Permittees with inactive and unstaffed facilities that are unable to meet the “no industrial materials or activities exposed to stormwater” standard, the frequency of inspections shall remain on a quarterly routine inspection schedule.

4.5 Visual Assessment of Stormwater Discharges

4.5.1 The Permittee shall perform four (quarterly) visual stormwater assessments each year. Visual assessments shall occur not less than 30 calendar days apart. In areas where freezing conditions exist, the four visual assessments may be distributed during seasons when precipitation runoff occurs.

4.6 Visual Assessment Procedures

4.6.1 Visual assessment samples are not required to be collected consistent with 40 CFR Part 136 procedures, but must be collected in such a manner that the samples are representative of the stormwater discharge. The visual assessment shall be made:

4.6.1.1 Of a stormwater sample in a clean, clear glass, or plastic container and examined in a well-lit area;

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

4.6.1.3 On discharges that occur at least 72 hours (3 days) from a previous discharge.

4.6.2 The Permittee shall visually inspect the sample for the following water quality characteristics:

4.6.2.1 Color, Odor, and Clarity;

4.6.2.2 Floating solids, Settled solids, and Suspended solids;

4.6.2.3 Foam;

4.6.2.4 Oil Sheen; and

4.6.2.5 Other obvious indicators of stormwater pollution.

4.7 Visual Assessment Documentation

4.7.1 The Permittee shall document the results of the visual assessments and maintain this documentation with the SWPPP. The visual assessment findings need not be submitted to the Division, unless specifically requested. At a minimum, the documentation of the visual assessment shall include:

- 4.7.1.1 The name(s) and certifying signature(s) of the inspector(s);
- 4.7.1.2 Sample location(s);
- 4.7.1.3 Sample collection date and time, and visual assessment date and time for each sample;
- 4.7.1.4 Nature of the discharge (i.e., runoff or snowmelt);
- 4.7.1.5 Narrative results of the observations of the stormwater discharge;
- 4.7.1.6 Probable sources of any observed stormwater contamination; and
- 4.7.1.7 If applicable, why it was not possible to take samples within the first 30 minutes.

4.8 Exceptions to Visual Assessments

- 4.8.1 Absence of Discharge – If no storm event results in a discharge from the facility or outfalls(s), the Permittee is excused from visual assessments for the facility or outfall(s) for that quarter provided the Permittee documents and retains in the SWPPP why a sample could not be collected.
- 4.8.2 Adverse Conditions – Adverse conditions are those that are dangerous or create inaccessibility for personnel, such as local flooding, high winds, electrical storms, or situations that otherwise make sampling unsafe. When adverse conditions prevent the collection of a visual assessment sample, the Permittee shall collect a sample during the next qualifying storm event. Documentation of the rationale for no visual assessment for the quarter shall be included in the SWPPP.
- 4.8.3 Inactive and Unstaffed Sites – The requirement for a routine visual assessment does not apply at a facility that is inactive and unstaffed, provided that no industrial materials or activities are exposed to stormwater.
 - 4.8.3.1 Maintain a statement in the SWPPP pursuant to Section 6.2.5.5 indicating that the facility is inactive and unstaffed, and that there are no industrial materials or activities exposed to precipitation, in accordance with the substantive requirements in 40 CFR 122.26(g)(4)(iii). The statement shall be signed and certified in accordance with Section 6.3 and Section 10.27.
 - 4.8.3.2 If circumstances change and industrial materials or activities become exposed to stormwater or the facility becomes active and/or staffed, this exception no longer applies and the Permittee shall immediately resume quarterly visual assessments.
 - 4.8.3.3 For Permittees with inactive and unstaffed facilities that are unable to meet the “no industrial materials or activities exposed to stormwater” standard, the frequency of visual assessments shall remain on a quarterly schedule.
- 4.8.4 Substantially Identical Outfalls – If the facility has two or more outfalls that discharge substantially identical pollutants, as documented in Section 6.2.6, the Permittee may conduct visual assessments of the discharge at just one of the outfalls and report that the results also apply to the substantially identical outfall(s). If possible, visual assessments of each

substantially identical outfall shall be performed on a rotating basis throughout the period of coverage under this permit.

- 4.8.4.1 If a visual assessment performed on a sample collected at a substantially identical outfall demonstrates that control measures are not functioning as intended, the Permittee shall assess and modify the control measure as appropriate for that outfall and, if necessary, other outfalls represented by the monitored outfall.

5.0 Corrective Actions

5.1 Corrective Action Notification

- 5.1.1 The Permittee shall notify the Administrator by reporting to the Division Spill Hotline within twenty-four hours of any diversion, bypass, spill, overflow, upset, or discharge of treated or untreated stormwater other than that which is authorized by the permit. The Division Spill Hotline can be called at (775) 687-9485 or (888) 331-6337 or submitted online at <https://nevadaenvironmentalactivities.ndep.nv.gov/Spill/ReportForm.aspx>
- 5.1.2 In the event the Permittee has knowledge that a diversion, bypass, spill, overflow, upset, or discharge not authorized by this permit is imminent, the permittee shall notify the Division immediately.

5.2 Conditions Requiring SWPPP Review and Revision

- 5.2.1 If any of the following conditions occur or are detected during an inspection or monitoring, or a local, state or federal entity notifies that any of the following conditions have occurred, the Permittee shall review the SWPPP to determine if and where revisions may need to be made to eliminate the condition, or prevent it's reoccurrence:
 - 5.2.1.1 An unauthorized discharge (e.g., discharge of non-stormwater not authorized by this or another NPDES permit) to a water of the state of Nevada that meets the definition of a water of the U.S., or to a regulated MS4 occurs at the facility; or
 - 5.2.1.2 A discharge violates a numeric effluent limitation guideline; or
 - 5.2.1.3 The Permittee becomes aware, or the Division determines, that the facility's discharge causes or contributes to an exceedance of applicable water quality standards or an adopted waste load allocation; or
 - 5.2.1.4 The Division, or an operator of a regulated MS4, determines that modifications to the control measures are necessary to meet the requirements of this permit; or
 - 5.2.1.5 There are changes at the facility affecting the nature or volume of pollutants discharged such that modifications to the SWPPP are necessary to meet the requirements of this permit.
- 5.2.2 Substantially Identical Outfalls – In the event a corrective action is linked to an outfall that represents other substantially identical outfalls, the facilities review shall assess the need for corrective action for each outfall represented by the outfall that triggered the review.

5.3 Corrective Action Deadlines

5.3.1 Immediate Actions – In all circumstances, the Permittee shall immediately take all reasonable steps necessary to minimize or prevent the discharge of pollutants until a permanent solution is installed and made operational, including cleaning up any contaminated surfaces so that the material will not discharge in subsequent storm events.

5.3.1.1 In this context, the term “*immediately*” requires the Permittee to, on the same day a condition requiring corrective action is found, take all reasonable steps to minimize or prevent the discharge of pollutants until a permanent solution is installed and made operational. However, if a problem is identified at a time in the work day when it is too late to initiate permanent corrective action, the initiation of permanent corrective action shall begin on the following work day. Temporary corrective action must be taken the same day a problem is identified.

5.3.2 Subsequent Actions – If the Permittee determines that additional changes are necessary beyond those implemented pursuant to Section 5.3.1, they shall install a new or modified control and make it operational or complete the repair before the next storm event if possible, within 14 calendar days from the time of discovery. If it is infeasible to complete the installation or repair within 14 calendar days, the Permittee shall document in the SWPPP the reason(s) for the delay, a schedule for completing the necessary changes, and the date completed.

5.4 Corrective Action Report

5.4.1 Within 14 calendar days of discovery, the Permittee shall document the following information to be maintained in the SWPPP:

5.4.1.1 Time and date the problem was identified;

5.4.1.2 Description of the problem identified;

5.4.1.3 Location and estimated amount of the discharge if any;

5.4.1.4 The date preventive and corrective actions taken;

5.4.1.5 If the situation cannot be corrected within 14 calendar days, the anticipated date it is expected to be corrected;

5.4.1.6 Summary of the corrective actions taken;

5.4.1.7 Whether SWPPP modifications are required as a result of the discovery and corrective actions; and

5.4.1.8 Date the corrective action or repair was completed.

5.4.2 The following shall be included as information which shall be reported within twenty four hours:

5.4.2.1 Any unanticipated bypass which exceeds any effluent limitation in the permit; and

5.4.2.2 Any upset which exceeds any effluent limitation in the permit.

6.0 Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP)

6.1 General SWPPP Information

- 6.1.1 The Permittee shall prepare a SWPPP for the facility before submitting a NOI for permit coverage. If the Permittee prepared a SWPPP for coverage under the previous NPDES permit, they shall review and update the SWPPP to implement all provisions of this permit within 120 calendar days of the General Permit NVR050000 issuance date.
- 6.1.1.1 The SWPPP shall be prepared in accordance with good engineering practices and to industry standards. The SWPPP may be developed by either a person on your staff or a third party you hire, but it must be developed by a “qualified person” and must be certified per the signature requirements in Section 10.27.
- 6.1.1.2 A “qualified person” is a person knowledgeable in the principles and practices of industrial stormwater controls and pollution prevention, and possesses the education and ability to assess conditions at the industrial facility that could impact stormwater quality, and the education and ability to assess the effectiveness of stormwater controls selected and installed to meet the requirements of the permit.
- 6.1.2 The SWPPP shall document the basis for selection, design, and installation of control measures utilized at the facility. The additional documentation requirements (see Section 6.2-6.6) are intended to document the implementation (including inspection, maintenance, monitoring, and corrective action) of the permit requirements. Additional Sector specific SWPPP requirements may be described in Section 9.0 of the permit.
- 6.1.3 The SWPPP shall contain all of the following elements:
- 6.1.3.1 Identification of the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Team (see Section 6.2.1);
- 6.1.3.2 Site Description (see Section 6.2.2);
- 6.1.3.3 Summary of potential pollutant sources (see Section 6.2.3);
- 6.1.3.4 Description of control measures (see Section 6.2.4);
- 6.1.3.5 Schedules and procedures (see Section 6.2.5);
- 6.1.3.6 Signature requirements (see Section 6.3); and
- 6.1.3.7 Identify each outfall authorized by this permit and describe the rationale for any substantially identical outfall determinations.
- 6.1.4 Where the SWPPP refers to procedures in other facility documents, such as a Spill Prevention, Control and Countermeasure (SPCC) Plan, copies of the relevant portions of those documents shall be kept with the SWPPP.
- 6.1.5 SWPPPs that do not meet all the provisions of this permit are considered incomplete. Operating under an incomplete or inadequate SWPPP is a violation of this permit.

6.2 SWPPP Contents

6.2.1 Stormwater Pollution Prevention Team – The Permittee shall identify the member(s) (by name or title) that comprise the facility’s stormwater pollution prevention team as well as the individual responsibilities. The team may include members who are not employed by the facility (such as third party consultants). The stormwater pollution prevention team is responsible for overseeing development of the SWPPP and any required revisions as well as maintaining control measures and taking corrective actions where required. Each member of the stormwater pollution prevention team shall have access to an electronic or paper copy of the applicable portions of this permit and to the most updated copy of the SWPPP.

6.2.2 Site Description – The SWPPP shall include all of the following:

6.2.2.1 Activities at the Facility – Provide a description of the nature of the industrial activities at the facility;

6.2.2.2 General Location Map – Provide a general location map (e.g., USGS quadrangle map, a portion of a city or county map or other map) with enough detail to identify the location of the facility and surface waters receiving stormwater discharges from the facility;

6.2.2.3 Site Map(s) – The SWPPP shall contain a legible site map or series of maps completed to scale showing the entire site and identifying all of the following:

6.2.2.3.1 Boundaries and size of the property in acres;

6.2.2.3.2 Location and extent of significant structures and impervious surfaces;

6.2.2.3.3 Directions of stormwater flow (use arrows);

6.2.2.3.4 Locations of stormwater conveyances (e.g., ditches, pipes, and swales);

6.2.2.3.5 Locations of all existing structural control measures;

6.2.2.3.6 Stormwater discharge location(s) that include the following:

6.2.2.3.6.1 Location(s) where stormwater and/or allowable non-stormwater discharges are discharged to a Water of the U.S.; and

6.2.2.3.6.2 Location(s) of any discharges to municipal separate storm sewer systems (MS4s) from the industrial site.

6.2.2.3.7 Locations of all surface waters and any impaired waters within ¼ mile of the site;

6.2.2.3.8 Locations of all stormwater monitoring points;

6.2.2.3.9 Location of stormwater inlets and outfalls, with a unique identification code for each (e.g., Outfall 001, Outfall 002, etc.) indicating whether one or more outfalls are being treated as “substantially identical” under Sections 4.8.4, 6.2.6, 7.3.2, and an approximate outline of the areas draining to each outfall;

- 6.2.2.3.10 Locations of potential pollutant sources identified under Section 6.2.3;
 - 6.2.2.3.11 Locations where significant spills or leaks identified under Section 6.2.3.3 have occurred;
 - 6.2.2.3.12 Location of on-site drywell(s); include a list of on-site drywell(s) and their registration number(s);
 - 6.2.2.3.13 Locations of the following activities where such activities are exposed to precipitation:
 - 6.2.2.3.13.1 Fueling Stations;
 - 6.2.2.3.13.2 Vehicle and equipment maintenance and/or cleaning areas;
 - 6.2.2.3.13.3 Loading and unloading areas;
 - 6.2.2.3.13.4 Locations used for the treatment, storage, or disposal of wastes;
 - 6.2.2.3.13.5 Liquid storage tanks;
 - 6.2.2.3.13.6 Processing and storage areas;
 - 6.2.2.3.13.7 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;
 - 6.2.2.3.13.8 Transfer areas for substances in bulk; and
 - 6.2.2.3.13.9 Machinery.
 - 6.2.2.3.14 Locations and sources of run-on to the facility from adjacent property that contains significant quantities of pollutants.
- 6.2.3 Summary of Potential Pollutant Sources – The Permittee shall describe in the SWPPP areas at the facility where industrial materials or activities are exposed to stormwater with the potential to discharge and from which allowable non-stormwater discharges are released. “Industrial materials and activities” include, but are not limited to: material handling equipment or activities, industrial machinery, raw materials, industrial production and processes, and intermediate products, by-products, final products, and waste products. “Material handling activities” include, but are not limited to: the storage, loading and unloading, transportation, disposal, or conveyance of any raw material, intermediate product, final product or waste product. For each area identified, the description shall include:
- 6.2.3.1 Activities in the Area – A list of the industrial activities exposed to stormwater (e.g., material storage; equipment fueling; maintenance, and cleaning; cutting steel beams).
 - 6.2.3.2 Pollutants – A list of the pollutant(s) or pollutant constituents (e.g., crankcase oil, zinc, sulfuric acid, and cleaning solvents) associated with each identified activity. The pollutant list shall include all significant materials that are handled, treated, stored, or disposed and that have been exposed to stormwater including any past activities or incidents that may impact present stormwater discharges.

- 6.2.3.3 Spills and Leaks – The Permittee shall document where significant spills and leaks could occur that could contribute pollutants to stormwater discharges, and the corresponding outfall(s) that would be impacted by stormwater in contact with such spills and leaks. The Permittee shall also document all significant spills and leaks of oil or toxic or hazardous pollutants that actually occurred at exposed areas, or that drained to a stormwater conveyance, in the 3 years prior to the date that the SWPPP was prepared or amended.
- 6.2.3.3.1 Significant spills and leaks include, but are not limited to, releases of oil or hazardous substances in excess of quantities that are reportable under CWA Section 311 (see 40 CFR 110.6 and 40 CFR 117.21) or Section 102 of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA), 42 USC §9602. The permit does not relieve the Permittee of the reporting requirements of 40 CFR 110, 40 CFR 117, and 40 CFR 302 relating to spills or other releases of oils or hazardous materials.
- 6.2.3.4 Unauthorized Non-Stormwater Discharges – Unauthorized non-stormwater discharges are those not specifically allowed under Section 1.2.2 and Section 1.3. The Permittee shall identify and evaluate all unauthorized non-stormwater discharges. Documentation of this evaluation shall include:
- 6.2.3.4.1 The date of the evaluation;
- 6.2.3.4.2 A description of the evaluation criteria used;
- 6.2.3.4.3 A list of the outfalls and/or up gradient drainage locations that were directly observed during the evaluation; and
- 6.2.3.4.4 The action(s) taken, such as a list of control measures used to eliminate unauthorized discharge(s), or documentation that a separate NPDES permit was obtained. For example, a floor drain was sealed; a sink drain was re-routed to the sanitary sewer, or an NPDES permit application was submitted for an unauthorized cooling water discharge.
- 6.2.3.5 Salt Storage – The Permittee shall document the location of any storage piles containing salt used for deicing or other commercial or industrial purposes.
- 6.2.3.6 Sampling Data – The Permittee shall summarize all stormwater discharge sampling data collected at the facility during the previous permit term. The summary shall include, but not be limited to the following;
- 6.2.3.6.1 A narrative description, which may include data tables/figures, that adequately summarizes the collected sampling data to support identification of potential pollution sources at the facility.
- 6.2.4 Description of Control Measures – The Permittee shall describe in the SWPPP the location and type of control measures installed and implemented at the facility to comply with Sections 3.0 and 9.0 of this permit. This documentation shall describe how the control measures at the facility address both the pollutant sources identified in Section 6.2.3 and any stormwater run-on that commingles with any discharges covered under this permit.
- 6.2.5 Schedules and Procedures

- 6.2.5.1 Control Measures – The following shall be described in the SWPPP:
- 6.2.5.1.1 Good Housekeeping measures, procedures and related schedules (See Section 3.2.3);
 - 6.2.5.1.2 Maintenance measures, procedures, and related schedules (See Section 3.2.4). Preventative maintenance procedures, including regular inspections, testing, maintenance, and repair of all industrial equipment and systems exposed to stormwater with the potential to discharge, and associated control measures, to avoid situations that may result in leaks, spills, and other releases that affect the quality of stormwater discharges;
 - 6.2.5.1.3 Spill Prevention and Response Procedures (See Section 3.2.5). Procedures for preventing and responding to spills and leaks shall be documented. The Permittee may reference the existence of other plans, such as the SPCC plan developed for the facility under Section 311 of the CWA or BMP programs otherwise required by an NPDES permit provided that a copy of that other plan is kept with the SWPPP consistent with Section 6.1.4;
 - 6.2.5.1.4 Erosion and Sediment Controls (See Section 3.2.6). If there is use of polymers and/or other chemical treatments as part of the controls, the Permittee shall identify the polymers and/or chemicals used and the purpose; and
 - 6.2.5.1.5 Employee Training (See Section 3.2.9) – The elements of the employee training plan shall include but not be limited to the content of the training as well as the frequency/schedule, and log of training dates.
- 6.2.5.2 Monitoring – The Permittee shall describe in the SWPPP the procedures for conducting the types of analytical monitoring specified by this permit, when and where applicable. The types of analytical monitoring are:
- 6.2.5.2.1 Effluent limitations guidelines monitoring (See Section 7.3);
 - 6.2.5.2.2 Impaired waters monitoring (See Section 7.4); and
 - 6.2.5.2.3 Additional monitoring as required by the Division (Section 7.7).
- 6.2.5.3 Inspection – The Permittee shall describe in the SWPPP the procedures for performing, as appropriate, the types of inspections specified by this permits, including:
- 6.2.5.3.1 Routine facility inspections (See Section 4.3); and
 - 6.2.5.3.2 Quarterly visual assessment of stormwater discharges (see Section 4.7)
- 6.2.5.4 Inspection Information – For each type of Inspection performed, the SWPPP shall identify:
- 6.2.5.4.1 Person(s) or positions of person(s) responsible for inspection;
 - 6.2.5.4.2 Schedules for conducting inspections; and

- 6.2.5.4.3 Specific items to be covered by the inspection.
- 6.2.5.5 Inspection Exception – If the Permittee invokes the exception for inactive and unstaffed sites relating to routine facility inspections and quarterly visual assessments, the Permittee shall include in the SWPPP the following information to support this claim as required by Section 4.4.1 and Section 4.8.3.
- 6.2.5.5.1 Maintain a statement with the SWPPP stating that the site is inactive and unstaffed, and that there are no industrial materials or activities exposed to stormwater in accordance with the substantive requirements in 40 CFR 122.26(g) and sign and certify the statement in accordance with Sections 6.3 and 10.27.
- 6.2.5.5.2 If circumstances change and industrial materials or activities become exposed to stormwater or the facility becomes active and/or staffed, this exception no longer applies and the Permittee shall immediately begin conducting quarterly routine facility inspections and visual assessments. The Permittee shall inform the Division that the facility has materials or activities exposed to stormwater or has become active and/or staffed.
- 6.2.5.5.3 If the Permittee is not qualified for this exception at the time authorized under this permit, but during the permit term the facility becomes qualified because it is inactive and unstaffed, and there are no industrial materials or activities that are exposed to stormwater, then the Permittee shall notify the Division of this change and update the SWPPP accordingly.
- 6.2.6 Substantially Identical Outfalls – The Permittee shall document the following in the SWPPP if using the substantially identical outfall exception for the quarterly visual assessment requirements in Section 4.8.4.
- 6.2.6.1 Location of each of the substantially identical outfalls;
- 6.2.6.2 Description of the general industrial activities conducted in the drainage area of each outfall;
- 6.2.6.3 Description of the control measures implemented in the drainage area of each outfall;
- 6.2.6.4 Description of the exposed materials located in the drainage area of each outfall that is likely to be a significant contributor of pollutants to stormwater discharges;
- 6.2.6.5 An estimate of the runoff coefficient of the drainage areas (low = under 40%; medium = 40% to 65%; high = above 65%); and
- 6.2.6.6 Why the outfalls are expected to discharge substantially identical effluents.
- 6.3 Signature Requirements**
- 6.3.1 The Permittee shall sign and date the SWPPP in accordance with Section 10.27.

6.4 Required SWPPP Modifications

- 6.4.1 The Permittee shall modify the SWPPP whenever necessary to address any of the conditions for corrective action in Section 5.0. Changes to the SWPPP to reflect corrective actions shall be made in accordance with the corrective action deadlines in Section 5.3 and shall be signed and dated in accordance with Section 10.27.

6.5 SWPPP Review and Making SWPPPS Available

- 6.5.1 The operator shall retain a copy of the current SWPPP at the facility so that it can be made available to the Division, EPA, or another Federal, State, or local agency having stormwater program authority, or the operator of a regulated MS4 receiving discharges from the facility (where applicable), at the time of an onsite inspection or upon request.
- 6.5.2 Inactive and Unstaffed Sites – Permittees with facilities that meet the requirements for inactive and unstaffed sites are not required to maintain the SWPPP on-site. However, the SWPPP shall be locally (i.e., in Nevada) available and shall be onsite when conducting the inspections required by Section 4.0. For the purpose of regulatory inspection, the SWPPP shall be made available to the Division, EPA, or other Federal, State, or local authority having stormwater program authority within 48 hours of request.
- 6.5.3 If otherwise requested by the Division, the Permittee shall submit copies of the SWPPP documents within 14 calendar days of the request.

6.6 Documentation Requirements including Permit-Related Records

- 6.6.1 The Permittee shall keep the following inspection, monitoring, and certification records complete and up-to-date. Retaining these records with the SWPPP (unless otherwise specified below) is necessary to demonstrate compliance with the conditions of this permit.
- 6.6.1.1 A copy of the signed electronic NOI certification page submitted to the Division;
- 6.6.1.2 A copy of the NOI approval letter received from the Division;
- 6.6.1.3 A copy of this permit;
- 6.6.1.4 Descriptions and dates of any incidences of significant spills, leaks, or other releases that resulted in discharges of pollutants in stormwater to a regulated MS4 or waters of the State of Nevada that meet the definition of Waters of the U.S., the circumstances leading to the release, actions taken in response to the release, and measures taken to prevent recurrence of such releases;
- 6.6.1.5 Documentation of maintenance or repairs of structural control measures including the date(s) of discovery of areas in need of repair/replacement, date(s) that the structural control measure(s) returned to full function, and the justification for any extended repair schedules;
- 6.6.1.6 All inspection reports including Routine Facility Inspections and Visual Assessments;
- 6.6.1.7 Description of any corrective action taken at the site including events and dates when problems were discovered and modification occurred;

- 6.6.1.8 Documentation to support any determination that pollutants of concern are not expected to be present above natural background levels if the discharge is directly to impaired waters and that such pollutants are not detectable in the facility's discharge or were solely attributable to natural background sources;
- 6.6.1.9 Description of and rationale for any deviations from the schedule for visual assessments and/or monitoring and the reason for the deviations (e.g., adverse weather, or it was impractical to collect samples within the first 30 minutes of a measurable storm event);
- 6.6.1.10 Records of employee training including the date training was received; and
- 6.6.1.11 Documentation to support the Permittee's claim that the facility has changed its status from active to inactive and unstaffed with respect to the requirements to conduct routine facility inspections and visual assessments.
- 6.6.1.12 The SWPPP may incorporate by reference the appropriate elements of plans required by other agencies. A copy of the requirements incorporated by reference shall be included as an attachment to the SWPPP.
- 6.6.1.13 Monitoring Data and associated records collected in accordance with Section 7.0 of this permit.

7.0 Monitoring

7.1 Monitoring Procedures

- 7.1.1 The Permittee shall collect and analyze stormwater samples and document monitoring activities consistent with the procedures described in Section 7.0; Sector specific 9.0; and Sections 10.6, 10.7, and 10.8.
- 7.1.2 Monitored Outfalls – Applicable monitoring requirements apply to each outfall authorized by this permit. If the facility has two or more outfalls believed to discharge substantially identical stormwater and/or allowable non-stormwater based on the similarities of the general industrial activities and control measures, exposed materials that may significantly contribute pollutants to stormwater, and runoff coefficients of their drainage areas, the Permittee may monitor the discharge at just one of the outfalls and report that the results also apply to the substantially identical outfall(s). The allowance for monitoring only one of the substantially identical outfalls is not applicable to any outfalls with numeric effluent limitations.
- 7.1.3 Commingled Discharges – If discharges authorized by this permit commingle with discharges not authorized under this permit, any required sampling of the authorized discharges shall be performed at a point before they mix with other unauthorized discharges to the extent practicable.
- 7.1.4 Measurable Storm Events – All required monitoring shall be performed on a storm event that results in an actual discharge from the facility ("measurable storm event") that follows the preceding measurable storm event by at least 72 hours (3 days). The 72-hour (3-day) storm interval does not apply if the Permittee is able to document that less than a 72 hour interval is representative for local storm events during the sampling period. In the case of snowmelt, the monitoring shall be performed at a time when a measurable discharge occurs at the site.

- 7.1.4.1 For each monitoring event, except snowmelt monitoring, the Permittee shall identify the person performing the monitoring, the date and estimated duration (in hours) of the rainfall event, estimated rainfall total (in inches) for that rainfall event, and time (in days) since the previous measureable storm event. For snowmelt monitoring, the Permittee shall identify the sample as “snowmelt” and the date of the sampling event.
- 7.1.5 Sample Type – The Permittee shall take a minimum of one grab sample from a discharge resulting from a measureable storm event as described in Section 7.1.4. Samples shall be collected within the first 30 minutes of a measureable storm event. If it is not possible to collect the sample within the first 30 minutes of a measurable storm event, the sample shall be collected as soon as practicable after the first 30 minutes and documentation shall be kept with the SWPPP explaining why it was not possible to take samples within the first 30 minutes. In the case of snowmelt, samples shall be taken during a period of measurable discharge.
- 7.1.6 Adverse Weather Conditions – When adverse weather conditions as described in Section 4.8.2 prevent the collection of samples according to the relevant monitoring schedule, the Permittee shall take a substitute sample during the next qualifying storm event. The Permittee shall document any failure to monitor, indicating the basis for not sampling during the reporting period.
- 7.1.7 Climates with Irregular Stormwater Runoff – If the facility is located in an area where limited rainfall occurs during parts of the year (e.g., arid or semi-arid climates) or in areas where freezing conditions exist that prevent runoff from occurring for extended periods, required monitoring events may be distributed during times when precipitation occurs or when snowmelt results in a measurable discharge from the site.
- 7.1.8 Monitoring for Allowable Non-Stormwater Discharges – Unless otherwise specified by the Division, Permittees are only required to monitor non-stormwater discharges (as delineated in Section 1.2.2) when they are commingled with stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity.

7.2 Required Monitoring

- 7.2.1 This permit includes three types of required analytical monitoring one or more of which may apply to the facility’s discharge.
- 7.2.1.1 Effluent limitations monitoring (See Section 7.3)
- 7.2.1.2 Impaired waters monitoring (See Section 7.4)
- 7.2.1.3 Additional monitoring as required by the Division (See Section 7.7)
- 7.2.2 When more than one type of monitoring for the same parameter at the same outfall applies, a single sample may be used to satisfy both monitoring requirements.
- 7.2.3 All monitoring shall be conducted in accordance with the procedures described in Sections 10.6, 10.7, and 10.8.
- 7.2.4 **Analytical Results for monitoring required in Sections 7.3 and 7.4 of this permit shall be submitted, as part of an Annual Report (Appendix C), to the Division each January**

28th for the previous calendar year.

7.3 Effluent Limitations Monitoring

7.3.1 Monitoring Based on Effluent Limitations Guidelines – Table 7.3 identifies the stormwater discharges subject to effluent limitation guidelines that are authorized for coverage under this permit. Beginning with the first full quarter following the issuance of this permit, or the date of discharge authorization, whichever comes later, the Permittee shall monitor, as applicable, once per year at each outfall containing the discharges identified in the Table 7.3.1 below.

Table 7.3.1 Required Monitoring for Effluent Limitations Based on Effluent Limitations			
Regulated Activity	Effluent Limit	Frequency	Sample Type
Discharges resulting from spray down or intentional wetting of logs at wet deck storage areas.	See Section 9.2.4	1/year	Grab
Runoff from phosphate fertilizer manufacturing facilities that comes into contact with any raw materials, finished product, by-products or waste products (SIC 2874).	See Section 9.4.2	1/year	Grab
Runoff from asphalt emulsion facilities.	See Section 9.5.2	1/year	Grab
Runoff from material storage piles at cement manufacturing facilities.	See Section 9.6.3	1/year	Grab
Non-Metals Mine dewatering discharges at crushed stone or construction sand and gravel.	See Section 9.9.11	1/year	Grab
Industrial sand mining facilities	See Section 9.9.11	1/year	Grab
Runoff from hazardous waste landfills.	See Section 9.10.2	1/year	Grab
Runoff from non-hazardous waste landfills.	See Section 9.11.7	1/year	Grab
Runoff from coal storage piles at steam electric generating facilities.	See Section 9.14.6	1/year	Grab
Existing and new primary airports with 1,000 or more annual jet departures that discharge wastewater associated with airfield pavement deicing that contains urea commingled with stormwater	See Section 9.18.7	1/year	Grab

7.3.2 Substantially Identical Outfalls – The Permittee shall monitor each outfall discharging runoff from any regulated activity identified in Table 7.3.1. The substantially identical outfall monitoring provisions are not available for numeric effluent limitations monitoring.

7.4 Impaired Waters Monitoring

- 7.4.1 For the purposes of this permit, a discharge to impaired water occurs if the first water of the U.S. to which there is a discharge is identified by the Division, pursuant to section 303(d) of the Clean Water Act, as not meeting an applicable water quality standard or an approved TMDL. For discharges that enter a storm drain system prior to discharge, the first surface water to which there is a discharge is the water body that receives the stormwater discharge from the storm drain system.
- 7.4.2 Permittees Required to Monitor Discharges to Impaired Waters – If a facility discharges to an impaired water, the Permittee shall monitor for all pollutants for which the water body is impaired (except as provided in Section 7.5.1) and for which a standard analytical method exists (see 40 CFR Part 136).
- 7.4.3 If the waterbody is impaired for suspended solids, turbidity, or sediment/sedimentation the Permittee shall monitor for Total Suspended Solids (TSS). If the pollutant for which the waterbody is impaired is expressed in the form of an indicator or surrogate pollutant, the Permittee shall monitor for that indicator or surrogate pollutant.
- 7.4.4 Monitoring is not required when a waterbody's biological communities are impaired but no pollutant, including indicator or surrogate pollutants, is specified as causing the impairment or when a waterbody's impairment is related to hydrologic modifications, impaired hydrology, or temperature.

7.5 Impaired Waters Monitoring Schedule

- 7.5.1 Discharges to impaired waters with an approved TMDL – For stormwater discharges to waters for which there is an approved TMDL waste load allocation (WLA), the Permittee is not required to monitor for the pollutant(s) for which the TMDL was written unless the Division informs the Permittee, upon examination of the applicable TMDL and its WLA, that the Permittee is subject to such a requirement consistent with the assumptions and requirements of the applicable TMDL and its WLA. The Division's notice will include specifications on monitoring parameters and frequency.
- 7.5.2 Discharges to impaired waters without an approved TMDL – Beginning with the first full quarter following the issuance of this permit or the date of discharge authorization, whichever comes later, the Permittee shall monitor once per year at each outfall (except substantially identical outfalls) discharging stormwater to impaired waters without an approved TMDL and its WLA.
- 7.5.2.1 If the pollutant of concern is not detected and not expected to be present in the Permittee's discharge, or it is detected but has been determined that its presence is caused solely by natural background sources, the Permittee may discontinue monitoring for that pollutant after the first year. The Permittee must document as required in Section 6.6.
- 7.5.2.2 To support the determination that the pollutant for which the water is impaired is not present and is not expected to be present in the facility's discharge, or it is present but it has been determined that presence is caused solely by natural background sources, the permittee shall include the following notification to support this

determination in the SWPPP:

- 7.5.2.2.1 An explanation of why the presence of the pollutant causing the impairment in the discharge is not related to the activities or materials of the facility; and
- 7.5.2.2.2 Data and/or studies that tie the presence of the pollutant causing the impairment in the discharge to natural background sources in the watershed.
- 7.5.2.3 Natural background pollutants include those that occur naturally as a result of native soils and vegetation, wildlife, or ground water. Natural background pollutants do not include legacy pollutants from earlier activity on the site, or pollutants in run-on from neighboring sources that are not naturally occurring. However, the Permittee may be eligible to discontinue annual monitoring for pollutants that occur solely from these sources and should consult the Division for related guidance.
- 7.5.3 If at any time the Permittee becomes aware, or the Division determines, that the facility's discharge causes or contributes to an exceedance of an applicable water quality standard, the Permittee shall take corrective action. The Permittee shall submit an Exceedance Report to the Division no later than 30 calendar days after receiving the lab results in accordance with Section 8.3. The corrective action shall also be documented and kept with the SWPPP in accordance with Section 8.4.
- 7.5.4 Exception for inactive and unstaffed sites – The requirement for impaired waters monitoring does not apply at a site that is inactive and unstaffed, as long as the site meets the requirements in Section 7.8. This exception has different requirements for Sector I (see Section 9.0).

7.6 Numeric Effluent Limitation Exceedance Requirements

- 7.6.1 If any monitoring value exceeds a numeric effluent limitation contained in this Permit, the Permittee shall conduct the following actions:
 - 7.6.1.1 Submit an Exceedance Report – In accordance with Section 8.3, the Permittee shall submit to the Division an Exceedance Report no later than 30 calendar days after receiving the laboratory result.
 - 7.6.1.2 Quarterly Follow-up Monitoring – For one year after the exceedance, monitoring shall be conducted quarterly and the quarterly monitoring shall be kept with the SWPPP. If after one year no additional exceedances are found, then the normal monitoring schedule can resume. If any monitoring value exceeds a numeric effluent limitation contained in this Permit then an Exceedance Report will be submitted as above in Section 7.6.1.1.

7.7 Additional Monitoring Required by the Division

- 7.7.1 The Division may notify the Permittee, in writing, of additional monitoring requirements.

7.8 Monitoring Exceptions for Inactive and Unstaffed Sites

- 7.8.1 The requirement to monitor does not apply at a facility that is inactive and unstaffed, as long as there are no industrial materials or activities exposed to stormwater. To invoke this exception, the Permittee shall do the following:

- 7.8.1.1 Maintain a statement with the SWPPP stating that the site is inactive and unstaffed, and that there are no industrial materials or activities exposed to stormwater. The statement shall be signed and certified in accordance with Section 10.27 of this permit.
- 7.8.1.2 If circumstances change and industrial materials or activities become exposed to stormwater or the facility becomes active and/or staffed, this exception no longer applies. The SWPPP shall be noted and the Permittee shall immediately begin complying with the applicable monitoring requirements under Section 7.0.

8.0 Reporting and Recordkeeping

8.1 Electronic Reporting Requirement

- 8.1.1 The Permittee shall submit electronically, all NOIs, NOTs, and No Exposure Certifications, using the Division's online websites, unless approved by the Division to submit an alternate form.
- 8.1.2 Electronic reporting will be required by December 21, 2020 or sooner as the Division's electronic reporting system becomes available and active. Electronic reporting is required by the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Electronic Reporting Rule. Until electronic reporting is available, Permittees required to submit an annual report in accordance with Section 7.2.4, shall submit to the Division in accordance with Section 10.30.

8.2 Annual Report

- 8.2.1 All facilities shall prepare an Annual Report on the Industrial Stormwater Annual Report Form (see Appendix C) provided by the Division and retain a copy of the report with the SWPPP. The Annual Report for the reporting period January 1 to December 31 shall be completed by January 28 and shall include at a minimum the following:
 - 8.2.1.1 The findings of the past year's routine facility inspection documentation (Section 4.3) and quarterly visual assessment documentation (Section 4.7);
 - 8.2.1.2 Any corrective action documentation as required in Section 5.4 (if applicable);
 - 8.2.1.2.1 If a corrective action is not yet completed at the time of the Annual Report, a detailed submitted status of the corrective action shall be made.
 - 8.2.1.3 Any incidents of noncompliance observed, or if there is no noncompliance, a certification signed in accordance with Section 10.29 stating the facility is in compliance with this permit.
 - 8.2.1.4 **Except for Permittees required to submit an annual report in accordance with Section 7.2.4, Annual Reports are not required to be submitted to the Division. All Annual Reports shall be kept onsite and made available upon the Division request.**

8.3 Exceedance Report for Numeric Effluent Limits and Water Quality Standards

- 8.3.1 If monitoring pursuant to Section 7.0 exceeds a numeric effluent limit, the Permittee shall

submit an Exceedance Report to the Division no later than 30 calendar days after receiving the facility's lab results. The facility's Exceedance Report shall include the following:

- 8.3.1.1 The Division Site ID number (e.g., ISW-xxxxx);
- 8.3.1.2 Facility Name, physical address, and location;
- 8.3.1.3 Name of the receiving water;
- 8.3.1.4 Monitoring data from the current and previous monitoring event(s);
- 8.3.1.5 An explanation of the situation including what actions the Permittee has completed or intends to complete (if corrective actions are not yet completed) to correct the violation; and
- 8.3.1.6 Contact name, title, and phone number.

8.4 Recordkeeping

- 8.4.1 The Permittee shall retain copies of the SWPPP (including any modification made during the term of this permit), any additional documentation requirements (including documentation related to corrective actions taken), all reports and certification required by this permit, monitoring data, and records of all data used to complete the NOI to be covered by this permit for a period of at least 3 years from the date that the facility's coverage under this permit is terminated.

9.0 Sector specific Requirements

9.1 Sector specific Requirements for Applicable Industrial Activity

- 9.1.1 The Permittee shall comply with Section 9.0 sector specific requirements associated with the facility's primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities, as defined in Appendix A. The sector specific requirements are in addition to any requirements specified elsewhere in the permit.

9.2 Sector A – Timber Products

- 9.2.1 Prohibition of Discharges – Not covered by this permit; requires coverage by a separate NPDES Permit.

- 9.2.1.1 Stormwater discharges from areas where there may be contact with the chemical formulations sprayed to provide surface protection.

9.2.2 Additional Technology-Based Effluent Limits

- 9.2.2.1 Good Housekeeping Measures – in addition to Section 3.2.3 of the permit, the following also applies:

- 9.2.2.1.1 In areas where storage, loading and unloading, and material handling occur, perform good housekeeping to limit the discharge of wood debris, minimize the leachate generated from decaying wood materials, and minimize the generation

of dust.

9.2.3 Additional SWPPP Requirements

9.2.3.1 Drainage Area Site Map – Document in the SWPPP where any of the following may be exposed to precipitation or surface runoff; processing areas, treatment chemical storage areas, treated wood and residue storage areas, wet decking areas, dry decking areas, untreated wood and residue storage areas, and treatment equipment storage areas.

9.2.3.2 Inventory of Exposed Materials – Where such information exists, if the facility has used chlorophenolic, creosote, or chromium-copper-arsenic formulations for wood surface protection or preserving, document in the SWPPP the following; areas where contaminated soils, treatment equipment, and stored materials still remain and the management practices employed to minimize the contact of these materials with stormwater runoff.

9.2.3.3 Description of Stormwater Management Controls – Document measures implemented to address the following activities and sources; log, lumber and wood product storage areas, residue storage areas, loading and unloading areas, material handling areas, chemical storage areas, and equipment and vehicle maintenance, storage and repair areas. If the facility performs wood surface protection and preservation activities, address the specific control measures, including any BMPs, for these activities.

9.2.4 Effluent Limitations – See Table 9.2.4.

Industrial Activity	Parameter	Effluent Limitation
Discharges resulting from spray down or intentional wetting of logs at wet deck storage areas	pH	6.0 - 9.0 s.u
	Debris (woody material such as bark, twigs, branches, heartwood, or sapwood)	No discharge of debris that will not pass through a 2.54-cm (1-in.) diameter round opening

¹ Monitor annually

9.3 **Sector B – Paper and Allied Products**

9.3.1 No additional sector specific requirements apply.

9.4 **Sector C – Chemical and Allied Products Manufacturing and Refining**

9.4.1 Prohibition of Non-Stormwater Discharges – The following discharges are not authorized by this permit:

9.4.1.1 Non-stormwater discharges containing inks, paints, or substances (hazardous, nonhazardous, etc.) resulting from an onsite spill, including materials collected in drip pans, wash water from material handling and processing areas, and wash water from drum, tank, or container rinsing and cleaning.

9.4.2 Effluent Limitations – See Table 9.4.2.

Table 9.4.2 Sector C Effluent Limitations Based on Effluent Limitations Guidelines ¹		
Industrial Activity	Parameter	Effluent Limitation
Runoff from phosphate fertilizer manufacturing facilities that comes into contact with any raw materials, finished product, by-products or waste products (SIC 2874).	Total Phosphorus (as P)	Daily Max: 105 mg/L
		30-Day Avg.: 35 mg/L
	Fluoride	Daily Max: 75 mg/L
		30-Day Avg.: 25 mg/L

¹ Monitor annually

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

9.5.1 Prohibition of Discharges – The following discharges are not authorized by this permit:

9.5.1.1 Discharges from petroleum refining facilities, including those that manufacture asphalt or asphalt products that are subject to nationally established effluent limitation guidelines found in 40 CFR Part 419 (Petroleum Refining), discharges from oil recycling facilities (may be covered by Sector N), and discharges associated with fats and oils rendering (may be covered by Sector U).

9.5.2 Effluent Limitations – See Table 9.5.2.

Table 9.5.2 Sector D Effluent Limitations Based on Effluent Limitations Guidelines ¹		
Industrial Activity	Parameter	Effluent Limitation
Runoff from asphalt emulsion facilities.	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	Daily Max: 23 mg/L
		30-Day Avg.: 15 mg/L
	Oil and Grease	Daily Max: 15 mg/L
		30-Day Avg.: 10 mg/L
	pH	6.0 - 9.0 s.u

¹ Monitor annually

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

9.6.1 Additional Technology-Based Effluent Limitations

9.6.1.1 Good Housekeeping Measures – in addition to Section 3.2.3 of the permit the following also applies:

9.6.1.1.1 Prevent or minimize the discharge of spilled cement, aggregate (including sand or gravel), kiln dust, fly ash, settled dust, or other significant material in

stormwater from paved portions of the site that are exposed to stormwater. Sweep or vacuum paved surfaces of the site that are exposed to stormwater at regular intervals or use other equivalent measures (e.g., wash down the area and collect and/or treat and properly dispose of the wash-down water) to minimize the potential of these materials in stormwater. Indicate in the SWPPP the frequency of sweeping, vacuuming, or other equivalent measures. Determine the frequency based on the amount of industrial activity occurring in the area and the frequency of precipitation, but it shall be performed at least once a week in areas where cement, aggregate, kiln dust, fly ash, settled dust is being handled or processed and may be discharged in stormwater. Minimize or prevent exposure of fine granular material to stormwater by storing these materials in an appropriate manner, such as in enclosed silos, hoppers, buildings, or under other covering.

9.6.2 Additional SWPPP Requirements

9.6.2.1 Drainage area site map – Document in the SWPPP the locations of the following, as applicable; bag house or other dust control device, recycle/sedimentation pond, clarifier, other device used for the treatment of process wastewater, and the areas that drain to the treatment device.

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

9.6.3 Effluent Limitations – See Table 9.6.3.

Table 9.6.3 Sector E Effluent Limitations Based on Effluent Limitations Guidelines¹		
Industrial Activity	Parameter	Effluent Limitation
Discharges from material storage piles at cement manufacturing facilities. ²	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	Daily Max: 50 mg/L
	pH	6.0 - 9.0 s.u

¹ Monitor annually

² Any untreated overflow from facilities designed, constructed and operated to treat the volume of runoff from materials storage piles which is associated with a 10-year, 24-hour rainfall event shall not be subject to the pH and TSS limitations (40 CFR 411.32(b)).

9.7 Sector F – Primary Metals

9.7.1 Additional Technology Based Effluent Limits

9.7.1.1 Good Housekeeping Measures – in addition to Section 3.2.3 of the permit the following also applies:

9.7.1.1.1 Include a cleaning and maintenance program for all impervious areas of the facility where particulate matter, dust, or debris may accumulate, especially areas where material loading and unloading, storage, handling, and processing occur. Stabilize unpaved areas using vegetation or paving where there is vehicle traffic or where material loading and unloading, storage, handling, and processing

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

9.7.2 Additional SWPPP Requirements

9.7.2.1 Drainage area site map – Identify in the SWPPP where any of the following activities may be exposed to precipitation or surface runoff: storage or disposal of wastes such as spent solvents and baths, sand, slag and dross, liquid storage tanks and drums; processing areas including pollution control equipment; and storage areas of raw material such as coal, coke, scrap, sand, fluxes, refractories, or metal in any form. In addition, indicate where any accumulation of significant amounts of particulate matter could occur from such sources as furnace or oven emissions, losses from coal and coke handling operations, etc. and could result in a discharge of pollutants in stormwater.

9.7.2.2 Inventory of exposed materials – Include in the inventory of materials handled at the site that potentially may be exposed to precipitation or runoff areas where there is the potential for deposition of particulate matter from process air emissions or losses during material-handling activities.

9.7.3 Additional Inspection Requirements

9.7.3.1 As part of conducting the routine facility inspections, address all potential sources of pollutants, including (if applicable) air pollution control equipment, for any signs of degradation (e.g., leaks, corrosion, or improper operation) that could limit their efficiency and lead to excessive emissions. Consider monitoring air flow at inlets and outlets to check for leaks or blockage in ducts. Also inspect all process and material handling equipment for leaks, drips, or the potential loss of material, and material storage areas for signs of material losses due to wind or stormwater runoff.

9.8 **Sector I – Oil and Gas Extraction**

9.8.1 Discharges of stormwater runoff from field activities or operations associated with oil and gas exploration, production, processing, treatment operations, or transmission facilities are exempt from NPDES permit coverage unless, in accordance with 40 CFR 122.26(C)(1)(iii), the facility meets the following:

9.8.1.1 Has had a discharge of stormwater resulting in the discharge of a reportable quantity for which notification is or was required pursuant to 40 CFR 117.21 or 40 CFR 302.6 at any time since November 16, 1987; or

- 9.8.1.2 Has had a discharge of stormwater resulting in the discharge of a reportable quantity for which notification is or was required pursuant to 40 CFR 110.6 at any time since November 16, 1987; or
- 9.8.1.3 Contributes to a violation of a water quality standard.
- 9.8.2 Any stormwater discharges that require permit coverage as a result of meeting one of the conditions of 40CFR 122.26(c)(1)(iii) may be covered under this permit unless otherwise required to obtain coverage under an alternative NPDES general permit or an individual NPDES permit.
- 9.8.3 Limitations of Coverage
- 9.8.3.1 Stormwater discharges subject to Effluent Limitation Guidelines – This permit does not authorize stormwater discharges from petroleum drilling operations that are subject to nationally established effluent limitation guidelines found at 40 CFR Part 435.
- 9.8.3.2 Non-stormwater discharges – Discharges of vehicle and equipment wash water, including tank cleaning operations, are not authorized by this permit. Alternatively, wash water discharges shall be authorized under a separate NPDES permit, or be discharged to a sanitary sewer in accordance with applicable industrial pretreatment requirements.
- 9.8.4 Additional Technology-Based Effluent Limits
- 9.8.4.1 Vegetative controls – Implement vegetative practices designed to preserve existing vegetation, where attainable, and revegetate open areas as soon as practicable after grade drilling. Implement appropriate vegetative practices, such as but not limited to, the following; temporary or permanent seeding, mulching, sod stabilization, vegetative buffer strips, and tree protection practices. Begin implementing appropriate vegetative practices on all disturbed areas within 14 calendar days following the last activity in that area.
- 9.8.5 Additional SWPPP Requirements
- 9.8.5.1 Drainage area site map – Document in the SWPPP where any of the following may be exposed to precipitation or surface runoff; Reportable Quantity (RQ) releases; locations used for the treatment, storage, or disposal of wastes; processing areas and storage areas; chemical mixing areas; construction and drilling areas; all areas subject to the effluent guidelines requirements for “No Discharge” in accordance with 40 CFR 435.32; and the structural controls to achieve compliance with the “No Discharge” requirements.
- 9.8.5.2 Potential pollutant sources – Document in the SWPPP the following sources and activities that have potential pollutants associated with them: chemical, cement, mud, or gel mixing activities; drilling or mining activities; and equipment cleaning and rehabilitation activities. In addition, include information about the reportable quantity (RQ) release that triggered the permit application requirements including: the nature of the release (e.g., spill of oil from a drum storage area), amount of oil or hazardous substance released, amount of substance recovered, date of the release, cause of the release (e.g., poor handling techniques and lack of containment in the area), areas affected by the release (i.e., land and water), procedures to clean up release,

actions or procedures implemented to prevent or improve response to a release, and remaining potential contamination of stormwater from release (taking into account human health risks, the control of drinking water intakes, and the designated uses of the receiving water).

9.8.5.3 Erosion and sediment controls – Unless covered by NDEP’s Construction General Permit (CGP), the additional documentation requirements for sediment and erosion controls for well drillings and sand/shale mining areas include the following:

9.8.5.3.1 Site description – Include a description in the SWPPP of the nature of the exploration activity, estimates of the total area of site and area disturbed due to exploration activity, an estimate of runoff coefficient of the site, a site drainage map including approximate slopes, and the names of all receiving waters.

9.8.5.3.2 Vegetative Controls – Document vegetative practices used consistent with Section 9.8.4.1 in the SWPPP.

9.8.6 Additional Inspection Requirements

9.8.6.1 All erosion and sediment controls shall be inspected either: every 7 calendar days or once every 14 calendar days and within 24 hours of a storm event of 0.25 inches or greater.

9.9 **Sector J – Non-Metallic Mineral Mining and Dressing**

9.9.1 Limitations of Coverage

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

9.9.2 Requirement applicable to earth-disturbing activities conducted prior to active mining activities

9.9.2.1 Stormwater discharges from earth-disturbing activities conducted prior to active mining activities are covered under this permit. For such earth-disturbing activities, the Permittee shall comply with all applicable requirements of the MSGP, except for the technology-based effluent limits in Section 9.9.4 and Section 3.3, the inspection requirements in Section 9.9.10 and Section 4.0, and the monitoring requirements in Section 7.0.

9.9.2.2 Authorized discharges from areas where earth-disturbing activities have ceased and stabilization as specified in Section 9.9.3.9 or 9.9.4.14, where appropriate, has been completed (stabilization is not required for areas where active mining activities will occur), are no longer subject to the Section 9.9.2 requirements. At such time, authorized discharges become subject to all other applicable requirements in the MSGP, including the effluent limits in Sections 3.0 and 9.9.8, the inspection requirements in Sections 4.0 and 9.9.10, and the monitoring requirements in Section 7.0.

9.9.3 Technology-based effluent limits applicable to all earth-disturbing activities conducted prior to active mining activities

9.9.3.1 Erosion and sediment control installation requirements

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

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

9.9.3.2 Erosion and sediment control maintenance requirements

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

9.9.3.2.2 Wherever the Permittee determines that a stormwater control needs maintenance to continue operating effectively, initiate efforts to fix the problem immediately after its discovery and complete such work by the end of the next work day.

9.9.3.2.3 When a stormwater control shall be replaced or significantly repaired, complete the work within 7 calendar days, unless infeasible. If 7 calendar days is infeasible, the Permittee shall complete the installation or repair as soon practicable.

9.9.3.3 Perimeter controls

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

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

9.9.3.4 Sediment track-out for construction vehicles and equipment exiting the site directly onto paved roads

9.9.3.4.1 Use appropriate stabilization techniques to minimize sediment track-out from vehicles and equipment prior to exit.

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

9.9.3.4.3 Remove sediment that is tracked out onto paved roads by end of the workday.

9.9.3.5 Soil or sediment stockpiles

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

- 9.9.3.5.2 Prevent up-slope stormwater flows from causing erosion of stockpiles (e.g., by diverting flows around the stockpile).
- 9.9.3.5.3 Minimize sediment from stormwater that runs off of stockpiles, using sediment controls (e.g., a sediment barrier or downslope sediment control).
- 9.9.3.6 Sediment basins installed for the treatment of stormwater from earth disturbing activities
- 9.9.3.6.1 Provide storage for either the 2-year, 24-hour storm, or 3,600 cubic feet per acre drained.
- 9.9.3.6.2 Prevent erosion of basin embankments using stabilization controls (e.g., erosion control blankets), and the inlet and outlet points of the basin using erosion controls and velocity dissipation devices.
- 9.9.3.7 Minimize dust
- 9.9.3.7.1 Minimize the generation of dust through the appropriate application of water or other dust suppression techniques that minimize pollutants being discharged into surface waters.
- 9.9.3.8 Restrictions on use of treatment chemicals for sediment
- 9.9.3.8.1 Use conventional erosion and sediment controls prior to and after application of chemicals.
- 9.9.3.8.2 Select chemicals suited to soil type, and expected turbidity, pH, and flow rate.
- 9.9.3.8.3 Minimize the discharge risk from stored chemicals.
- 9.9.3.8.4 Comply with state/local requirements.
- 9.9.3.8.5 Use chemicals in accordance with good engineering practices and specifications of chemical supplier.
- 9.9.3.8.6 Ensure proper training.
- 9.9.3.8.7 Provide proper SWPPP documentation.
- 9.9.3.8.8 If the Permittee plans to use cationic treatment chemicals (as defined in Appendix A), the discharge is ineligible for coverage under this permit unless the Permittee notifies the Division in advance and the Administrator authorizes the coverage under this permit. The Permittee shall include appropriate controls and implementation procedures designed to ensure that any approved use of cationic treatment chemicals will not lead to a violation of water quality standards.
- 9.9.3.9 Site stabilization requirements for earth-disturbing activities performed for purposes of mine site preparation (not applicable to construction of staging areas for structures and access roads)
- 9.9.3.9.1 Except where the intended function of the site accounts for disturbed earth such

that it will become actively mined or controls implemented are effectively controlling disturbance, compliance with the following is required:

9.9.3.9.1.1 Temporary stabilization measures shall be initiated immediately in portions of the site where earth-disturbing activities performed for purposes of mine site preparation have temporarily ceased. In arid, semi-arid, and drought-stricken areas, or in areas subject to snow or freezing conditions, where initiating vegetative stabilization measures is not possible within 14 calendar days after earth-disturbing activities performed for purposes of mine site preparation has temporarily ceased, temporary stabilization measures shall be initiated as soon as practicable. In areas of the site where earth-disturbing activities performed for purposes of mine site preparation have permanently ceased prior to active mining, temporary stabilization measures shall be implemented to minimize mobilization of sediment or other pollutants until active mining activities commence.

9.9.3.9.1.2 Final stabilization measures shall be initiated immediately where earth-disturbing activities performed for purposes of mine site preparation have permanently ceased, but in no case more than 14 calendar days after the earth-disturbing activities have permanently ceased. In arid, semi-arid, and drought-stricken areas, or in areas subject to snow or freezing conditions, where initiating vegetative stabilization measures is not possible within 14 calendar days after earth-disturbing activities have permanently ceased, final stabilization measures shall be initiated as soon as possible. Until final stabilization is achieved, temporary stabilization measures shall be used.

9.9.4 Additional technology-based effluent limits applicable only to the construction of staging areas for structures and access roads – These limits supersede the technology-based limits listed in Section 3.2 and Section 9.9.11 of the MSGP.

9.9.4.1 Areas of disturbance

9.9.4.1.1 Minimize the amount of soil exposed during construction activities.

9.9.4.2 Erosion and sediment control design requirements

9.9.4.2.1 Design, install, and maintain effective erosion and sediment controls to minimize the discharge of pollutants from construction activities. Account for the following factors in designing the erosion and sediment controls:

9.9.4.2.1.1 The expected amount, frequency, intensity, and duration of precipitation;

9.9.4.2.1.2 The nature of stormwater runoff and run-on at the site, including factors such as impervious surfaces, slopes, and site drainage features; and

9.9.4.2.1.3 The range of soil particle sizes expected to be present on the site.

9.9.4.2.2 Direct discharges from the stormwater controls to vegetated areas of the site to increase sediment removal and maximize stormwater infiltration, including any natural buffers, unless infeasible. Use velocity dissipation devices if necessary to prevent erosion when directing stormwater to vegetated areas.

9.9.4.2.3 If any stormwater flow becomes or will be channelized at the site, the Permittee

shall design erosion and sediment controls to control both peak flowrates and total stormwater volume to minimize channel and streambank erosion and scour in the immediate vicinity of discharge points.

9.9.4.2.4 If the Permittee installs stormwater conveyance channels, they shall be designed to avoid unstabilized areas on the site and to reduce erosion, unless infeasible. In addition, the Permittee shall minimize erosion of channels and their embankments, outlets, adjacent streambanks, slopes, and downstream waters during discharge conditions through the use of erosion controls and velocity dissipation devices within and along the length of any constructed stormwater conveyance channel, and at any outlet to provide a non-erosive flow velocity.

9.9.4.3 Natural Buffers

9.9.4.3.1 For any stormwater discharges from construction activities within 50 feet of a water of the U.S., the Permittee shall comply with one of the following compliance alternatives:

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

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

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

9.9.4.3.2 Exceptions when buffer requirements do not apply:

9.9.4.3.2.1 There is no stormwater discharge from construction disturbances to a water of the U.S.

9.9.4.3.2.2 The natural buffer has already been eliminated by preexisting development disturbances.

9.9.4.3.2.3 The disturbance is for the construction of a water-dependent structure or construction approved under a CWA section 404 permit.

9.9.4.3.2.4 For linear construction projects, the Permittee is not required to comply with the requirements if there are site constraints provided that, to the extent feasible, the Permittee limits disturbances within 50 feet of a water of the U.S. and/or provides supplemental erosion and sediment controls to treat stormwater discharges from any disturbances within 50 feet of a water of the U.S.

9.9.4.4 Soil or sediment stockpiles

9.9.4.4.1 In addition to the requirements in Section 9.9.3.5, the Permittee shall locate any piles outside of any natural buffers established under Section 9.9.4.3.

9.9.4.5 Sediment basins

9.9.4.5.1 In addition to the requirements in Section 9.9.3.6, the Permittee shall locate sediment basins outside of any surface waters and any natural buffers established under Section 9.9.4.3, and shall utilize outlet structures that withdraw water from the surface, unless infeasible.

9.9.4.6 Native topsoil preservation

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

9.9.4.7 Steep slopes

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

9.9.4.8 Soil compaction

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

9.9.4.9 Dewatering practices

9.9.4.9.1 Discharging ground water or accumulated stormwater that is removed from excavations, trenches, foundations, vaults, or other similar points of accumulation is prohibited, unless such waters are first effectively managed by appropriate controls (e.g., sediment basins or sediment traps, sediment socks, dewatering tanks, tube settlers, weir tanks, or filtration systems). Uncontaminated, non-turbid dewatering water can be discharged without being routed to a control.

9.9.4.9.2 Discharges shall meet the following requirements

9.9.4.9.2.1 No discharging visible floating solids or foam;

9.9.4.9.2.2 Remove oil, grease and other pollutants from dewatering water via an oil-water separator or suitable filtration device (such as a cartridge filter);

9.9.4.9.2.3 Utilize vegetated upland areas of the site, to the extent feasible, to infiltrate dewatering water before discharge. In no case shall waters of the U.S. be considered part of the treatment area;

- 9.9.4.9.2.4 Implement velocity dissipation devices at all points where dewatering water is discharged;
- 9.9.4.9.2.5 Haul backwash water away for disposal or return it to the beginning of the treatment process; and
- 9.9.4.9.2.6 Clean or replace the filter media used in dewatering devices when the pressure differential equals or exceeds the manufacturer's specifications.
- 9.9.4.9.3 Treatment Chemical Restrictions
- 9.9.4.9.3.1 Use of polymers, flocculants, or other chemicals to treat dewatering water shall comply with the requirements in Section 9.9.3.8.
- 9.9.4.10 Pollution Prevention Requirements
- 9.9.4.10.1 Prohibited Discharges - Only those non-stormwater discharges identified in Section 1.2.2 are allowed. Other discharges such as, but not limited to, wastewater from concrete washout and soaps and solvents used in equipment cleaning are not covered under this permit.
- 9.9.4.11 Design and Location Requirements
- 9.9.4.11.1 Minimize the discharge of pollutants from pollutant sources by minimizing exposure, using secondary containment, spill kits, or other equivalent measures locating pollution sources away from surface waters, storm sewer inlets, and drainage ways and cleaning up spills immediately.
- 9.9.4.12 Pollution Prevention Requirements for Wash Waters
- 9.9.4.12.1 Minimize the discharge of pollutants from equipment and vehicle washing, wheel wash water, and other wash waters. Wash waters shall be treated in a sediment basin or alternative control that provides equivalent or better treatment prior to discharge.
- 9.9.4.13 Pollution Prevention Requirements for the Storage, Handling, and Disposal of Construction Products, Materials, and Wastes
- 9.9.4.13.1 Minimize the exposure of building materials, building products, construction wastes, trash, landscape materials, fertilizers, pesticides, herbicides, detergents, sanitary waste, and other materials present on the site to stormwater. Minimization of exposure is not required in cases where the exposure to stormwater will not result in a discharge of pollutants, or where exposure of a specific material or product poses little risk of stormwater contamination (such as final products and materials intended for outdoor use).
- 9.9.4.14 Site Stabilization Requirements for the Construction of Staging Areas for Structures and Access Roads
- 9.9.4.14.1 The Permittee shall comply with the following stabilization requirements, except where the intended function of the site accounts for such disturbed earth (e.g., the area of construction will become actively mined, or the controls implemented at the active mining area effectively control the disturbance):

- 9.9.4.14.1.1 By no later than the end of the next work day after construction, work in an area has stopped permanently or temporarily (“temporarily” means the land will be idle for a period of 14 calendar days or more but earth-disturbing activities will resume in the future), immediately initiate stabilization measures.
- 9.9.4.14.1.2 If using vegetative measures, by no later than 14 calendar days after initiating stabilization, seed or plant the area. Established vegetation shall be uniform and cover at least 70% of stabilized areas based on density of native vegetation.
- 9.9.4.14.2 If using non-vegetative stabilization, by no later than 14 calendar days after initiating stabilization:
- 9.9.4.14.2.1 Install and apply all non-vegetative measures and covering all areas of exposed soil.
- 9.9.4.14.3 Arid, semi-arid (if construction occurs during seasonally dry period), or drought-stricken areas:
- 9.9.4.14.3.1 Within 14 calendar days of stopping construction work in an area, install any necessary non-vegetative stabilization measures and initiate vegetative stabilization as soon as conditions on the site allow. Document the schedule that will be followed for initiating and completing vegetative stabilization and Plant the area so that within 3 years the 70% cover requirement is met.
- 9.9.5 Water Quality-Based Requirements Applicable to Earth-Disturbing Activities Conducted Prior to Active Mining Activities
- 9.9.5.1 In addition to the water quality based limits in Section 3.4 of this permit the following requirements will apply if there is a discharge to impaired water or a 303(d) listed water:
- 9.9.5.1.1 More rapid stabilization of exposed areas: Complete initial stabilization activities within 7 calendar days of stopping construction work.
- 9.9.5.1.2 More frequent site inspections: Once every 7 calendar days and within 24 hours of a storm event of 0.25 inches or greater.
- 9.9.6 Inspection Requirements Applicable to Earth-Disturbing Activities Conducted Prior to Active Mining Activities
- 9.9.6.1 The following requirements supersede the inspections requirements in Section 4.0 and 9.9.10 of the MSGP for earth-disturbing activities conducted prior to active mining activities:
- 9.9.6.1.1 Inspection Frequency
- 9.9.6.1.1.1 At least once every 7 calendar days, or
- 9.9.6.1.1.2 Once every 14 calendar days and within 24 hours of a storm event of 0.25 inches or greater.

- 9.9.6.1.1.3 Inspections are only required during working hours. Inspections are not required during unsafe conditions. If a 14 day inspection schedule is chosen, a method for measuring rainfall shall be installed onsite.
- 9.9.6.1.1.4 The method chosen shall be documented in the SWPPP.
- 9.9.6.1.2 Reductions in Inspection Frequency
- 9.9.6.1.2.1 Stabilized areas – The Permittee may reduce the frequency of inspections to once per month in any area of the site where stabilization has occurred.
- 9.9.6.1.2.2 Arid, semi-arid, and drought stricken areas – If earth-disturbing activities are occurring during the seasonally dry period or during a period in which drought is predicted to occur, the Permittee may reduce inspections to once per month and within 24 hours of a 0.25 inch storm event.
- 9.9.6.1.2.3 Frozen conditions – The Permittee may temporarily suspend or reduce inspections to once per month until thawing conditions occur if frozen conditions are continuous and disturbed areas have been stabilized. For extreme conditions in remote areas, e.g., where transit to the site is perilous/restricted or temperatures are routinely below freezing, the Permittee may suspend inspections until the conditions are conducive to safe access and more frequent inspections can resume.
- 9.9.6.1.3 Minimum Required Areas to be Inspected
- 9.9.6.1.3.1 Disturbed areas, stormwater controls and pollution prevention measures, locations where stabilization measures have been implemented, material, waste borrow, or equipment storage and maintenance areas, areas where stormwater flows, and points of discharge.
- 9.9.6.1.4 Minimum Inspection Checks
- 9.9.6.1.4.1 Check whether all stormwater controls are installed, operational and working as intended, whether any new or modified stormwater controls are needed, for conditions that could lead to a spill or leak, for visual signs of erosion/sedimentation at points of discharge, the quality and characteristic of any discharge, and whether the controls are operating effectively.
- 9.9.6.1.5 Inspection Report
- 9.9.6.1.5.1 Within 24 hours of an inspection, complete a report which includes the inspection date, the name and title of the inspector(s), a summary of inspection findings, and the rainfall amount. Document any area not inspected due to unsafe conditions.
- 9.9.7 Cessation of Requirements Applicable to Earth-Disturbing Activities Conducted Prior to Active Mining Activities
- 9.9.7.1 The requirements of Section 9.9.6 no longer apply for any earth disturbing activities conducted prior to active mining activities where earth disturbing activities have ceased and where stabilization has been met consistent with Sections 9.9.3.9 or 9.9.4.14.

9.9.8 Technology-Based Effluent Limits for Active Mining Activities

9.9.8.1 Employee Training – shall be conducted at least annually at active and temporarily inactive sites.

9.9.8.2 Stormwater Controls – apart from the control measures the Permittee implements to meet the Section 3.0 effluent limits, where necessary to minimize pollutant discharges in stormwater, implement the following control measures at the site. Potential pollutants identified in Section 9.9.9.3 shall determine the appropriateness of the selected control measure.

9.9.8.2.1 Stormwater Diversions – Divert stormwater away from potential pollutant sources through implementation of control measures such as the following, where determined to be feasible (list not exclusive): interceptor or diversion controls (e.g., dikes, swales, curbs, berms); pipe slope drains; subsurface drains; conveyance systems (e.g., channels or gutters, open-top box culverts, and waterbars; rolling dips and road sloping; roadway surface water deflector and culverts); or their equivalents. For mines subject to dust control requirements under state or county air quality permits, provided the requirements are equivalent, compliance with such air permit dust requirements shall constitute compliance with the dust control effluent limit.

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

9.9.8.2.3 Treatment – If treatment of stormwater (e.g., chemical or physical systems, oil and water separators, artificial wetlands) is necessary to protect water quality, describe the type and location of treatment used. Passive and/or active treatment of stormwater runoff is encouraged. Treated runoff may be discharged as a stormwater source regulated under this permit provided the discharge is not combined with discharges subject to effluent limitation guidelines for the Mineral Mining and Processing Point Source Category (40 CFR Part 436).

9.9.8.3 Discharge Testing – Test or evaluate all outfalls covered under this permit for the presence of specific mining-related but unauthorized non-stormwater discharges such as discharges subject to effluent limitations guidelines (e.g., 40 CFR Part 436). Alternatively (if applicable), the Permittee may keep a certification with the SWPPP.

9.9.9 Additional SWPPP Requirements for Mining Operations (not applicable to inactive mineral mining facilities)

9.9.9.1 Nature of Industrial Activities – Document in the SWPPP the mining and associated activities that can potentially affect the stormwater discharges covered by this permit, including a general description of the location of the site relative to major transportation routes and communities.

9.9.9.2 Site Map – Document in the SWPPP the locations of the following (as appropriate): mining or milling site boundaries; access and haul roads; outline of the drainage areas of each stormwater outfall within the facility with indications of the types of discharges from the drainage areas; location(s) of all permitted discharges covered under an individual NPDES permit; outdoor equipment storage, fueling, and maintenance areas; materials handling areas; outdoor manufacturing, outdoor

storage, and material disposal areas; outdoor chemicals and explosives storage areas; overburden, materials, soils, or waste storage areas; location of mine drainage dewatering or other process water; heap leach pads; off-site points of discharge for mine dewatering and process water; surface waters; boundary of tributary areas that are subject to effluent limitations guidelines; and location(s) of reclaimed areas.

9.9.9.3 Potential Pollutant Sources – For each area of the mine or mill site where stormwater discharges associated with industrial activities occur, document in the SWPPP the types of pollutants (e.g., heavy metals, sediment) likely to be present in significant amounts. For example, phosphate mining facilities will likely need to document pollutants such as selenium, which can be present in significant amounts in their discharges. Consider these factors: the mineralogy of the waste rock (e.g., acid forming); toxicity and quantity of chemicals used, produced, or discharged; the likelihood of contact with stormwater; vegetation of site (if any); and history of significant leaks or spills of toxic or hazardous pollutants. Also include a summary of any existing waste rock or overburden characterization data and test results for potential generation of acid rock drainage.

9.9.9.4 Documentation of Control Measures – To the extent that the Permittee uses any of the control measures in Section 9.9.8.2, document them in the SWPPP. If control measures are implemented or planned but are not listed here (e.g., substituting a less toxic chemical for a more toxic one), include descriptions of them in the SWPPP. If the Permittee is in compliance with dust control requirements under state or county air quality permits, the Permittee shall state (or summarize, as necessary) what the state or county air quality permit dust control requirements are and how they have achieved compliance with them.

9.9.9.5 Employee Training – All employee training(s) conducted in accordance with Section 3.2.9 shall be documented with the SWPPP.

9.9.10 Additional Inspection Requirements

9.9.10.1 Except for earth-disturbing activities conducted prior to active mining perform inspections at least quarterly unless adverse weather conditions make the site inaccessible. Sites which discharge to waters which are 303(d) listed or waters which are impaired for sediment or nitrogen shall be inspected monthly.

9.9.11 Effluent Limitations – See Table 9.9.11.

Table 9.9.11 Sector J Effluent Limitations Based on Effluent Limitations Guidelines ¹		
Industrial Activity	Parameter	Effluent Limitation
Non-Metals Mine dewatering discharges at crushed stone or construction sand and gravel.	pH	6.0 - 9.0 s.u
Industrial sand mining facilities.	pH	6.0 - 9.0 s.u
	Total Suspended Solids(TSS)	Daily Max: 45 mg/L
		30-Day Avg.: 25 mg/L

¹ Monitor annually

9.10 Sector K – Hazardous Waste Treatment, Storage, or Disposal Facilities

9.10.1 Prohibition of Non-Stormwater Discharges – The following discharges are not authorized by this permit:

9.10.1.1 Leachate, gas collection condensate, drained free-liquids, contaminated ground water, laboratory-derived wastewater, contact wash water from washing truck and railcar exteriors, and surface areas that have come in direct contact with solid waste at the landfill facility.

9.10.2 Effluent Limitations – See Table 9.10.2.

Table 9.10.2 Sector K Effluent Limitations Based on Effluent Limitations Guidelines ¹		
Industrial Activity	Parameter	Effluent Limitation
Discharges from hazardous waste landfills subject to effluent limitations in 40 CFR Part 445 Subpart A (see footnote).	Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD5)	220 mg/L, daily maximum
		56 mg/L, monthly avg. maximum
	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	88 mg/L, daily maximum
		27 mg/L, monthly avg. maximum
	Ammonia	10 mg/L, daily maximum
		4.9 mg/L, monthly avg. maximum
	Alpha Terpineol	0.042 mg/L, daily maximum
		0.019 mg/L, monthly avg. maximum
	Aniline	0.024 mg/L, daily maximum
		0.015 mg/L, monthly avg. maximum
	Benzoic Acid	0.119 mg/L, daily maximum
		0.073 mg/L, monthly avg. maximum
	Naphthalene	0.059 mg/L, daily maximum
		0.022 mg/L, monthly avg. maximum
	p-Cresol	0.024 mg/L, daily maximum
		0.015 mg/L, monthly avg. maximum
	Phenol	0.048 mg/L, daily maximum
		0.029 mg/L, monthly avg. maximum
	Pyridine	0.072 mg/L, daily maximum
		0.025 mg/L, monthly avg. maximum
	Total Arsenic	1.1 mg/L, daily maximum
		0.54 mg/L, monthly avg. maximum
	Total Chromium	1.1 mg/L, daily maximum
0.46 mg/L, monthly avg. maximum		
Total Zinc	0.535 mg/L, daily maximum	
	0.296 mg/L, monthly avg. maximum	
pH	Within the range of 6-9 standard pH units (s.u.)	

¹ Monitor annually. As set forth at 40 CFR Part 445 Subpart A, these numeric limitations apply to contaminated stormwater discharges from hazardous waste landfills subject to the provisions of RCRA Subtitle C at 40 CFR Parts 264 (Subpart N) and 265 (Subpart N) except for any of the following facilities:

- (a) landfills operated in conjunction with other industrial or commercial operations when the landfill receives only wastes generated by the industrial or commercial operation directly associated with the landfill;
- (b) landfills operated in conjunction with other industrial or commercial operations when the landfill receives wastes generated by the industrial or commercial operation directly associated with the landfill and also receives other wastes, provided that the other wastes received for disposal are generated by a facility that is subject to the

- same provisions in 40 CFR Subchapter N as the industrial or commercial operation or that the other wastes received are of similar nature to the wastes generated by the industrial or commercial operation;
- (c) landfills operated in conjunction with Centralized Waste Treatment (CWT) facilities subject to 40 CFR Part 437, so long as the CWT facility commingles the landfill wastewater with other non-landfill wastewater for discharge. A landfill directly associated with a CWT facility is subject to this part if the CWT facility discharges landfill wastewater separately from other CWT wastewater or commingles the wastewater from its landfill only with wastewater from other landfills; or
 - (d) landfills operated in conjunction with other industrial or commercial operations when the landfill receives wastes from public service activities, so long as the company owning the landfill does not receive a fee or other remuneration for the disposal service.

9.11 Sector L – Landfills, Land Application Sites and Open Dumps

9.11.1 Prohibition of Non-Stormwater Discharges – The following discharges are not authorized by this permit:

- 9.11.1.1 Leachate, gas collection condensate, drained free-liquids, contaminated ground water, laboratory-derived wastewater, contact wash water from washing truck and railcar exteriors, and surface areas that have come in direct contact with solid waste at the landfill facility.

9.11.2 Prohibition of Stormwater Discharges from Open Dumps

- 9.11.2.1 Discharges from open dumps as defined under RCRA are also not authorized under this permit.

9.11.3 Additional Technology-Based Effluent Limits

- 9.11.3.1 Preventive Maintenance Program – As part of the preventive maintenance program, maintain the following: all elements of leachate collection and treatment systems to prevent commingling of leachate with stormwater, the integrity and effectiveness of any intermediate or final cover (including repairing the cover as necessary), to minimize the effects of settlement, sinking, and erosion.

- 9.11.3.2 Erosion and Sedimentation Control – Provide temporary stabilization (e.g., temporary seeding, mulching, and placing geotextiles on the inactive portions of stockpiles) for the following in order to minimize discharges of pollutants in stormwater: materials stockpiled for daily, intermediate, and final cover; inactive areas of the landfill or open dump; landfills or open dump areas that have gotten final covers but where vegetation has yet to establish itself; and land application sites where waste application has been completed but final vegetation has not yet been established.

9.11.4 Additional SWPPP Requirements

- 9.11.4.1 Drainage Areas Site Map – Document in the SWPPP where any of the following may be exposed to precipitation or surface runoff: active and closed landfill cells or trenches, active and closed land application areas, locations where open dumping is occurring or has occurred, locations of any known leachate springs or other areas where uncontrolled leachate may commingle with runoff, and leachate collection and handling systems.

- 9.11.4.2 Summary of Potential Pollutant Sources – Document in the SWPPP the following sources and activities that have potential pollutants associated with them: fertilizer, herbicide, and pesticide application; earth and soil moving; waste hauling and

loading or unloading; outdoor storage of significant materials, including daily, interim, and final cover material stockpiles as well as temporary waste storage areas; exposure of active and inactive landfill and land application areas; uncontrolled leachate flows; and failure or leaks from leachate collection and treatment systems.

9.11.5 Additional Inspection Requirements

9.11.5.1 Except in arid and semi-arid climates, inspect operating landfills, open dumps, and land application sites at least once every 7 calendar days. Focus on areas of landfills that have not yet been finally stabilized; active land application areas; areas used for storage of material and wastes that are exposed to precipitation, stabilization, and structural control measures; leachate collection and treatment systems; and locations where equipment and waste trucks enter and exit the site. Ensure that sediment and erosion control measures are operating properly. For stabilized sites and areas where land application has been completed, or where the climate is arid or semi-arid, conduct inspections at least once every month.

9.11.5.2 Inspect inactive landfills, open dumps, and land application sites at least quarterly. Qualified personnel shall inspect landfill (or open dump) stabilization and structural erosion control measures, leachate collection and treatment systems, and all closed land application areas.

9.11.6 Additional Post-Authorization Documentation Requirements

9.11.6.1 Record Keeping and Internal Reporting – Keep records with the SWPPP of the types of wastes disposed of in each cell or trench of a landfill or open dump. For land application sites, track the types and quantities of wastes applied in specific areas.

9.11.7 Effluent Limitations – See Table 9.11.7.

Industrial Activity	Parameter	Effluent Limitation
Discharges from non-hazardous waste landfills subject to effluent limitations in 40 CFR Part 445 Subpart B.	Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD5)	140 mg/L, daily maximum
		37 mg/L, monthly avg. maximum
	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	88 mg/L, daily maximum
		27 mg/L, monthly avg. maximum
	Ammonia	10 mg/L, daily maximum
		4.9 mg/L, monthly avg. maximum
	Alpha Terpineol	0.033 mg/L, daily maximum
		0.016 mg/L monthly avg. maximum
	Benzoic Acid	0.12 mg/L, daily maximum
		0.071 mg/L, monthly avg. maximum
	p-Cresol	0.025 mg/L, daily maximum
		0.014 mg/L, monthly avg. maximum
	Phenol	0.026 mg/L, daily maximum
		0.015 mg/L, monthly avg. maximum

Discharges from non-hazardous waste landfills subject to effluent limitations in 40 CFR Part 445 Subpart B.	Total Zinc	0.20 mg/L, daily maximum
		0.11 mg/L, monthly avg. maximum
	pH	Within the range of 6-9 standard pH units (s.u.)

¹ Monitor annually. As set forth at 40 CFR Part 445 Subpart B, these numeric limitations apply to contaminated stormwater discharges from MSWLFs that have not been closed in accordance with 40 CFR 258.60, and to contaminated stormwater discharges from those landfills that are subject to the provisions of 40 CFR Part 257 except for discharges from any of the following facilities:

- (a) landfills operated in conjunction with other industrial or commercial operations, when the landfill receives only wastes generated by the industrial or commercial operation directly associated with the landfill;
- (b) landfills operated in conjunction with other industrial or commercial operations, when the landfill receives wastes generated by the industrial or commercial operation directly associated with the landfill and also receives other wastes, provided that the other wastes received for disposal are generated by a facility that is subject to the same provisions in 40 CFR Subchapter N as the industrial or commercial operation, or that the other wastes received are of similar nature to the wastes generated by the industrial or commercial operation;
- (c) landfills operated in conjunction with CWT facilities subject to 40 CFR Part 437, so long as the CWT facility commingles the landfill wastewater with other non-landfill wastewater for discharge. A landfill directly associated with a CWT facility is subject to this part if the CWT facility discharges landfill wastewater separately from other CWT wastewater or commingles the wastewater from its landfill only with wastewater from other landfills; or
- (d) landfills operated in conjunction with other industrial or commercial operations when the landfill receives wastes from public service activities, so long as the company owning the landfill does not receive a fee or other remuneration for the disposal service

9.12 Sector M – Automobile Salvage Yards

9.12.1 Additional Technology-Based Effluent Limits

- 9.12.1.1 Spill and Leak Prevention Procedures – Drain vehicles intended to be dismantled of all fluids upon arrival at the site (or as soon thereafter as practicable), or employ some other equivalent means to prevent spills and leaks.
- 9.12.1.2 Employee Training – If applicable to the facility, address the following areas (at a minimum) in the employee training program: proper handling (collection, storage, and disposal) of oil, used mineral spirits, anti-freeze, mercury switches, and solvents.
- 9.12.1.3 Management of Runoff – Implement control measures to minimize discharges of pollutants in runoff such as the following, where determined to be feasible (list not exclusive): berms or drainage ditches on the property line (to help prevent run-on from neighboring properties); berms for uncovered outdoor storage of oily parts, engine blocks, and above-ground liquid storage; installation of detention ponds; and installation of filtering devices and oil and water separators.

9.12.2 Additional SWPPP Requirements

- 9.12.2.1 Drainage Area Site Map – Identify locations used for dismantling, storing, and maintaining used motor vehicle parts. Also, identify where any of the following may be exposed to precipitation or surface runoff: dismantling areas, parts (e.g., engine blocks, tires, hub caps, batteries, hoods, mufflers) storage areas, and liquid storage tanks and drums for fuel and other fluids.
- 9.12.2.2 Potential Pollutant Sources – Assess the potential for the following to contribute pollutants to stormwater discharges: vehicle storage areas, dismantling areas, parts storage areas (e.g., engine blocks, tires, hub caps, batteries, hoods, mufflers), and fueling stations.

9.12.3 Additional Inspection Requirements

- 9.12.3.1 Immediately (or as soon thereafter as practicable) inspect vehicles arriving at the site for leaks. Inspect quarterly for signs of leakage all equipment containing oily parts, hydraulic fluids, any other types of fluids, or mercury switches. Also, inspect quarterly for signs of leakage all vessels and areas where hazardous materials and general automotive fluids are stored, including, but not limited to, mercury switches, brake fluid, transmission fluid, radiator water, and antifreeze.

9.13 **Sector N – Scrap Recycling and Waste Recycling Facilities**

- 9.13.1 Prohibition of Non-Stormwater Discharges – The following discharges are not authorized by this permit:

- 9.13.1.1 Non-stormwater discharges from turnings containment areas are not authorized by this permit. Discharges from containment areas in the absence of a storm event are prohibited unless covered by a separate NPDES permit.

9.13.2 Additional Technology-Based Effluent Limits

- 9.13.2.1 Scrap and Waste Recycling Facilities (Non-Source Separated, Non-Liquid Recyclable Materials) – The following requirements are for facilities that receive, process, and do wholesale distribution of non-source separated, non-liquid recyclable wastes (e.g., ferrous and nonferrous metals, plastics, glass, cardboard, and paper). These facilities may receive both non-recyclable and recyclable materials. This section is not intended for those facilities that accept recyclables only from primarily non-industrial and residential sources.

- 9.13.2.1.1 Inbound Recyclable and Waste Material Control Program – Minimize the chance of accepting materials that could be significant sources of pollutants by conducting inspections of inbound recyclables and waste materials and through implementation of control measures such as the following, where determined to be feasible (list not exclusive): providing information and education to suppliers of scrap and recyclable waste materials on draining and properly disposing of residual fluids (e.g., from vehicles and equipment engines, radiators and transmissions, oil filled transformers, and individual containers or drums) and removal of mercury switches from vehicles before delivery to the facility; establishing procedures to minimize the potential of any residual fluids from coming into contact with precipitation or runoff; establishing procedures for accepting scrap lead-acid batteries (additional requirements for the handling, storage, and disposal or recycling of batteries are contained in the scrap lead-acid battery program provisions in Section 9.13.2.1.6); providing training targeted for those personnel engaged in the inspection and acceptance of inbound recyclable materials; and establishing procedures to ensure that liquid wastes, including used oil, are stored in materially compatible and non-leaking containers and are disposed of or recycled in accordance with the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA).

- 9.13.2.1.2 Scrap and Waste Material Stockpiles and Storage (Outdoor) – Minimize contact of stormwater runoff with stockpiled materials, processed materials, and non-recyclable wastes through implementation of control measures such as the following, where determined to be feasible (list not exclusive): permanent or

semi-permanent covers; sediment traps, vegetated swales and strips, catch basin filters, and sand filters to facilitate settling or filtering of pollutants; dikes, berms, containment trenches, culverts, and surface grading to divert runoff from storage areas; silt fencing; and oil and water separators, sumps, and dry absorbents for areas where potential sources of residual fluids are stockpiled (e.g., automobile engine storage areas).

- 9.13.2.1.3 Stockpiling of Turnings Exposed to Cutting Fluids (Outdoor Storage) – Minimize contact of surface runoff with residual cutting fluids by storing all turnings exposed to cutting fluids under some form of permanent or semi-permanent cover, or establishing dedicated containment areas for all turnings that have been exposed to cutting fluids. Any containment areas shall be constructed of concrete, asphalt, or other equivalent types of impermeable material and include a barrier (e.g., berms, curbing, elevated pads) to prevent contact with stormwater run-on. Stormwater runoff from these areas can be discharged, provided that any runoff is first collected and treated by an oil and water separator or its equivalent. The Permittee shall regularly maintain the oil and water separator (or its equivalent) and properly dispose of or recycle collected residual fluids.
- 9.13.2.1.4 Scrap and Waste Material Stockpiles and Storage (Covered or Indoor Storage) – Minimize contact of residual liquids and particulate matter from materials stored indoors or under cover with surface runoff through implementation of control measures such as the following, where determined to be feasible (list not exclusive): good housekeeping measures, including the use of dry absorbents or wet vacuuming to contain, dispose of, or recycle residual liquids originating from recyclable containers, and mercury spill kits for spills from storage of mercury switches; not allowing wash water from tipping floors or other processing areas to discharge to the storm sewer system; and disconnecting or sealing off all floor drains connected to the storm sewer system.
- 9.13.2.1.5 Scrap and Recyclable Waste Processing Areas – Minimize surface runoff from coming in contact with scrap processing equipment. Pay attention to operations that generate visible amounts of particulate residue (e.g., shredding) to minimize the contact of accumulated particulate matter and residual fluids with runoff (i.e., through good housekeeping, preventive maintenance). To minimize discharges of pollutants in stormwater from scrap and recyclable waste processing areas, implement control measures such as the following, where determined to be feasible (list not exclusive): at least once per month inspecting equipment for spills or leaks and malfunctioning, worn, or corroded parts or equipment; establishing a preventive maintenance program for processing equipment; using dry-absorbents or other cleanup practices to collect and dispose of or recycle spilled or leaking fluids or use mercury spill kits for spills from storage of mercury switches; on unattended hydraulic reservoirs over 150 gallons in capacity, installing protection devices such as low-level alarms or equivalent devices, or secondary containment that can hold the entire volume of the reservoir; implementing containment or diversion structures such as dikes, berms, culverts, trenches, elevated concrete pads, and grading to minimize contact of stormwater runoff with outdoor processing equipment or stored materials; using oil and water separators or sumps; installing permanent or semi-permanent covers in processing areas where there are residual fluids and grease; and using retention or detention ponds or basins, sediment traps, vegetated swales or strips, and/or catch basin filters or sand filters for pollutant settling and filtration.

- 9.13.2.1.6 Scrap Lead-Acid Battery Program – To minimize the discharge of pollutants in stormwater from lead-acid batteries, properly handle, store, and dispose of scrap lead-acid batteries, and implement control measures such as the following, where determined to be feasible (list not exclusive): segregating scrap lead-acid batteries from other scrap materials; properly handling, storing, and disposing of cracked or broken batteries; collecting and disposing of leaking lead-acid battery fluid; minimizing or eliminating (if possible) exposure of scrap lead-acid batteries to precipitation or runoff; and providing employee training for the management of scrap batteries.
- 9.13.2.1.7 Spill Prevention and Response Procedures – Install alarms and/or pump shutoff systems on outdoor equipment with hydraulic reservoirs exceeding 150 gallons in the event of a line break. Alternatively, a secondary containment system capable of holding the entire contents of the reservoir plus room for precipitation can be used. Use a mercury spill kit for any release of mercury from switches, anti-lock brake systems, and switch storage areas.
- 9.13.2.1.8 Supplier Notification Program – As appropriate, notify major suppliers which scrap materials will not be accepted at the facility or will be accepted only under certain conditions.
- 9.13.2.2 Waste Recycling Facilities
- 9.13.2.2.1 Waste Material Storage (Indoor) – Minimize or eliminate contact between residual liquids from waste materials stored indoors and from surface runoff. The plan may refer to applicable portions of other existing plans, such as Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure (SPCC) plans required under 40 CFR Part 112. To minimize discharges of pollutants in stormwater from indoor waste material storage areas, implement control measures such as the following, where determined to be feasible (list not exclusive): implementing procedures for material handling (including labeling and marking); cleaning up spills and leaks with dry absorbent materials and/or a wet vacuum system; installing appropriate containment structures (e.g., trenching, curbing, gutters, etc.); and installing a drainage system, including appurtenances (e.g., pumps or ejectors, manually operated valves), to handle discharges from diked or bermed areas. Drainage should be discharged to an appropriate treatment facility or sanitary sewer system, or otherwise disposed of properly. These discharges may require coverage under a separate NPDES wastewater permit or industrial user permit under the pretreatment program.
- 9.13.2.2.2 Waste Material Storage (Outdoor) – Minimize contact between stored residual liquids and precipitation or runoff. The plan may refer to applicable portions of other existing plans, such as SPCC plans required under 40 CFR Part 112. Discharges of stormwater from containment areas containing used oil shall also be in accordance with applicable sections of 40 CFR Part 112. To minimize discharges of pollutants in stormwater from outdoor waste material storage areas, implement control measures such as the following, where determined to be feasible (list not exclusive): appropriate containment structures (e.g., dikes, berms, curbing, pits) to store the volume of the largest tank, with sufficient extra capacity for precipitation; drainage control and other diversionary structures; corrosion protection and/or leak detection systems for storage tanks; and dry-absorbent materials or a wet vacuum system to collect spills.

- 9.13.2.2.3 Trucks and Rail Car Waste Transfer Areas – Minimize pollutants in stormwater discharges from truck and rail car loading and unloading areas. Include measures to clean up minor spills and leaks resulting from the transfer of liquid wastes. To minimize discharges of pollutants in stormwater from truck and rail car waste transfer areas, implement control measures such as the following, where determined to be feasible (list not exclusive): containment and diversionary structures to minimize contact with precipitation or runoff; and dry clean-up methods, wet vacuuming, roof coverings, and/or runoff controls.
- 9.13.2.3 Recycling Facilities (Source-Separated Materials) – The following requirements are for facilities that receive only source-separated recyclables, primarily from non-industrial and residential sources.
- 9.13.2.3.1 Inbound Recyclable Material Control – Minimize the chance of accepting non-recyclables (e.g., hazardous materials) that could be a significant source of pollutants by conducting inspections of inbound materials and through the implementation of control measures such as the following, where determined to be feasible (list not exclusive): providing information and education measures to inform suppliers of recyclables about acceptable and non-acceptable materials; training drivers responsible for pickup of recycled material; clearly marking public drop-off containers regarding which materials can be accepted; rejecting non-recyclable wastes or household hazardous wastes at the source; and establishing procedures for handling and disposal of non-recyclable material.
- 9.13.2.3.2 Outdoor Storage – Minimize exposure of recyclables to precipitation and runoff by using good housekeeping measures to prevent accumulation of particulate matter and fluids, particularly in high traffic areas and through implementation of control measure such as the following, where determined to be feasible (list not exclusive): providing totally enclosed drop-off containers for the public; installing a sump and pump with each container pit and treat or discharge collected fluids to a sanitary sewer system; providing dikes and curbs for secondary containment (e.g., around bales of recyclable waste paper); diverting surface water runoff away from outside material storage areas; providing covers over containment bins, dumpsters, and roll-off boxes; and storing the equivalent of one day's volume of recyclable material indoors.
- 9.13.2.3.3 Indoor Storage and Material Processing – Minimize the release of pollutants from indoor storage and processing areas through implementation of control measures such as the following, where determined to be feasible (list not exclusive): scheduling routine good housekeeping measures for all storage and processing areas; prohibiting tipping floor wash water from draining to the storm sewer system; and providing employee training on pollution prevention practices.
- 9.13.2.3.4 Vehicle and Equipment Maintenance – Minimize the discharge of pollutants in stormwater from areas where vehicle and equipment maintenance occur outdoors through implementation of control measures such as the following, where determined to be feasible (list not exclusive): minimizing or eliminating outdoor maintenance areas; establishing spill prevention and clean-up procedures in fueling areas; avoiding topping off fuel tanks; diverting runoff from fueling areas; storing lubricants and hydraulic fluids indoors; and providing employee training on proper handling and storage of hydraulic fluids and lubricants.

9.13.3 Additional SWPPP Requirements

9.13.3.1 Drainage Area Site Map – Document in the SWPPP the locations of any of the following activities or sources that may be exposed to precipitation or surface runoff: scrap and waste material storage; outdoor scrap and waste processing equipment; and containment areas for turnings exposed to cutting fluids.

9.13.3.2 Maintenance Schedules/Procedures for Collection, Handling, and Disposal or Recycling of Residual Fluids at Scrap and Waste Recycling Facilities – If subject to Section 9.13.2.1, the SWPPP shall identify any applicable maintenance schedule and the procedures to collect, handle, and dispose of or recycle residual fluids.

9.13.4 Additional Inspection Requirements

9.13.4.1 Inspections for Waste Recycling Facilities – The inspections shall be performed quarterly, per Section 4.0, and include, at a minimum, all areas where waste is generated, received, stored, treated, or disposed of and that are exposed to either precipitation or stormwater runoff.

9.14 **Sector O – Steam Electric Generating Facilities**

9.14.1 Prohibition of Non-Stormwater Discharges – The following discharges are not authorized by this permit:

9.14.1.1 Non-stormwater discharges subject to effluent limitations.

9.14.2 Prohibition of Stormwater Discharges – Stormwater discharges from the following are not authorized by this permit:

9.14.2.1 Ancillary facilities (e.g., fleet centers and substations) not contiguous to a steam electric power generating facility;

9.14.2.2 Gas turbine facilities (providing the facility is not a dual-fuel facility that includes a steam boiler), and combined-cycle facilities where no supplemental fuel oil is burned (and the facility is not a dual-fuel facility that includes a steam boiler); and

9.14.2.3 Cogeneration (combined heat and power) facilities utilizing a gas turbine.

9.14.3 Additional Technology-Based Effluent Limits

9.14.3.1 Good Housekeeping Measures – in addition to Section 3.2.3 of the permit the following also applies:

9.14.3.1.1 Fugitive Dust Emissions – Minimize fugitive dust emissions from coal handling areas to minimize the tracking of coal dust offsite that could be discharged in stormwater through implementation of control measures such as the following, where determined to be feasible, (list not exclusive): installing specially designed tires; and washing vehicles in a designated area before they leave the site and controlling the wash water.

9.14.3.1.2 Delivery Vehicles – Minimize contamination of stormwater runoff from delivery vehicles arriving at the plant site. Implement procedures to inspect delivery

vehicles arriving at the plant site as necessary to minimize discharges of pollutants in stormwater. Ensure the overall integrity of the body or container of the delivery vehicle and implement procedures to deal with leakage or spillage from delivery vehicles.

- 9.14.3.1.3 Fuel oil Unloading Areas – Minimize contamination of precipitation or surface runoff from fuel oil unloading areas. Use containment curbs in unloading areas where feasible. In addition, ensure personnel familiar with spill prevention and response procedures are available to respond expeditiously in the event of a leak or spill during deliveries. Ensure that any leaks or spills are immediately contained and cleaned up, and use spill and overflow protection devices (e.g., drip pans, drip diapers, or other containment devices placed beneath fuel oil connectors to contain potential spillage during deliveries or from leaks at the connectors).
- 9.14.3.1.4 Chemical Loading and Unloading – Minimize contamination of precipitation or surface runoff from chemical loading and unloading areas. Use containment curbs at chemical loading and unloading areas to contain spills, where practicable. In addition, ensure personnel familiar with spill prevention and response procedures are available to respond expeditiously in the event of a leak or spill during deliveries. Ensure leaks and spills are immediately contained and cleaned up and, where practicable, load and unload in covered areas and store chemicals indoors.
- 9.14.3.1.5 Miscellaneous Loading and Unloading Areas – Minimize contamination of precipitation or surface runoff from loading and unloading areas through implementation of control measures such as the following, where determined to be feasible (list not exclusive): covering the loading area; grading, curbing, or berming around the loading area to divert run-on; locating the loading and unloading equipment and vehicles so that leaks are contained in existing containment and flow diversion systems; or equivalent procedures.
- 9.14.3.1.6 Liquid Storage Tanks – Minimize contamination of surface runoff from above-ground liquid storage tanks through implementation of control measures such as the following, where determined to be feasible(list not exclusive): using protective guards around tanks, using containment curbs, installing spill and overflow protection, using dry cleanup methods, or equivalent measures.
- 9.14.3.1.7 Large Bulk Fuel Storage Tanks – Minimize contamination of surface runoff from large bulk fuel storage tanks. Use containment berms (or their equivalent). The Permittee shall also comply with applicable state and federal laws, including Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure (SPCC) Plan requirements.
- 9.14.3.1.8 Spill Reduction Measures – Minimize the potential for an oil or chemical spill, or reference the appropriate part of the SPCC plan. Visually inspect as part of the routine facility inspection the structural integrity of all above-ground tanks, pipelines, pumps, and related equipment that may be exposed to stormwater, and make any necessary repairs immediately.
- 9.14.3.1.9 Oil-Bearing Equipment in Switchyards – Minimize contamination of surface runoff from oil-bearing equipment in switchyard areas. Use level grades and gravel surfaces to retard flows and limit the spread of spills, or collect runoff in perimeter ditches.

- 9.14.3.1.10 Residue-Hauling Vehicles – Inspect all residue-hauling vehicles for proper covering over the load, adequate gate sealing, and overall integrity of the container body. Repair vehicles without load covering or adequate gate sealing, or with leaking containers or beds.
- 9.14.3.1.11 Ash Loading Areas – Reduce or control the tracking of ash and residue from ash loading areas. Clear the ash building floor and immediately adjacent roadways of spillage, debris, and excess water as necessary to minimize discharges of pollutants in stormwater.
- 9.14.3.1.12 Areas Adjacent to Disposal Ponds or Landfills – Minimize contamination of surface runoff from areas adjacent to disposal ponds or landfills. Reduce ash residue that may be tracked on to access roads traveled by residue handling vehicles, and reduce ash residue on exit roads leading into and out of residue handling areas.
- 9.14.3.1.13 Landfills, Scrap Yards, Surface Impoundments, Open Dumps, and General Refuse Sites – Minimize the potential for contamination of runoff from these areas.

9.14.4 Additional SWPPP Requirements

- 9.14.4.1 Drainage Area Site Map – Document in the SWPPP the locations of any of the following activities or sources that may be exposed to precipitation or surface runoff: storage tanks, scrap yards, and general refuse areas; short- and long- term storage of general materials (including but not limited to supplies, construction materials, paint equipment, oils, fuels, used and unused solvents, cleaning materials, paint, water treatment chemicals, fertilizer, and pesticides); landfills and construction sites; and stock pile areas (e.g., coal or limestone piles).
- 9.14.4.2 Documentation of Good Housekeeping Measures – the Permittee shall document in the SWPPP the good housekeeping measures implemented to meet the effluent limits.

9.14.5 Additional Inspection Requirements

- 9.14.5.1 As part of the inspection requirements, inspect the following areas monthly: coal handling areas, loading or unloading areas, switchyards, fueling areas, bulk storage areas, ash handling areas, areas adjacent to disposal ponds and landfills, maintenance areas, liquid storage tanks, and long term and short term material storage areas.

9.14.6 Effluent Limitations-See Table 9.14.6.

Table 9.14.6 Sector O Effluent Limitations Based on Effluent Limitations Guidelines ¹		
Industrial Activity	Parameter	Effluent Limitation
Runoff from coal storage piles at steam electric	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	Daily Max: 50 mg/L ²

generating facilities.	pH	6.0 - 9.0 s.u
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¹ Monitor annually

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

9.15 Sector P – Land Transportation and Warehousing

9.15.1 Prohibited Discharges – Not authorized by this permit:

9.15.1.1 Discharge of vehicle/equipment/surface wash water, including tank cleaning operations. Such discharges shall be legally disposed in a permitted facility, discharged to sanitary sewer in accordance with applicable industrial pretreatment requirements, or recycled on site.

9.15.2 Additional Technology-Based Effluent Limits

9.15.2.1 Good Housekeeping Measures – in addition to Section 3.2.3 of the permit the following also applies:

9.15.2.1.1 Vehicle and Equipment Storage Areas – Minimize the potential for stormwater exposure to leaky or leak-prone vehicles/equipment awaiting maintenance through implementation of control measures such as the following, where determined to be feasible (list not exclusive): using of drip pans under vehicles/equipment; storing vehicles and equipment indoors; installing berms or dikes; using of absorbents; roofing or covering storage areas; and cleaning pavement surfaces to remove oil and grease.

9.15.2.1.2 Fueling Areas – Minimize contamination of stormwater runoff from fueling areas through implementation of control measures such as the following, where determined to be feasible: covering the fueling area; using spill/overflow protection and cleanup equipment; minimizing stormwater run-on/runoff to the fueling area; using dry cleanup methods; and treating and/or recycling collected stormwater runoff.

9.15.2.1.3 Material Storage Areas – Maintain all material storage vessels (e.g., for used oil/oil filters, spent solvents, paint wastes, hydraulic fluids) to prevent contamination of stormwater and plainly label them (e.g., “Used Oil,” “Spent Solvents”). To minimize discharges of pollutants in stormwater from material storage areas, implement control measures such as the following, where determined to be feasible (list not exclusive): storing the materials indoors; installing berms/dikes around the areas; minimizing runoff of stormwater to the areas; using dry cleanup methods; and treating and/or recycling collected stormwater runoff.

9.15.2.1.4 Vehicle and Equipment Cleaning Areas – Minimize contamination of stormwater runoff from all areas used for vehicle/equipment cleaning through implementation of control measures such as the following, where determined to be feasible (list not exclusive): performing all cleaning operations indoors; covering the cleaning operation, ensuring that all wash water drains to a proper collection system (i.e., not the stormwater drainage system); treating and/or recycling collected wash water; or other equivalent measures. Discharges of

vehicle and equipment wash water, including tank cleaning operations, are not authorized by this permit for this sector.

9.15.2.1.5 Vehicle and Equipment Maintenance Areas – Minimize contamination of stormwater runoff from all areas used for vehicle/equipment maintenance through implementation of control measures such as the following, where determined to be feasible (list not exclusive): performing maintenance activities indoors, using drip pans, keeping an organized inventory of materials used in the shop, draining all parts of fluid prior to disposal, prohibiting wet clean up practices if these practices would result in the discharge of pollutants to stormwater drainage systems, using dry cleanup methods, treating and/or recycling collected stormwater runoff, and minimizing run on/runoff of stormwater to maintenance areas.

9.15.2.1.6 Locomotive Sanding (Loading Sand for Traction) Areas – Minimize discharges of pollutants in stormwater from locomotive sanding areas through implementation of control measures such as the following, where determined to be feasible (list not exclusive): covering sanding areas, minimizing stormwater run on/runoff, or appropriate sediment removal practices to minimize the offsite transport of sanding material by stormwater.

9.15.3 Employee Training

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

9.15.4 Additional SWPPP Requirements

9.15.4.1 Drainage Area Site Map – Identify in the SWPPP the following areas of the facility and indicate whether activities occurring there may be exposed to precipitation/surface runoff: fueling stations; vehicle/equipment maintenance or cleaning areas; storage areas for vehicle/equipment with actual or potential fluid leaks; loading/unloading areas; areas where treatment, storage, or disposal of wastes occur; liquid storage tanks; processing areas; and storage areas.

9.15.4.2 Potential Pollutant Sources – Assess the potential for the following activities and facility areas to contribute pollutants to stormwater discharges: onsite waste storage or disposal, dirt/gravel parking areas for vehicles awaiting maintenance, illicit plumbing connections between shop floor drains and the stormwater conveyance system(s), and fueling areas. Describe these activities in the SWPPP.

9.15.4.3 Description of Good Housekeeping Measures – Document in the SWPPP the good housekeeping measures that are implemented.

9.15.4.4 Vehicle and Equipment Wash Water Requirements – If wash water is handled in a manner that does not involve separate NPDES permitting (e.g., hauled offsite), describe the disposal method and include all pertinent information (e.g., frequency, volume, destination, etc.) in the SWPPP. Discharges of vehicle and equipment wash water, including tank cleaning operations, are not authorized by this permit for this sector.

9.15.5 Additional Inspection Requirements

- 9.15.5.1 Inspect all the following areas/activities: storage areas for vehicles/equipment awaiting maintenance, fueling areas, indoor and outdoor vehicle/equipment maintenance areas, material storage areas, vehicle/equipment cleaning areas and loading/unloading areas.

9.16 Sector Q – Water Transportation

- 9.16.1 Prohibition of Non-Stormwater Discharges – The following discharges are not authorized by this permit:

- 9.16.1.1 Discharges containing bilge and ballast water, sanitary wastes, and pressure wash water and cooling water originating from vessels.

9.16.2 Additional Technology-Based Effluent Limits

- 9.16.2.2 Good Housekeeping Measures – in addition to Section 3.2.3 of the permit the following also applies:

- 9.16.2.2.1 Pressure Washing Area – If pressure washing is used to remove marine growth from vessels, the discharge water shall be permitted by a separate NPDES permit. Collect or contain the discharges from the pressure washing area so that they are not commingled with stormwater discharges authorized by this permit.

- 9.16.2.2.2 Blasting and Painting Area – Minimize the potential for spent abrasives, paint chips, and overspray to be discharged into receiving waters or the storm sewer system. Contain all blasting and painting activities, or use other measures, to minimize the discharge of contaminants (e.g., hanging plastic barriers or tarpaulins during blasting or painting operations to contain debris). At least once per month, the Permittee shall clean stormwater conveyances of deposits of abrasive blasting debris and paint chips.

- 9.16.2.2.3 Material Storage Areas – Store and plainly label all containerized materials (e.g., fuels, paints, solvents, waste oil, antifreeze, batteries) in a protected, secure location away from drains. Minimize the contamination of precipitation or surface runoff from the storage areas. Specify which materials are stored indoors, and contain, enclose, or use other measures for those stored outdoors. If abrasive blasting is performed, discuss the storage and disposal of spent abrasive materials generated at the facility. Implement an inventory control plan to limit the presence of potentially hazardous materials onsite.

- 9.16.2.2.4 Engine Maintenance and Repair Areas – Minimize the contamination of precipitation or surface runoff from all areas used for engine maintenance and repair through implementation of control measures such as the following, where determined to be feasible (list not exclusive): performing all maintenance activities indoors, maintaining an organized inventory of materials used in the shop, draining all parts of fluid prior to disposal, prohibiting the practice of hosing down the shop floor, using dry cleanup methods, and treating and/or recycling stormwater runoff collected from the maintenance area.

- 9.16.2.2.5 Material Handling Area – Minimize the contamination of precipitation or surface

runoff from material handling operations and areas (e.g., fueling, paint and solvent mixing, disposal of process wastewater streams from vessels) through implementation of control measures such as the following, where determined to be feasible (list not exclusive): covering fueling areas, using spill and overflow protection, mixing paints and solvents in a designated area (preferably indoors or under a shed), and minimizing runoff of stormwater to material handling areas.

9.16.2.2.6 Dry-dock Activities – Routinely maintain and clean the dry-dock to minimize discharges of pollutants in stormwater. Address the cleaning of accessible areas of the dry-dock prior to flooding, and final cleanup following removal of the vessel and raising the dock. Include procedures for cleaning up oil, grease, and fuel spills occurring on the dry-dock. To minimize discharges of pollutants in stormwater from dry-dock activities, implement control measures such as the following, where determined to be feasible (list not exclusive): sweeping rather than hosing off debris and spent blasting material from accessible areas of the dry-dock prior to flooding, and making absorbent materials and oil containment booms readily available to clean up or contain any spills.

9.16.2.3 Employee Training – As part of the employee training program, address, at a minimum, the following activities (as applicable): used oil management, spent solvent management, disposal of spent abrasives, disposal of vessel wastewaters, spill prevention and control, fueling procedures, general good housekeeping practices, painting and blasting procedures, and used battery management.

9.16.2.4 Preventive Maintenance – As part of the preventive maintenance program, perform timely inspection and maintenance of stormwater management devices (e.g., cleaning oil and water separators and sediment traps to ensure that spent abrasives, paint chips, and solids will be intercepted and retained prior to entering the storm drainage system), as well as inspecting and testing facility equipment and systems to uncover conditions that could cause breakdowns or failures resulting in discharges of pollutants to surface waters.

9.16.3 Additional SWPPP Requirements

9.16.3.1 Drainage Area Site Map – Document in the SWPPP where any of the following may be exposed to precipitation or surface runoff: fueling; engine maintenance and repair; vessel maintenance and repair; pressure washing; painting; sanding; blasting; welding; metal fabrication; loading and unloading areas; locations used for the treatment, storage, or disposal of wastes; liquid storage tanks; liquid storage areas (e.g., paint, solvents, resins); and material storage areas (e.g., blasting media, aluminum, steel, scrap iron).

9.16.3.2 Summary of Potential Pollutant Sources – Document in the SWPPP the following additional sources and activities that have potential pollutants associated with them: outdoor manufacturing or processing activities (e.g., welding, metal fabricating) and significant dust or particulate generating processes (e.g., abrasive blasting, sanding, and painting).

9.16.4 Additional Inspection Requirements

9.16.4.1 Include the following in all quarterly routine facility inspections: pressure washing areas; blasting, sanding, and painting areas; material storage areas; engine maintenance and repair areas; material handling areas; dry-dock area; and general

yard area.

9.17 Sector R – Ship and Boat Building and Repair Yards

9.17.1 Prohibition of Non-Stormwater Discharges – The following discharges are not authorized by this permit:

9.17.1.1 Discharges containing bilge and ballast water, sanitary wastes, and pressure wash water and cooling water originating from vessels.

9.17.2 Additional Technology-Based Effluent Limits

9.17.2.1 Good Housekeeping Measures – in addition to Section 3.2.3 of the permit the following also applies:

9.17.2.1.1 Pressure Washing Area – If pressure washing is used to remove marine growth from vessels, the discharged water shall be permitted as a process wastewater by a separate NPDES permit.

9.17.2.1.2 Blasting and Painting Area – Minimize the potential for spent abrasives, paint chips, and overspray to be discharged into receiving waters or the storm sewer system. Contain all blasting and painting activities, or use other measures, to prevent the discharge of the contaminants (e.g., hanging plastic barriers or tarpaulins during blasting or painting operations to contain debris). When necessary, regularly clean stormwater conveyances of deposits of abrasive blasting debris and paint chips.

9.17.2.1.3 Material Storage Area – Store and plainly label all containerized materials (e.g., fuels, paints, solvents, waste oil, antifreeze, batteries) in a protected, secure location away from drains. Minimize the contamination of precipitation or surface runoff from the storage areas. If abrasive blasting is performed, discuss the storage and disposal of spent abrasive materials generated at the facility. Implement an inventory control plan to limit the presence of potentially hazardous materials onsite.

9.17.2.1.4 Engine Maintenance and Repair Areas – Minimize the contamination of precipitation or surface runoff from all areas used for engine maintenance and repair through implementation of control measures such as the following, where determined to be feasible (list not exclusive): performing all maintenance activities indoors, maintaining an organized inventory of materials used in the shop, draining all parts of fluid prior to disposal, prohibiting the practice of hosing down the shop floor, using dry cleanup methods, and treating and/or recycling stormwater runoff collected from the maintenance area.

9.17.2.1.5 Material Handling Area – Minimize the discharge of pollutants in stormwater from material handling operations and areas (e.g., fueling, paint and solvent mixing, disposal of process wastewater streams from vessels) through implementation of control measures such as the following, where determined to be feasible (list not exclusive): covering fueling areas, using spill and overflow protection, mixing paints and solvents in a designated area (preferably indoors or under a shed), and minimizing stormwater run-on to material handling areas.

9.17.2.1.6 Dry-dock Activities – Routinely maintain and clean the dry-dock to minimize pollutants in stormwater runoff. Clean accessible areas of the dry-dock prior to flooding and final cleanup following removal of the vessel and raising the dock. Include procedures for cleaning up oil, grease, or fuel spills occurring on the dry-dock. To minimize discharges of pollutants in stormwater from dry-dock activities, implement control measures such as the following, where determined to be feasible (list not exclusive): sweeping rather than hosing off debris and spent blasting material from accessible areas of the dry-dock prior to flooding, and having absorbent materials and oil containment booms readily available to clean up and contain any spills.

9.17.2.2 Employee Training – As part of the employee training program, address, at a minimum, the following activities (as applicable): used oil management, spent solvent management, disposal of spent abrasives, disposal of vessel wastewaters, spill prevention and control, fueling procedures, general good housekeeping practices, painting and blasting procedures, and used battery management.

9.17.2.3 Preventive Maintenance – As part of the preventive maintenance program, perform timely inspection and maintenance of stormwater management devices (e.g., cleaning oil and water separators and sediment traps to ensure that spent abrasives, paint chips, and solids will be intercepted and retained prior to entering the storm drainage system), as well as inspecting and testing facility equipment and systems to uncover conditions that could cause breakdowns or failures resulting in discharges of pollutants to surface waters.

9.17.3 Additional SWPPP Requirements

9.17.3.1 Drainage Area Site Map – Document in the SWPPP where any of the following may be exposed to precipitation or surface runoff: fueling; engine maintenance or repair; vessel maintenance or repair; pressure washing; painting; sanding; blasting; welding; metal fabrication; loading and unloading areas; treatment, storage, and waste disposal areas; liquid storage tanks; liquid storage areas (e.g., paint, solvents, resins); and material storage areas (e.g., blasting media, aluminum, steel, scrap iron).

9.17.3.2 Potential Pollutant Sources – Document in the SWPPP the following additional sources and activities that have potential pollutants associated with them (if applicable): outdoor manufacturing or processing activities (e.g., welding, metal fabricating) and significant dust or particulate generating processes (e.g., abrasive blasting, sanding, and painting).

9.17.3.3 Documentation of Good Housekeeping Measures – Document in the SWPPP any good housekeeping measures implemented to meet the effluent limits in Section 3.0.

9.17.3.4 Blasting and Painting Areas – Document in the SWPPP any standard operating practices relating to blasting and painting (e.g., prohibiting uncontained blasting and painting over open water or prohibiting blasting and painting during windy conditions, which can render containment ineffective).

9.17.3.5 Storage Areas – Specify in the SWPPP which materials are stored indoors, and contain or enclose or use other measures for those stored outdoors.

9.17.4 Additional Inspection Requirements

- 9.17.4.1 Include the following in all quarterly routine facility inspections: pressure washing areas; blasting, sanding, and painting areas; material storage areas; engine maintenance and repair areas; material handling areas; dry-dock area; and general yard area.

9.18 Sector S – Air Transportation

9.18.1 Limitations on Coverage

- 9.18.1.1 This permit authorizes stormwater discharges from only those portions of the air transportation facility that are involved in vehicle maintenance (including vehicle rehabilitation, mechanical repairs, painting, fueling, and lubrication), equipment cleaning operations, or deicing operations. The term “deicing” in this permit will generally be used to mean both deicing (removing frost, snow, or ice) and anti-icing (preventing accumulation of frost, snow, or ice) activities, unless specific mention is made otherwise.

- 9.18.2 Prohibition of Non-Stormwater Discharges – The following discharges are not authorized by this permit:

- 9.18.2.1 The discharge of aircraft, ground vehicle, runway, and equipment wash waters; nor the dry weather discharge of deicing chemicals. Such discharges shall be covered by separate NPDES permit(s).

9.18.3 Additional Technology-Based Effluent Limits

- 9.18.3.1 Good Housekeeping Measures – in addition to Section 3.2.3 of the permit the following also applies:

- 9.18.3.1.1 Aircraft, Ground Vehicle, and Equipment Maintenance Areas – Minimize the contamination of stormwater runoff from all areas used for aircraft, ground vehicle, and equipment maintenance (including the maintenance conducted on the terminal apron and in dedicated hangars) through implementation of control measures such as the following, where determined to be feasible and that accommodate considerations of safety, space, operational constraints, and flight considerations (list not exclusive): performing maintenance activities indoors, maintaining an organized inventory of material used in the maintenance areas, draining all parts of fluids prior to disposal, prohibiting the practice of hosing down the apron or hanger floor, using dry cleanup methods, and collecting the stormwater runoff from the maintenance area and providing treatment or recycling.

- 9.18.3.1.2 Aircraft, Ground Vehicle, and Equipment Cleaning Areas – Clearly demarcate these areas on the ground using signage or other appropriate means. Minimize the contamination of stormwater runoff from cleaning areas.

- 9.18.3.1.3 Aircraft, Ground Vehicle, and Equipment Storage Areas – Store all aircraft, ground vehicles, and equipment awaiting maintenance in designated areas only and implement control measures to minimize the discharge of pollutants in stormwater from these storage areas such as the following, where determined to be feasible and that accommodate considerations of safety, space, operational

constraints, and flight considerations (list not exclusive): storing aircraft and ground vehicles indoors; using drip pans for the collection of fluid leaks; and perimeter drains, dikes or berms surrounding the storage areas.

- 9.18.3.1.4 Material Storage Areas – Maintain the vessels of stored materials (e.g., used oils, hydraulic fluids, spent solvents, and waste aircraft fuel) in good condition to prevent or minimize contamination of stormwater. Also plainly label the vessels (e.g., “used oil,” “Contaminated Jet A”). To minimize contamination of precipitation/runoff from these areas, implement control measures such as the following, where determined to be feasible and that accommodate considerations of safety, space, operational constraints, and flight considerations (list not exclusive): storing materials indoors; storing waste materials in a centralized location; and installing berms/dikes around storage areas.
- 9.18.3.1.5 Airport Fuel System and Fueling Areas – Minimize the discharge of pollutants in stormwater from airport fuel system and fueling areas through implementation of control measures such as the following, where determined to be feasible and that accommodate considerations of safety, space, operational constraints, and flight considerations (list not exclusive): implementing spill and overflow practices (e.g., placing absorptive materials beneath aircraft during fueling operations); using only dry cleanup methods; and collecting stormwater runoff. If the Permittee has implemented a SPCC plan developed in accordance with the 2006 amendments to the SPCC rule, the Permittee may cite the relevant aspects from the SPCC plan that comply with the requirements of this section in the SWPPP.
- 9.18.3.1.6 Source Reduction – Consistent with safety considerations, minimize the use of urea and glycol-based deicing chemicals to reduce the aggregate amount of deicing chemicals used that could add pollutants to stormwater discharges. Chemical options to replace pavement deicers (urea or glycol) include (list not exclusive): potassium acetate, magnesium acetate, calcium acetate, and anhydrous sodium acetate.
- 9.18.3.1.6.1 Runway Deicing Operations – To minimize the discharge of pollutants in stormwater from runway deicing operations, implement source reduction control measures such as the following, where determined to be feasible and that accommodate considerations of safety, space, operational constraints, and flight considerations (list not exclusive): metered application of chemicals, pre-wetting dry chemical constituents prior to application, installing a runway ice detection system, implementing anti-icing operations as a preventive measure against ice buildup, heating sand, and product substitution.
- 9.18.3.1.6.2 Aircraft Deicing Operations – Minimize the discharge of pollutants in stormwater from aircraft deicing operations. Determine whether excessive application of deicing chemicals occurs and adjust as necessary, consistent with considerations of flight safety. Determine whether alternatives to glycol and whether containment measures for applied chemicals are feasible. Implement control measures for reducing deicing fluid such as the following, where determined to be feasible and that accommodate considerations of safety, space, operational constraints, and flight considerations (list not exclusive): forced-air deicing systems, computer-controlled fixed-gantry systems, infrared technology, hot water, varying glycol content to air temperature, enclosed-basket deicing trucks, mechanical methods, solar

radiation, hangar storage, aircraft covers, and thermal blankets for MD-80s and DC-9s. Consider using ice-detection systems and airport traffic flow strategies and departure slot allocation systems where feasible and that accommodate considerations of safety, space, operational constraints, and flight considerations. The evaluations and determinations required by this section should be carried out by the personnel most familiar with the particular aircraft and flight operations and related systems in question (versus an outside entity such as the airport authority).

- 9.18.3.1.7 Management of Runoff – Minimize the discharge of pollutants in stormwater from deicing chemicals in runoff. To minimize discharges of pollutants in stormwater from aircraft deicing, implement runoff management control measures such as the following, where determined to be feasible and that accommodate considerations of safety, space, operational constraints, and flight considerations (list not exclusive): installing a centralized deicing pad to recover deicing fluid following application, plug-and-pump (PnP), using vacuum/collection trucks (glycol recovery vehicles), storing contaminated stormwater/deicing fluids in tanks, recycling collected deicing fluid where feasible, releasing controlled amounts to a publicly owned treatment works, separation of contaminated snow, conveying contaminated runoff into a stormwater impoundment for biochemical decomposition (be aware of attracting wildlife that may prove hazardous to flight operations), and directing runoff into vegetative swales or other infiltration measures. To minimize discharges of pollutants in stormwater from runway deicing, implement runoff management control measures such as the following, where determined to be feasible and that accommodate considerations of safety, space, operational constraints, and flight considerations (list not exclusive): mechanical systems (snow plows, brushes), conveying contaminated runoff into swales and/or a stormwater impoundment, and pollution prevention practices such as ice detection systems, and airfield prewetting. When applying deicing fluids during non-precipitation events (also referred to as “clear ice deicing”), implement control measures to prevent unauthorized discharge of pollutants (dry-weather discharges of pollutants would need coverage under an NPDES wastewater permit), or to minimize the discharge of pollutants from deicing fluids in later stormwater discharges, implement control measures such as the following, where determined to be feasible and that accommodate considerations safety, space, operational constraints, and flight considerations (list not exclusive): recovering deicing fluids, preventing the fluids from entering storm sewers or other stormwater discharge conveyances (e.g., covering storm sewer inlets, using booms, installing absorptive interceptors in the drains); releasing controlled amounts to a publicly owned treatment works Used deicing fluid should be recycled whenever practicable.

- 9.18.3.1.8 Deicing Season – Determine the seasonal timeframe (e.g., December- February, October - March) during which deicing activities typically occur at the facility. Implementation of control measures, including any BMPs, facility inspections, and monitoring shall be conducted with particular emphasis throughout the defined deicing season.

9.18.4 Additional SWPPP Requirements

- 9.18.4.1 Drainage Area Site Map – Document in the SWPPP the following areas of the facility and indicate whether activities occurring there may be exposed to precipitation/surface runoff: aircraft and runway deicing operations; fueling stations;

aircraft, ground vehicle, and equipment maintenance/cleaning areas; and storage areas for aircraft, ground vehicles, and equipment awaiting maintenance.

9.18.4.2 Potential Pollutant Sources – In the inventory of exposed materials, describe in the SWPPP the potential for the following activities and facility areas to contribute pollutants to stormwater discharges: aircraft, runway, ground vehicle, and equipment maintenance and cleaning; and aircraft and runway deicing operations (including apron and centralized aircraft deicing stations, runways, taxiways and ramps). If deicing chemicals are used, a record of the types (including the Safety Data Sheets [SDS]) used and the monthly quantities, either as measured or, in the absence of metering, using best estimates, shall be maintained. This includes all deicing chemicals, not just glycols and urea (e.g., potassium acetate), because large quantities of these other chemicals can still have an adverse impact on receiving waters. Deicing operators shall provide the above information to the airport authority for inclusion with any comprehensive airport SWPPPs.

9.18.4.3 Vehicle and Equipment Wash Water Requirements – If wash water is handled in a manner that does not involve separate NPDES permitting or local pretreatment requirements (e.g., hauled offsite, retained onsite), describe the disposal method and include all pertinent information (e.g., frequency, volume, destination) in the SWPPP. Discharges of vehicle and equipment wash water are not authorized by this permit for this sector.

9.18.4.4 Documentation of Control Measures Used for Management of Runoff – Document in the SWPPP the control measures used for collecting or containing contaminated melt water from collection areas used for disposal of contaminated snow.

9.18.5 Additional Inspection Requirements

9.18.5.1 At a minimum conduct facility inspections at least monthly during the deicing season. If the facility needs to deice before or after this period, expand the monthly inspections to include all months during which deicing chemicals may be used.

9.18.6 Where an Air Transportation Facility has site-wide coverage under the MSGP, all individual operators at the Air Transportation Facility must comply with the requirements of the MSGP. If compliance with the requirements of the MSGP is not occurring, the Division can require the individual operator at the Air Transportation Facility to obtain coverage under the MSGP.

9.18.7 Effluent Limitations-See Table 9.18.7.

Table 9.18.7 Sector S Effluent Limitations Based on Effluent Limitations Guidelines ¹		
Industrial Activity	Parameter	Effluent Limitation
Existing and new primary airports with 1,000 or more annual jet departures that discharge wastewater associated with airfield pavement deicing that contains urea commingled with stormwater	Ammonia as Nitrogen	Daily Max: 14.7 mg/L

1 Monitor annually

9.19 Sector T – Treatment Works

9.19.1 Industrial Activities covered by Sector T

9.19.1.1 Treatment works treating domestic sewage, or any other sewage sludge or wastewater treatment device or system used in the storage, treatment, recycling, and reclamation of municipal or domestic sewage, including land dedicated to the disposal of sewage sludge; that are located within the confines of a facility with a design flow of 1.0 million gallons per day (MGD) or more; or are required to have an approved pretreatment program under 40 CFR Part 403.

9.19.2 Prohibition of Non-Stormwater Discharges – The following discharges are not authorized by this permit:

9.19.2.1 Sanitary and industrial wastewater and equipment and vehicle wash water.

9.19.3 Additional Technology-Based Effluent Limits

9.19.3.1 Control Measures – To minimize the discharge of pollutants in stormwater, implement control measures such as the following, where determined to be feasible (list not exclusive): routing stormwater to the treatment works, or covering exposed materials (i.e., from the following areas: grit, screenings and other solids handling, storage or disposal areas; sludge drying beds; dried sludge piles; compost piles; and septage or hauled waste receiving station).

9.19.3.2 Employee Training – At a minimum, training shall address the following areas when applicable to a facility: petroleum product management; process chemical management; spill prevention and controls; fueling procedures; general good housekeeping practices; and proper procedures for using fertilizer, herbicides, and pesticides.

9.19.4 Additional SWPPP Requirements

9.19.4.1 Site Map – Document in the SWPPP where any of the following may be exposed to precipitation or surface runoff: grit, screenings, and other solids handling, storage, or disposal areas; sludge drying beds; dried sludge piles; compost piles; septage or hauled waste receiving station; and storage areas for process chemicals, petroleum products, solvents, fertilizers, herbicides, and pesticides.

9.19.4.2 Potential Pollutant Sources – Document in the SWPPP the following additional sources and activities that have potential pollutants associated with them, as applicable: grit, screenings, and other solids handling, storage, or disposal areas; sludge drying beds; dried sludge piles; compost piles; septage or hauled waste receiving station; and access roads and rail lines.

9.19.4.3 Wastewater and Wash Water Requirements – If wastewater and/or vehicle and equipment wash water is not covered by another NPDES permit but is handled in another manner (e.g., hauled offsite, retained onsite), the disposal method shall be described and all pertinent information (e.g., frequency, volume, destination) shall be included in the SWPPP. Discharges of vehicle and equipment wash water, including tank cleaning operations, are not authorized by this permit for this sector.

9.19.5 Additional Inspection Requirements

- 9.19.5.1 Include the following areas in all inspections: access roads and rail lines; grit, screenings, and other solids handling, storage, or disposal areas; sludge drying beds; dried sludge piles; compost piles; and septage or hauled waste receiving station.

9.20 Sector U – Food and Kindred Products

- 9.20.1 Prohibition of Non-Stormwater Discharges – The following discharges not authorized by this permit:

- 9.20.1.1 Discharges containing boiler blowdown, cooling tower overflow and blowdown, ammonia refrigeration purging, and vehicle washing and clean-out operations.

9.20.2 Additional Technology Based Limitations

- 9.20.2.1 Employee Training – Address pest control in the employee training program.

9.20.3 Additional SWPPP Requirements

- 9.20.3.1 Drainage Area Site Map – Document in the SWPPP the locations of the following activities if they are exposed to precipitation or runoff: vents and stacks from cooking, drying, and similar operations; dry product vacuum transfer lines; animal holding pens; spoiled product; and broken product container storage areas.

- 9.20.3.2 Potential Pollutant Sources – Document in the SWPPP, in addition to food and kindred products processing-related industrial activities, application and storage of pest control chemicals (e.g., rodenticides, insecticides, fungicides) used on plant grounds.

9.20.4 Additional Inspection Requirements

- 9.20.4.1 Inspect on a quarterly basis, at a minimum, the following areas where the potential for exposure to stormwater exists: loading and unloading areas for all significant materials; storage areas, including associated containment areas; waste management units; vents and stacks emanating from industrial activities; spoiled product and broken product container holding areas; animal holding pens; staging areas; and air pollution control equipment.

9.21 Sector V – Textile Mills, Apparel, and other Fabric Products

- 9.21.1 Prohibition of Non-Stormwater Discharges – The following discharges are not authorized by this permit:

- 9.21.1.1 Discharges of wastewater (e.g., wastewater resulting from wet processing or from any processes relating to the production process), reused or recycled water, and waters used in cooling towers. If the Permittee has these types of discharges from the facility, the Permittee shall cover them under a separate NPDES permit.

9.21.2 Additional Technology-Based Limitations

9.21.2.1 Good Housekeeping Measures – in addition to Section 3.2.3 of the permit the following also applies:

9.21.2.1.1 Material Storage Areas – Plainly label and store all containerized materials (e.g., fuels, petroleum products, solvents, and dyes) in a protected area, away from drains. Minimize contamination of the stormwater runoff from such storage areas. For storing empty chemical drums or containers, ensure that the drums and containers are clean and that there is no contact of residuals with precipitation or runoff. Collect and dispose of wash water from these cleanings properly.

9.21.2.1.2 Material Handling Areas – Minimize contamination of stormwater runoff from material handling operations and areas through implementation of control measures such as the following, where determined to be feasible: using spill and overflow protection, covering fueling areas, and covering or enclosing areas where the transfer of material may occur. When applicable, address the replacement or repair of leaking connections, valves, transfer lines and pipes that may carry chemicals, dyes, or wastewater.

9.21.2.1.3 Fueling Areas – Minimize contamination of stormwater runoff from fueling areas through implementation of control measures such as the following, where determined to be feasible: covering the fueling area, using spill and overflow protection, minimizing run-on of stormwater to the fueling areas, using dry cleanup methods, and treating and/or recycling stormwater runoff collected from the fueling area.

9.21.2.1.4 Above-Ground Storage Tank Area – Minimize contamination of stormwater runoff from above-ground storage tank areas, including the associated piping and valves, through implementation of control measures such as the following, where determined to be feasible (list not exclusive): regular cleanup of these areas; including measures for tanks, piping, and valves explicitly in your SPCC program; minimizing runoff of stormwater from adjacent areas; restricting access to the area; inserting filters in adjacent catch basins; providing absorbent booms in unbermed fueling areas; using dry cleanup methods; and permanently sealing drains within critical areas that may discharge to a storm drain.

9.21.2.2 Employee Training – At a minimum, training shall address the following areas when applicable to a facility: use of reused and recycled waters, solvents management, proper disposal of dyes, proper disposal of petroleum products and spent lubricants, spill prevention and control, fueling procedures, and general good housekeeping practices.

9.21.3 Additional SWPPP Requirements

9.21.3.1 Potential Pollutant Sources – Document in the SWPPP the following additional sources and activities that have potential pollutants associated with them: industry-specific significant materials and industrial activities (e.g., back-winding, beaming, bleaching, backing bonding, carbonizing, carding, cut and sew operations, de-sizing, drawing, dyeing locking, fulling, knitting, mercerizing, opening, packing, plying, scouring, slashing, spinning, synthetic-felt processing, textile waste processing, tufting, turning, weaving, web forming, winging, yarn spinning, and yarn texturing).

9.21.3.2 Description of Good Housekeeping Measures for Material Storage Areas –

Document in the SWPPP the containment area or enclosure for materials stored outdoors in connection with Section 9.21.2.1 above.

9.21.4 Additional Inspection Requirements

9.21.4.1 Inspect, at least monthly, the following activities and areas (at a minimum): transfer and transmission lines, spill prevention, good housekeeping practices, management of process waste products, and all structural and nonstructural management practices.

9.22 Sector W – Furniture and Fixtures

9.22.1 Additional SWPPP Requirements

9.22.1.1 Drainage Areas Site Map – Document in the SWPPP where any of the following may be exposed to precipitation or surface runoff: material storage (including tanks or other vessels used for liquid or waste storage) areas; outdoor material processing areas; areas where wastes are treated, stored, or disposed of; access roads; and rail spurs.

9.23 Sector X Printing and Publishing

9.23.1 Additional Technology-Based Effluent Limits

9.23.1.1 Good Housekeeping Measures – in addition to Section 3.2.3 of the permit the following also applies:

9.23.1.1.1 Material Storage Areas – Plainly label and store all containerized materials (e.g., skids, pallets, solvents, bulk inks, hazardous waste, empty drums, portable and mobile containers of plant debris, wood crates, steel racks, and fuel oil) in a protected area, away from drains. Minimize contamination of the stormwater runoff from such storage areas.

9.23.1.1.2 Material Handling Area – Minimize contamination of stormwater runoff from material handling operations and areas (e.g. blanket wash, mixing solvents, loading and unloading materials) through implementation of control measures such as the following, where determined to be feasible (list not exclusive): using spill and overflow protection, covering fueling areas, and covering or enclosing areas where the transfer of materials may occur. When applicable, address the replacement or repair of leaking connections, valves, transfer lines, and pipes that may carry chemicals or wastewater.

9.23.1.1.3 Fueling Areas – Minimize contamination of stormwater runoff from fueling areas through implementation of control measures such as the following, where determined to be feasible (list not exclusive): covering the fueling area, using spill and overflow protection, minimizing runoff of stormwater to the fueling areas, using dry cleanup methods, and treating and/or recycling stormwater runoff collected from the fueling area.

9.23.1.1.4 Above Ground Storage Tanks – Minimize contamination of the stormwater runoff from above-ground storage tank areas, including the associated piping and valves, through implementation of control measures such as the following, where

determined to be feasible (list not exclusive): regularly cleaning these areas, explicitly addressing tanks, piping and valves in the SPCC program minimizing stormwater runoff from adjacent areas, restricting access to the area, inserting filters in adjacent catch basins, providing absorbent booms in unbermed fueling areas, using dry cleanup methods, and permanently sealing drains within critical areas that may discharge to a storm drain.

- 9.23.1.2 Employee Training – As part of the employee training program, address, at a minimum, the following activities (as applicable): spent solvent management, spill prevention and control, used oil management, fueling procedures, and general good housekeeping practices.

9.23.2 Additional SWPPP Requirements

- 9.23.2.1 Description of Good Housekeeping Measures for Material Storage Areas – In connection with Section 9.23.1.1.1, describe in the SWPPP the containment area or enclosure for materials stored outdoors.

9.24 **Sector Y – Rubber, Miscellaneous Plastic Products, and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries**

9.24.1 Additional Technology-Based Effluent Limits

- 9.24.1.1 Controls for Rubber Manufacturers – Minimize the discharge of zinc in the facility's stormwater discharges through implementation of control measures such as the following, where determined to be feasible (list not exclusive): using chemicals purchased in pre-weighed, sealed polyethylene bags; storing in-use materials in sealable containers, ensuring an airspace between the container and the cover to minimize "puffing" losses when the container is opened; and using automatic dispensing and weighing equipment. Ensure proper handling and storage of zinc bags at the facility, minimize discharges of zinc from dumpsters, minimize contributions of zinc to stormwater from dust collectors and baghouses, minimize contamination of stormwater as a result of dust generation from rubber grinding operations, and minimize the potential for stormwater contamination from drips and spills of zinc stearate slurry that may be released to the storm drain.

- 9.24.1.2 Controls for Plastic Products Manufacturers – Minimize the discharge of plastic resin pellets in the facility's stormwater discharges through implementation of control measures such as the following, where determined to be feasible (list not exclusive): minimizing spills; cleaning up of spills promptly and thoroughly; sweeping thoroughly; pellet capturing; employee education; and disposal precautions.

9.24.2 Additional SWPPP Requirements

- 9.24.2.1 Potential Pollutant Sources for Rubber Manufacturers – Document in the SWPPP the use of zinc at the facility and the possible pathways through which zinc may be discharged in stormwater runoff.

9.25 **Sector Z – Leather Tanning and Finishing**

9.25.1 Additional Technology-Based Effluent Limits

9.25.1.1 Good Housekeeping Measures – in addition to Section 3.2.3 of the permit, the following also applies:

9.25.1.1.1 Storage Areas for Raw, Semi-processed or Finished Tannery By-products – Minimize contamination of stormwater runoff from pallets and bales of raw, semi-processed, or finished tannery by-products (e.g., splits, trimmings, shavings). Place materials on an impermeable surface and enclose or put berms (or equivalent measures) around the area to prevent stormwater run-on and runoff where practicable.

9.25.1.1.2 Material Storage Areas – Label storage containers of all materials (e.g., specific chemicals, hazardous materials, spent solvents, waste materials) and minimize contact of such materials with stormwater.

9.25.1.1.3 Buffing and Shaving Areas – Minimize contamination of stormwater runoff with leather dust from buffing and shaving areas through implementation of control measures such as the following, where determined to be feasible (list not exclusive): implementing dust collection enclosures, implementing preventive inspection and maintenance programs, or other appropriate preventive measures.

9.25.1.1.4 Receiving, Unloading, and Storage Areas – Minimize contamination of stormwater runoff from receiving, unloading, and storage areas. If these areas are exposed, implement control measures such as the following, where determined to be feasible (list not exclusive): covering all hides and chemical supplies, diverting drainage to the process sewer, or grade berming or curbing the area to prevent stormwater runoff.

9.25.1.1.5 Outdoor Storage of Contaminated Equipment – Minimize contact of stormwater with contaminated equipment through implementation of control measures such as the following, where determined to be feasible (list not exclusive): covering equipment, diverting drainage to the process sewer, and cleaning thoroughly prior to storage.

9.25.1.1.6 Waste Management – Minimize contamination of stormwater runoff from waste storage areas through implementation of control measures such as the following, where determined to be feasible (list not exclusive): covering dumpsters; moving waste management activities indoors; covering waste piles with temporary covering material such as tarpaulins or polyethylene; and minimizing stormwater runoff by enclosing the area or building berms around the area.

9.25.2 Additional SWPPP Requirements

9.25.2.1 Drainage Areas Site Map - Identify in the SWPPP where any of the following may be exposed to precipitation or surface runoff: processing and storage areas of the beam-house, tan-yard, and re-tan wet finishing and dry finishing operations.

9.25.2.2 Potential Pollutant Sources – Document in the SWPPP the following sources and activities that have potential pollutants associated with them (as appropriate): temporary or permanent storage of fresh and brine-cured hides, extraneous hide substances and hair, leather dust, scraps, trimmings, and shavings.

9.26 Sector AA – Fabricated Metal Products

9.26.1 Additional Technology-Based Effluent Limits

9.26.1.1 Good Housekeeping Measures – in addition to Section 3.2.3 of the permit the following also applies:

9.26.1.1.1 Raw Steel Handling Storage – Minimize the generation of and/or recover and properly manage scrap metals, fines, and iron dust. Include measures for containing materials within storage handling areas.

9.26.1.1.2 Paints and Painting Equipment – Minimize exposure of paint and painting equipment to stormwater.

9.26.1.2 Spill Prevention and Response Procedures – Ensure that the necessary equipment to implement a cleanup is available to personnel. The following areas should be addressed:

9.26.1.2.1 Metal Fabricating Areas – Maintain clean, dry, orderly conditions in these areas. Use dry clean-up techniques where practicable.

9.26.1.2.2 Storage Areas for Raw Metal – Keep these areas free of conditions that could cause or impede appropriate and timely response to spills or leakage of materials through implementation of control measures such as the following, where determined to be feasible (list not exclusive): maintaining storage areas so that there is easy access in the event of a spill, and labeling stored materials to aid in identifying spill contents.

9.26.1.2.3 Metal Working Fluid Storage Areas – Minimize the potential for stormwater contamination from storage areas for metal working fluids.

9.26.1.2.4 Cleaners and Rinse Water – Control and clean up spills of solvents and other liquid cleaners, control sand buildup and disbursement from sand-blasting operations, and prevent exposure of recyclable wastes. Substitute environmentally benign cleaners when possible.

9.26.1.2.5 Lubricating Oil and Hydraulic Fluid Operations – Minimize the potential for stormwater contamination from lubricating oil and hydraulic fluid operations. Use monitoring equipment or other devices to detect and control leaks and overflows where feasible. Install perimeter controls such as dikes, curbs, grass filter strips, or equivalent measures where feasible.

9.26.1.2.6 Chemical Storage Areas – Minimize stormwater contamination and accidental spillage in chemical storage areas. Include a program to inspect containers and identify proper disposal methods.

9.26.1.2.7 Spills and Leaks – In the spill prevention and response procedures required by this permit, pay attention to the following materials (at a minimum): chromium, toluene, pickle liquor, sulfuric acid, zinc and other water priority chemicals, and hazardous chemicals and wastes.

9.26.2 Additional SWPPP Requirements

9.26.2.1 Drainage Area Site Map – Document in the SWPPP where any of the following may be exposed to precipitation or surface runoff: raw metal storage areas; finished metal storage areas; scrap disposal collection sites; equipment storage areas; retention and detention basins; temporary and permanent diversion dikes or berms; right-of-way or perimeter diversion devices; sediment traps and barriers; processing areas, including outside painting areas; wood preparation; recycling; and raw material storage.

9.26.2.2 Potential Pollutant Sources – Document in the SWPPP the following additional sources and activities that have potential pollutants associated with them: loading and unloading operations for paints, chemicals, and raw materials; outdoor storage activities for raw materials, paints, empty containers, corn cobs, chemicals, and scrap metals; outdoor manufacturing or processing activities such as grinding, cutting, degreasing, buffing, and brazing; onsite waste disposal practices for spent solvents, sludge, pickling baths, shavings, ingot pieces, and refuse and waste piles.

9.26.3 Additional Inspection Requirements

9.26.3.1 At a minimum, include the following areas in all inspections: raw metal storage areas, finished product storage areas, material and chemical storage areas, spent solvents and chemical storage areas, recycling areas, loading and unloading areas, equipment storage areas, paint areas, drainage from roof and vehicle fueling, and maintenance areas. Potential pollutants include chromium, zinc, lubricating oil, solvents, aluminum, oil and grease, methyl ethyl ketone, steel, and related materials.

9.27 **Sector AB – Transportation Equipment, Industrial, or Commercial Machinery**

9.27.1 Additional SWPPP Requirements

9.27.1.1 Drainage Area Site Map – Identify in the SWPPP where any of the following may be exposed to precipitation or surface runoff: vents and stacks from metal processing and similar operations.

9.28 **Sector AC – Electronic and Electrical Equipment and Components, Photographic, and Optical Goods**

9.28.1 No additional sector specific requirements apply.

9.29 **Sector AD – Stormwater Discharges Designated by the Director as Requiring a Permit**

9.29.1 Sector AD is used to provide permit coverage for facilities designated by the Director as needing a stormwater permit and any discharges of stormwater associated with industrial activity that do not meet the description of an industrial activity covered by Sectors A-AC.

9.29.2 The Director may establish additional monitoring and reporting requirements for the facility prior to authorizing an operator to be covered by this permit.

10.0 **General Permit Conditions**

10.1 **Annual Fee**

10.1.1 In accordance with NAC 445A.268, a discharger who is covered under a general permit shall pay to the Director the applicable nonrefundable annual fee not later than July 1 of each year that the discharger is covered under that permit.

10.1.2 If application/fee for the permit occurs prior to July 1, the Permittee shall also submit the annual renewal fee due on or before July 1 of the same year.

10.2 General Permit Re-issuance for Ongoing Projects

10.2.1 The Permittee will be included in the reissued general permit after this general permit expires, or will be informed of other permitting requirements. The Permittee will receive public notice if the Division determines to reissue the general permit.

10.3 Facilities Operation

10.3.1 The Permittee shall at all times maintain in good working order and properly operate as efficiently as possible all equipment and ancillary BMPs used by the Permittee to achieve compliance with the terms and conditions of this general permit. Proper operation and maintenance includes effective performance, adequate funding, adequate operator staffing and training, and adequate laboratory and process controls, including appropriate quality assurance/quality control procedures.

10.4 Need to Halt or Reduce Activity Not a Defense

10.4.1 It shall not be a defense for the Permittee in an enforcement action that it would have been necessary to halt or reduce the permitted activity, under the Permittee's control, in order to maintain compliance with the conditions of this permit.

10.5 Noncompliance, Unauthorized Discharge, Bypass, and Upset

10.5.1 Any diversion, bypass, spill, overflow, upset, or discharge of treated or untreated stormwater from stormwater treatment or conveyance facilities under the control of the Permittee is prohibited except as authorized by this permit. The Division may take enforcement action for a diversion, bypass, spill, overflow, upset, or discharge of treated or untreated stormwater except as authorized by this permit. In the event the Permittee has knowledge that a diversion, bypass, spill, overflow, upset, or discharge not authorized by this permit is probable or has occurred, the permittee shall notify the Division.

10.5.1.1 The permittee is responsible for immediately carrying out notification in the event of a diversion, bypass, spill, overflow or discharge not authorized by this permit.

10.5.1.2 The Permittee may allow any bypass to occur which does not cause effluent limitations to be exceeded, but only if it also is for essential maintenance to assure efficient operation. These bypasses are not subject to the provisions of Section 10.5.

10.5.1.3 If the Permittee knows in advance of the need for a bypass, it shall submit prior notice, if possible, at least ten calendar days before the date of bypass.

10.5.1.4 Bypass is prohibited, and the Division may take enforcement action against the Permittee for bypass, unless:

10.5.1.4.1 Bypass was unavoidable to prevent loss of life, personal injury, or severe

property damage;

- 10.5.1.4.2 There were no feasible alternatives to the bypass. This condition is not satisfied if adequate back-up equipment should have been installed in the exercise of reasonable engineering judgment to prevent a bypass which occurred during normal periods of equipment downtime or preventative maintenance; and
- 10.5.1.4.3 The Permittee submitted prior notice at least 10 calendar days before the date of the bypass.
- 10.5.1.5 The Division may approve an anticipated bypass, after considering its adverse effects, if the Division determines that it will meet the three conditions listed in Section 10.5.1.4 above.
- 10.5.1.6 An upset constitutes an affirmative defense to an action brought for non-compliance with such technology-based permit effluent limitations if the requirements of Section 10.5.1.6.1 below are met.
 - 10.5.1.6.1 A Permittee who wishes to establish the affirmative defense of upset shall demonstrate, through properly signed, contemporaneous operating logs or other relevant evidence, that:
 - 10.5.1.6.1.1 An upset occurred and that the Permittee can identify the cause(s) of the upset;
 - 10.5.1.6.1.2 The permitted site was at the time being properly operated;
 - 10.5.1.6.1.3 The Permittee submitted notice of the upset as required under this section; and
 - 10.5.1.6.1.4 The Permittee complied with any remedial measures required under Section 7.0.
 - 10.5.1.6.2 In selecting the appropriate enforcement option, the Division shall consider whether or not the noncompliance was the result of an upset. The burden of proof is on the Permittee to establish that an upset occurred.
- 10.5.1.7 There shall be no discharge of substances to Waters of the State that would cause a violation of water quality standards of the State of Nevada.

10.6 Sampling and Measurements

- 10.6.1 Samples or measurements are taken when required shall be representative of the volume and nature of the discharge. Laboratory analyses shall be performed by a Nevada certified laboratory. Results from this lab shall be provided to the Division.

10.7 Additional Monitoring by the Permittee

- 10.7.1 If the Permittee monitors any pollutant at the location(s) designated herein more frequently than required by this permit using approved analytical methods as specified above, the results of such monitoring shall be included in the Annual Report.

10.8 Test Procedures

10.8.1 Test procedures for analyses of pollutants shall conform to regulations (40 CFR § 136) published pursuant to Section 304(h) of the CWA, under which such procedures may be required, unless other procedures are approved by the Division.

10.9 Recording the Results

10.9.1 For each measurement or sample is taken pursuant to the requirements of this permit, the permittee shall record the following information:

- 10.9.1.1 The exact place, date, and time of sampling;
- 10.9.1.2 The dates the analyses were performed;
- 10.9.1.3 The person(s) who performed the analyses;
- 10.9.1.4 The analytical techniques or methods used; and
- 10.9.1.5 The results of all required analyses.

10.10 Reporting Limits

10.10.1 Unless otherwise approved by the Division, the approved method of testing selected for analysis must have reporting limits which are:

- 10.10.1.1 Half or less of the discharge limit; or, if there is no limit,
- 10.10.1.2 Half or less of the applicable water quality criteria; or, if there is no limit or criteria,
- 10.10.1.3 The lowest reasonably attainable using an approved test method.
- 10.10.1.4 This requirement does not apply if a water quality standard is lowered after the issuance of this permit; however, the Permittee shall review methods used and by letter notify the Division if the reporting limit will exceed the new criterion, and if so the Division may reopen the permit to impose new monitoring requirements.

10.11 Removed Substances

10.11.1 Solids or other pollutants removed in the course of treatment or control of stormwater shall be disposed of in a manner such as to prevent pollution from such materials from entering any surface water.

10.12 Changes in Discharge

10.12.1 All discharges authorized herein shall be consistent with the terms and conditions of this general permit. Any anticipated new discharges at the site which will result in new, different, or increased discharges of pollutants shall be reported to the Division. Pursuant to NAC 445A.263, the general permit may be modified to specify and limit any pollutants not previously limited.

10.13 Adverse Impact

10.13.1 The Permittee shall take all reasonable steps to minimize, to the extent practicable, any adverse impact to receiving waters resulting from noncompliance with this general permit, including such accelerated or additional monitoring as necessary to determine the nature and impact of the non-complying discharge. The Permittee shall carry out such measures, as reasonable, to prevent significant adverse impacts on human health or the environment.

10.14 Right of Entry

10.14.1 The Permittee shall allow the Administrator and/or his authorized representatives, upon the presentation of credentials:

10.14.1.1 To enter at reasonable times upon the Permittee's premises where a discharge is or could be located or in which any records are required to be kept under the terms and conditions of the general permit; and

10.14.1.2 At reasonable times, to have access to and copy any records required to be kept under the terms and conditions of this general permit; to inspect any facilities, equipment (including monitoring and control equipment), practices, or operations required in this general permit; and to perform any necessary sampling or monitoring to determine compliance with the general permit or to sample any discharge.

10.15 Transfer of Ownership or Control

10.15.1 In the event of any change in control or ownership of facilities from which the authorized discharge emanates, the Permittee shall notify the succeeding owner/operator of the existence of this permit by letter, a copy of which shall be forwarded to the Division. Completion of transfer requires the following actions:

10.15.1.1 Transfer of coverage from one owner/operator to a different owner/operator (e.g., facility sold to a new company) – the new owner/operator shall complete and file a Notice of Intent in accordance with Section 2.3, at least 14 calendar days prior to taking over operational control of the facility. The current owner/operator shall file a Notice of Termination within thirty (30) calendar days after the new owner/operator has assumed responsibility for the facility.

10.15.1.2 Name changes for the Permittee (e.g., Company "A" changes name to "BCD, Inc.") may be done by submitting to the Division a request letter on company letterhead, indicating the facility's assigned permit number and requesting the name change.

10.16 Availability of Reports

10.16.1 Except for data determined to be confidential under NRS 445A.665, all reports prepared in accordance with the terms of this general permit shall be available for public inspection at the office of the Division. As required by the Act, effluent data shall not be considered confidential. Knowingly making any false statement on any such report may result in the imposition of criminal penalties as provided for in NRS 445A.710.

10.17 Furnishing False Information and Tampering with Monitoring Devices

10.17.1 Any person who intentionally or with criminal negligence makes any false statement, representation, or certification in any application, record, report, plan, or other document filed or required to be maintained by the provisions of NRS 445A.300 to 445A.730, inclusive, or

by any general permit, rule, regulation, or order issued pursuant thereto, or who falsifies, tampers with, or knowingly renders inaccurate any monitoring device or method required to be maintained under the provisions of NRS 445A.300 to 445A.730 inclusive, or by any general permit, rule, regulation, or order issued pursuant thereto, is guilty of a gross misdemeanor and shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$10,000 or by imprisonment. This penalty is in addition to any other penalties, civil or criminal, provided pursuant to NRS 445A.300 to 445A.730 inclusive.

10.18 Penalty for Violation of General Permit Conditions

10.18.1 The Permittee shall comply with all conditions of this permit. Any permit non-compliance constitutes a violation of the CWA and is grounds for enforcement action, permit termination, revocation and re-issuance, modification, or denial of a permit renewal application. NRS 445A.675 provides that any person who violates a general permit condition is subject to administrative and judicial sanctions as outlined in NRS 445A.690 through 445A.705.

10.19 General Permit Modification, Suspension or Revocation

10.19.1 After notice and opportunity for a hearing, this general permit may be modified, suspended, or revoked in whole or in part during its term for cause including, but not limited to, the following:

- 10.19.1.1 Violation of any terms or conditions of this general permit;
- 10.19.1.2 Obtaining this general permit by misrepresentation or failure to disclose fully all relevant facts; or
- 10.19.1.3 A change in any condition that requires either a temporary or permanent reduction or elimination of the authorized discharge.

10.19.2 With the consent of the Permittee and without public notice, the Division may make minor modifications in a permit to:

- 10.19.2.1 Correct typographical errors;
- 10.19.2.2 Clarify permit language; and
- 10.19.2.3 Require more frequent monitoring or reporting.

10.20 Anticipated Non-Compliance

10.20.1 The Permittee shall give advance notice to the Division of any planned changes in the permitted facility or activity which may result in noncompliance with permit requirements.

10.21 Liability

10.21.1 Nothing in this general permit shall be construed to preclude the institution of any legal action or relieve the Permittee from any responsibilities, liabilities, or penalties established pursuant to any applicable Federal, State or local laws, regulations, or ordinances. However, except for any toxic effluent standards and prohibitions imposed under Section 307 of the CWA or toxic water quality standards set forth in NAC 445A.144, compliance with this permit constitutes compliance with CWA Sections 301, 302, 306, 307, 318, 403, 405(a) and (b),

and with NRS 445A.300 through 445A.730, inclusive.

10.22 Property Rights

10.22.1 The issuance of this 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.

10.23 Records Retention

10.23.1 All records and information resulting from activities performed pursuant to this permit shall be retained for a minimum of three years, or longer if required by the Division.

10.24 Duty to Provide Information

10.24.1 The Permittee shall furnish to the Division, within a reasonable time, any relevant information which the Division may request to determine whether cause exists for modifying, revoking and reissuing, or terminating this permit, or to determine compliance with this permit. The Permittee shall also furnish to the Division, upon request, copies of records required to be kept by this permit.

10.25 Other Information

10.25.1 Where the Permittee becomes aware of failure to submit any relevant facts in a permit application or the submittal of incorrect information in a permit application or in any report to the Division, the Permittee shall promptly submit such facts or information.

10.26 Severability

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

10.27 Signature Requirements

10.27.1 All NOIs, NOTs, SWPPPs, reporting forms and document submissions shall be signed by one of the following:

10.27.1.1 A principal executive officer of the corporation (of at least the level of vice president) or his authorized representative who is responsible for the overall operation of the facility for which the discharge described in the application or reporting form originates; or

10.27.1.2 A general partner of the partnership; or

10.27.1.3 The proprietor of the sole proprietorship; or

10.27.1.4 A principal executive officer, ranking elected official or other authorized employee of the municipal, state or other public facility.

- 10.27.1.5 A duly authorized representative only if:
 - 10.27.1.5.1 The authorization is made in writing by a person described above in Section 10.27.1.1 to 10.27.1.4;
 - 10.27.1.5.2 The authorization specifies either an individual or a position within the organization; and
 - 10.27.1.5.3 The written authorization is submitted to the Director.

10.28 Changes to Authorization

- 10.28.1 If an authorization under Section 10.27 is no longer accurate because a different individual or position has responsibility for the overall operation of the facility, a new authorization satisfying the requirements of Section 10.27 shall be submitted to the Division prior to or together with any reports, information, or application to be signed by an authorized representative.

10.29 Certification Requirements

- 10.29.1 Signatures, Certification Required on Application and Reporting Forms – All applications, reports, or information submitted to the Administrator shall be signed and certified by making the following certification. “I certify under penalty of law, that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gathered and evaluated the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering 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.”

10.30 Address for Fee Payment, NOI Certification Page, and NOT Form and Reports

- 10.30.1 NOI Certification pages and NOT applications shall be signed and dated in accordance with Sections 2.3.4.8, 2.6.4.6, and 10.27 and submitted to the Division at the address below. Application fees, Annual Fees, and any required reporting documentation shall likewise be sent to the address in Section 10.30.2.
- 10.30.2 **Nevada Division of Environmental Protection
Bureau of Water Pollution Control
901 South Stewart Street, Suite 4001
Carson City, Nevada 89701**

Appendix A
Definitions, Abbreviations, and Acronyms

A.1 Definitions

Administrator – means the executive head of the Division (NRS 445A.315).

Best Management Practices (BMPs) – schedules of activities, practices (and prohibitions of practices), structures, vegetation, maintenance procedures, and other management practices to prevent or reduce the discharge of pollutants to Waters of the State of Nevada that meet the definition of Waters of the United States. BMPs also include treatment requirements, operating procedures, and practices to control site runoff, spillage or leaks, sludge or waste disposal, or drainage from raw material storage. See 40 CFR 122.2. In addition, the term shall include erosion and sediment controls, conveyance, stormwater diversion and treatment structures, and any procedure or facility used to minimize, to the extent practicable, the exposure of pollutants to stormwater or remove pollutants from stormwater.

Bypass – means the intentional diversion of stormwater from any portion of a control measure.

Clean Water Act (CWA) – Formerly referred to as the Federal Water Pollution Control Act or Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972, Public Law 92-500, as amended by Public Law 92-217, Public Law 95-576, Public Law 96-483 and Public Law 97-117, 33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq. CWA and regulations means the Clean Water Act and applicable regulation promulgated thereunder. In the case of an approved State program, it includes State program requirements.

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

Control Measure – refers to any BMP or other method (including effluent limitations) used to prevent or reduce the discharge of pollutants to Waters of the State of Nevada that meet the definition of Waters of the United States.

Department – means the State Department of Conservation and Natural Resources (NRS 445A.330).

Director – means the Director of the Nevada Division of Environmental Protection or an authorized representative (NRS 445A.340).

Discharge – means any addition of a pollutant or pollutants to Waters of the United States or to a MS4 from any point source.

Discharge of a pollutant – any addition of any pollutant or combination of pollutants to waters of the United States from any point source, or any addition of any pollutant or combination of pollutants to the waters of the contiguous zone or the ocean from any point source other than a vessel or other floating craft which is being used as a means of transportation. This includes additions of pollutants into waters of the United States from surface runoff which is collected or channeled by man. See 40 CFR 122.2.

Discharge to an Impaired Water – for the purposes of this permit, a discharge to an impaired water occurs if the first water of the U.S. to which there is a discharge is identified by the Division, pursuant to section 303(d) of the Clean Water Act, as not meeting an applicable water quality standard. For discharges that enter a storm drain system prior to discharge, the first surface water to which there

is a discharge is the water body that receives the stormwater discharge from the storm drain system.

Division – means the Division of Environmental Protection of the Department (NRS 445A.350)

Drained Free Liquids – means aqueous wastes drained from waste containers (e.g., drums) prior to landfilling

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

General Permit – means a permit issued by the Department pursuant to NRS 445A.475 (NRS445A.360).

Impaired Water – waters that have been assessed by the Division under the CWA, Section 303(d), as not attaining a water quality standard for at least one designated use, and are listed in Nevada's 2014 303(d) Impaired Waters List. <https://ndep.nv.gov/water/rivers-streams-lakes/water-quality-standards/303d-305b-water-quality-integrated-report>

Inactive/Unstaffed – as defined in 40 CFR 122.26(b)(14)(iii), means sites that are not being actively mined, but which have an identifiable owner/operator. Inactive mining sites do not include sites where mining claims are being maintained prior to disturbances associated with the extraction, beneficiations, or processing of mined materials, or sites where minimal activities are undertaken for the sole purpose of maintaining a mining claim.

Industrial Activity – means the 11 categories of industrial activities included in the definition of “stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity” as defined in 40 CFR 122.26(b)(14)(i)-(ix) and (xi).

Industrial Stormwater – means stormwater runoff from industrial activity.

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 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 the collecting or conveying stormwater;
3. Which is not a combined sewer; and
4. Is not part of a Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTW) as defined at 40 CFR122.2. See 40 CFR 122.26(b)(4) and (b)(7).

Natural Background – these are pollutants that occur naturally as a result of native soils and vegetation, wildlife, or groundwater. Natural background pollutants do not include legacy pollutants from earlier activity at a site, or pollutants in run-on from neighboring sources that are not naturally

occurring.

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

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

Notice of Intent (NOI) – the application to operate under this general permit.

Notice of Termination (NOT) – the application to terminate coverage under this general permit.

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

1. The entity has operational control over the construction plans and specifications, including the ability to make modifications to those plans and specifications; or
2. The entity has day-to-day operational control of those activities at a project that are necessary to ensure compliance with the permit conditions (e.g., they are authorized to direct workers at a site to carry out activities required by the permit).

Outfall – for the purposes of this permit, the location where collected and concentrated stormwater flows are discharged from the facility such that the first receiving waterbody into which the discharge flows, either directly or through a separate storm sewer system, is a water of the U.S.

Person – Person includes the United States, to the extent authorized by federal law, the State or any agency or institution thereof, any municipality or other political subdivision of this State or any interstate body (NRS 445A.390)

Pollutant – (NRS 445A.400)

1. Means dredged soil, solid waste, incinerator residue, sewage, garbage, sewage sludge, munitions, chemical wastes, biological materials, radioactive materials, heat, wrecked or discarded equipment, rock, sand, cellar dirt and industrial, municipal and agricultural waste discharged into water.
2. Does not mean water, gas or other material which is injected into a well to facilitate production of oil or gas, or water derived in association with oil or gas production and disposed of in a well, if the well is used either for facilitating production or for disposal purposes and if the Department determines that such injection or disposal will not result in the degradation of ground or surface water resources.
3. Does not mean water, gas or other material injected into a well or used to stimulate a reservoir of geothermal resources if the Department determines that the injection or stimulation will not result in the degradation of ground or surface water resources.

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

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

Primary Industrial Activity – includes any activities performed on-site which are (1) identified by the facility’s primary SIC code, or (2) included in the narrative descriptions of 122.26(b)(14)(i), (iv), (v), or (vii), and (ix).

Qualified Person or Qualified Personnel – Qualified personnel are those (either the Operator’s employees or outside consultants) who are knowledgeable in the principles and practice of erosion and sediment controls and pollution prevention, who possess the skills to assess conditions at the construction site that could impact stormwater quality, and the skills to assess the effectiveness of any stormwater controls selected to control the quality of stormwater discharges from the industrial activity.

Storm drain system – a conveyance or system of conveyances (including roads with drainage systems, municipal streets, catch basins, curbs, gutters, ditches, man-made channels, or storm drains) designed or used for the collecting or conveying of stormwater. This is not a combined with the sewer.

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

Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) – a site-specific, written document that, among other things: (1) identifies potential sources of stormwater pollution at the construction site; (2) describes stormwater control measures to reduce or eliminate pollutants in stormwater discharges from the industrial site; and (3) identifies procedures the operator will implement to comply with the terms and conditions of the general permit.

Stormwater Team – refers to an individual or group of individuals responsible for oversight of the development and modification of the SWPPP and oversight of compliance with the permit requirements.

Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) – A TMDL is a calculation of the maximum amount of a pollutant that a waterbody can receive and still meet water quality standards, and an allocation of that amount to the pollutant’s sources. A TMDL includes waste load allocations (WLAs) for point source discharges; load allocations for nonpoint sources and/or natural background, and shall include a margin of safety (MOS) and account for seasonal variations. If a waterbody is considered impaired, it must be identified in the Section 303(d) list of impaired waters.

Upset – means an exceptional incident in which there is unintentional and temporary noncompliance with technology-based permit effluent limitations because of factors beyond the reasonable control of the Permittee. An upset does not include noncompliance to the extent caused by operational error, improperly designed control measures, inadequate control measures, lack of preventive maintenance, or careless or improper operation.

Waters of the United States or Waters of the U.S. – is defined at 40 CFR §122.2. Discharges to storm drain systems that in turn discharge to Waters of the United States are considered to be discharges to Waters of the United States.

Water Quality Standards – A water quality standard defines the water quality goals of a water body, or portion thereof, by designating the use or uses to be made of the water and by setting criteria necessary to protect the uses. States and EPA adopt water quality standards to protect public health or welfare, enhance the quality of water and serve the purposes of the Clean Water Act.

A.2 Abbreviations and Acronyms

BMP – Best Management Practice

CFR – Code of Federal Regulations

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

EPA – Federal Environmental Protection Agency

MS4 – Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System

MSGP – Multi-Sector General Permit

NAICS – North American Industry Classification System

NDEP – Nevada Division of Environmental Protection

NOI – Notice of Intent

NOT – Notice of Termination

NPDES – National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System

SIC – Standard Industrial Classification

SWPPP – Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan

The Division – Nevada Division of Environmental Protection

TMDL – Total Maximum Daily Load

USGS – United States Geological Survey

Appendix B
Covered Facilities and Activities

B.1 Facilities and Activities Covered

Permit eligibility is limited to discharges from facilities in the “sectors” summarized below. These sector descriptions are based on Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Codes and Industrial Activity Codes. References to “sectors in this permit (e.g., sector specific monitoring requirements) refer to these groupings.

Sector A: Timber Products

2411	Log Storage and Handling (Wet deck storage areas 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)	Millwork, Veneer, Plywood, and Structural Wood (see Sector W)
2448, 2449	Wood Pallets and Skids and Wood Containers (not elsewhere classified)
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 Mills
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; and 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
2873	Facilities that Make Fertilizer Solely from Leather Scraps and Leather Dust
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

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 Nonmetallic 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 I: Oil and Gas Extraction and Refining

1311	Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas
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1321	Natural Gas Liquids
1381–1389	Oil and Gas Field Services

Sector J: Mineral Mining and Dressing

1411	Dimension Stone
1422–1429	Crushed and Broken Stone, Including Rip Rap
1442, 1446	Construction Sand and Gravel and Industrial Sand
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 Facilities, including those that are operating under interim status or a permit under subtitle C of RCRA
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Sector L: Landfills and Land Application Sites

LF	Landfills, Land Application Sites, and Open Dumps (except Municipal Solid Waste Landfill Areas closed in accordance with 40 CFR 258.60)
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Sector M: Automobile Salvage Yards

5015	Automobile Salvage Yards
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Sector N: Scrap Recycling Facilities

5093	Scrap Recycling and Waste Recycling Facilities and Source-Separated Recycling Facilities
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Sector O: Steam Electric Generating Facilities

SE	Steam Electric Generating Facilities including coal handling sites
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Sector P: Land Transportation and Warehousing

4011, 4013	Railroad Transportation
4111–4173	Local and Highway Passenger Transportation
4212–4231	Motor Freight Transportation and Warehousing

4311	United States Postal Service
5171	Petroleum Bulk Stations and Terminals

Sector Q: Water Transportation

4412–4499	Water Transportation Facilities
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Sector R: Ship and Boat Building or Repairing Yards

3731,3732	Ship and Boat Building or Repairing Yards
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Sector S: Air Transportation

4512–4581	Air Transportation Facilities
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Sector T: Treatment Works

TW	Treatment Works
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Sector U: Food and Kindred -Products

2011–2015	Meat Products
2021–2026	Dairy Products
2032-2038	Canned, Frozen and Preserved Fruits, Vegetables, and Food Specialties
2041–2048	Grain Mill Products
2051–2053	Bakery Products
2061–2068	Sugar and Confectionery Products
2074–2079	Fats and Oils
2082–2087	Beverages
2091–2099	Miscellaneous Food Preparations and Kindred Products
2111–2141	Tobacco Products

Sector V: Textile Mills, Apparel, and Other Fabric Product Manufacturing, Leather and Leather Products

2211–2299	Textile Mill Products
2311–2399	Apparel and Other Finished Products Made From Fabrics and Similar Materials
3131–3199 (except 3111)	Leather and Leather Products, except Leather Tanning and Finishing (see Sector Z)

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
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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 as specified in Sector C)	Pens, Pencils, and Other Artists' Materials
3961, 3965	Costume Jewelry, Costume Novelties, Buttons, and Miscellaneous Notions, Except Precious Metal
3991–3999	Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries

Sector Z: Leather Tanning and Finishing

3111	Leather Tanning and Finishing
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Sector AA: Transportation Equipment, Industrial or Commercial Machinery

3411–3499	Fabricated Metal Products, Except Machinery and Transportation Equipment and Coating, Engraving, and Allied Services
3911–3915	Jewelry, Silverware, and Plated Ware

Sector AB: Transportation Equipment, Industrial or Commercial Machinery

3511–3599 (except 3571– 3579)	Industrial and Commercial Machinery (except Computer and Office Equipment) (see Sector AC)
3711–3799	Transportation Equipment (except Ship and Boat Building and Repairing) (see Sector R)

(except 3731, 3732)	
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Sector AC: Electronic, Electrical, Photographic, and Optical Goods

3571–3579	Computer and Office Equipment
3612–3699	Electronic and Electrical Equipment and Components, except Computer Equipment
3812–3873	Measuring, Analyzing and Controlling Instruments; Photographic and Optical Goods, and Watches and Clocks

Sector AD: Non-Classified Facilities

N/A	Other stormwater discharges designated by the Director as needing a permit (see 40 CFR 122.26(9) (i) (C) & (D)) or any facility discharging stormwater associated with industrial activity not described by any of Sectors A–AC. Note: Facilities may not elect to be covered under Sector AD. Only the Director may assign a facility to Sector AD
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¹ A complete list of SIC codes (and conversions from the newer North American Industry Classification System (NAICS)) can be obtained from the Internet at <http://www.census.gov/epcd/www/naics.html> or in paper form from various locations in the document entitled "Handbook of Standard Industrial Classifications," Office of Management and Budget, 1987.

Appendix C
Annual Report Form

**Nevada Division of Environmental Protection
Bureau of Water Pollution Control**

**ANNUAL REPORT
For NPDES General Permit NVR050000 (MSGP)
Authorization to Discharge Storm Water Associated with Industrial Activity**

Instructions: Complete the following annual report using the records compiled for NPDES General Permit NVR050000 (MSGP), effective on June 10, 2019. All facilities shall complete this Annual Report in accordance with the schedule provided in Section 8.2 of the MSGP. Except as required by Section 7.2.4, Annual Reports are not required to be submitted to the Division; however, the Annual Report shall be retained onsite with the SWPPP.

Reporting Year: _____ County where facility is located: _____

Primary SIC Code: _____ Sector(s): _____ Sub-sector(s): _____

1. Facility Name: _____ Site ID: ISW- _____

Facility Address: _____

Facility City: _____ ZIP Code: _____

2. Stormwater Pollution Prevention Team Leader

Name: _____ Title: _____

Phone: _____ Email: _____

3. Does the facility have a current Stormwater Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) that includes all elements required by the MSGP? YES NO

4. Are all elements of the SWPPP presently in place, in good repair and functioning properly, including all BMPs and any spill response equipment? YES NO

5. Were the quarterly Routine Facility Inspections conducted? If any were missed attach a narrative description of why. YES NO

Dates: _____

6. Were the quarterly Stormwater Visual Assessments conducted? If any were missed attach a narrative description of why. YES NO

Dates: _____

7. Based on inspection results was the SWPPP adequate to meet applicable MSGP requirements?

YES NO

8. If SWPPP revisions were necessary, have they been implemented at the facility? YES NO

If no, why? _____

9. Did the facility inspect for the presence of non-storm water discharges and document findings in the SWPPP? YES NO

If no, why? _____

10. Has the facility documented corrective actions (required by Section 5.0 of the permit) in the SWPPP? Have they been completed, if not why and give an estimated date of completion (attach to report). YES NO

11. Describe any BMP additions or modifications planned, and those completed during the prior year (attach additional sheets if necessary)

Planned: _____

Completed: _____

12. Has the facility reviewed the Division's most current 303(d) list for impaired waters and the approved TMDLs and complied with Sections 7.4 and 7.5 of this permit as applicable? If no, describe why. YES NO

13. Is the facility required to conduct monitoring in compliance with Section 7.2 and 7.5 of the MSGP? YES NO

If yes, attach a one page summary of the sampling results, to this report along with the laboratory report.

14. Provide any additional comments and/or explanations of any of the above answers (use a separate sheet if needed): _____

CERTIFICATION STATEMENT

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

Print name and title: _____

Signature: _____ **Date:** _____

Appendix D
Sample Inspection Form

Routine Facility Inspection and Visual Assessment Reports

Instructions:

- Include in your records copies of all routine facility inspection reports completed for the facility.
- The Routine Facility Inspection report is consistent with the requirements in Parts 4.1 of the MSGP relating to routine facility inspections.
- The Visual Assessment of Stormwater Discharges is consistent with the requirements in Parts 4.5 of the MSGP visual assessment of storm event discharges.

Using the Sample Routine Facility Inspection Report

- This inspection report is designed to be customized according to the specific control measures and activities at your facility. For ease of use, you should take a copy of your site plan and number all of the stormwater control measures and areas of industrial activity that will be inspected. A brief description of the control measures and areas that were inspected should then be listed in the site-specific section of the inspection report.
- You can complete the items in the “General Information” section that will remain constant, such as the facility name, site ID number, and inspector (s).
- When conducting the inspection, walk the site by following your site map and numbered control measures/areas of industrial activity to be inspected. Also note whether the “Areas of Industrial Materials or Activities exposed to stormwater” have been addressed (customize this list according to the conditions at your facility). Note any required corrective actions and the date and responsible person for the correction.
- Routine inspections shall be documented and maintained with the SWPPP

Using the Sample Visual Assessment of Stormwater Discharges Report

- Visual assessment samples are required to be collected consistent with 40 CFR Part 136. Visual assessments shall be conducted no less than 30 calendar days apart.
- Visual assessments shall be documented and maintained with the SWPPP.

Stormwater Industrial Routine Facility Inspection Report

General Information			
Facility Name and Site ID #			
Date of Inspection		Start/End Time	
Inspector's Name(s)			
Inspector's Title(s)			
Inspector's Contact Information			
Inspector's Qualifications			
Weather Information			
Weather at time of this inspection?			
<input type="checkbox"/> Clear <input type="checkbox"/> Cloudy <input type="checkbox"/> Rain <input type="checkbox"/> Sleet <input type="checkbox"/> Fog <input type="checkbox"/> Snow <input type="checkbox"/> High Winds <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ Temperature: _____			
Have any previously unidentified discharges of pollutants occurred since the last inspection? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No			
If yes, describe:			
Are there any discharges occurring at the time of inspection? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No			
If yes, describe:			

Control Measures

- Number the structural stormwater control measures identified in the SWPPP on the site map and list them below (add as many control measures as are implemented on-site). Carry a copy of the numbered site map with you during the inspections. This list will ensure that you are inspecting all required control measures at the facility.
- Describe corrective actions initiated, date completed, and note the person that completed the work in the Corrective Action Log.

	Structural Control Measure	Control Measure is Operating Effectively?	If No, In Need of Maintenance, Repair, or Replacement?	Corrective Action Needed and Notes (identify needed maintenance and repairs, or any failed control measures that need replacement)
1		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Maintenance <input type="checkbox"/> Repair <input type="checkbox"/> Replacement	
2		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Maintenance <input type="checkbox"/> Repair <input type="checkbox"/> Replacement	
3		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Maintenance <input type="checkbox"/> Repair <input type="checkbox"/> Replacement	
4		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Maintenance <input type="checkbox"/> Repair <input type="checkbox"/> Replacement	
5		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Maintenance <input type="checkbox"/> Repair <input type="checkbox"/> Replacement	
6		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Maintenance <input type="checkbox"/> Repair <input type="checkbox"/> Replacement	
7		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Maintenance <input type="checkbox"/> Repair <input type="checkbox"/> Replacement	

Areas of Industrial Materials or Activities exposed to stormwater

Below are some general areas that should be assessed during routine inspections. Customize this list as needed for the specific types of industrial materials or activities at the facility.

	Area/Activity	Inspected?	Controls Adequate (appropriate, effective, and operating)?	Corrective Action Needed and Notes
1	Material loading/unloading and storage areas	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
2	Equipment operations and maintenance areas	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
3	Fueling areas	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
4	Outdoor vehicle and equipment washing areas	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
5	Waste handling and disposal areas	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
6	Erodible areas/construction	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
7	Non-stormwater/ illicit connections	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
8	Salt storage piles or pile containing salt	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
9	Dust generation and vehicle tracking	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
10	(Other)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
11	(Other)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
12	(Other)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	

Non-Compliance

Use this space for any additional notes or observations from the inspection:

Describe any incidents of non-compliance observed and not described above:

Additional Control Measures

Describe any additional control measures needed to comply with the permit requirements:

Notes

CERTIFICATION STATEMENT

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

Print name and title: _____
Signature: _____ **Date:** _____

Stormwater Industrial Visual Assessment Report

General Information	
Facility Name and Site ID #	
Inspector's Name(s)	
Inspector's Title(s)	
Inspector's Contact Information	
Inspector's Qualifications	

The Permittee shall perform four (quarterly) visual stormwater assessments each year. Visual assessments shall occur not less than 30 calendar days apart. In areas where freezing conditions exist, the four visual assessments may be distributed during seasons when precipitation runoff occurs.

If it is not possible to collect the sample within the first 30 minutes of discharge, the sample shall be collected as soon as practicable after the first 30 minutes and the Permittee shall document why it was not possible to take samples within the first 30 minutes

Visual Site Inspection Date and Time	Sample Location
Nature of the discharge (runoff or snowmelt)	
Was sample collected within 30 minutes? If no, describe why.	
Narrative Results of the observations	

Visual Site Inspection Date and Time	Sample Location
Nature of the discharge (runoff or snowmelt)	
Was sample collected within 30 minutes? If no, describe why.	
Narrative Results of the observations	

Visual Site Inspection Date and Time	Sample Location
Nature of the discharge (runoff or snowmelt)	
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Print name and title: _____

Signature: _____ **Date:** _____