ISSUANCE DATE: (Draft Document November15, 2016)

GEORGIA
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION DIVISION

Authorization to Discharge Under the
National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
Storm Water Discharges Associated with Industrial Activity

In accordance~~compliance~~ with the provisions of the Georgia Water Quality Control Act (Georgia Laws 1964, p. 416, as amended), hereinafter called the "State Act," the Federal Clean Water Act, as amended (33 U.S.C.1251 et seq.), hereinafter called the "Clean Water Act," and the Rules and Regulations promulgated pursuant to each of these Acts, all new and existing stormwater point sources within the State of Georgia that are required to have a permit, upon submittal of a Notice of Intent, are authorized to discharge stormwater associated with industrial activity to the waters of the State of Georgia in accordance with the limitations, monitoring requirements and other conditions set forth in Parts 1 through 8 and Appendices hereof.

This permit shall become effective on June 1, 2017.

This permit and the authorization to discharge shall expire at midnight, May 31, 2022.

Signed this ___day of _____, 2017.

STATE OF GEORGIA
CONSTITUTION
WISDOM
JUSTICE
MODERATION
1776

_____

Richard E. Dunn, Director

Environmental Protection Division

NPDES GENERAL PERMIT FOR STORMWATER DISCHARGES ASSOCIATED WITH INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY

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PERMIT FOR STORMWATER DISCHARGES ASSOCIATED WITH INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY (IGP) GAR050000

1. Coverage under this Permit.

1.1 Eligibility

1.1.1 Facilities Covered

1.1.1.1 Sectors A through AA. To be eligible to discharge under this permit under Sectors A through AA, permittees must have a stormwater discharge associated with industrial activity from the permittee's primary industrial activity, as defined in Appendix A, and have a primary industrial activity included in Appendix D.

1.1.1.2 Sector ~~AB~~BB. This permit also authorizes stormwater discharges under Sector ~~AB~~BB from any industrial activity designated by EPD where the designation is based on the potential for contribution to a violation of a water quality standard or for significant contribution of pollutants to waters of the State. Sector ~~AB~~BB permittees must be notified by EPD that the permittee is eligible for coverage under Sector ~~AB~~BB of this permit.

1.1.1.3 Municipally owned or operated industrial facilities and military installations must comply with the permit and monitoring requirements for all types of industrial activities that such installations perform.

1.1.2 Allowable Stormwater Discharges Unless otherwise made ineligible under Part 1.1.4, the following discharges are eligible for coverage under this permit:

1.1.2.1 Stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity for any primary industrial activity and co-located industrial activities, as defined in Appendix A;

1.1.2.2 Discharges designated by EPD as needing a stormwater permit as provided in Part 8, Sector ~~AB~~BB;

1.1.2.3 Discharges that are not otherwise required to obtain NPDES permit authorization but are commingled with discharges that are authorized under this permit;

1.1.2.4 Discharges subject to any of the National stormwater-specific effluent limitations listed in Table 1-1; and

1.1.2.5 Discharges composed of allowable discharges listed in Parts 1.1.2 and 1.1.3 commingled with a stormwater discharge authorized by a different NPDES permit.

~~**Table 1-1. Stormwater-Specific Effluent Limitations**~~

~~**Regulated Discharge**~~	~~**40 CFR Section**~~	~~**Part 8 Sector**~~	~~**Effluent Limit**~~
~~Discharges resulting from spray down or intentional wetting of logs at wet deck storage areas~~	~~Part 429, Subpart I~~	~~A~~	~~See Part 8.A.7~~
~~Runoff from phosphate fertilizer manufacturing facilities that comes~~	~~Part 418, Subpart A~~	~~C~~	~~See Part 8.C.4~~

Table 1-1. Stormwater-Specific Effluent Limitations			
Regulated Discharge	**40 CFR Section**	**Part 8 Sector**	**Effluent Limit**
into contact with any raw materials, finished product, by-products or waste products (SIC 2874)			
Runoff from asphalt emulsion facilities	Part 443, Subpart A	D	See Part 8.D.4
Runoff from material storage piles at cement manufacturing facilities	Part 411, Subpart C	E	See Part 8.E.5
Runoff from hazardous waste landfills	Part 445, Subpart A	K	See Part 8.K.6
Runoff from non-hazardous waste landfills	Part 445, Subpart B	L	See Part 8.L.10
Runoff from coal storage piles at steam electric generating facilities	Part 423	O	See Part 8.O.7

1.1.3 Allowable Non-Stormwater Discharges

The following are the non-stormwater discharges authorized, if uncontaminated, under this permit. If you discharge to a permitted ~~m~~Municipal ~~s~~Separate ~~s~~Storm ~~s~~Sewer ~~s~~System (MS4), check local ordinances as these discharges may not be allowed:

a. Discharges from fire-fighting activities;

b. Fire hydrant flushing;

c. Potable water, including water line flushing and hydrostatic test water;

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

e. Irrigation drainage;

f. Landscape watering, provided all pesticides, herbicides, and fertilizer have been applied in accordance with the approved labeling;

g. Pavement wash waters where no detergents are used and no spills or leaks of toxic or hazardous materials have occurred (unless all spilled material has been removed);

h. Routine external building washdown that does not use detergents;

i. Uncontaminated ground water or spring water;

j. Foundation or footing drains where ~~flows are~~groundwater is not contaminated with process materials;

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

l. Water used for dust suppression on roads; and

m. Stormwater released from containment and through oil/water separators (see also Part 4.1.1.~~1~~).

1.1.4 Limitations on Coverage.

1.1.4.1 Discharges Mixed with Non-Stormwater Stormwater discharges that are mixed with non-stormwater, other than those non-stormwater discharges listed in Part 1.1.3, are not eligible for coverage under this permit. Typical non-allowable non-stormwater includes but is not limited to the following:

a. Piped cooling tower blowdown or drains;

b. Vehicle and equipment wash water except as allowed for mining in Part 8.J.~~5.2.10~~ (see also Part 2.1.2.1, Note 1);

c. Non-contact cooling water;

d. Landfill leachate;

e. Waste pile leachate except in de minimus amounts;

f. Pavement wash water from containment zones; and

g. Any other type(s) of process wastewater unless specifically allowed by this permit.

1.1.4.2 Stormwater Discharges Associated with Construction Activity. Stormwater discharges associated with construction activity disturbing one acre or more are not eligible for coverage under this permit, except for mining operations conducted prior to active mining under Sector 8.J. See Part 8.J for further definition.

1.1.4.3 Discharges Currently or Previously Covered by Another Permit.

Unless permittees received written notification from EPD specifically allowing these discharges to be covered under this permit, the following discharges are not eligible for coverage under this permit:

a. Stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity that are either stand-alone or are a component of a discharge currently covered under an individual NPDES permit or an alternative NPDES general permit;

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

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

1.1.4.4 Stormwater Discharges Subject to Effluent Limitations. For discharges subject to stormwater effluent limitation guidelines under 40 CFR, Subchapter N, only those stormwater discharges identified in Table ~~1~~2-1 are eligible for coverage under this permit.

1.1.4.5 Consistency with Permitted Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems (MS4s). Nothing in this permit relieves the permittee from the applicable requirements in municipal stormwater management programs developed under NPDES permits issued for the discharge of the MS4 that receives the facility's discharge, or any other local requirements.

1.1.4.6 New Discharges to Water-Quality Impaired Waters. The requirements for new discharges to water-quality impaired waters are addressed in Appendix C.

1.1.4.7 Existing Discharges to Water-Quality Impaired Waters. The requirements for existing discharges to water-quality impaired waters are addressed in Appendix C.

1.1.4.8 Discharges to Waters Designated as Outstanding National Resource Water (ONRW). New and existing discharges to waters designated as ONRW or Wild or Scenic River must comply with any additional Best Management Practices (BMP) specified or incorporated by reference in DNR Rules which so designate such water.

1.2 Permit Compliance. Noncompliance with any of the requirements of this permit constitutes a violation of the Clean Water Act (CWA) and the Georgia Water Quality Control Act (WQCA). As detailed in Part 3 (Corrective Actions) of this permit, failure to take any required corrective actions constitutes an independent, additional violation of this permit, CWA, and WQCA. As such, any actions and time periods specified for remedying noncompliance do not absolve parties of the initial, underlying noncompliance. However, where corrective action is triggered by an event that does not itself constitute permit noncompliance, such as an exceedance of an applicable benchmark, there is no permit violation, provided permittees take the required corrective action within the relevant deadlines established in Part 3.3.

1.3 Authorization under this Permit. All Existing Discharges, New Discharges or Sources, New Owner/Operators of Existing Discharges, and Other Eligible Discharges are required to meet the requirements outlined in Section 1.3.1 in order to obtain authorization to discharge under this permit.

1.3.1 How to Obtain Authorization.

1.3.1.1 To obtain authorization under this permit, the facility must:

a. Have a stormwater point source discharge to waters of the State of Georgia;

b. Meet the Part 1.1 eligibility requirements;

c. Select, design, install, and implement control measures in accordance with Part 2.1 to meet numeric and non-numeric effluent limits;

d. Develop a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) according to the requirements in Part 5 of this permit;

e. Complete an accurate Notice of Intent (NOI) containing the following:

i. Name, mailing address, street address (provide a descriptive or narrative location if no address is available), and County of the facility for which the notification is submitted;

ii. The latitude and longitude of the approximate center of the facility and each outfall that discharges stormwater from facility areas where industrial activity is present (using decimal degrees);

iii. The legal name, address, email address and telephone number of the operator of the facility;

iv. The name, title, telephone number and email address of the individual at the facility who will serve as the point of contact for stormwater and permit-related issues;

v. The 4-digit Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) code that best represents the primary industrial activity as defined in Appendix A, Sector per Part 8, and up to four SIC codes that best represent the secondary industrial activity, and indicate whether the facility is subject to effluent limits as stated in Part 8: A, C, D, E, J, K, L, ~~or~~ O or S. (For a list of SIC codes, see the SIC Manual on the US Department of Labor site at http://www.osha.gov.);

vi. Name of the river basin where the facility is located and the name of receiving waters (each stream, if more than one);

Indicate whether the facility is discharging stormwater associated with industrial activity to, or within one (1) linear mile upstream of and within the same watershed as, any portion of an impaired stream segment listed as "not supporting" designated uses on Georgia's most current 305(b)/303(d) lists. Georgia's 305(b)/303(d) lists can be viewed on EPD's website at: http://epd.georgia.gov/georgia-305b303d-list-documents.

vii. For those facilities that answered "Yes" to Part 1.3.1.1.e.vii above, indicate whether the pollutant(s) of concern may be exposed to stormwater according to the options specified in Appendix C.1. Indicate accordingly if the facility is seeking exemption from impaired stream segment sampling under Part C.1.3.1 or C.1.3.2. Facilities seeking this exemption shall attach documentation required by Part 5.4 with a Professional Engineer's Certification to the NOI.

viii. If permittees do not expose the pollutant of concern to stormwater then permittees must maintain documentation that the pollutant(s) for which the water body is impaired is not exposed or present at the facility in accordance with Appendix C.1.1 or C.1.2; respectively.

ix. Previous permittees that were subject to impaired stream segment sampling under the ~~2006~~ 2012 GAR050000 permit must indicate the requirements for which their facility is subject as stated in Appendix C.2 as C.6, C.7, C.8 or C.10.;

x. Indicate whether the facility discharges to a permitted Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4). If so, state the name of the MS4 which receives the stormwater discharge and indicate

that a copy of the NOI was submitted to the MS4;

xi. A statement of whether the owner or operator has existing quantitative data describing the concentration of pollutants in stormwater discharges (do not attach or include existing data when submitting the NOI).

xii. The permit number of any additional NPDES permits for any discharges (including non-stormwater discharges) from the site

xiii. Indicate on the SWPPP checklist the activities completed by checking the appropriate boxes. Facilities with an existing stormwater discharge associated with industrial activity prior to the effective date of this permit shall update the SWPPP within ninety (90) days and implement it within one hundred eighty (180) days in compliance with Part 5 of the permit after the effective date of this permit. Facilities that begin industrial operations after the effective date of this permit are required to implement and maintain a SWPPP in compliance with Part 5 of this permit on or before the day industrial operations commence at the facility ;

xiv. Signature per Appendix B.7 certifying:

a. That the applicant is requesting coverage under the IGP, GAR050000.

b. That a SWPPP has been or will be prepared and implemented in accordance with 1.3.1.1.e.xiv of this permit for the facility, signed, and dated by an authorized representative as defined in Appendix B, and the name and address of the person signing the NOI.

c. That the NOI ~~was~~~~has been~~is properly completed.

d. The signature on the submitted NOI ~~must be~~ is an original.

xv. For those facilities in Part 8 - Sector (J) Mining; submit a copy of the NOI to EPD's Surface Mining Unit;

xvi. Any other information EPD requires on the NOI form. This form is available on our website at: http://epd.georgia.gov/npdes-industrial-storm-water-general-permits~~http://www.gaepd.org/Documents/IndustrialStormwater.html~~.

f. Submit a complete, accurate and signed original Notice of Intent (NOI) **via USPS return receipt** (or similar service) to EPD at the address listed in Part 7.6. (EPD does not acknowledge receipt~~,~~ therefore the return receipt serves as confirmation of the submittal.)

1.3.1.2 Late NOIs will be accepted but authorization to discharge will not be retroactive.

1.3.1.3 Timeframes for discharge authorization are contained in Table 1-~~2~~1.

Table 1-1~~2~~. NOI Submittal Deadlines/Discharge Authorization Dates

Category	NOI Submission Deadline	Discharge Authorization Date[1]

Existing Discharges – Having submitted a complete NOI for coverage under the 20120~~06~~ IGP before the effective date of this permit.	No later than 30 days after the effective date of this permit.	Immediately upon submittal of the NOI (i.e., on the day the complete NOI is postmarked). Authorization under the 20120~~06~~ IGP is automatically continued until permittees have been granted coverage under this permit or an alternative permit, or coverage is otherwise terminated.

~~**Table 1-2. NOI Submittal Deadlines/Discharge Authorization Dates (cont.)**~~

~~**Category**~~	~~**NOI Submission Deadline**~~	~~**Discharge Authorization Date**~~[1]
New Discharges or New Sources - commencing discharge on or after the effective date of this permit.	A minimum of 7 days prior to commencing discharge.	Immediately upon submittal of the NOI (i.e., on the day the complete NOI is postmarked).
New Owner/Operator of Existing Discharges - transfer of ownership and/or operation of a facility whose discharge is authorized under this permit.	No later than 30 days after a change of owner/operator in accordance with Part 1.3.6.	Immediately upon submittal of the NOI (i.e., on the day the complete NOI is postmarked).
Other Eligible Discharges - in operation prior to the effective date of this permit, but not covered under the IGP or another NPDES permit.	Immediately, to minimize the time discharges from the facility will continue to be unauthorized.	Immediately upon submittal of the NOI (i.e., on the day the complete NOI is postmarked).

Operators of oil and gas exploration, production, processing, or treatment operations or transmission facilities, that were not required to submit a permit application as of October 1, 1992 in accordance with 40 CFR Part 122.26(c)(1)(iii), but that after October 1, 1992 have or have had a discharge of a reportable quantity of oil or a hazardous substance for which notification is required pursuant to either Georgia's Oil or Hazardous Material Spills or Releases Act (O.C.G.A. 12-14-2), 40 CFR Part 110.6, 40 CFR Part 117.21 or 40 CFR Part 302.6	Within 14 calendar days of the first knowledge of such release.	Immediately upon submittal of the NOI (i.e., on the day the complete NOI is postmarked).

[1] Based on a review of the NOI or other information, EPD may delay the permittee's authorization for further review, may notify permittees that additional effluent limitations are necessary, or may deny coverage under this permit and require submission of an application for an individual or alternative general NPDES permit, as detailed in Part 1.6. In these instances, EPD will notify permittees in writing of the delay, of the need for additional effluent limits, or of the request for submission of an individual NPDES permit application or alternative general permit NOI.

1.3.2 Continuation of this Permit.

1.3.2.1 This permit will continue to be in effect until the date five (5) years after the effective date and will expire on the date shown on the cover page. However, an expired general permit continues in force and effect until a new general permit is issued. Any permittee who submits a properly-completed GAR050000 Notice of Intent (NOI) form to obtain coverage under this permit prior to the expiration date will automatically remain covered under the continued permit until one of the following occurs:

a. Authorization for coverage under a reissued permit or a replacement of this permit following timely and appropriate submittal of a complete NOI requesting authorization to discharge under the new permit and in compliance with the requirements of the new permit; or

b. Submittal of a Notice of Termination (NOT); or

c. An individual NPDES permit authorizing stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity is issued for all discharges formerly covered by the continued permit; or

d. A formal permit decision is made by the Director not to reissue this general permit, at which time coverage under an individual permit or an alternate general permit will be required.

1.3.3 Additional Notification.

Facilities that discharge stormwater associated with industrial activity through a permitted MS4, in addition to filing the NOI in accordance with Part 1.3.1, shall also submit signed copies of the NOI to the City or County MS4 in accordance with the deadlines in Table 1.~~-~~ 1~~2~~.

1.3.4 Re-notification.

Upon issuance of a new or different general permit for some or all of the discharges of stormwater covered by this permit, the permittee is required to notify EPD of its intent to be covered by the new or different permit. The permittee is required to submit a new NOI in accordance with the notification requirements of the new or different permit at that time.

1.3.5 Change of Information.

For an existing permittee, if any of the information supplied on the NOI form changes during the term of this permit, with the exception of the statement regarding existing quantitative data and the name of the site contact, the permittee must submit an updated NOI, with the "Change of Information" box marked at the top of the form, within thirty (30) days after the change.

1.3.6 Change in Operator.

At facilities where there is a transfer of ownership and/or a new operator takes over operational control at an existing facility, the new operator shall submit an updated NOI no later than thirty (30) days after a change in owner/operator. The previous owner/operator must submit a notice of termination (NOT) no later than thirty (30) days after the operator changes.

1.4 Terminating Coverage.

1.4.1 Submitting a Notice of Termination (NOT). To terminate permit coverage, permittees must submit a complete and accurate NOT using the NOT form provided by EPD to the address listed in Part 7.6. Authorization to discharge under this permit terminates at midnight of the day that a complete NOT is received by EPD. If permittees submit an NOT without meeting one or more of the conditions identified in Part 1.4.2, then the NOT is not valid. Permittees are responsible for meeting the terms of this permit until authorization is terminated.

1.4.2 When to Submit an NOT.

1.4.2.1 Permittees must submit an NOT within 30 days after one or more of the following conditions have been met:

a. A new owner or operator has taken over responsibility for the facility; or

b. Permittees have ceased operations at the facility, there will no longer be discharges of stormwater associated with industrial activity from the facility, and permittees have already implemented necessary sediment and erosion controls as required by Part 2.1.2.5; or

c. Permittees are a Sector J facility and have met the applicable final stabilization ~~termination~~ requirements stated in Part 8.J.3.8~~7~~; or

d. Permittees have obtained coverage under an individual or alternative general permit for all discharges required to be covered by an NPDES permit, unless EPD has required that permittee to obtain such coverage under authority of Part 1.6.1, in which case coverage under this permit will terminate automatically.

1.4.3 Information to Be Included in the NOT.

1.4.3.1 Provide information as follows and as requested in the form provided by EPD for this permit:

a. Name and address of the entity holding permit coverage to be terminated;

b. Name and location of the facility;

c. Signature per Appendix B.7 certifying proper closure. Also, provide the typed or printed name, position, and address of the person signing the NOT;

d. Any other information EPD requires on the NOT form. This form is available on our website at http://epd.georgia.gov/npdes-industrial-storm-water-general-permits; and

e. The NOT must be submitted via return receipt (or similar service) to EPD at the address listed in Part 7.6. EPD does not acknowledge receipt; therefore the return receipt serves as confirmation of the submittal.

1.5 Conditional Exclusion for No Exposure. Those facilities that have certified to a condition of No Exposure by submitting the Industrial No Exposure Exclusion (NEE) Certification form (available on EPD's website at http://epd.georgia.gov/npdes-industrial-storm-water-general-permits ~~***http://www.gaepd.org/Documents/IndustrialStormwater.html***~~) are exempt from the IGP as long as the condition of No Exposure is maintained and, therefore, are not required to submit an NOI. Permitted facilities that are able to meet the requirements for the NEE at a later date will, after submitting the Industrial NEE form, no longer be authorized by or required to comply with the IGP. Submittal of an NOT is not required prior to submittal of the Industrial NEE form. Owners and operators of facilities for which an NEE form is submitted shall conduct quarterly inspections each year after the effective date of this permit to ensure that a condition of No Exposure is maintained at the facility. Results of each such inspection shall be maintained at the NEE facility and available to EPD upon request. If an inspection shows that a condition of No Exposure does not exist, then the NEE facility must be restored to a condition of No Exposure by implementing appropriate remedial measures within thirty (30) days of the inspection, or the facility owner or operator must submit an NOI by the end of that thirty (30) day period to obtain coverage under this permit and must thereafter comply with the conditions of this permit. EPD may revoke NEE status for any facility that does not adequately demonstrate that it complied or continues to comply with the NEE requirements. The NEE form must be submitted on every permit cycle re-issuance. Existing NEEs shall submit the NEE form no later than thirty (30) days after the effective date of this permit.

1.6 Alternative Permits.

1.6.1 Requiring Coverage under an Alternative Permit. EPD may require permittees to apply for and/or obtain authorization to discharge under either an individual NPDES permit or an alternative NPDES general permit. EPD may pursue an individual permit in instances where compliance under this permit is not being obtained and where the discharge ~~is considered to~~ cause~~s~~ or contribute~~s~~ to a violation of Water Quality Standards in the receiving waterbody. If a facility ~~were~~ is on an impaired water and failed sampling requirements of the previous permit, 2012 GAR0~~0~~50000, then they will receive a notification letter from EPD stating they are ineligible for coverage under this permit without making the improvements necessary to meet the benchmark value as an end-of-pipe effluent limit (Part C.10.1). If the permittee decides or EPD requires the permittee to apply for an individual NPDES permit, EPD will notify the permittee in writing that a permit application is required. This notification will include a brief statement of the reasons for this decision and will provide application information. In addition, if permittees are an existing discharger authorized to discharge under this permit, the notice will set a deadline to file the permit application, and will include a statement that on the effective date of the individual NPDES permit, or the alternative general permit as it applies to the permittee, coverage under this general permit will terminate. EPD may grant additional time to submit the application if permittees request it. If permittees are covered under this permit and fail to submit an individual NPDES permit application as required by EPD, then the applicability of this permit to the permittee is terminated at the end of the day specified by EPD as the deadline for application submittal. EPD may take appropriate

enforcement action for any unpermitted discharge.

1.7 Severability. Invalidation of a portion of this permit does not necessarily render the whole permit invalid. EPD's intent is that the permit remains in effect to the extent possible; in the event that any part of this permit is invalidated, EPD will advise the regulated community as to the effect of such invalidation.

2. Control Measures and Effluent Limits In the technology-based limits included in Part 2.1 and in Part 8, the term "minimize" means reduce and/or eliminate to the extent achievable using control measures ~~(~~including best management practices ~~[~~(BMPs)~~]~~) that are technologically available and economically practicable and achievable in light of best industry practice.

2.1 Control Measures. Permittees must select, design, install, and implement control measures (including BMPs) ~~to address the selection and design considerations~~as required by ~~in~~ Part 2.1.1, to meet the non-numeric effluent limits in Part 2.1.2, and meet limits contained in applicable effluent limitations in Part 2.2. The selection, design, installation, and implementation of these control measures must be in accordance with good engineering practices and manufacturer's specifications. Note that permittees may deviate from manufacturer's specifications where justification is provided for such deviation and documentation of the rationale is included in the part of the SWPPP that describes the control measures, consistent with Part 5.1.4. If permittees find that control measures are not achieving their intended effect of minimizing pollutant discharges, permittees must modify these control measures as expeditiously as practicable. The permittee is not responsible for pollutants resulting from documented conditions emanating from run-on or rainfall. Documentation shall be provided by the permittee.

2.1.1 Control Measure Selection and Design Considerations.

Permittees must consider the following when selecting and designing control measures:

a. preventing stormwater from coming into contact with polluting materials is generally more effective and less costly than trying to remove pollutants from stormwater;

b. using control measures in combination is more effective than using control measures in isolation for minimizing pollutants in the stormwater discharge;

c. 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;

d. minimizing impervious areas at the facility and infiltrating runoff onsite (including bioretention cells, green roofs, and pervious pavement, among other approaches) can reduce runoff and improve groundwater recharge and stream base flows in local streams; although, care must be taken to avoid groundwater contamination;

e. attenuating flow using open, vegetated swales and natural depressions can reduce in-stream impacts of erosive flows;

f. conserving and/or restoring riparian buffers will help protect streams from stormwater runoff and improve water quality; and

g. ~~using~~ installing treatment interceptors (e.g., swirl separators and sand filters), ~~may be~~if appropriate, ~~in some instances~~ to minimize the discharge of pollutants.

2.1.2 Control Measures that are Non-Numeric Technology-Based Effluent Limits.

2.1.2.1 Minimize Exposure Control Measure. Permittees must minimize the exposure of manufacturing, processing, and material storage areas (including loading and unloading, storage, disposal,

cleaning, maintenance, and fueling operations) to rain, snow, snowmelt, and runoff by either locating these industrial materials and activities inside or protecting them with storm resistant coverings (See Note 2), ~~(~~although significant enlargement of impervious surface area is not recommended~~)~~. In minimizing exposure, permittees should pay particular attention to the following:

a. ~~use grading, berming, or curbing to~~ prevent or reduce runoff of contaminated ~~flows~~ stormwater and divert run-on away from these areas by re-grading the site, or installing berms or curbs;

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

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

d. use drip pans and absorbents under or around leaky vehicles and equipment or store ~~such items~~ vehicles and equipment indoors~~, where feasible~~;

e. locate ~~use~~ spill/overflow protection equipment in areas prone to such occurrences;

f. drain fluids from equipment and vehicles prior to on-site storage (unless draining fluids may result in damage to the equipment or vehicle) or disposal;

g. perform all cleaning operations indoors, under cover, or in bermed areas that prevent runoff and run-on and also that capture any overspray; and

h. ensure that all wash water drains to a proper collection system (i.e., not the stormwater drainage system, See Note 1).

Note 1: The discharge of vehicle and equipment wash water, including tank-cleaning operations, is not authorized by this permit except mining washwater allowed by 8.J. These wastewaters must be covered under a separate NPDES permit, discharged to a sanitary sewer in accordance with applicable industrial pretreatment requirements, or disposed of otherwise in accordance with applicable law. See Part 1.1.4.1.

Note 2: Industrial materials do not need to be enclosed or covered if stormwater runoff from affected areas will not be discharged to receiving waters or if discharges are authorized under another NPDES permit.

2.1.2.2 Good Housekeeping Control Measure. Permittees must keep clean all exposed areas that are potential sources of pollutants. ~~, using such measures as sweeping at regular intervals, keeping materials orderly and labeled, and storing materials in appropriate containers.~~ You must perform good housekeeping measures in order to minimize pollutant discharges. Consider the following:

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

b. Store materials in appropriate containers;

c. Keep all dumpster lids closed when not in use. For dumpsters and roll off boxes that do not have lids and could ~~leak~~contaminate stormwater, ensure that discharges have a control (e.g., secondary containment, treatment). Consistent with Part 1.1.3 above, this permit does not authorize dry weather discharges from dumpsters or roll off boxes;

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

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

2.1.2.4 Maintenance Control Measure. Permittees must regularly inspect, test, maintain, and repair all industrial equipment and systems to avoid situations that may result in leaks, spills, and other releases of pollutants in stormwater discharged to receiving waters. Permittees must maintain in effective operating condition all control measures that are used to achieve the effluent limits required by this permit. Nonstructural control measures must also be ~~diligently~~ maintained (e.g., keeping spill response supplies available, training personnel appropriately). If permittees find that control measures need to be replaced or repaired, permittees must make the necessary repairs or modifications as expeditiously as practicable. This includes:

a. Performing inspections and preventive maintenance of stormwater drainage structures, source controls, treatment systems, and plant equipment and systems that could fail and result in contamination of stormwater.

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

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

~~a.~~d. Cleaning catch basins when the depth of debris reaches two-thirds (2/3) of the sump depth and keeping the debris surface at least six inches below the lowest outlet pipe and/or in accordance with manufacturer's recommendations or as otherwise appropriate.

If you find that your control measures are in need of routine maintenance, you must conduct the necessary maintenance as soon as practicable in order to minimize pollutant discharges. If you find that your control measures need to be repaired or replaced, you must immediately take all reasonable steps to prevent or minimize the discharge of pollutants until the final repair or replacement is implemented, including cleaning up any contaminated surfaces so that the material will not be discharged during subsequent storm events. Final repairs/replacement of stormwater controls should be completed as soon as feasible but must be no later than the timeframe established in Part 3 for corrective actions, i.e., within 14 days or, if that is infeasible, within 45 days. If the completion of stormwater control repairs/replacement will exceed the 45 day timeframe, you must document the reasons and maintain the documentation with the SWPPP.

2.1.2.5 Spill Prevention and Response Procedures Control Measure. Permittees must minimize the potential for leaks, spills, and other releases that may be exposed to stormwater and develop plans for effective response to such spills if or when they occur. At a minimum, permittees must implement:

a. Procedures for plainly labeling containers (e.g., "used oil," "spent solvents," "fertilizers and pesticides," etc.) that could be susceptible to spillage or leakage to encourage proper handling and facilitate rapid response if spills or leaks occur;

b. Preventative measures such as barriers between material storage and traffic areas, secondary containment provisions, and procedures for material storage and handling;

c. Procedures for expeditiously stopping, containing, and cleaning up leaks, spills, and other releases. Employees who may cause, detect, or respond to a spill or leak must be trained in these procedures and have necessary spill response equipment available. If possible, one of these individuals should be a member of the stormwater pollution prevention team (see Part 5.1.1);

d. The discharge of hazardous substances or oil in the stormwater discharge(s) from a facility covered by this permit shall be prevented, if at all possible, or minimized in accordance with the applicable SWPPP for the facility. This permit does not relieve the permittee of the reporting requirements of Georgia's Oil or Hazardous Materials Spills or Releases Act (O.C.G.A 12-14-2), 40 CFR Part 110.6, 40 CFR Part 117, and 40 CFR Part 302;

e. The SWPPP required of this permit must be modified within thirty (30) calendar days of knowledge of a release with the potential to impact stormwater equal to or in excess of a reportable quantity under Georgia's Oil or Hazardous Materials Spills or Releases Act (O.C.G.A 12-14-2), 40 CFR Part 110.6, 40 CFR Part 117 or 40 CFR Part 302 ~~to:~~and provide a description of the release, the circumstances leading to the release, and the date of the release. In addition, the SWPPP must be reviewed and amended to identify measures needed to prevent the reoccurrence of such releases and to respond to such releases; and

f. Spills. This permit does not authorize the discharge of hazardous substances or oil resulting from an on-site spill except in *de minimis* amounts after removal and proper disposal of the spilled material has been completed in accordance with State and Federal requirements.

2.1.2.6 Erosion and Sediment ~~Controls~~ Control Measure Permittees must stabilize exposed areas and manage runoff using structural and/or non-structural control measures to minimize onsite erosion and sedimentation and the resulting discharge of pollutants. Use appropriate control measures to stabilize exposed areas ~~in accordance with~~ referencing the Manual for Erosion and Sediment Control in Georgia, latest edition. If necessary and feasible, place flow velocity dissipation devices at discharge locations to minimize channel and streambank erosion and scour in the immediate vicinity of outfalls. If you use polymers and/or other chemical treatments as part of your controls, you must identify the polymers and/or chemicals used and the purpose in your SWPPP.

2.1.2.7 Management of Runoff Control Measure.

Minimizing Pollutants. Permittees must divert, infiltrate, reuse, contain, or otherwise reduce stormwater runoff to minimize pollutants in discharges to the maximum extent practicable. In selecting, designing, installing, and implementing appropriate control measures, permittees are encouraged to consult EPA's internet-based resources relating to runoff management, including the sector-specific ~~Industrial with~~ Industrial Storm Water Fact Sheet Series (http://www.epa.gov/npdes/stormwater-discharges-industrial-activities#factsheets~~www.epa.gov/npdes/stormwater/msgp~~), National Menu of Storm Water BMPs (http://www.epa.gov/npdes/national-menu-best-management-practices-bmps-stormwater#edu~~www.epa.gov/npdes/stormwater/menuofbmps~~) and National Management Measures to Control Nonpoint Source Pollution from Urban Areas (http://www.epa.gov/polluted-runoff-nonpoint-source-pollution/urban-runoff-national-management-measures, and the Georgia Stormwater Management Manual, latest edition.

2.1.2.8 Salt Storage and Pavement Deicing Control Measure.

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

Pavement Deicing Activities. For any pavement deicing activities at facilities, other than airports, covered under this permit, the SWPPP must include measures to assure that no SARA 313 chemicals are used for deicing and that no deicing occurs where spills or leaks of toxic or hazardous materials have occurred (unless all spilled material has been removed). Deicing is to be carried out only for safety purposes during inclement weather and must meet Water Quality Standards in the receiving waterbody in compliance with Part 2.3. (See also Part 5.1.3.5).

2.1.2.9 Dust Generation and Vehicle Tracking of Industrial Materials Control Measure. Permittees must minimize generation of dust and off-site tracking of raw, final, or waste materials.

2.1.2.10 Waste, Garbage, and Floatable Debris Control Measure. Permittees must ensure that waste, garbage, and floatable debris are not discharged to receiving waters by keeping exposed areas free of such materials or by intercepting them before they are discharged.

2.2 Numeric Effluent Limitations.

For discharges subject to stormwater effluent limitations under 40 CFR, Subchapter N, only those stormwater discharges identified in Table ~~1.12~~2-1 are eligible for coverage under this permit. Permittees must meet the effluent limits referenced in Table ~~1-21~~2-1 and specifically listed within their respective sectors in Part 8.

Table 2-1. Stormwater-Specific Effluent Limitations

Regulated Discharge	40 CFR Section	Part 8 Sector	Effluent Limit
Discharges resulting from spray down or intentional wetting of logs at wet deck storage areas	Part 429, Subpart I	A	See Part 8.A.7
Runoff from phosphate fertilizer manufacturing facilities that comes into contact with any raw materials, finished product, by-products or waste products (SIC 2874)	Part 418, Subpart A	C	See Part 8.C.4
Runoff from asphalt emulsion facilities	Part 443, Subpart A	D	See Part 8.D.4
Runoff from material storage piles at cement manufacturing facilities	Part 411, Subpart C	E	See Part 8.E.5
Mine dewatering discharges at crushed stone, construction sand and gravel, or industrial sand mining facilities	Part 436, Subparts B, C, and D	J	See Part 8.J.8~~10~~
Runoff from hazardous waste landfills	Part 445, Subpart A	K	See Part 8.K.6
Runoff from non-hazardous waste	Part 445,	L	See Part 8.L.10

Table 2-1. Stormwater-Specific Effluent Limitations			
Regulated Discharge	**40 CFR Section**	**Part 8 Sector**	**Effluent Limit**
landfills	Subpart B		
Runoff from coal storage piles at steam electric generating facilities	Part 423	O	See Part 8.O.7
Runoff containing urea from airfield pavement deicing at existing and new primary airports with 1,000 or more annual non-propeller aircraft departures	Part 449	S	See Part 8.S.7

2.3 Water Quality-Based Effluent Limitations.

2.3.1 Water Quality Standards.

2.3.1.1 Discharges must be controlled as necessary to ensure that the receiving waterbody does not exceed the applicable Water Quality Standards as stated in the Georgia Rules and Regulations for Water Quality Control 391-3-6-.03, Water Use Classification and Water Quality Standards. These water quality standards apply to the receiving waterbodies themselves, not to the stormwater discharges into those waterbodies.

2.3.1.2 EPD expects that compliance with the other conditions in this permit will control stormwater discharges as necessary to ensure that the receiving waterbody does not exceed the applicable Water Quality Standards. If at any time permittees become aware, or EPD determines, that the permittee's discharge causes or contributes to an exceedance of applicable Water Quality Standards in the receiving waterbody, permittees shall take corrective action as required in Part 3.1 and document the corrective actions as required in Parts 3.4 and 5.4.

2.3.1.3 Additionally, EPD may impose additional water quality-based limitations on a site-specific basis, or require permittees to obtain coverage under an individual permit, if information in the NOI or required reports or from other sources indicates that the permittee's discharges are not controlled as necessary to ensure that the receiving waterbody does not exceed applicable Water Quality Standards. (See also Part 1.6.1, Requiring Coverage under an Alternative Permit).

3. Corrective Actions

3.1 Conditions Requiring Review and Revision to Eliminate a Problem. If any of the following conditions occur, permittees must review and revise the selection, design, installation, and implementation of control measures to eliminate ~~ensure that~~ the condition ~~is eliminated~~ and ensure that it will not be repeated in the future:

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

b. a discharge violates a numeric effluent limit;

c. Permittees become aware, or EPD determines and notifies permittee, that existing control measures are not stringent enough to sufficiently minimize pollutants in the permittee's discharges

to ensure that the receiving waterbody does not exceed applicable Water Quality Standards as a result of the discharges;

d. an inspection or evaluation of the facility by an EPD representative or a representative of the MS4, if the facility discharges to ~~the~~a permitted MS4, determines that modifications to the control measures are necessary to meet the non-numeric effluent limits in this permit; or

e. permittees find in a routine facility inspection, quarterly visual assessment, or comprehensive site inspection that control measures are not being properly operated and maintained.

3.2 Conditions Requiring SWPPP Review to Determine if Modifications Are Necessary. If ~~any of~~ the following events~~conditions~~ occur at the facility, permittees must review the SWPPP, including the~~and~~ selection, design, installation, and implementation of control measures 2.1.2.1 through 2.1.2.9, along with ~~and~~ any additional sector specific non-numeric technology-based effluent limits to determine if modifications are necessary to meet the effluent limits in this permit:

a. construction or a change in design, operation, or maintenance at the facility significantly changes the nature of pollutants discharged in stormwater from the facility or significantly increases the quantity of pollutants discharged, or

b. the annual sampling result exceeds an applicable benchmark.

3.3 Corrective Action Deadlines.

3.3.1 Initial Actions. If corrective action is needed, as soon as practicable, you must take 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.

3.3.2 Subsequent Actions. If you determine that additional actions are necessary beyond those implemented pursuant to Part 3.3.1, you must complete the corrective actions (e.g., install a new or modified control and make it operational, complete the repair) before the next storm event if possible, and within 30 calendar days from the time of discovery of the corrective action condition. If it is infeasible to complete the corrective action within 30 calendar days, you must document why it is infeasible to complete the corrective action within the 30-day timeframe. You must also identify your schedule for completing the work, which must be done as soon as practicable after the 30-day timeframe but no longer than 90 days after discovery. If the corrective action cannot be completed within the 90-day timeframe, you must notify EPD, document your rationale for an extension, and maintain that documentation with the SWPPP. Where your corrective actions result in changes to any of the controls or procedures documented in your SWPPP, you must modify your SWPPP accordingly within 30 calendar days of completing corrective action work.

3.4 Documenting Corrective Actions. Permittees must document the discovery of any of the conditions listed in Parts 3.1 and 3.2 within 24-hours of making such discovery. If there are extenuating circumstances that prevent documentation within the 24-hour time frame, such as occurrence over a weekend, holiday, or at an unstaffed and/or inactive site, then the documentation must occur by the end of the next business day after discovery. Subsequently, within 30 days of such discovery, permittees must document any corrective action(s) to be taken to eliminate or further investigate the deficiency, or if no corrective action is needed, the basis for that determination. Specific documentation required is detailed in Part 3.~~4~~5. If permittees determine that changes are necessary following the review, any modifications to control measures must be made as soon as practicable following that storm event, but in no case more than ninety (90) days after the discovery~~, unless additional time is approved by EPD~~. The facility must notify EPD if additional time is required for corrective action completion before the end of 90 days with

the reason(s) that actions cannot be completed. The facility must provide a schedule for completion. EPD, at their discretion, can deny the extension.

~~3.4~~3.5 Corrective Action Report~~.~~

~~3.4.1~~3.5.1 Corrective Action Discovery Within 24 hours of discovery or by the end of the next business day (see 3.3 above) of any condition listed in Parts 3.1 and 3.2, permittees must document the following information:

a. ~~Identification~~ Identify~~of~~ the condition triggering the need for corrective action review;

b. Descri~~beption of~~ the problem identified; and

c. Date the problem was identified.

3.5.1.1 Within 30 days of discoverin~~g~~ ~~of~~ any condition listed in Parts 3.1 and 3.2, permittees must document the following information:

a. Summary of corrective action taken or to be taken (or, for triggering events identified in Part 3.2 where permittees determine that corrective action is not necessary, the basis for this determination);

b. Date corrective action is initiated; and

c. Date corrective action is completed or expected to be completed.

3.5.1.2 Additional Documentation of Corrective Action.

a. Corrective actions must be documented in the SWPPP; and

b. Corrective actions must be ~~documented~~ summarized in the annual report.

3.6 Effect of Corrective Action~~.~~ If the event triggering the review is a permit violation (e.g., non-compliance with an effluent limit), correcting it does not eliminate the original violation. Additionally, failing to take corrective action in accordance with this section is an additional permit violation. EPD will consider the appropriateness and promptness of corrective action in determining enforcement responses to permit violations. However, ineffectiveness of the selected corrective action shall not constitute a violation of the permit, providing that the permittee has taken the steps outlined in this Part 3.

3.7 Substantially Identical Outfalls~~.~~ If the event triggering corrective action is linked to an outfall that represents other substantially identical outfalls, the permittee's review must assess the need for corrective action for each outfall represented by the outfall that triggered the review. Any necessary changes to control measures that affect these other outfalls must also be made before the next storm event if possible, or as soon as practicable following that storm event.

4. Inspections Permittees must conduct the inspections described in Parts 4.1, 4.2 and 4.3 at the facility.

4.1 Routine Facility Inspections~~.~~

4.1.1 Routine Facility Inspection Procedures Conduct routine facility inspections of all areas of the facility where industrial materials or activities are exposed to stormwater, and of all stormwater control measures used to comply with the effluent limits contained in this permit. Routine facility inspections must be conducted at least quarterly (i.e., once each calendar quarter) although in many instances, more frequent inspection (e.g., monthly) may be appropriate for some types of equipment, processes, and

control measures or areas of the facility with significant activities and materials exposed to stormwater. Perform these inspections during periods when the facility is in operation. Permittees must specify the relevant inspection schedules in the SWPPP document as required in Part 5.1.5. These routine inspections must be performed by qualified personnel (for definition, see Appendix A) with at least one member of the stormwater pollution prevention team participating. At least once each calendar year, the routine facility inspection must be conducted during a period when a stormwater discharge is occurring.

4.1.1.1 ~~I~~Inspectors must consider the results of visual and analytical monitoring (if any) for the past year when planning and conducting inspections. During the routine facility inspection, you must examine or look for the following:

a. A visible sheen in containment areas and oil/water separator discharge~~ should be inspected for a visible sheen.~~;

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

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

d. Offsite tracking of industrial or waste materials, or sediment ~~where~~at vehicles ~~enter or exit the site~~site access points;

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

f. Control measures needing replacement, maintenance or repair.

During an inspection occurring during a stormwater event or discharge, control measures implemented to comply with effluent limits must be observed to ensure they are functioning correctly. Outfalls, as defined in Appendix A, must also be observed during this inspection. If such discharge locations are inaccessible, nearby downstream locations must be inspected.

4.1.2 Documenting Routine Facility Inspections~~ Documentation~~.

4.1.2.1 ~~P~~Permittees must document the findings of each routine facility inspection performed and maintain this documentation onsite with the SWPPP as required in Part 5.4. Permittees ~~are not required to~~should not submit routine facility inspection findings to EPD, unless specifically requested to do so. At a minimum, documentation of each routine facility inspection must include:

a. The inspection date and time;

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

~~b. (signed~~ature in accordance with Appendix B.7);

c. Weather information and a description of any discharges occurring at the time of the inspection;

d. Any previously unidentified discharges of pollutants from the facility for the previous three (3) years;

e. Any control measures needing maintenance or repairs;

f. Any failed control measures that need replacement;

g. Any incidents of noncompliance observed; and

h. Any additional control measures needed to comply with the permit requirements~~.~~

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

4.1.3 Exceptions to Routine Facility Inspections. (Inactive and Unstaffed Facilities)

4.1.3.1 Inactive and Unstaffed Sites:

a. The requirement to conduct routine facility inspections on a quarterly basis does not apply at a facility that is inactive and unstaffed, as long as there are no industrial materials or activities exposed to stormwater. Such a facility is only required to conduct an annual comprehensive site inspection in accordance with the requirements of Part 4.3. To invoke this exception, permittees must maintain a statement in the SWPPP pursuant to Part 5.1.5.2.g indicating that the site is inactive and unstaffed, and that there are no industrial materials or activities exposed to precipitation. The statement must be signed and certified in accordance with Appendix B.7. 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 must resume periodic (at least quarterly) facility inspections as soon as possible. If the permittee is not qualified for this exception at the time of authorization under this permit, but during the permit term becomes qualified because the facility is inactive and unstaffed, and there are no industrial materials or activities that are exposed to stormwater, then the permittee must include the same signed and certified statement as above and retain it with the permittee's records pursuant to Part 5.4.

b. Inactive and unstaffed facilities covered under Sector J (Mining) are not required to meet the "no industrial materials or activities exposed to stormwater" standard to be eligible for this exception from routine inspections, consistent with the requirements established in Part 8.J.

4.2 Quarterly Visual Assessment of Stormwater Discharges.

4.2.1 Quarterly Visual Assessment Procedures.

4.2.1.1 Once each quarter for the entire permit term, permittees must collect a stormwater sample from each outfall (except as noted in Part 4.2.3) and conduct a visual assessment of each of these samples. These samples are not required to be collected consistent with 40 CFR Part 136 procedures but should be collected in such a manner that the samples are representative of the stormwater discharge. The sampling required must occur during a site's normal operating hours, or under an alternative sampling schedule, see Part 6.

4.2.1.2 The visual assessment must be made:

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

b. 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 must be collected as soon as possible after the first 30 minutes, and the permittee must document why it was not possible to take samples within the first 30 minutes. In the case of snowmelt, samples must be taken during a period with a measurable discharge from the facility; and

c. For storm events, on discharges that occur at least 72 hours from the previous discharge.

4.2.1.3 Permittees must visually inspect the sample for the following water quality characteristics:

a. Color;

b. Odor;

c. Turbidity;

d. Floating ~~solids~~debris;

e. Settled solids;

f. Suspended solids;

g. Foam or scum;

h. Oil sheen; and

i. Other obvious indicators of stormwater pollution.

4.2.2 Documenting Quarterly Visual Assessments ~~Documentation~~.

4.2.2.1 Permittees must document the results of visual assessments and maintain this documentation onsite with the SWPPP as required in Part 5.4. Permittees are not required to submit visual assessment findings to EPD, unless specifically requested to do so. Photo documentation is recommended. At a minimum, documentation of the visual assessment must include:

a. Sample location(s);

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

c. The name(s) and signature(s) of the inspector(s) collecting the sample and performing the visual assessment;

~~c. Personnel collecting the sample and performing visual assessment, and their signatures;~~

d. Nature of the discharge (i.e., runoff or snowmelt);

e. Results of observations of the stormwater discharge;

f. Probable sources of any observed stormwater contamination; and

g. If applicable, why it was not possible to take samples within the first 30 minutes~~.~~

4.2.2.2 Any corrective action required as a result of a quarterly visual assessment must be performed consistent with Part 3 of this permit.

4.2.3 Exceptions to Quarterly Visual Assessments.

4.2.3.1 Adverse Weather Conditions: When adverse weather conditions prevent the collection of samples during the quarter, permittees must take a sample during the next qualifying storm event. Documentation of the rationale for not making a visual assessment for the quarter must be included with the SWPPP records as described in Part 5.4. Adverse conditions are those that are dangerous or create inaccessibility for personnel, such as local flooding, high winds, or electrical storms, or situations that otherwise make sampling impractical, such as drought or extended frozen conditions.

4.2.3.2 Inactive and U~~u~~nstaffed ~~s~~Sites:

a. The requirement for a quarterly visual assessment does not apply at a facility that is inactive and unstaffed, as long as there are no industrial materials or activities exposed to stormwater. To invoke this exception, permittees must maintain a statement in the SWPPP as required in Part 5.1.5.2.g indicating that the site is inactive and unstaffed and that there are no industrial materials or activities exposed to precipitation. The statement must be signed and certified in accordance with Appendix B.7.

b. 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 permittees must resume quarterly visual assessments as soon as possible.

c. If the permittee is not qualified for this exception at the time of authorization under this permit, but during the permit term becomes qualified because the facility is inactive and unstaffed, and there

are no industrial materials or activities that are exposed to stormwater, then the permittee must include the same signed and certified statement as above and retain it with records pursuant to Part 5.4.

d. Inactive and unstaffed facilities covered under Sector J (Mining) are not required to meet the "no industrial materials or activities exposed to stormwater" standard to be eligible for this exception from quarterly visual assessment, consistent with the requirements established in Parts 8.J.

4.2.3.3 Substantially identical outfalls:

a. If the facility has two or more outfalls that the permittee believes discharge substantially identical effluents, as documented in Part 5.1.5.2 and 6.1.1, the permittee may conduct quarterly visual assessments of the discharge at just one of the outfalls and report that the results also apply to the substantially identical outfall(s) provided that a visual assessment is performed on a rotating basis of each substantially identical outfall throughout the period of coverage under this permit.

b. If stormwater contamination is identified through visual assessment at a substantially identical outfall, the permittee must assess and modify control measures as appropriate for each outfall represented by the monitored outfall.

4.3 Annual Comprehensive Site Inspections.

4.3.1 Annual Comprehensive Site Inspection Procedures.

4.3.1.1 Permittees must comply with the following Annual Comprehensive Site Inspection Procedures:

a. Permittees must conduct annual comprehensive site inspections while covered under this permit. Annual, as defined in this Part, means once during each of the following inspection periods beginning with the period the permittee is authorized to discharge under this permit:

Year 1:	*Permit effective date – December 31, 2017~~2~~*
Year 2:	*January 1, 2018~~3~~ – December 31, 2018~~3~~*
Year 3:	*January 1, 2019~~4~~ – December 31, 2019~~4~~*
Year 4:	*January 1, 2020~~15~~ – December 31, 20~~1~~20~~5~~*
Year 5:	*January 1, 2021~~16~~ – Permit expiration date (unless the permit is extended to or past December 31, 2021~~16~~, in which case, December 31, 2021~~16~~.)*

b. The requirement for the permittee to perform an annual comprehensive site inspection for an inspection period is waived, as defined above, if the permittee obtains authorization to discharge less than three months before the end of that inspection period.

c. Should coverage be administratively continued after the expiration date of this permit, permittees must continue to perform these inspections annually until coverage is terminated or a new permit is issued.

d. Annual comprehensive site inspections must be conducted by qualified personnel (see Appendix A), with at least one member of the stormwater pollution prevention team participating in the comprehensive site inspections.

e. Annual comprehensive site inspections must cover all areas of the facility affected by the requirements in this permit, including the areas identified in the SWPPP as potential pollutant sources (see Part 5.1.3) where industrial materials or activities are exposed to stormwater, any areas where control measures are used to comply with the effluent limits in Part 2, and areas where

spills and leaks have occurred in the past 3 years. The inspections must also include a review of monitoring data collected in accordance with Part 6.2. Inspectors must consider the results of the past year's visual and analytical monitoring when planning and conducting inspections. Inspectors must examine the following:

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

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

iii. Offsite tracking of industrial or waste materials or sediment where vehicles enter or exit the site;

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

v. Control measures needing replacement, maintenance, or repair;

~~v.~~vi. Erosion and sediment control measures must be examined and each measure must be pronounced as adequate or needing improvement. The areas of the site that contribute runoff to the discharges covered by the permit must be inspected to determine whether additional erosion and sediment control is needed, and if so, where. ~~Include a list of~~ Document what is inspected and whether it needs improvement. Describe new areas needing erosion and sediment control measures.

~~vi.~~vii. Equipment needed to implement the SWPPP, such as spill response equipment; and

~~vii.~~viii. EPD's most current 305(b)/303(d) impaired stream segment list and list of approved TMDLs (found at http://www.gaepd.org/Documents/IndustrialStormwater.html) must be reviewed during each annual comprehensive site compliance evaluation and related to water-quality-based monitoring as required in Appendix C and potential corrective action. Documentation of the inspector's findings must be kept with the SWPPP records and signed in accordance with B.7 on the annual report.

f. Stormwater control measures required by this permit must be observed to ensure that they are functioning correctly. In addition, if outfalls are inaccessible, nearby downstream locations must be observed.

g. Certification that all ~~discharge points~~outfalls have been visually tested or evaluated at least once each year for the presence of non-stormwater discharges other than the allowable non-stormwater discharges currently identified under Part 1.1.3 of this permit. The certification shall include the identification of potential significant sources of non-stormwater at the site, the date of any visual testing and/or evaluation, and the on-site ~~drainage points~~outfalls that were directly observed during the visual test.

h. The annual comprehensive site inspection may also be used as one of the routine inspections, as long as all components of both types of inspections are included.

4.3.3 Documenting Annual Comprehensive Site Inspections ~~Documentation.~~

4.3.3.1 Permittees must document the findings of each annual comprehensive site inspection and maintain this documentation onsite with the SWPPP as required in Part 5.4. At a minimum, ~~documentation of~~ the annual comprehensive site inspection must include:

a. The date of the inspection;

b. The name(s) and title(s) of the personnel making the inspection;

c. Findings from ~~the~~ examin~~ingation of~~ areas of the facility identified in Part 4.3.1.1.e;

d. ~~All o~~Observations ~~relating~~ related to ~~the~~ implement~~ingation of~~ control measures including:

i. previously unidentified discharges from the site;

ii. previously unidentified pollutants in existing discharges;

iii. evidence of, or the potential for, pollutants entering the drainage system;

iv. evidence of pollutants discharging to receiving waters at all facility outfall(s), and the condition of and around the outfall, including flow dissipation measures to prevent scouring; and

v. additional control measures needed to address any conditions requiring corrective action identified during the inspection.

e. Any required revisions to the SWPPP resulting from the inspection;

f. Any incidents of noncompliance observed or a certification stating the facility is in compliance with this permit (if there is no noncompliance); and

g. A statement signed and certified in accordance with Appendix B.7 of the permit.

4.3.3.2 Any corrective action required as a result of the comprehensive site inspection must be performed consistent with Part 3 of this permit.

5. Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) The SWPPP does not contain effluent limit~~ation~~s; the limit~~ation~~s are contained in Part 1 and Part 8 of the permit. The SWPPP is intended to document the selection, design, and installation of control measures. The additional documentation requirements of Part 5.4 are intended to document the implementation (including inspection, maintenance, monitoring, and corrective action) of the permit requirements. Facilities must implement and maintain the provisions of the SWPPP as a condition of this permit.

New dischargers must prepare a SWPPP before submitting the NOI for permit coverage. Existing dischargers must review and update the SWPPP within ninety (90) days and implement all provisions of this permit within one hundred eighty (180) days of the effective date of this permit. The SWPPP shall be prepared in accordance with good engineering practices and to industry standards and shall be certified by an individual with the education, experience, and accountability necessary for its implementation. EPD may also require the SWPPP to be prepared, reviewed, or certified by a Professional Engineer, or for Sector J, by a Professional Geologist, with the education, experience and accountability necessary for developing and implementing a SWPPP and who is authorized by State law to perform design work required by this permit if the Director concludes, based upon reliable evidence, that the SWPPP is not in substantial compliance with this permit.

5.1 Contents of the SWPPP For coverage under this permit the SWPPP must contain all the elements contained in Parts 5.1 through 5.4 as applicable. Where the SWPPP refers to procedures in other facility documents, such as a Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure (SPCC) Plan, a copy of the relevant portions of those documents must be kept with the SWPPP or if referenced, must be readily available onsite.

a) Stormwater pollution prevention team (Part 5.1.1);

b) Site description (Part 5.1.2);

c) Summary of potential pollutant sources (Part 5.1.3);

d) Description of control measures (Part 5.1.4);

e) Schedules and procedures (Part 5.1.5); and

f) Signature requirements (Appendix B.7).

5.1.1 Stormwater Pollution Prevention Team.

5.1.1.1 Pollution Prevention Team. ~~–~~Permittees must identify the staff members that comprise the facility's stormwater pollution prevention team as well as their individual responsibilities. The stormwater pollution prevention team is responsible for assisting the facility manager in developing and revising the facility's SWPPP as well as maintaining control measures and taking corrective actions where required. Each member of the stormwater pollution prevention team must have ready access to either an electronic or paper copy of applicable portions of this permit and the SWPPP.

5.1.1.2 Employee Training Permittees must train all employees who work in areas where industrial materials or activities are exposed to stormwater, or who are responsible for implementing activities necessary to meet the conditions of this permit (e.g., inspectors, maintenance personnel), including all members of the Pollution Prevention Team. Training must cover both the specific control measures used to achieve the effluent limits, and monitoring, inspection, corrective action, planning, reporting, and documentation requirements in other parts of this permit. ~~EPD recommends that t~~Training must be conducted as soon as practicable ~~at~~after hiring and then annually for existing employees. Rosters of employee training or certificates of completion that include individual names and training dates must be maintained with the SWPPP or be readily available onsite.

5.1.1.3 You must train the following personnel to complete their specific responsibilities:

a. Personnel who design, install, maintain, and/or repair ~~–~~stormwater controls (including pollution prevention measures);

b. Personnel who store and handle chemicals and materials that could become contaminants in stormwater discharges;

c. Personnel who conduct and document monitoring and inspections as required in Parts 3 and 6; and

d. Personnel who take and document corrective actions as required in Part 4.

5.1.1.4 Train personnel in at least the following if related to the scope of their job duties (e.g., only personnel responsible for conducting inspections need to understand how to conduct inspections):

a. An overview of what is in the SWPPP;

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

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

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

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

5.1.2 Site Description The SWPPP must include the following:

5.1.2.1 Activities at the Facility. Provide a description of the nature of the industrial activities at the facility, including any co-located activities.

5.1.2.2 General location map. Provide a general location map with enough detail to identify the location

of the facility and identify all receiving waters for stormwater discharges.

5.1.2.3 Site map of sufficient scale and quality to be legible and readable, providing the following:

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

b. Direction of stormwater flow (use arrows);

c. Location of all existing structural control measures;

d. Location of all receiving waters in the immediate vicinity of the facility, indicating if any of the waters are impaired;

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

f. Location of potential pollutant sources identified under Part 5.1.3.2;

g. Location where significant spills or leaks identified under Part 5.1.3.3 have occurred;

h. Location of all stormwater outfalls which discharge stormwater associated with industrial activity;

i. Location of stormwater inlets and outfalls which discharge stormwater associated with industrial activity, with a unique identification code for each outfall (e.g., Outfall No. 1, No. 2), indicating if permittees are treating one or more outfalls as "substantially identical" under Parts 4.2.3, 5.1.5.2, and 6.1.1, and an approximate outline of the areas draining to each outfall with an indication of the applicable Sector(s) for each outlined area;

j. Name of the MS4, to which the facility's stormwater discharges, if applicable;

k. Location and descriptions of all non-stormwater discharges in areas associated with industrial activities identified under Part 1.1.3;

l. Location of industrial activities in areas exposed to precipitation:

   i. Fueling stations;

   ii. Vehicle and equipment maintenance and/or cleaning areas;

   iii. Loading/unloading areas;

   iv. Location used for the treatment, storage, or disposal of wastes;

   v. Liquid storage tanks;

   vi. Processing and storage areas;

   vii. 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;

   viii. Transfer areas for substances in bulk;

   ix. Machinery; and

   x. Significant dust or particulate generating processes.

m. Location and source of run-on to the facility that contain significant quantities of pollutants from adjacent property.

n. Delineate the areas, if any, that are prone to erosion~~, and areas where erosion and sediment control measures are installed and/or needed~~.

5.1.3 Summary of Potential Pollutant Sources Permittees must document areas at the facility where industrial materials or activities are exposed to stormwater and from which allowable non-stormwater

discharges are released. Industrial materials or activities include, but are not limited to: material handling equipment or activities; industrial machinery; raw materials; industrial production and processes; and intermediate products, by-products, final products, and waste products. Material handling activities include, but are not limited to: the storage, loading and unloading, transportation, disposal, or conveyance of any raw material, intermediate product, final product or waste product. For each area identified, the description must include:

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

5.1.3.2 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 must include all significant materials that have been handled, treated, stored, or disposed, and that have been exposed to stormwater in the 3 years prior to the date permittees prepare or amend the SWPPP.

5.1.3.3 Spills and Leaks. Permittees must document where potential spills and leaks could occur that could contribute pollutants to stormwater discharges, and the corresponding outfall(s) that would be affected by such spills and leaks. The necessary equipment to implement proper cleanup of a spill should be made readily available to personnel. Permittees must 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 permittees prepare or amend the SWPPP. Refer to Part 2.1.2.4 for spill response requirements.

5.1.3.4 Non-Stormwater Discharges. Permittees must document on the annual report that they have evaluated for the presence of non-stormwater discharges annually and that all unauthorized discharges have been eliminated. Documentation of the evaluation must include:

a. The date of evaluation;

b. A description of the evaluation criteria used;

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

d. The different types of non-stormwater discharge(s) and source locations; and

e. The action(s) taken, such as a list of control measures used to eliminate unauthorized discharge(s), if any were identified. For example, a floor drain was sealed, a sink drain was re-routed to sanitary, or an NPDES permit application was submitted for an unauthorized cooling water discharge.

f. At least once during the term of the permit, a dye, smoke or equivalent test must be conducted to evaluate for the presence of non-stormwater discharges into the storm sewer system from all floor drains, and from all sinks in industrial areas excluding eye wash stations, that were installed prior to 1/1/2012~~06~~. If the permittee has performed either a dye, smoke or *equivalent* test during the previous 2012~~06~~ permit cycle, this requirement is waived provided the facility maintains documentation of the test, and retests any industrial areas that impact stormwater which were ~~modified or constructed~~altered ~~after~~since the previous test, unless accurate as-built drawings are maintained and available. ~~five years after the previous test~~. Permittees must document in the annual report the date of the last dye, smoke or *equivalent* test at the facility or why this test is not applicable to the facility. Examples of acceptable *equivalent* tests include television surveillance, and analysis of as-built drawings and piping and drainage schematics. Permittees that discharge to ~~the~~an MS4 are advised to notify the local MS4 and/or wastewater treatment plant prior to conducting a smoke/dye test. Facilities that certify on their annual report that they have made an

analysis within the last 5 years of as-built drawings and/or piping and drainage schematics and found them current and accurate have met this requirement.

5.1.3.5 Salt Storage and Pavement Deicing.

a. Permittees must document the location of any storage piles containing salt used for deicing or other commercial or industrial purposes and areas where de-icing is expected to occur. Storage piles of salt used for deicing shall be enclosed or covered to prevent exposure to precipitation, except for exposure resulting from adding or removing material from the pile.

b. Pavement deicing activities. For any pavement deicing activities at facilities, other than airports, covered under this permit, the SWPPP must include measures to assure that no SARA 313 chemical[s] is used for deicing and that no deicing occurs where spills or leaks of toxic or hazardous materials have occurred (unless all spilled material has been removed). Deicing is to be carried out only for safety purposes during inclement weather and must meet Water Quality Standards in the receiving waterbody in compliance with Part 2.3.

5.1.3.6 Sampling Data and Retention of Records from Previous Permit. Permittees must summarize all stormwater discharge analytical sampling data collected at the facility during the previous permit term. In addition, the permittee must summarize all annual site evaluations including, but not limited to, corrective actions and BMP modifications.

5.1.4 Description of Control Measures.

5.1.4.1 Control Measures to Meet Non-Numeric Technology-Based, Numeric Effluent and Water Quality-Based Effluent Limits. Permittees must document the location and type of control measures installed and implemented at the facility to achieve the non-numeric effluent limits in Part 2.1.2, and where applicable in Part 8, the effluent limitations in Part 2.2., the water quality-based effluent limits in Part 2.3, and describe how permittees addressed the control measure selection and design considerations in Part 2.1.1. This documentation must describe how the control measures at the facility address both the pollutant sources identified in Part 5.1.3, and any stormwater run-on that commingles with any discharges covered under this permit. Permittees must keep, operate, and maintain any permanent stormwater detention or retention pond or other permanent stormwater management device installed under the requirements of State or local regulatory authority. (Appendix E of the Georgia Stormwater Management Manual contains an Operation and Maintenance checklist that can be used to create a pond maintenance program.)

5.1.5 Schedules and Procedures.

5.1.5.1 Pertaining to Control Measures Used to Comply with the Effluent Limits in Part 2. The following must be documented in the SWPPP:

i. Good Housekeeping (See Part 2.1.2.2) – A schedule for regular pickup and disposal of waste materials, along with routine inspections for leaks and conditions of drums, tanks and containers;

ii. Maintenance (See Part 2.1.2.3) – Preventative maintenance procedures, including regular inspections, testing, maintenance, and repair of all industrial equipment and systems, and control measures, to avoid situations that may result in leaks, spills, and other releases, and any back-up practices in place should a runoff event occur while a control measure is off-line;

iii. Spill Prevention and Response Procedures (See Part 2.1.2.4); and

iv. Employee Training (Part 5.1.1.2) – A schedule for all types of necessary training.

5.1.5.2 Pertaining to Monitoring and Inspection. Permittees must document in the SWPPP the procedures for conducting the four types of analytical monitoring specified by this permit, where

applicable to the facility, including:

i. Benchmark monitoring (see Part 6.2.1);

ii. Effluent limitations monitoring (see Part 6.2.2);

iii. Impaired stream segment monitoring (see Appendix C); and

iv. Other monitoring as required by EPD (see Part 6.2.4).

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

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

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

iii. Schedules for monitoring at the facility;

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

v. Procedures (e.g., responsible staff, logistics, laboratory to be used) for gathering storm event data, as specified in Part 6.1.

c. If permittees are invoking the exception for inactive and unstaffed sites for benchmark monitoring, permittees must include in the SWPPP the information to support this claim as required by Part 6.2.1.3.

d. Permittees must document the following in the SWPPP, if permittees plan to use the exception for substantially identical outfalls for the quarterly visual assessment requirements in Part 4.2.3.3. or the benchmark monitoring requirements in Part 6.2.1:

i. Location of each of the substantially identical outfalls;

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

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

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

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

e. Permittees must document in the SWPPP the procedures for performing, as appropriate, the three types of inspections specified by this permit, including:

i. Routine facility inspections (see Part 4.1);

ii. Quarterly visual assessment of stormwater discharges (see Part 4.2); and

iii. Comprehensive site inspections (see Part 4.3).

f. For each type of inspection performed, the SWPPP must identify:

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

ii. Schedules for conducting inspections, and

iii. Specific items to be covered by the inspection, including schedules for specific outfalls.

g. If permittees are invoking the exception for inactive and unstaffed sites relating to routine facility inspections and quarterly visual assessments, permittees must include in the SWPPP the information to support this claim as required by Parts 4.1.3 and 4.2.3.

5.1.6 Signature Requirements

Permittees must sign and date the SWPPP in accordance with Appendix B.7 including the date of signature.

5.2 SWPPP Modifications.

5.2.1 Keeping the SWPPP Current The permittee shall amend the SWPPP within thirty (30) days whenever there is a change in design, construction, operation, or maintenance, which has a significant effect on the potential for the discharge of pollutants to the waters of the State of Georgia, or if the SWPPP proves to be ineffective in eliminating or significantly minimizing pollutants from sources identified in the SWPPP, or in otherwise achieving the general objectives of controlling pollutants in stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity. ~~The SWPPP must be updated at least annually.~~

5.2.2 Required SWPPP Modifications

Permittees must modify the SWPPP whenever necessary to address any of the triggering conditions for corrective action in Part 3.1 and to ensure that they do not reoccur, or to reflect changes implemented when a review following the triggering conditions in Part 3.2 indicates that changes to control measures are necessary to meet the effluent limits in this permit. Changes to the SWPPP document must be made in accordance with the corrective action deadlines in Parts 3.3 and 3.4, and must be signed and dated in accordance with Appendix B.7.

5.2.3 Owner or Operator Change The SWPPP must be updated within 30 days of a change of owner or operator.

5.3 SWPPP Availability.

5.3.1 Permittees must retain a copy of the current SWPPP required by this permit at the facility or if inactive at a readily available location, and ~~it~~ the SWPPP must be readily available to EPD, local agencies approving stormwater management plans, and the operator of an MS4 receiving discharges from the facility, at the time of an onsite inspection or upon request. The permittee shall make the SWPPP available upon request to EPD and, in the case of stormwater associated with industrial activity that discharges through a permitted MS4, to the operator of the MS4, within fifteen (15) days of the request~~and, in the case of stormwater associated with industrial activity that discharges through a permitted MS4, to the operator of the MS4~~. Failure to do so is a violation of the permit. EPD may request a copy of the complete SWPPP or a version of the SWPPP that would be publicly available. (The publicly available version should not contain any information that is exempt from public disclosure under the Georgia Open Records Act or other applicable law.)

5.3.2 EPD encourages permittees to post the SWPPP online and provide the website address on the NOI.

5.4 Additional Documentation Requirements

Permittees are required to maintain the following inspection, monitoring, and certification records in accordance with Part 7.5 and make them readily available to EPD. Along with the SWPPP, these complete and up-to-date records demonstrate full compliance with the conditions of this permit:

5.4.1 A copy of the NOI submitted to EPD along with any correspondence exchanged between permittee and EPD specific to coverage under this permit;

5.4.2 A copy of this permit (an electronic copy easily available to SWPPP personnel is also acceptable);

5.4.3 Descriptions and dates of any incidences of significant spills, leaks, or other releases that resulted in discharges of pollutants to waters of the State or U.S., through stormwater or otherwise; the circumstances leading to the release and actions taken in response to the release; and measures taken to prevent the recurrence of such releases (see Part 2.1.2.4);

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

5.4.5 All inspection reports, including the Routine Facility Inspection Reports (see Part 4.1), the Quarterly Visual Assessment Reports (see Part 4.2), and the Comprehensive Site Inspection Reports (see Part 4.3);

5.4.6 Descriptions of any deviations from the schedule for visual assessments and/or monitoring, and the reasons for the deviations (e.g., adverse weather, it was impracticable to collect samples within the first 30 minutes of a measurable storm event, inactive and unstaffed facility, see Parts 4.2.3.1, 6.1.5, and 6.2.1.3);

5.4.7 Description of any corrective action taken at the facility, including triggering event and dates when problems were discovered and modifications occurred;

5.4.8 Documentation of any benchmark exceedances and how they were responded to, including either (1) corrective action taken, or (2) a finding that no further pollutant reductions were technologically available and economically practicable and achievable in light of best industry practice consistent with Part 6.2.1.2;

5.4.9 Documentation to support the claim that the facility has changed its status from active to inactive and unstaffed with respect to the requirements to conduct routine facility inspections (see Part 4.1.3), quarterly visual assessments (see Part 4.2.3), and/or benchmark monitoring (see Part 6.2.1.3);

5.4.10 Facilities must identify in their SWPPP areas with industrial materials or activities that are potential sources of fecal coliform and that may be exposed to stormwater at the facility. Such potential sources include, but are not limited to: areas that contain or may contain live animals, animal matter, animal wastes, or human wastes that are directly related to current or previous industrial activity at the facility, within the current operator's knowledge, or that the current operator should have known about. The SWPPP must include, for each potential industrial source of fecal coliform, a detailed description of the installation and maintenance of BMPs used to minimize exposure and otherwise reduce and control fecal coliform in stormwater discharges from the facility.

5.4.11 Records of employee training, including a signed attendance roster or certificate of completion with the date training is received (see Part 5.1.1.2).

5.4.12 Documentation to support the claim that benchmark parameter pollutants are not present or expected to be in the discharges at the facility with respect to the requirements to conduct benchmark monitoring (see Part 6.2.1.4).

6. Monitoring Permittees must collect and analyze stormwater samples and document monitoring activities consistent with the procedures described in Part 6, Appendix B, Appendix C and any additional sector-specific requirements in Parts 8, respectively. Refer to Part 7 for reporting and recordkeeping requirements. The sampling required must occur during a site's normal operating hours, unless an alternative sampling schedule has been documented and placed in the SWPPP.

~~**Alternative Sampling Schedules**If you are unable to obtain the required samples and/or analytical results for two consecutive quarters, create an alternative sampling schedule and place it with the SWPPP, explaining why the alternative schedule is necessary, and certifying that samples taken using the proposed sampling schedule are representative of the stormwater associated with industrial activity discharged from the site. Alternative sampling schedules shall not propose fewer samples, and are limited to proposed changes in the hours and/or days during which a sample can be taken.~~

6.1 Monitoring Procedures.

6.1.1 Monitored Outfalls and Substantially Identical Outfalls Applicable monitoring requirements apply to each outfall authorized by this permit, except as otherwise exempt from monitoring as a "substantially identical outfall." If the facility has two or more outfalls that permittees believe discharge substantially identical effluents, based on the similarities of the general industrial activities and control measures, exposed materials that may significantly contribute pollutants to stormwater, and runoff coefficients of their drainage areas, permittees may monitor the effluent of just one of the outfalls and report that the results also apply to the substantially identical outfall(s). As required in Part 5.1.5.2, the SWPPP must identify each outfall authorized by this permit and describe the rationale for any substantially identical outfall determinations. The allowance for monitoring only one of the substantially identical outfalls is not applicable to any outfalls with numeric effluent limitations or to outfalls that discharge to an impaired stream segment. Permittees are required to monitor each outfall covered by a numeric effluent limit as identified in Part 6.2.2 and each outfall to an impaired stream segment as identified in Appendix C.

6.1.2 Commingled Discharges If discharges authorized by this permit commingle with discharges not authorized under this permit, any required sampling of the authorized discharges must be performed at a point before they mix with other waste streams, to the extent practicable.

6.1.3 Measurable Storm Events.

6.1.3.1 All required monitoring must be performed on a storm event that is greater than 0.1 inch of rainfall (measurable storm event) that results in an actual discharge from the facility that follows the preceding measurable storm event by at least 72 hours. In the case of snowmelt, the monitoring must be performed at a time when a measurable discharge occurs at the facility.

6.1.3.2 For each monitoring event, except snowmelt monitoring, permittees must identify the date and duration (in hours) of the rainfall event, rainfall total (in inches) for that rainfall event, time (in days) since the previous measurable storm event or, alternatively, the absence of measurable precipitation in the 72 hours preceding the monitoring event, and estimated volume (in gallons) of discharge sampled.

6.1.4 Sample Type ~~—~~Permittees must take a minimum of one sample from a discharge resulting from a measurable storm event as described in Part 6.1.3. Grab samples and the first aliquot of a composite sample must be collected within the first 30 minutes of initial discharge from a measurable storm event. If it is not possible to collect the sample within the first 30 minutes of initial discharge from a measurable storm event, the sample must be collected as soon as practicable after the first 30 minutes, and documentation must be kept with the SWPPP explaining why it was not possible to take samples within the first 30 minutes initial discharge. In the case of snowmelt, samples must be taken during a period with a measurable discharge.

6.1.5 Adverse Weather Conditions When adverse weather conditions as described in Part 4.2.3.1 prevent the collection of samples according to the relevant monitoring schedule, permittees must take a sample during the next qualifying storm event. Permittees must document in the SWPPP any failure to monitor, indicating the basis for not sampling during the usual monitoring period.

6.1.6 Monitoring for Allowable Non-Stormwater Discharges Permittees are only required to monitor allowable non-stormwater discharges (specified in Part 1.1.3) when they are commingled with stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity.

6.1.7 Monitoring Periods.

6.1.7.1 Monitoring requirements in this permit begin in the first full quarter following the effective date of the permit or the permittee's date of discharge authorization, whichever date comes later unless otherwise stated. If the monitoring is required on a quarterly basis, permittees must monitor at least once in each of the following 3-month intervals:

January 1 – March 31;

April 1 – June 30;

July 1 – September 30; and

October 1 – December 31.

a. If the monitoring is required on a bi-annual basis as required in Appendix C.3.4, permittees must monitor at least once in each of the following 6-month intervals:

January 1 – June 30;

July 1 – December 31.

b. For example, if a permittee obtains permit coverage on August 15, 201~~1~~7, then the first monitoring quarter is October 1 – December 31, 201~~1~~7. This monitoring schedule may be modified in accordance with Part 6.1.5 if the revised schedule is documented within the SWPPP.

6.1.8 Alternative Sampling Schedules

If you are unable to obtain the required samples and/or analytical results for two consecutive quarters, create an alternative sampling schedule, explaining why the alternative schedule is necessary, and certifying that samples taken using the proposed sampling schedule are representative of the stormwater associated with industrial activity discharged from the site. Place the schedule, explanation, and certification in the SWPPP. Alternative sampling schedules shall not propose fewer samples, and are limited to proposed changes in the hours and/or days during which a sample can be taken.

6.2 Required Monitoring All required monitoring must be conducted in accordance with the procedures described in Appendix B.14. This permit includes the following types of required analytical monitoring, one or more of which may apply to the permittee's discharge:

a. Annual benchmark monitoring (see Part 6.2.1);

b. Annual effluent limitation monitoring (see Part 6.2.2);

c. Monitoring of discharges to an impaired stream segment (see Appendix C); and

d. Other monitoring as required by EPD (see Part 6.2.4).

6.2.1 Benchmark Monitoring

This permit lists pollutant benchmark concentrations that may be applicable to the permittee's discharge. More than one sector may apply to a discharge and all must be addressed in the sampling. The benchmark concentrations are not effluent limitations; a benchmark exceedance, therefore, is not a permit violation. Benchmark monitoring data are primarily for the permittee's use in minimizing the discharge of pollutants and, specifically, to determine the overall effectiveness of the control measures 2.1.2.1 through 2.1.2.9 and any additional sector specific non-numeric technology-based effluent limits to determine if modifications

are necessary to meet the effluent limits in this permit and to assist permittees in knowing when additional corrective action(s) may be necessary to comply with the effluent limitations in Part 2 and the Water Quality Standards in the receiving waterbody in Part 2.3.1.1.

6.2.1.1 Applicability of Benchmark Monitoring.

a. Permittees must monitor for any benchmark parameters specified for the industrial sector(s), both primary industrial activity and any co-located secondary industrial activities, applicable to the discharge. The industry-specific benchmark concentrations are listed in the sector-specific sections of Part 8.

b. Permittees have the option of establishing their own alternative benchmark for any or all of the sector-specific benchmark pollutants. Alternative benchmarks shall be for the same pollutants as the benchmarks in this permit. An alternative benchmark must be documented in the SWPPP, which must contain any supporting data used to develop the alternative benchmark, and submitted to EPD ***by return receipt certified mail*** (or similar service). Unless notified by the EPD to the contrary within 90 days of EPD's receipt of the alternative benchmark submittal, permittees who submit such documentation are authorized to use the alternative benchmark for discharge of stormwater associated with industrial activity under the terms and conditions of this permit. An alternative benchmark shall be based on the following:

   i. A study by qualified person(s) published within 5 years of the effective date of this permit that establishes the industry standard; or

   ii. A site-specific study by a professional engineer registered in the State of Georgia. The study must be signed, dated and sealed; or

   iii. Georgia's Water Quality Standards or EPA's Water Quality Criteria value multiplied by the ratio of the combined drainage areas for the receiving waterbody and the stormwater discharge to the drainage area for the stormwater discharge. The value of this ratio shall not be less than one (1) nor greater than one hundred (100). If the facility is in one of the industrial sectors subject to benchmark concentrations that are hardness-dependent, include in the SWPPP with the first benchmark result a hardness value, established consistent with the procedures in Appendix E, which is representative of the stormwater discharge combined with the receiving waterbody.

   iv. Use of alternative benchmarks cannot cause or contribute to an exceedance of a Water Quality Standard.

c. If the facility is in one of the industrial sectors subject to benchmark concentrations that are hardness-dependent, include in the SWPPP with the first benchmark result a hardness value, established consistent with the procedures in Appendix E, which is representative of the ~~stormwater discharge~~receiving waterbody.

6.2.1.2 Benchmark Monitoring Schedule. Benchmark monitoring must be conducted annually, for every year of permit coverage.

a. Data not exceeding benchmarks: After collection of the annual sample, if the monitoring value for any parameter does not exceed the benchmark, permittees have fulfilled the annual monitoring requirement for that parameter for the permit year.

b. Data exceeding benchmarks: After collection of the annual sample, if the value for any parameter exceeds the benchmark, permittees must, in accordance with Part 3.2, review the selection, design, installation, and implementation of control measures Parts 2.1.2.1 through 2.1.2.9 and any

additional sector specific non-numeric technology-based effluent limits to determine if modifications are necessary to meet the benchmarks in this permit, and either:

i. Make the necessary modifications and continue sampling each subsequent quarter until the benchmark is met; or

ii. Make a determination that no further pollutant reductions are technologically available and economically practicable and achievable in light of best industry practice to meet the non-numeric technology-based effluent limits in Parts 2.1.2.1 through 2.1.2.9, in which case permittees must continue monitoring once per year. This determination is a one-time occurrence during the permit term and can be relied upon for the duration of the permit term, so long as there are no significant construction or changes in design, operation, or maintenance at the facility that significantly changes the nature of pollutants discharged in stormwater from the facility or significantly increases the quantity of pollutants discharged. Permittees must document the rationale for concluding that no further pollutant reductions are achievable, and retain all records related to this documentation with the SWPPP. Permittees must notify EPD of this determination via annual report submittal.

iii. In accordance with Part 3.2, permittees must review control measures and perform any required corrective action as quickly as possible (or document why no corrective action is required). If after modifying control measures and additional quarterly monitoring, the sample value still exceeds the benchmark, permittees must again review control measures and take one of the two actions above.

c. Averages:

i. Since pH is measured on a log scale, the average of the 4 monitoring values for pH should be determined by first converting each pH measurement to its corresponding hydrogen ion concentration, calculating the average of the four hydrogen ion concentrations, and then converting the average hydrogen ion concentration back to its corresponding pH value. This would be the average pH value.

ii. ~~For~~When biological parameters (i.e. fecal coliform) are averaged, for example as they are to determine benchmark exceedances under Appendix C, the samples shall be ~~a geometric mean, not~~ an arithmetic average.

6.2.1.3 Exception for Inactive and Unstaffed Sites.

a. The requirement for benchmark monitoring does not apply at a facility that is inactive and unstaffed, as long as there are no industrial materials or activities exposed to stormwater. To invoke this exception, permittees must do the following:

i. Maintain a statement onsite 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 Part 122.26(g) and sign and certify the statement in accordance with Appendix B.7, and

ii. 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 permittees must begin complying with the applicable benchmark monitoring requirements under Part 6.2 as if permittees were in the first year of permit coverage. Permittees must indicate in the first benchmark monitoring report that the facility has materials or activities exposed to stormwater or has become active and/or staffed.

b. If the permittee is not qualified for this exception at the time of authorization under this permit, but during the permit term becomes qualified because the facility is inactive and unstaffed, and there are no industrial materials or activities that are exposed to stormwater, then the permittee must notify EPD of this change before cessation of monitoring under the permit. The permittee may discontinue benchmark monitoring once they have notified EPD and prepared and signed the certification statement described above in 6.2.1.3.a.i. concerning the facility's qualification for this special exception. Note this exception has different requirements for Sector J (see Part 8).

6.2.1.4 Exemption for Facilities without the Benchmark Pollutant.

a. The requirement for benchmark monitoring does not apply at a facility where the pollutant(s) listed as the Sector-specific benchmark parameter(s) is not present as a result of current or previous industrial activity at the facility. To invoke this exception, the permittee must do the following:

i. Maintain a statement onsite with the SWPPP stating that the pollutant(s) listed as the Sector-specific benchmark parameter is not present at the facility and sign and certify the statement in accordance with Appendix B.7, and

ii. If circumstances change and the pollutant(s) listed as the Sector-specific benchmark parameter becomes exposed to stormwater, this exception no longer applies and the permittee must begin complying with the applicable benchmark monitoring requirements under Part 6.2 as if the permittee was in the first year of permit coverage. The permittee must indicate in the first benchmark monitoring report that the facility has materials or activities exposed to stormwater or has become active and/or staffed.

b. If the permittee is not qualified for this exception at the time of authorization under this permit, but during the permit term becomes qualified because the pollutant(s) listed as the Sector-specific benchmark parameter is not present at the facility, then the permittee must comply with the requirements of 6.2.1.4.a.i above.

6.2.2 Effluent Limitation Monitoring.

6.2.2.1 Monitoring Based on Effluent Limitations.

a. Table 6-1 identifies the stormwater discharges subject to effluent limitations that are authorized for coverage under this permit. For such discharges, beginning in the first full quarter after the effective date of the permit, for existing permittees, or the permittee's date of discharge authorization for new discharges, permittees must monitor once per year at each outfall containing the discharges identified in Table 6-1 for the parameters specified in the sector-specific section(s) of Part 8.

b. For facilities covered by Georgia's 201206 Industrial Storm Water General NPDES Permit, monitoring for the first year of the permit for parameters with effluent limitations in this permit, must be carried out within 180 days of the effective date of the permit (or during the next qualifying runoff event, should none occur within 180 calendar days), unless the permittee has carried out monitoring within one year prior to the effective date of this permit for all pollutants for which the permittee's sector(s) has limitations in this permit.

c. If the facility is in one of the industrial sectors subject to effluent concentrations that are hardness dependent, the permittee is required to include in the SWPPP with the first effluent result a hardness value established consistent with the procedures in Appendix E, which is representative of the receiving water.

Table 6-1. Required Monitoring for Effluent Limits Based on Effluent Limitations			
Regulated Activity	**Effluent Limit**	**Monitoring Frequency**	**Sample Type**
Discharges resulting from spray down or intentional wetting of logs at wet deck storage areas	See Part 8.A.7	1/year	Grab
Runoff from phosphate fertilizer manufacturing facilities that comes into contact with any raw materials, finished product, by-products or waste products (SIC 2874)	See Part 8.C.4	1/year	Grab
Runoff from asphalt emulsion facilities	See Part 8.D.4	1/year	Grab
Runoff from material storage piles at cement manufacturing facilities	See Part 8.E.5	1/year	Grab
Mine dewatering discharges at crushed stone, construction sand and gravel, or industrial sand mining facilities	See Part 8.J.10	1/year	Grab
Runoff from hazardous waste landfills	See Part 8.K.6	1/year	Grab
Runoff from non-hazardous waste landfills	See Part 8.L.10	1/year	Grab
Runoff from coal storage piles at steam electric generating facilities	See Part 8.O.8	1/year	Grab
Runoff containing urea from airfield pavement deicing at existing and new primary airports with 1,000 or more annual non-propeller aircraft departures	See Part 8.S.7	1/year	Grab

6.2.2.2 Substantially Identical Outfalls. Permittees must monitor each outfall discharging runoff from any regulated activity identified in Table 6-1 once annually during the term of the permit. The substantially identical outfall monitoring provisions are not available for numeric effluent limits monitoring or monitoring of discharges to impaired stream segments. When more than one type of monitoring for the same parameter at the same outfall applies (e.g., total suspended solids once per year for an effluent limit and once per quarter for benchmark monitoring at a given outfall), permittees may use a single sample to satisfy both monitoring requirements.

6.2.3 Laboratory and Analyst Accreditation All monitoring data not prepared in situ shall be prepared by a laboratory accredited by the State of Georgia in accordance with EPD Rules for Commercial Environmental Laboratories 391-3-26, or, where the permittee does their own analysis with their own personnel, by a Laboratory Analyst certified in compliance with the Georgia State Board of

Examiners for Certification of Water and Wastewater Treatment Plant Operators and Laboratory Analysts Act. In situ means that the sample is analyzed at the point of collection and has not been transported any distance. Per 40 CFR 136.3, the field parameter of pH must be acted upon in a timely manner to assure accurate results. Due to the small timeframe required for accurate pH samples, the proliferation of pH sampling required by this permit, and the remoteness of many of the types of sites covered by this permit, EPD is waiving the certification requirement.

6.2.4 Additional Monitoring Required by EPD EPD may notify permittees of additional discharge monitoring requirements. Any such notice will briefly state the reasons for the monitoring, locations, and parameters to be monitored, frequency and period of monitoring, sample types, and reporting requirements.

6.3 Follow-up Actions if Discharge Exceeds Numeric Effluent Limit Permittees must conduct follow-up monitoring within 30 calendar days (or during the next qualifying runoff event, should none occur within 30 days) of implementing corrective action(s) taken pursuant to Part 3 in response to an exceedance of a numeric effluent limit contained in this permit. Monitoring must be performed for any pollutant(s) that exceeds the effluent limit. If this follow-up monitoring exceeds the applicable effluent limitation, permittees must comply with both Parts 6.3.1 and 6.3.2.

6.3.1 Exceedance Notification Report Permittees must maintain an Exceedance Report consistent with Part 7.3 and must notify EPD of any exceedances within thirty (30) days of an exceedance. Exceedances shall also be noted on the annual report submittal. Report requirements are specified in Part 7.3.

6.3.2 Continue to Monitor Permittees must continue to monitor, at least quarterly, until the discharge is in compliance with the effluent limit.

7. Reporting and Recordkeeping.

EPD is preparing an electronic method of reporting (eReporting) under this permit that includes submittal of NOIs, NEEs, ARs and NOTs via the internet. EPD will notify permittees when the system is ready to begin submittal of these documents electronically, and will provide a schedule for implementation. Failure to implement eReporting in accordance with the schedule provided will be considered a violation of the permit.

7.1 Reporting Monitoring Data to EPD.

All monitoring data collected pursuant to Parts 6.2.1, 6.2.2, 6.2.4, 6.3, and Appendix C must be submitted in a format approved by EPD. The annual reporting form is available on http://www.gaepd.org/Documents/IndustrialStormwater.html. Paper reporting forms should be submitted to the appropriate address identified in Part 7.6.

7.2 Annual Reports Annual reports must be submitted annually per the following schedule:

a. Submit January 31, 2013~~8~~, for the period from the effective date of permit ~~your last annual report and all of calendar year 2012~~until December 31, 2017. Activities conducted between January 1, 2017, and the effective date of the permit shall be included if the permittee had coverage under the 2012 IGP.

b. Submit January 31, 201~~4~~9, for calendar year 201~~3~~8.

c. Submit January 31, 20~~15~~20, for calendar year 201~~4~~9.

d. Submit January 31, 20~~16~~21, for calendar year 20~~15~~20.

~~a.~~ Submit January 31, 20~~17~~22, for calendar year 20~~16~~21.

7.3 Exceedance Report for Numeric Effluent Limits If follow-up monitoring pursuant to Part 6.3

exceeds a numeric effluent limit, permittees must retain copies with the SWPPP after permittees have received the lab results. The report must include the following:

a. Facility name, physical address and location;

b. Name of the river basin and receiving water;

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

d. An explanation of the situation; what the permittee has done and intends to do (should the corrective actions not yet be complete) to correct the violation; and

e. An appropriate contact name and phone number.

7.4 Additional Reporting In addition to the reporting requirements stipulated in Part 7, permittees are also subject to the standard permit reporting provisions of Appendix B. **If a facility discharges ~~through an~~to a permitted MS4, the permittee must also submit these reports to the MS4 operator** identified pursuant to Part 5.1.2. Where applicable, permittees must submit the following reports to the address listed in Part 7.6:

a. 24-hour reporting - Permittees must report any noncompliance which may endanger health or the environment. Any information must be provided orally within 24 hours to Georgia's Emergency Response Network (ERN) at 1-800-241-4113 from the time the permittee become aware of the circumstances;

b. 5-day follow-up reporting - A written submission must also be provided within five business days of the time the permittee becomes aware of the circumstances, contained in 7.4.a;

c. Reportable quantity spills (see Part 2.1.2.4) – The permittee must provide notification, as required under Part 2.1.2.4, as soon as the permittee has knowledge of a leak, spill, or other release containing a hazardous substance or oil in an amount equal to or in excess of a reportable quantity.

d. Other information (see Appendix B) – The permittee must promptly submit facts or information if they become aware that they failed to submit relevant facts in an NOI or that they submitted incorrect information in the NOI or in any report.

e. The permittee must submit, within 30 days after the request, results of required monitoring when specifically requested by EPD.

7.5 Recordkeeping The permittee must retain copies of the SWPPP (including any modifications made during the term of this permit), additional documentation requirements pursuant to Part 5.4 (including documentation related to corrective actions taken pursuant to Part 3), all reports and certifications required by this permit, monitoring data, and records of all data used to complete the NOI to be covered by this permit, for a period of at least 3 years after the date that coverage under this permit expires or is terminated.

7.6 Address for All Submittals Facilities that discharge stormwater associated with industrial activity must use forms provided by EPD. Forms are available on EPD's web site at http://epd.georgia.gov/npdes-industrial-storm-water-general-permits or by calling EPD at (404) 463-1511. Permittees must use the electronic submittal forms once they are available from EPD. EPD will provide information for accessing these electronic forms. All forms must be submitted electronically or signed in accordance with Appendix B.7 of this permit. All forms must be submitted electronically or ***by return receipt certified mail*** (or a similar service) to EPD at the following address:

Georgia Environmental Protection Division
Watershed Protection Branch

NonPoint Source Program, Stormwater Unit

2 Martin Luther King, Jr. Dr., Suite 1152 East

Atlanta, Georgia 30334

8. Sector-Specific Requirements for Industrial Activity

Permittees must comply with Part 8 sector-specific requirements associated with the primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities, as defined in Appendix A in addition to the requirements applicable to all facilities in Parts 1 through 7 and the appendices to the permit. The sector-specific requirements apply to those areas of the facility where those sector-specific activities occur. These sector-specific requirements are in addition to any requirements specified elsewhere in this permit.

EPA has created a series of Fact Sheets that address the nature of the industrial activity in each sector, types of materials typically handled, and commonly employed material practices. Permittees should consider this a resource in BMP consideration and development of the SWPPP. This material can be found at the following address: http://cfpupl.epa.gov/npdes/stormwater/swsectors.cfm. The sector numbering of the Fact Sheets is similar to Georgia's 201~~+~~7 IGP and where it differs, follows EPA's 20~~08~~15 Multi-Sector General Permit for Stormwater Discharges Associated with Industrial Activity (20~~08~~15 MSGP).

Sector 8.A - Timber Products.

Subsector	SIC Code	Activity Represented
~~SECTOR A: TIMBER PRODUCTS~~		
A1	2421	General Sawmills and Planing Mills
A2	2491	Wood Preserving
A3	2411	Log Storage and Handling
A4	2426	Hardwood Dimension and Flooring Mills
	2429	Special Product Sawmills, Not Elsewhere Classified
	2431-2439 (except 2434)	Millwork, Veneer, Plywood, and Structural Wood (see Sector W)
	2448	Wood Pallets and Skids
	2449	Wood Containers, Not Elsewhere Classified
	2451, 2452	Wood Buildings and Mobile Homes
	2493	Reconstituted Wood Products
	2499	Wood Products, Not Elsewhere Classified
A5	2441	Nailed and Lock Corner Wood Boxes and Shook

8.A.1 Covered Stormwater Discharges.

The requirements in Sector A apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from Timber Products facilities as identified by the SIC Codes specified above.

8.A.2 Limitation on Coverage.

8.A.2.1 Prohibition of Discharges. (See also Part 1.1.4) Not covered by this permit: stormwater discharges from areas where there may be contact with the chemical formulations sprayed to provide surface protection. These discharges must be covered by a separate NPDES permit.

8.A.2.2 Authorized Non-Stormwater Discharges. (See also Part 1.1.3) Also authorized by this permit, provided the non-stormwater component of the discharge is in compliance with the requirements in Part 2.1.2: discharges from the spray down of lumber and wood product storage yards where no chemical additives are used in the spray-down waters and no chemicals are applied to the wood during storage.

8.A.3 Additional Technology-Based Effluent Limits.

Good Housekeeping. (See also Part 2.1.2.2) 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.

8.A.4 Additional SWPPP Requirements.

8.A.4.1 Drainage Area Site Map. (See also Part 5.1.2.3) 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.

8.A.4.2 Inventory of Exposed Materials. (See also Part 5.1.3.2) 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.

8.A.4.3 Description of Stormwater Management Controls. (See also Part 5.1.4) Document measures implemented to address the following activities and sources: log, lumber, and wood product storage areas; residue storage areas; loading and unloading areas; material handling areas; chemical storage areas; and equipment and vehicle maintenance, storage, and repair areas. If the facility performs wood surface protection and preservation activities, address the specific control measures, including any BMPs, for these activities.

8.A.5 Additional Inspection Requirements.

If the facility performs wood surface protection and preservation activities, inspect processing areas, transport areas, and treated wood storage areas monthly to assess the usefulness of practices to minimize the deposit of treatment chemicals on unprotected soils and in areas that will come in contact with stormwater discharges. (See also Part 4)

8.A.6 Sector-Specific Benchmarks. (See also Part 6)

Table 8.A-1 identifies benchmarks that apply to the specific subsectors of Sector A. These benchmarks apply to each of the outfalls whether described by the primary industrial activity, any applicable co-located industrial activities, or both.

Table 8.A-1

Subsector (Permittees may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)	**Parameter**	**Benchmark Monitoring Concentration**
Subsector A1. General Sawmills and Planing Mills (SIC 2421)	Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	120 mg/L
	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100 mg/L
	Dissolved Zinc[1] (freshwater)[2] Dissolved Zinc (saltwater)[1]	Hardness Dependent 0.09 mg/L
Subsector A2. Wood Preserving (SIC 2491)[2][3]	Dissolved Arsenic (freshwater) Dissolved Arsenic (saltwater)[1]	0.15 mg/L 0.069 mg/L
	Dissolved Copper[1] (freshwater)[2] Dissolved Copper (saltwater)[1]	Hardness Dependent 0.0048 mg/L
	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100 mg/L
Subsector A3. Log Storage and Handling (SIC 2411)	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100 mg/L
Subsector A4. Hardwood Dimension and Flooring Mills; Special Products Sawmills,	Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	120 mg/L

Table 8.A-1		
not elsewhere classified; Millwork, Veneer, Plywood, and Structural Wood; Wood Pallets and Skids; Wood Containers, not elsewhere classified; Wood Buildings and Mobile Homes; Reconstituted Wood Products; and Wood Products Facilities not elsewhere classified (SIC 2426, 2429, 2431-2439 (except 2434), 2441, 2448, 2449, 2451, 2452, 2493, and 2499)	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100 mg/L
Facilities in Subsectors A1, A2, A3 and A4 with discharges from material storage piles. ~~34~~	Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	120 mg/L

[1] Saltwater benchmark values apply to stormwater discharges into saline waters where indicated. The definition of saltwater is included in Appendix A, "Definitions", and must be used in conjunction with salinity testing to determine if the receiving waterbody is saltwater, if applicable. See Appendix E, "Determining Benchmarks for Hardness Dependent Metals and Discharges to Saltwater".

[2] The freshwater benchmark values of some metals are dependent on water hardness. For these parameters, permittees must determine the hardness in accordance with Appendix E, "Determining Benchmarks for Hardness Dependent Metals and Discharges to Saltwater" (Part 6.2.1.1), to identify the applicable 'hardness range' for determining their benchmark value applicable to their facility. The ranges occur in 25 mg/L increments.

~~2~~3 Sampling for Dissolved Arsenic and Dissolved Copper only required for permittees that use chromium-arsenic formulations.

~~3~~4 Facilities with discharges from material storage piles must sample one (1) qualifying rain event each quarter at outfalls receiving the discharges, in the first year of permit coverage. If at least seventy-five (75) percent or the average of the samples do not exceed the benchmark value, permittees may revert to annual sampling in accordance with Part 6.2.

8.A.7 Effluent Limitations. (See also Part 6.2.2.1)

Table 8.A-2 identifies effluent limits that apply to the stormwater discharges from the industrial activities described below. Compliance with these effluent limits is to be determined based on the stormwater discharges from these industrial activities independent of commingling with any other wastestreams that may be covered under this permit.

Table 8.A-2[1]		
Industrial Activity		
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.

8.A.7.1 Credit for Pollutants in Intake Water. For discharges that are comprised solely of water drawn from the same body of water into which the discharges flow and that exceed an applicable effluent limitation, you may be eligible for a credit to the extent necessary to meet the limitation. To obtain this credit, you must develop a monitoring plan that demonstrates that by using properly installed and operated control measures, your discharge would meet the limitation in the absence of the pollutant(s) in the intake water (i.e., the pollutant level in your discharge is in exceedance of the limitation due to the pollutant concentration in the source or intake water). This monitoring plan must state the degree and scope of the credit you determine is justified due to the pollutant(s) in the receiving water. You must submit this monitoring plan to EPD for review and approval. EPD will notify you within 90 days of receiving your plan whether they agree with the credit you propose. If EPD does not respond within the 90-day period, you may assume that the credit you proposed is acceptable, and begin implementing your monitoring plan.

Sector 8.B - Paper and Allied Products.

Subsector	SIC Code	Activity Represented
B1	2631	Paperboard Mills
B2	2611	Pulp Mills
	2621	Paper Mills
	2652-2657	Paperboard Containers and Boxes
	2671-2679	Converted Paper and Paperboard Products, Except Containers and Boxes

8.B.1 Covered Stormwater Discharges. The requirements in Sector B apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from Paper and Allied Products Manufacturing facilities, as identified by the SIC Codes specified above.

8.B.2 Sector-Specific Benchmarks. (See also Part 6) Table 8.B-1 identifies benchmarks that apply to the specific subsectors of Sector B. These benchmarks apply to each of the outfalls whether described by the primary industrial activity, any applicable co-located industrial activities, or both.

Table 8.B-1

Subsector (Permittees may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)	**Parameter**	**Benchmark Monitoring Concentration**
Subsector B1. Paperboard Mills (SIC Code 2631)	Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	120 mg/L
Facilities with discharges from material storage piles.[1]	Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	120 mg/L

[1] Facilities with discharges from material storage piles must sample one (1) qualifying rain event each quarter at outfalls receiving the discharges, in the first year of permit coverage. If at least seventy-five (75) percent or the average of the samples do not exceed the benchmark value, permittees may revert to annual sampling in accordance with Part 6.2.

Sector 8.C - Chemical and Allied Products Manufacturing, and Refining.

Subsector	SIC Code	Activity Represented
C1	2873-2879	Agricultural Chemicals
C2	2812-2819	Industrial Inorganic Chemicals
C3	2841-2844	Soaps, Detergents, and Cleaning Preparations; Perfumes, Cosmetics, and Other Toilet Preparations
C4	2821-2824	Plastics Materials and Synthetic Resins, Synthetic Rubber, Cellulosic and Other Manmade Fibers Except Glass
C5	2833-2836	Medicinal Chemicals and Botanical Products; Pharmaceutical Preparations; in vitro and in vivo Diagnostic Substances; and Biological Products, Except Diagnostic Substances
	2851	Paints, Varnishes, Lacquers, Enamels, and Allied Products
	2861-2869	Industrial Organic Chemicals
	2891-2899	Miscellaneous Chemical Products
	3952 (limited to list of inks and paints)	Inks and Paints, Including China Painting Enamels, India Ink, Drawing Ink, Platinum Paints for Burnt Wood or Leather Work, Paints for China Painting, Artist's Paints and Watercolors
	2911	Petroleum Refining

8.C.1 Covered Stormwater Discharges.

The requirements in Sector C apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from Chemical and Allied Products Manufacturing, and Refining facilities, as identified by the SIC Codes specified above.

8.C.2 Limitations on Coverage.

8.C.2.1 Prohibition of Non-Stormwater Discharges. (See also Part 1.1.4) The following are not covered by this permit: non-stormwater discharges containing inks, paints, or substances (hazardous, nonhazardous, etc.) resulting from an onsite spill, including materials collected in drip pans; washwater from material handling and processing areas; and washwater from drum, tank, or container rinsing and cleaning.

8.C.3 Sector-Specific Benchmarks. (See also Part 6)

Table 8.C-1 identifies benchmarks that apply to the specific subsectors of Sector C. These benchmarks apply to each of the outfalls whether described by the primary industrial activity, any applicable co-located industrial activities, or both. ~~Table 8.C-1~~		
Subsector (Permittees may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)	**Parameter**	**Benchmark Monitoring Concentration**
Subsector C1. Agricultural Chemicals (SIC 2873-2879)	Nitrate plus Nitrite Nitrogen	0.68 mg/L
	Dissolved Lead[1] (freshwater)[2] Dissolved Lead (saltwater)[1]	Hardness Dependent 0.21 mg/L
	Dissolved Zinc[1] (freshwater)[2] Dissolved Zinc (saltwater)[1]	Hardness Dependent 0.09 mg/L
	Phosphorus	Measure in mg/L
	Oil & Grease	15 mg/L
	Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	120 mg/L
	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100 mg/L
	pH	6 – 9 s.u.
Subsector C2. Industrial Inorganic Chemicals (SIC 2812-2819)	Nitrate plus Nitrite Nitrogen	0.68 mg/L
	Oil & Grease	15 mg/L
	Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	120 mg/L
	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100 mg/L
	pH	6 – 9 s.u.
Subsector C3. Soaps, Detergents, Cosmetics, and Perfumes (SIC 2841-2844)	Nitrate plus Nitrite Nitrogen	0.68 mg/L
	Dissolved Zinc[1] (freshwater)[2] Dissolved Zinc (saltwater)[1]	Hardness Dependent 0.09 mg/L
	Oil & Grease	15 mg/L
	Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	120 mg/L
	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100 mg/L
	pH	6 – 9 s.u.

Table 8.C-1 identifies benchmarks that apply to the specific subsectors of Sector C. These benchmarks apply to each of the outfalls whether described by the primary industrial activity, any applicable co-located industrial activities, or both. ~~Table 8.C-1~~		
Subsector C4. Plastics, Synthetics, and Resins (SIC 2821-2824) Subsector C4. Plastics, Synthetics, and Resins (SIC 2821-2824) (Cont)	Dissolved Zinc[1] (freshwater)[2] Dissolved Zinc (saltwater)[1]	Hardness Dependent 0.09 mg/L
	Oil & Grease	15 mg/L
	Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	120 mg/L
	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100 mg/L
	pH	6 – 9 s.u.
Subsector C5. Medicinal Chemicals and Botanical Products; Pharmaceutical Preparations; in vitro and in vivo Diagnostic Substances; Biological Products, Except Diagnostic Substances; Paints, Varnishes, Lacquers, Enamels, and Allied Products; Industrial Organic Chemicals; Miscellaneous Chemical Products, Inks and Paints; Petroleum Refining (SIC 2833-2836, 2851, 2861-2869, 2891-2899, 3952, 2911)	Oil & Grease	15 mg/L
	Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	120 mg/L
	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100 mg/L
	pH	6 – 9 s.u.

[1] Saltwater benchmark values apply to stormwater discharges into saline waters where indicated. The definition of saltwater is included in Appendix A, "Definitions", and must be used in conjunction with salinity testing to determine if the receiving waterbody is saltwater, if applicable. See Appendix E, "Determining Benchmarks for Hardness Dependent Metals and Discharges to Saltwater".

[2] The freshwater benchmark values of some metals are dependent on water hardness. For these parameters, permittees must determine the hardness in accordance with Appendix E, "Determining Benchmarks for Hardness Dependent Metals– and Discharges to Saltwater" (Part 6.2.1.1), to identify the applicable 'hardness range' for determining their benchmark value applicable to their facility. The ranges occur in 25 mg/L increments.

8.C.4 Effluent Limitations. (See also Part 6.2.2.1)

Table 8.C-2 identifies effluent limits that apply to the stormwater discharges from the industrial activities described below. Compliance with these effluent limits is to be determined based on discharges from these industrial activities independent of commingling with any other wastestreams that may be covered under this permit.

Table 8.C-2[1]

Industrial Activity	Parameter	Effluent Limit
Runoff from phosphate fertilizer	Total Phosphorus (as P)	105.0 mg/L, daily maximum

manufacturing facilities that comes into contact with any raw materials, finished product, by-products or waste products (SIC 2874)		35 mg/L, 30-day avg.
	Fluoride	75.0 mg/L, daily maximum
		25.0 mg/L, 30-day avg.

[1] Monitor annually.

Sector 8.D - Asphalt Paving and Roofing Materials and Lubricant Manufacturing.

Subsector	SIC Code	Activity Represented
D1	2951, 2952	Asphalt Paving and Roofing Materials
D2	2992, 2999	Miscellaneous Products of Petroleum and Coal

8.D.1 Covered Stormwater Discharges.

The requirements in Sector D apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from Asphalt Paving and Roofing Materials and Lubricant Manufacturing facilities, as identified by the SIC Codes specified above.

8.D.2 Limitations on Coverage.

The following stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity are not authorized by this permit (See also Part 1.1.4):

a. Discharges from petroleum refining facilities, including those that manufacture asphalt or asphalt products, that are subject to nationally established effluent limitations found in 40 CFR Part 419 (Petroleum Refining); or

b. Discharges from oil recycling facilities, which are covered under Part 8.N.4.2 of the Permit.

8.D.3 Sector-Specific Benchmarks. (See also Part 6)

Table 8.D-1 identifies benchmarks that apply to the specific subsectors of Sector D. These benchmarks apply to each of the outfalls whether described by the primary industrial activity, any applicable co-located industrial activities, or both.

Table 8.D-1

Subsector	Parameter	Benchmark Monitoring Concentration
Subsector D1. Asphalt Paving and Roofing Materials (SIC 2951, 2952)	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100 mg/L

8.D.4 Effluent Limitations (See also Part 6.2.2.1)

Table 8.D-2 identifies effluent limits that apply to stormwater discharges from the industrial activities described below. Compliance with these effluent limits is to be determined based on discharges from these industrial activities independent of commingling with any other wastestreams that may be covered under this permit.

Table 8.D-2[1]

Industrial Activity	Parameter	Effluent Limit
Discharges from asphalt emulsion facilities (SIC 2992, 2999).	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	23.0 mg/L, daily maximum
		15.0 mg/L, 30-day avg.
	pH	6.0 - 9.0 s.u.
	Oil & Grease	15.0 mg/L, daily maximum
		10 mg/L, 30-day avg.

[1]Monitor annually.

Sector 8.E - Glass, Clay, Cement, Concrete, and Gypsum Products.

Subsector	SIC Code	Activity Represented
E1	3251-3259	Structural Clay Products
	3261-3269	Pottery and Related Products
E2	3271-3274	Concrete and Plaster Products
E3	3211	Flat Glass
	3221, 3229	Glass and Glassware, Pressed or Blown
	3231	Glass Products Made of Purchased Glass
	3241	Hydraulic Cement
	3275	Gypsum
	3281	Cut Stone and Stone Products
	3291-3299	Abrasive, Asbestos, and Miscellaneous Nonmetallic Mineral Products

8.E.1 Covered Stormwater Discharges.

The requirements in Sector E apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from Glass, Clay, Cement, Concrete, and Gypsum Products facilities, as identified by the SIC codes above.

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

Good Housekeeping Measures. (See also Part 2.1.2.2) With good housekeeping, 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. Consider sweeping regularly or using other equivalent measures to minimize the presence of these materials. Indicate in the SWPPP the frequency of sweeping or equivalent measures. Determine the frequency based on the amount of industrial activity occurring in the area and the frequency of precipitation, but it must be performed at least once a week if cement, aggregate, kiln dust, fly ash, or settled dust are being handled or processed. Permittees must also prevent the exposure of fine granular solids (cement, fly ash, kiln dust, etc.) to stormwater, where practicable, by storing these materials in enclosed silos, hoppers, or buildings, or under other covering.

8.E.3 Additional SWPPP Requirements.

8.E.3.1 Drainage Area Site Map. (See also Part 5.1.2.3) Document in the SWPPP the locations of the following, as applicable: bag house or other dust control device; recycle/sedimentation pond, clarifier, or other device used for the treatment of process wastewater; and the areas that drain to the treatment device.

8.E.3.2 Certification. (See also Part 5.1.3.4) For facilities producing ready-mix concrete, concrete block, brick, or similar products, include in the non-stormwater discharge certification a description of measures that ensure that process waste waters resulting from washing trucks, mixers, transport buckets, forms, or other equipment are discharged in accordance with NPDES requirements or are recycled.

8.E.4 Sector-Specific Benchmarks. (See also Part 6)

Table 8.E-1 identifies benchmarks that apply to the specific subsectors of Sector E. These benchmarks apply to each of the outfalls whether described by the primary industrial activity, any applicable co-located industrial activities, or both.

Table 8.E-1

Subsector (Permittees may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)	**Parameter**	**Benchmark Monitoring Concentration**
Subsector E1. Clay Product Manufacturers (SIC 3251-3259, 3261-3269)	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100 mg/L
	Turbidity	Measure in NTUs
Subsector E2. Concrete Product Manufacturers (SIC 3271-3274)	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100 mg/L
	pH	6.0 - 9.0 s.u.
	Oil & Grease	15 mg/L
	Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	120 mg/L
Subsector E3. Flat Glass; Glass and Glassware, Pressed or Blown; Glass Products Made of Purchased Glass; Hydraulic Cement; Gypsum, Cut Stone and Stone Products; and Abrasive, Asbestos, and Miscellaneous Nonmetallic Mineral Products (SIC 3211, 3221, 3229, 3231, 3241, 3275, 3281, 3291-3299)	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100 mg/L
Facilities in Subsectors E1, E2 and E3 with discharges from material storage piles. [1]	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100 mg/L

[1] Facilities with discharges from material storage piles must sample one (1) qualifying rain event each quarter at outfalls receiving the discharges, in the first year of permit coverage. If at least seventy-five (75) percent or the average of the samples do not exceed the benchmark value, permittees may revert to annual sampling in accordance with Part 6.2.

8.E.5 Effluent Limitations. (See also Part 6.2.2.1)

Table 8.E-2 identifies effluent limits that apply to stormwater discharges from the industrial activities described below. Compliance with these limits is to be determined based on discharges from these industrial activities independent of commingling with any other wastestreams that may be covered under this permit.

Table 8.E-2[1]

Industrial Activity	**Parameter**	**Effluent Limit**
Discharges from material storage piles at cement manufacturing facilities[2]	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	50 mg/L, daily maximum

	pH	6.0 - 9.0 s.u.

[1]Monitor annually.

[2] These effluent limits do not apply to ready-mix facilities that make only concrete and do not make cement.

Sector 8.F - Primary Metals.

Subsector	SIC Code	Activity Represented
F1	3312-3317	Steel Works, Blast Furnaces, and Rolling and Finishing Mills
F2	3321-3325	Iron and Steel Foundries
F3	3351-3357	Rolling, Drawing, and Extruding of Nonferrous Metals
F4	3363-3369	Nonferrous Foundries (Castings)
F5	3331-3339	Primary Smelting and Refining of Nonferrous Metals
	3341	Secondary Smelting and Refining of Nonferrous Metals
	3398, 3399	Miscellaneous Primary Metal Products

8.F.1 Covered Stormwater Discharges.

The requirements in Sector F apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from Primary Metals facilities, as identified by the SIC Codes specified above.

8.F.2 Additional Technology-Based Effluent Limits.

Good Housekeeping Measures. (See also Part 2.1.2.2) As part of the good housekeeping program, 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; and, where practicable, the paving of areas where vehicle traffic or material storage occur but where vegetative or other stabilization methods are not practicable (institute a sweeping program in these areas too). For unstabilized areas where sweeping is not practicable, consider using stormwater management devices such as sediment traps, vegetative buffer strips, filter fabric fence, sediment filtering boom, gravel outlet protection, or other equivalent measures that effectively trap or remove sediment.

8.F.3 Additional SWPPP Requirements.

8.F.3.1 Drainage Area Site Map. (See also Part 5.1.2.3) 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 (e.g., baghouses); and storage areas of raw material such as coal, coke, scrap, sand, fluxes, refractories, or metal in any form. In addition, indicate where an accumulation of significant amounts of particulate matter could occur from such sources as furnace or oven emissions, losses from coal and coke handling operations, etc., and could result in a discharge of pollutants to waters of the State.

8.F.3.2 Inventory of Exposed Material. (See also Part 5.1.3.2) Include in the inventory of materials handled at the site that potentially may be exposed to precipitation or runoff, areas where deposition of particulate matter from process air emissions or losses during material-handling activities are possible.

8.F.4 Additional Inspection Requirements.

As part of conducting quarterly routine facility inspections (Part 4.1) and/or in conjunction with any quarterly inspections required by air quality permits, address all potential sources of stormwater pollutants, including (if applicable) air pollution control equipment (e.g., baghouses, electrostatic precipitators, scrubbers, and cyclones), for any signs of degradation (e.g., leaks, corrosion, or improper operation) that could contribute to stormwater pollution. Also inspect all process and material handling equipment (e.g., conveyors, cranes, and vehicles) for leaks, drips, or the potential loss of material; and material storage areas (e.g., piles, bins, or hoppers for storing coke, coal, scrap, or slag, as well as chemicals stored in tanks and drums) for signs of material losses due to wind or stormwater runoff.

8.F.5 Sector-Specific Benchmarks. (See also Part 6)

These benchmarks apply to each of the outfalls whether described by the primary industrial activity, any applicable co-located industrial activities, or both.

Table 8.F-1

Subsector (Permittees may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)	**Parameter**	**Benchmark Monitoring Concentration**
Subsector F1. Steel Works, Blast Furnaces, and Rolling and Finishing Mills (SIC 3312-3317) **Subsector F2**. Iron and Steel Foundries (SIC 3321-3325) **Subsector F3**. Rolling, Drawing, and Extruding of Nonferrous Metals (SIC 3351-3357) **Subsector F4**. Nonferrous Foundries (SIC 3363-3369)	Dissolved Zinc[4] (freshwater)[2] Dissolved Zinc (saltwater)[1]	Hardness Dependent 0.09 mg/L
	Oil & Grease	15 mg/L
	Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	120 mg/L
	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100 mg/L
	pH	6-9 s.u.
	Dissolved Lead[4] (freshwater)[2] Dissolved Lead (saltwater)[1]	Hardness Dependent 0.21 mg/L
	Dissolved Cadmium[4] (freshwater)[2] Dissolved Cadmium (saltwater)[1]	Hardness Dependent 0.04 mg/L
	Dissolved Copper[4] (freshwater)[2] Dissolved Copper (saltwater)[1]	Hardness Dependent 0.0048 mg/L
	Dissolved Arsenic (freshwater) Dissolved Arsenic (saltwater)[1]	0.15 mg/L 0.069 mg/L
	Dissolved Chromium	Measure in mg/L

[1] Saltwater benchmark values apply to stormwater discharges into saline waters where indicated. The definition of saltwater is included in Appendix A, "Definitions", and must be used in conjunction with salinity testing to determine if the receiving waterbody is saltwater, if applicable. See Appendix E, "Determining Benchmarks for Hardness Dependent Metals and Discharges to Saltwater".

[2] The freshwater benchmark values of some metals are dependent on water hardness. For these parameters, permittees must determine the hardness in accordance with Appendix E, "Determining Benchmarks for Hardness Dependent Metals and Discharges to Saltwater" (Part 6.2.1.1), to identify the applicable

'hardness range' for determining their benchmark value applicable to their facility. The ranges occur in 25 mg/L increments.

Sector 8.G - Transportation Equipment, Industrial or Commercial Machinery Facilities.

Subsector	SIC Code	Activity Represented
G1	3511-3599 (except 3571-3579)	Industrial and Commercial Machinery, Except Computer and Office Equipment (see Sector H)
	3711-3799 (except 3731, 3732)	Transportation Equipment Except Ship and Boat Building and Repairing (see Sector R)

8.G.1 Covered Stormwater Discharges.

The requirements in Sector G apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from Transportation Equipment, Industrial or Commercial Machinery facilities as identified by the SIC Codes specified above.

8.G.2 Additional SWPPP Requirements.

8.G.2.1 Drainage Area Site Map. (See also Part 5.1.2.3) 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.

8.G.2.2 Vehicle and Equipment Washwater Requirements. If washwater is generated, describe the disposal method (e.g., hauled offsite, retained onsite) and attach all pertinent documentation/information (e.g., frequency, volume, destination, etc.) in the SWPPP.

Sector 8.H - Electronic and Electrical Equipment and Components, Photographic and Optical Goods.

Subsector	SIC Code	Activity Represented
H1	3571-3579	Computer and Office Equipment
	3812-3873	Measuring, Analyzing, and Controlling Instruments; Photographic and Optical Goods, Watches, and Clocks
	3612-3699	Electronic and Electrical Equipment and Components, Except Computer Equipment

8.H.1 Covered Stormwater Discharges.

The requirements in Sector H apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from facilities that manufacture Electronic and Electrical Equipment and Components, Photographic and Optical Goods as identified by the SIC Codes specified above.

8.H.2 Additional Requirements.

No additional sector-specific requirements apply.

Sector 8.I - Oil and Gas Extraction.

Subsector	SIC Code	Activity Represented
I1	1311	Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas
	1321	Natural Gas Liquids
	1381-1389	Oil and Gas Field Services

8.I.1 Covered Stormwater Discharges.

The requirements in Sector I apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from Oil and Gas Extraction facilities as identified by the SIC Codes specified above.

8.I.1.1 Discharges of stormwater runoff from field activities or operations associated with oil and gas exploration, production, processing, or treatment operations or transmission facilities are exempt from NPDES permit coverage unless, in accordance with 40 CFR 122.26(c)(1)(iii), the facility:

a. 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 anytime since November 16, 1987; or
b. 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
c. Contributes to a violation of a water quality standard.

8.I.1.2 Any stormwater discharges that require permit coverage as a result of meeting one of the conditions of 122.26(c)(1)(iii) may be covered under this permit unless otherwise required to obtain coverage under an alternative NPDES general permit or an individual NPDES permit as specified in Part 1.6.1.

8.I.2 Limitations on Coverage.

8.I.2.1 Stormwater Discharges Subject to Effluent Limitations. (See also Part 1.1.4.4) This permit does not authorize stormwater discharges from petroleum drilling operations that are subject to nationally established effluent limitations found at 40 CFR Part 435, respectively.

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

8.I.3 Additional Technology-Based Effluent Limits.

8.I.3.1 Vegetative Controls.

Implement vegetative practices designed to preserve existing vegetation, where attainable, and revegetate open areas as soon as practicable after grade drilling. Consider the following (or equivalent measures): temporary or permanent seeding, mulching, sod stabilization, vegetative buffer strips, and tree protection practices. Begin implementing appropriate vegetative practices on all disturbed areas within 14 days following the last activity in that area.

8.I.4 Additional SWPPP Requirements.

8.I.4.1 Drainage Area Site Map. (See also Part 5.1.2.3) 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.

8.I.4.2 Potential Pollutant Sources. (See also Part 5.1.3) Also 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 RQ release that triggered the permit application requirements: the nature of the release (e.g., spill of oil from a drum storage area), amount of oil or hazardous substance released, amount of substance recovered, date of the release, cause of the release (e.g., poor handling techniques and lack of containment in the area), areas affected by the release (i.e., land and water), procedure to clean up release, actions or procedures implemented to prevent or improve response to a release, and remaining potential contamination of stormwater from release (taking into account human health risks, the control of drinking water intakes, and the designated uses of the receiving water).

8.I.4.3 Erosion and Sedimentation Control. (See also Part 2.1.2.5) Additional documentation requirements for erosion and sediment controls for well drillings and sand/shale mining areas include the following:

8.I.4.3.1 Site Description. Also 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.

8.I.4.3.2 Vegetative Controls. Document vegetative practices used consistent with Part 8.I.3.1 in the SWPPP.

Sector 8.J - Mining and Dressing.

Subsector	SIC Code	Activity Represented
J1	1011, 1021, 1031, 1041, 1044, 1061, 1081, 1094, 1099, 1411, 1422-1429, ~~1442, 1446~~, 1459, 1474-1479, 1481, 1499	Mining
J2	1455	Kaolin and Clay Ball Mining
J3	1442, 1446	Sand and Gravel Mining

General Notes for this Sector:

1. This 2017 IGP does not govern erosion and sediment control measures at mining facilities.~~,~~ Erosion and Sediment Control Measures are governed by the facility's Surface Mining Permit (SMP) issued by the EPD Land Protection Branch, Surface Mining Unit. The SMP governs the active mining area and all other areas of the site within the SMP site boundary. An SMP must be issued for the facility prior to any activity, which falls within the definition of "surface mining" in the Georgia Surface Mining Act of 1968 (O.C.G.A § 12-4-70, et seq.) at the mining site.

2. The 2017 IGP does not cover process water discharges from the mining facility. The process water discharges must be permitted under an individual or general NPDES Wastewater Permit, and are not covered by this permit.

~~1.~~3. Where compliance with a requirement in a separate regulatory permit, such as an exploration permit, mining permit, reclamation plan, etc., will result in you functionally meeting any requirement in this Subpart 8.J, you are considered to have complied with the relevant requirement in this Subpart 8.J. You must document in your SWPPP ~~-~~that a corresponding requirement in this Subpart 8.J is addressed in a separate permit.

8.J.1 Covered Storm Water Discharges.

The requirements in Sector J apply to storm water discharges associated with industrial activity from active and inactive mining and dressing facilities as identified by the SIC Codes specified above. Coverage is required for mining facilities that discharge stormwater contaminated by contact with, or that has come into contact with, any overburden, raw material, intermediate product, finished product, byproduct, ~~or~~ waste product, chemical~~s~~, fuel~~s~~, or explosive~~s~~ located on the site of the operation.

8.J.1.1 Discharges from Inactive Facilities. All storm water discharges.

8.J.1.2 Discharges from Active and Temporarily Inactive Facilities. All storm water discharges, except for process water discharges and storm water discharges subject to the existing effluent limitations at 40 CFR Part~~s~~ 436 and 440 are allowed. Stormwater discharges from the following areas are covered:

- Waste rock and overburden piles if composed entirely of stormwater and not combined with process water;
- Topsoil piles;
- Haul and access roads constructed of waste rock, overburden or spent ore if composed entirely of stormwater and not commingled with process water;
- Haul and access roads not constructed of waste rock, overburden or spent ore except if mine drainage is used for dust control;
- Runoff from tailings dams or dikes when not constructed of waste rock or tailings and no process water are present;
- Runoff from tailings dams or dikes when constructed of waste rock or tailings and no process water is present, if composed entirely of stormwater and not commingled with process water;
- Concentration building if no contact with material piles;
- Mill site if no contact with material piles;
- Office or administrative building and housing if commingled with stormwater from industrial areas;
- Chemical storage area;
- Docking facility if no excessive contact with waste product that would otherwise constitute process water;
- Explosive storage;
- Fuel storage;
- Vehicle and equipment maintenance area and building;
- Parking areas (if necessary);
- Power plant;
- Unreclaimed, disturbed areas outside of active mining area; and
- Reclaimed areas released from reclamation requirements prior to December 17, 1990.

Water utilized in fugitive dust suppressions systems including but not limited to wheel washers, fixed water sprays, water trucks, and similar water-based systems, ~~excluding~~including vehicle and equipment wash water provided that there is no discharge of soaps, solvents, or detergents, ~~can be~~is covered by this permit provided it is not allowed to run-off or discharge from the site during dry weather.

8.J.1.3 Discharges from Exploration and Construction of Mining Facilities. All storm water discharges, except those disturbing 1 acre or greater not associated with the mining activity, (e.g., construction of scales, offices, and buildings).

8.J.1.4 Discharges from Sites Undergoing Reclamation. All storm water discharges.

8.J.2 Limitations on Coverage.

Storm water discharges subject to an existing effluent limitation at 40 CFR Part 436 or 440 are not authorized by this permit. Discharges are allowed from the mine face / mine excavation area where water is not impounded and/or pumped, drained or otherwise removed from the mine by efforts of the mine operator~~Discharges from vehicle wash water are prohibited in accordance with 1.1.4.1. The exceptions to this limitation, which are covered by this permit, are mine dewatering discharges that are composed entirely of stormwater or uncontaminated ground water seepage from construction sand and gravel,~~

~~industrial sand, and crushed stone mining facilities. Discharges from vehicle wash water are prohibited in accordance with 1.1.4.1~~

.**8.J.2.1 Prohibition of Non-Stormwater Discharges**. Not authorized by this permit: adit drainage, contaminated springs or seeps discharging from waste rock dumps that do not directly result from precipitation events, mine dewatering water and process water discharges.

8.J.2.2 Mixed Discharges. Stormwater runoff from allowable sources are not eligible for coverage under this permit if mixed with discharges subject to 40 CFR Parts 436 and 440 effluent limits.

8.J.3 Definitions.

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

8.J.3.1 Mining operations Consists of the active and temporarily inactive phases, removal of overburden, land disturbing activities for construction of buildings, equipment and appurtenances where the land disturbance is less than an acre, and the reclamation phase, but excludes the exploration phase.

8.J.3.2 Earth-Disturbing Activities Conducted Prior to Active Mining Activities:

Note: A Surface Mining Permit (SMP) must be issued by the EPD Land Protection Branch, Surface Mining Unit for the facility prior to any mining activity at the site, which falls within the definition of "surface mining" in the Georgia Surface Mining Act of 1968 (O.C.G.A § 12-4-70, et seq.). The SMP addresses erosion and control measures at the site including:

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

b. construction of staging areas to prepare for erecting structures such as to house project personnel and equipment, mill buildings, etc. (Earth-disturbing activities associated with the construction of staging areas and the construction of access roads conducted prior to active mining are covered under the Surface Mining Permit.)

8.J.3.~~2~~3 Active Mining Activities ~~*phase* - Activities including the extraction, removal or recovery of minerals. For surface mines, this definition does not include any land where grading has returned the earth to a desired contour and reclamation has begun. This definition is derived from the definition of "active mining area" found at 40 CFR 440.132(a). The active phase is considered part of "mining operations."~~ Activities related to the extraction, removal or recovery, and beneficiation of minerals from the earth; removal of overburden and waste rock to expose mineable minerals; and site reclamation and closure activities. All such activities occur within the "active mining area." Once earth-disturbing activities conducted prior to active mining activities have ceased and all related requirements in Part 8.J.5 have been met, and a delineated "active mining area" has been established, all activities (including any clearing, grading, and excavation) that occur within the active mining area are "active mining activities".

8.J.3.~~3~~4 Reclamation Phase Activities undertaken, in compliance with applicable mined land reclamation requirements, following the cessation of the "active phase", intended to return the land to an appropriate post-mining land use. The reclamation phase is considered part of "mining operations".

8.J.3.45 Active Mining Facility A place where work or other activity related to the extraction, removal, or recovery of minerals is being conducted. For surface mines, this definition does not include any land where grading has returned the earth to a desired contour and reclamation has begun. This definition is derived from the definition of "active mining area" found at 40 CFR 440.132(a).

8.J.3.56 Inactive Mining Facility A site or portion of a site where mineral mining and/or milling occurred in the past but is not an active facility as defined above, and where the inactive portion is not covered by an active mining permit issued by the applicable State or Federal agency. An inactive mineral mining facility has an identifiable owner/operator. Sites where mining claims are being maintained prior to disturbances associated with the extraction, beneficiation, or processing of mined materials, and sites where minimal activities are undertaken for the sole purpose of maintaining a mining claim are not considered either active or inactive mining facilities and do not require an NPDES industrial storm water permit.

8.J.3.67 Temporarily Inactive Mining Facility A site or portion of a site where mining and/or milling occurred in the past but currently are not being actively undertaken, and the facility is covered by an active mining permit issued by the applicable State or Federal agency.

8.J.3.78 Final Stabilization A site or portion of a site is "finally stabilized" when it has implemented all applicable Federal and State reclamation requirements.

8.J.3.89 Uncontaminated Free from the presence of pollutants attributable to industrial activity.

8.J.3.10 Process Water Treated and untreated wash water; mine dewatering water (except as authorized by 8.J.2); process wastewater, and/or mine dewatering water (except as authorized by 8.J.2) comingled with stormwater discharges associated with industrial activities; and discharges subject to an existing effluent limitation at 40 CFR Part 436 or 440.

8.J.4 Additional Technology-Based Effluent Limits. Applies to activities conducted both prior to and during mining activities.

8.J.4.1 Certification of Surface Mining Permit. Permittees are required to certify on the NOI that the facility has submitted or will submit, prior to the commencement of industrial activity at the site, a copy of the 2017 IGP NOI to EPD's Surface Mining Unit and has an Approved Surface Mining Land Use Plan and any Approved Amendments, including but not limited to maintenance of adequate erosion and sediment control, and haves an in-effect Surface Mining Permit.

. Erosion and sediment control shall be in accordance with the Manual for Erosion and Sediment Control in Georgia, latest edition or EPD-approved "Best Management Practices for the Aggregates Mining Industry" or "Georgia's Best Management Practices for Mining" (kaolin and clay mining industries), as applicable equivalent, and shall be prepared, and amended, if applicable, by a certified professional.

8.J.4.2 Storm Water Controls:. Apart from the control measures permittees implement to meet the effluent limits in Part 2 effluent limits, where necessary to minimize pollutant discharges, permittees must also implement the following control measures at the facility. The potential pollutants identified in Part 5.1.3 shall determine the priority and appropriateness of the control measures selected.

To the extent that an applicable SMP addresses the items in this Subpart 8.J.4.2.1 through 8.J.4.2.9, you are considered to have complied with the relevant requirements in Subpart 8.J.4.2.1 through 8.J.4.2.9.

8.J.4.2.1 Install Stormwater Controls as Soon as Possible. All stormwater controls described in the SWPPP must be installed and made operational as soon as conditions on each portion of the site allows.

8.J.4.2.2 Sediment Track-Out. For construction vehicles and equipment exiting the site directly onto paved roads, you must:

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

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

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

8.J.4.2.3 Minimize Dust. You must minimize the generation of dust through the appropriate application of water or other dust suppression techniques that minimize pollutants being discharged into surface waters.

8.J.4.2.4 Requirements on the Use of Chemicals and Explosives. If you use chemicals and/or explosives at your site, minimize the discharge risk from storage and use, and provide proper SWPPP documentation.

8.J.4.2.5 Pollution Prevention Requirements.

a. Design and Location Requirements: Minimize the discharge of pollutants from pollutant sources by:

i. Minimizing exposure;

ii. Using secondary containment, spill kits, or other equivalent measures;

iii. Locating pollution sources away from surface waters, storm sewer inlets, and drainage ways;

iv. Cleaning up spills immediately (do not clean by hosing area down).

b. Pollution Prevention Requirements for Wash Waters: Minimize the discharge of pollutants from equipment and vehicle washing, wheel washing, and other wash waters.

c. Pollution Prevention Requirements for the Storage, Handling, and Disposal of Construction Products, Materials, and Wastes: Minimize the exposure of building materials, building products, construction wastes, trash, landscape materials, fertilizers, pesticides, herbicides, detergents, sanitary waste, and other materials present on the site to stormwater. Minimization of exposure is not required in cases where the exposure to stormwater will not result in a discharge of pollutants, or where exposure of a specific material or product poses little risk of stormwater contamination (such as final products and materials intended for outdoor use).

8.J.4.2.6 Employee Training. Train new employees as soon as practicable upon hiring, and train existing employees at least annually at active sites. (See also Part 5.1.1.2).

8.J.4.2.7~~1~~ Storm Water Diversions~~:~~. Consider diverting storm water away from potential pollutant sources. Following are examples of some control measure options: interceptor or diversion controls (e.g., dikes, swales, curbs, or 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.

8.J.4.2.8~~.2~~ Treatment.~~:~~ Part 8.J.4.2.8 applies to treatment not covered under the Surface Mining Permit (erosion and sediment control) and/or an NPDES discharge permit for a process water discharge. If treatment of storm water (e.g., chemical or physical systems, oil and water separators, artificial wetlands) is necessary to protect water quality, describe in the SWPPP the type and location of treatment used. Passive and/or active treatment of storm water runoff is encouraged. Treated runoff may be discharged as a storm water source regulated under this permit provided the discharge is not combined with discharges

subject to effluent limitation guidelines in ~~for the Mineral Mining and Processing Point Source Category (~~40 CFR Part 436~~)~~ and 440 or process water.

8.J.4.9~~3~~ Certification of Discharge Testing.~~:~~ (See also Part 5.1.3.4) Test or evaluate all outfalls covered under this permit for the presence of specific mining-related non-storm water discharges such as discharges subject to effluent limitations (e.g., 40 CFR Part 436 and 440).

8.J.5 Additional SWPPP Requirements for Mining Operations.

Note: The requirements of this Part are not applicable to inactive mineral mining facilities.

To the extent that an applicable SMP addresses the items in this Subpart 8.J5.1 through 8.J.5.5, you are considered to have complied with the relevant requirements in Subpart 8.J5.1 through 8.J.5.5.

8.J.5.1 Nature of Industrial Activities. (See also Part 5.1.2) Document in your SWPPP the mining and associated activities that can potentially affect the stormwater discharges covered by this permit, including a general description of the location of the site relative to major transportation routes and communities**.**

8.J.5.2 Site Map. (See also Part 5.1.2) Document in your SWPPP the locations of the following (as appropriate): mining or milling site boundaries; access and haul roads; outline of the drainage areas of each stormwater 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~~outfalls for mine dewatering and process water; surface waters; boundary of tributary areas that are subject to effluent limitations guidelines; and location(s) of reclaimed areas.

8.J.5.3 Potential Pollutant Sources. (See also Part 5.1.3) For each area of the mine or mill site where stormwater discharges associated with industrial activities occur, document in your SWPPP the types of pollutants (e.g., heavy metals, sediment) likely to be present in significant amounts.

8.J.5.4 Document Control Measures. If control measures are implemented or planned but are not listed here (e.g., substituting a less toxic chemical for a more toxic one), include descriptions of them in your SWPPP. If you are in compliance with dust control requirements under state or county air quality permits, you must state (or summarize, as necessary) what the state or county air quality permit dust control requirements are and how you've achieved compliance with them.

8.J.5.5 Employee Training. Employee training(s) must be documented with the SWPPP.

~~**8.J..6 Certification of Permit Coverage for Commingled Non-Stormwater Discharges**. If you determine that you are able to certify, consistent with Part 8.J., that a particular discharge composed of commingled stormwater and non-stormwater is covered under a separate NPDES permit, and that permit subjects the non-stormwater portion to effluent limitations prior to any commingling, you must retain such certification with your SWPPP. This certification must identify the non-stormwater discharges, the applicable NPDES permit(s), the effluent limitations placed on the non-stormwater discharge by the permit(s), and the points at which the limitations are applied.~~

8.J.6~~5~~ Additional Inspection Requirements.

~~Permittees must inspect sites at least quarterly unless adverse weather conditions make the site inaccessible. See Part 8.J.6.1 for inspection requirements for inactive and unstaffed sites. (See also Part 4.1.3.1)~~Except as noted otherwise herein, perform inspections at least quarterly unless adverse weather conditions make the site inaccessible. Sites which discharge to waters which are designated as impaired

for sediment or nitrogen must be inspected monthly. See Parts 8.J.7.1 and 8.J.7.2 for inspection requirements for inactive and unstaffed sites.

8.J.76 Sector-Specific Benchmarks. (See also Part 6)

Table 8.J-1 identifies benchmarks that apply to the specific subsectors of Sector J. These benchmarks apply to each of the outfalls whether described by the primary industrial activity, any applicable co-located industrial activities, or both. **Note:** There are no benchmark monitoring and reporting or impaired waters monitoring requirements for inactive and unstaffed sites.

Table 8.J-1.

Subsector (Permittees may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)	**Parameter**	**Benchmark Monitoring Concentration**
Subsector J1. Mining (SIC 1011, 1021, 1031, 1041, 1044, 1061, 1081, 1094, 1099, ~~1411, 1422-1429, 1442, 1446, 1459, 1474-1479, 1481, 1499~~)	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100 mg/L
	pH	6 - 9 s.u.
	~~Turbidity~~	~~50 NTUs~~
Subsector J2. Kaolin and Clay Ball Mining (SIC 1455)	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100 mg/L
	pH	6 - 9 s.u.
	Turbidity	Measure in NTUs
Subsector J3. Sand and Gravel, Dimension and Crushed Stone and Nonmetallic Minerals Mining (SIC 1411, 1422-1429, 1442, 1446, 1459, 1474-1479, 1481, 1499)	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100 mg/L
Facilities in Subsectors J1 and J2 with discharges from material storage piles. [1]	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100 mg/L

[1] Facilities with discharges from material storage piles must sample one (1) qualifying rain event each quarter at outfalls receiving the discharges, in the first year of permit coverage. If at least seventy-five (75) percent or the average of the samples do not exceed the benchmark value, permittees may revert to annual sampling in accordance with Part 6.2.

8.J.76.1 Inactive and Unstaffed Sites – Conditional Exemption from No Exposure Requirement for Routine Inspections, Quarterly Visual Assessments, and Benchmark Monitoring. As a Sector J facility, if permittees are seeking to exercise a waiver from either the routine inspection, quarterly visual assessment or the benchmark monitoring requirements for inactive and unstaffed sites (including

temporarily inactive sites), permittees are conditionally exempt from the requirement to certify that "there are no industrial materials or activities exposed to storm water" in Parts 4.2.3 and 6.2.1.3, respectively. This exemption is conditioned on the following:

a. If circumstances change and the facility becomes active and/or staffed, this exception no longer applies and permittees must begin complying with the applicable benchmark monitoring requirements as if permittees were in the first year of permit coverage, and the quarterly visual assessment requirements; and

b. EPD retains the authority to revoke this exemption and/or the monitoring waiver where it is determined that the discharge causes, has a reasonable potential to cause, or contributes to an instream excursion above an applicable water quality standard, including designated uses.

8.J.76.2 Subject to the two conditions above, if the facility is inactive and unstaffed, permittees are waived from the requirement to conduct quarterly visual assessments and routine facility inspections. The requirement is not waived for conducting the Part 4.3 comprehensive site inspection. The permittee is encouraged to inspect the facility more frequently where there is reason to believe that severe weather or natural disasters may have damaged control measures or increased discharges.

8.J.8 Effluent Limitations Based on Effluent Limitations Guidelines. (See also Part 6.2.2.1).

Table 8.J-2 identifies effluent limits that apply to the industrial activities described below. Compliance with these effluent limits is to be determined based on discharges from these industrial activities independent of commingling with any other waste streams that may be covered under this permit.

Table 8.J-2		
Industrial Activity	**Parameter**	**Effluent Limitation**
Subsector J1. Mine dewatering discharges at crushed stone mining facilities (SIC 1422 - 1429)	pH	6.0 - 9.0
Subsector J3. Mine dewatering discharges at construction sand and gravel mining facilities (SIC 1442)	pH	6.0 - 9.0
Subsector J3. Mine dewatering discharges at industrial sand mining facilities (SIC 1446)	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	25 mg/L, monthly avg.
		45 mg/L, daily maximum
	pH	6.0 - 9.0

8.J.9 Termination of Permit Coverage.

A site or a portion of a site that has been released from applicable state or federal reclamation requirements is no longer required to maintain coverage under this permit.

Sector 8.K - Hazardous Waste Treatment, Storage, or Disposal Facilities.

Subsector	SIC Code	Activity Represented
K1	HZ	Hazardous Waste Treatment, Storage, or Disposal Facilities, including those that are operating under interim status or a permit under Subtitle C of RCRA

8.K.1 Covered Stormwater Discharges.

The requirements in Sector K apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from Hazardous Waste Treatment, Storage, or Disposal facilities (TSDFs) as identified by the Activity Code specified above.

8.K.2 Industrial Activities Covered by Sector K.

a. Facilities that treat, store, or dispose of hazardous wastes, and ~~including those~~ that are operating under interim status or a permit under subtitle C of RCRA.

b. Disposal facilities that have been properly closed and capped, and have no significant materials exposed to stormwater, are considered inactive and do not require permits.

8.K.3 Limitations on Coverage.

8.K.3.1 Prohibition of Non-Stormwater Discharges. (See also Part 1.1.4) The following are not authorized by this permit: leachate, gas collection condensate, drained free liquids, contaminated ground water, laboratory-derived wastewater, and contact washwater from washing truck and railcar exteriors and surface areas that have come in direct contact with solid waste at the landfill facility.

8.K.4 Definitions.

8.K.4.1 Contaminated stormwater - stormwater that comes into direct contact with landfill wastes, the waste handling and treatment areas, or landfill wastewater as defined in Part 8.K.4.4. Some specific areas of a landfill that may produce contaminated stormwater include (but are not limited to) the open face of an active landfill with exposed waste (no cover added); the areas around wastewater treatment operations; trucks, equipment, or machinery that has been in direct contact with the waste; and waste dumping areas.

8.K.4.2 Drained free liquids - aqueous wastes drained from waste containers (e.g., drums) prior to landfilling.

8.K.4.3 Landfill - an area of land or an excavation in which wastes are placed for permanent disposal, but that is not a land application or land treatment unit, surface impoundment, underground injection well, waste pile, salt dome formation, salt bed formation, underground mine, or cave as these terms are defined in 40 CFR Parts 257.2, 258.2, and 260.10.

8.K.4.4 Landfill wastewater - as defined in 40 CFR Part 445 (Landfills Point Source Category), all wastewater associated with, or produced by, landfilling activities except for sanitary wastewater, non-contaminated stormwater, contaminated groundwater, and wastewater from recovery pumping wells. Landfill wastewater includes, but is not limited to, leachate, gas collection condensate, drained free liquids, laboratory-derived wastewater, contaminated stormwater, and contact washwater from washing truck, equipment, and railcar exteriors and surface areas that have come in direct contact with solid waste at the landfill facility.

8.K.4.5 Leachate - liquid that has passed through or emerged from solid waste and contains soluble, suspended, or miscible materials removed from such waste.

8.K.4.6 Non-contaminated stormwater - stormwater that does not come into direct contact with landfill wastes, the waste handling and treatment areas, or landfill wastewater as defined in Part 8.K.4.4. Non-contaminated stormwater includes stormwater that flows off the cap, cover, intermediate cover, daily cover, and/or final cover of the landfill.

8.K.5 Sector-Specific Benchmarks. (See also Part 6)

Table 8.K-1 identifies benchmarks that apply to the specific subsectors of Sector K. These benchmarks apply to each of the outfalls whether described by the primary industrial activity, any applicable co-located industrial activities, or both.

Table 8.K-1

Subsector (Permittees may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)	**Parameter**	**Benchmark Monitoring Concentration**
Subsector K1. ALL - Industrial Activity Benchmarks only applicable to discharges not subject to effluent limitations in 40 CFR Part 445 Subpart A (see below).	Ammonia	2.14 mg/L
	Dissolved Magnesium	0.064 mg/L
	Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	120 mg/L
	Dissolved Arsenic (freshwater) Dissolved Arsenic (saltwater)[1]	0.15 mg/L 0.069 mg/L
	Dissolved Cadmium[+] (freshwater)[2] Dissolved Cadmium (saltwater)[1]	Hardness Dependent 0.04 mg/L
	Dissolved Cyanide (freshwater) Dissolved Cyanide (saltwater)[1]	0.022 mg/L 0.001 mg/L
	Dissolved Lead[+] (freshwater)[2] Dissolved Lead (saltwater)[1]	Hardness Dependent 0.21 mg/L
	Dissolved Mercury (freshwater) Dissolved Mercury (saltwater)[1]	0.0014 mg/L 0.0018 mg/L
	Dissolved Selenium(freshwater) Dissolved Selenium(saltwater)[1]	0.005 mg/L 0.29 mg/L
	Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD_5)	30 mg/L

Table 8.K-1		
Subsector (Permittees may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)	**Parameter**	**Benchmark Monitoring Concentration**
	Dissolved Zinc(freshwater)[2] Dissolved Zinc(saltwater)[1]	Hardness Dependent 0.09 mg/L
	pH	6-9 s.u.
	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100 mg/L

[1] Saltwater benchmark values apply to stormwater discharges into saline waters where indicated. The definition of saltwater is included in Appendix A, "Definitions", and must be used in conjunction with salinity testing to determine if the receiving waterbody is saltwater, if applicable. See Appendix E, "Determining Benchmarks for Hardness Dependent Metals and Discharges to Saltwater".

[2] The freshwater benchmark values of some metals are dependent on water hardness. For these parameters, permittees must determine the hardness in accordance with Appendix E, "Determining Benchmarks for Hardness Dependent Metals and Discharges to Saltwater" (Part 6.2.1.1), to identify the applicable 'hardness range' for determining their benchmark value applicable to their facility. The ranges occur in 25 mg/L increments.

8.K.6 Effluent Limitations. (See also Part 6.2.2.1)

Table 8.K-2 identifies effluent limits that apply to stormwater discharges from the industrial activities described below. Compliance with these effluent limits is to be determined based on discharges from these industrial activities independent of commingling with any other wastestreams that may be covered under this permit.

Table 8.K-2[1,2]		
Industrial Activity	Parameter	Effluent Limit
Discharges from hazardous waste landfills subject to effluent limitations in 40 CFR Part 445 Subpart A (see footnote).	Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD_5)	220 mg/L, daily maximum
		56 mg/L, monthly avg. maximum
	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	88 mg/L, daily maximum
		27 mg/L, monthly avg. maximum
	Ammonia	10 mg/L, daily maximum
		4.9 mg/L, monthly avg. maximum

Table 8.K-2[1,2]		
Industrial Activity	Parameter	Effluent Limit
	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	6.0-9.0 s.u.

[1] Monitor annually.

[2] 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 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 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.

Sector 8.L - Landfills, Land Application Sites, and Open Dumps.

Subsector	SIC Code	Activity Represented
L1	LF	All Landfills, Land Application Sites and Open Dumps

8.L.1 Covered Stormwater Discharges.

The requirements in Subpart L apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from Landfills and Land Application Sites and Open Dumps as identified by the Activity Code specified above.

8.L.2 Industrial Activities Covered by Sector L.

This permit may authorize stormwater discharges for Sector L facilities associated with waste disposal at landfills, land application sites, and open dumps that receive or have received industrial waste, including sites subject to regulation under Subtitle D of RCRA.

8.L.2.1 On-site Borrow Areas. Clearing for, and operation of, a borrow pit for cover at a landfill is considered to be part of the normal operation of a landfill. The stormwater discharges from such borrow pit activities are covered under this permit, as long as the removed soil is not transferred to others for use elsewhere. Barrow pits covered by an NPDES Construction Storm Water General Permit are not subject to the IGP.

8.L.2.2 Solid Waste Transfer Stations. Refer to Sector P.

8.L.3 Limitations on Coverage.

8.L.3.1 Prohibition of Non-Stormwater Discharges. (See also Part 1.1.4) The following discharges are not authorized by this permit: leachate, gas collection condensate, drained free liquids, contaminated ground water, laboratory-derived wastewater, and contact washwater from washing truck and railcar exteriors and surface areas that have come in direct contact with solid waste at the landfill facility. Construction one acre or greater in size is not covered by this permit.

8.L.3.2 Closed Landfills. Permit coverage is not required where a site has achieved final regulatory closure with respect to solid waste regulations, and where the entire landfill area has been filled in, re-graded, and finally stabilized. If the landfill has been closed according to EPD regulations (including re-grading and stabilization) and is in the regulatory post closure monitoring period, then permit coverage is not required as long as there is no industrial activity occurring at the site and no material is exposed. Industrial activity may include, but is not limited to, associated vehicles and equipment, material handling or storage areas, buildings, waste or material storage piles, and access roads.

8.L.3.2.1 Closed or inactive landfills that are no longer in use but have not received closure approval from EPD are considered to still have discharges associated with industrial activity and coverage should be maintained as an inactive landfill (See also 4.1.3 and 6.2.1.3).

8.L.4 Definitions.

8.L.4.1 Contaminated stormwater - Stormwater that comes into direct contact with landfill wastes, waste handling and treatment areas, or landfill wastewater. Some areas of a landfill that may produce contaminated stormwater include but are not limited to the open face of an active landfill with exposed waste (no cover added); the areas around wastewater treatment operations; trucks, equipment, or machinery that has been in direct contact with the waste; and waste dumping areas.

8.L.4.2 Drained free liquids– Aqueous wastes drained from waste containers (e.g., drums) prior to landfilling.

8.L.4.3 Inactive landfill– A site or portion of a site where landfilling or landfilling activities occurred in the past but is not an active landfill and maintains authorization under this general permit.

8.L.4.4 Industrial waste– Solid waste from manufacturing portions of industrial activities defined in this general permit.

8.L.4.5 Landfill wastewater– As defined in 40 CFR Part 445 (Landfills Point Source Category) all wastewater associated with, or produced by, landfilling activities except for sanitary wastewater, non-contaminated stormwater, contaminated groundwater, and wastewater from recovery pumping wells. Landfill ~~process~~ wastewater includes, but is not limited to, leachate; gas collection condensate; drained free liquids; laboratory-derived wastewater; contaminated stormwater; and contact wash water from washing truck, equipment, and railcar exteriors and surface areas that have come in direct contact with solid waste at the landfill facility.

8.L.4.6 Leachate– Liquid that has passed through or emerged from solid waste and contains soluble, suspended, or miscible materials removed from such waste.

8.L.4.7 Non-contaminated stormwater– Stormwater that does not come into direct contact with landfill wastes, the waste handling and treatment areas, or landfill wastewater. Non-contaminated stormwater includes stormwater that flows off the cap, cover, intermediate cover, daily cover, and/or final cover of the landfill.

8.L.4.8 Open dump– A facility for the disposal of solid waste that is not otherwise defined in this section.

8.L.5 Additional Technology-Based Effluent Limits.

8.L.5.1 Preventive Maintenance Program. **(See also Part 2.1.2.3)** As part of the permittee's preventive maintenance program, maintain the following: all elements of leachate collection and treatment systems (prevent commingling of leachate with stormwater); the integrity and effectiveness of any intermediate or final cover, including repairing the cover as necessary to minimize the effects of settlement, sinking, and erosion.

8.L.5.2 Erosion and Sedimentation Control. (See also Part 2.1.2.5) Provide temporary stabilization (e.g., temporary seeding, mulching, and placing geotextiles on the inactive portions of stockpiles) for the following in order to minimize discharges of pollutants in stormwater: materials stockpiled for daily, intermediate, and final cover; inactive areas of the landfill or open dump; landfills or open dump areas that have gotten final covers but where vegetation has yet to establish itself; and land application sites where waste application has been completed but final vegetation has not yet been established.

8.L.6 Additional SWPPP Requirements.

8.L.6.1 Drainage Area Site Map. (See also Part 5.1.2) 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.

8.L.6.2 Summary of Potential Pollutant Sources. (See also Part 5.1.3) 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.

8.L.7 Additional Inspection Requirements. (See also Part 4)

8.L.7.1 Inspections of Active Sites. Inspect operating landfills, open dumps, and land application sites at least quarterly. 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 erosion and sediment control measures are operating properly. 8.L.7.2 Inspections of Inactive Sites. Inspect inactive landfills, open dumps, and land application sites at least quarterly. Qualified personnel must inspect landfill (or open dump) stabilization and structural erosion control measures, leachate collection and treatment systems, and all closed land application areas.

8.L.8 Additional Post-Authorization Documentation Requirements.

8.L.8.1 Recordkeeping and Internal Reporting. Keep records with 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.

8.L.9 Sector-Specific Benchmarks. (See also Part 6)

Table 8.L-1 identifies benchmarks that apply to Sector L. These benchmarks apply to each of the outfalls whether described by the primary industrial activity, any applicable co-located industrial activities, or both.

Table 8.L-1

Subsector (Permittees may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)	**Parameter**	**Benchmark Monitoring Concentration**[1]
Subsector L1. All Landfills, Land Application Sites, and Open Dumps	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100 mg/L

[1]Benchmark monitoring required only for discharges not subject to effluent limitations in 40 CFR Part 445 Subpart B (see Table L-2 below).

8.L.10. Effluent Limitations. (See also Part 6.2.2.1)

Table 8.L-2 identifies effluent limits that apply to contaminated stormwater discharges from the industrial activities described below (See 8.L.4.1). Compliance with these effluent limits is to be determined based on discharges from these industrial activities independent of commingling with any other wastestreams that may be covered under this permit.

Table 8.L-2[1, 2]

Industrial Activity	**Parameter**	**Effluent Limit**
Discharges from non-hazardous waste landfills subject to effluent	Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD_5)	140 mg/L, daily maximum
		37 mg/L, monthly avg. maximum
	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	88 mg/L, daily maximum

Table 8.L-2[1, 2]		
Industrial Activity	**Parameter**	**Effluent Limit**
limitations in 40 CFR Part 445 Subpart B.		27 mg/L, monthly avg. maximum
	Ammonia	10 mg/L, daily maximum
		4.9 mg/L, monthly avg. maximum
	Alpha Terpineol	0.033 mg/L, daily maximum
		0.016 mg/L monthly avg. maximum
	Benzoic Acid	0.12 mg/L, daily maximum
		0.071 mg/L, monthly avg. maximum
	p-Cresol	0.025 mg/L, daily maximum
		0.014 mg/L, monthly avg. maximum
	Phenol	0.026 mg/L, daily maximum
		0.015 mg/L, monthly avg. maximum
	Total Zinc	0.20 mg/L, daily maximum
		0.11 mg/L, monthly avg. maximum
	pH	6.0-9.0 s.u.

[1] Monitor annually.

[2] As set forth at 40 CFR Part 445 Subpart B, these numeric limitations apply to contaminated stormwater discharges from Municipal Solid Waste Landfills (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 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.

Sector 8.M - Automobile Salvage Yards.

Subsector	SIC Code	Activity Represented
M1	5015	Automobile Salvage Yards

8.M.1 Covered Stormwater Discharges.

The requirements in Sector M apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from Automobile Salvage Yards as identified by the SIC Code specified above. When a facility has industrial activities being conducted on-site that meet the description(s) of 8.M.1(a) or (b), the facility shall comply with the sampling requirements stated in Table 8.M-1.

a) Over 50 auto/truck bodies with drivelines (engine, transmission, axles, and wheels), 50 drivelines, or any combination thereof (in whole or in parts) that are exposed to stormwater;

b) Over 50 units per year are dismantled and automotive fluids are drained or stored in areas exposed to stormwater.

8.M.2 Additional Technology-Based Effluent Limits.

8.M.2.1 Spill and Leak Prevention Procedures. (See also Part 2.1.2.4) Drain vehicles intended to be dismantled of all fluids upon arrival at the site (or as soon thereafter as feasible), or employ some other equivalent means to prevent spills and leaks. An example of other equivalent means would be placing vehicles not drained upon arrival on an impermeable area that is bermed and/or drains to a sump to capture any potential fluid leaks. Following are some control measure options:

a) Install alarms and/or pump shutoff systems on outdoor equipment with hydraulic reservoirs exceeding 150 gallons to reduce the impact from spills due ~~in the event of~~to a line break. Alternatively, a secondary containment system capable of holding the entire contents of the reservoir plus room for precipitation can be used;

b) Use a mercury spill kit to clean up ~~for any~~ ~~release of~~a mercury release due to leaks from switches, anti-lock brake systems, and switch storage areas. Use dry-absorbents or other cleanup practices to collect and dispose of, or recycle, spilled or leaking fluids;

c) Repair ~~If~~ malfunctioning equipment ~~is~~ responsible for ~~the~~ spills/leaks, ~~repairs shall be made~~ as soon as possible;

d) Store ~~D~~drums containing liquids, especially oil and lubricants, ~~shall be stored:~~ indoors; in a bermed area; in overpack containers or spill pallets; or in similar containment devices; and

e) Place ~~D~~drip pans or equivalent measures ~~shall be placed~~ under any leaking piece of stationary equipment until the leak is repaired. The drips pans shall be inspected for leaks and potential overflow and all liquids properly disposed of in accordance with Federal, State and local requirements.

8.M.2.2 Inbound Material Control. Minimize the chance of accepting vehicles or vehicle parts that could be significant sources of pollutants by conducting inspections of inbound materials. Following are some control measure options:

a) Educate suppliers ~~of material on~~to drain~~ing~~ and properly dispos~~e~~ing of residual fluids (e.g., engines, radiators, and transmissions, and oily parts) and remove~~al of~~ and properly dispose of mercury switches from vehicles before they deliver~~y~~ them to the facility;

b) Provide training targeted for those personnel who ~~engaged in the~~ inspect~~ion~~ and accept~~ance of~~ inbound recyclable materials; educat~~cion of~~ personnel to ~~shall include~~ drain~~ing~~ and properly dispos~~cing~~ of residual fluids from vehicle components immediately after they are ~~upon~~ deliver~~edy~~ to the facility (e.g., from vehicles and equipment engines, radiators and transmissions, oil filled transformers, and individual containers or drums) and remov~~cal of~~ mercury switches from vehicles prior to any action that could expose the mercury in the switches to stormwater;

c) Use a mercury spill kit to clean up ~~for~~ any release of mercury from switches, anti-lock brake systems, and switch storage areas. Use dry-absorbents or other cleanup practices to collect and dispose of or recycle spilled or leaking fluids;

d) Establish procedures to minimize the potential of any residual fluids from coming into contact with precipitation or runoff;

e) Establish procedures for accepting/removing batteries; and

f) Establish 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 Federal, State and local requirements. Permittees must regularly maintain the oil and water separator (or its equivalent) and properly dispose of or recycle collected residual fluids.

8.M.2.3 Employee Training. **(See also Part 5.1.1.2)** 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, gasoline, used mineral spirits, anti-freeze, mercury switches~~,~~ and batteries and solvents.

8.M.2.4 Management of Runoff. (See also Part 2.1.2.6) Minimize contact of stormwater runoff where potential pollutants are likely to be exposed including ~~with~~ stock-piled materials. Following are some control measure options:

a) Install ~~B~~berms or drainage ditches on the property line to help prevent run-on from neighboring properties;

b) Install ~~D~~dikes, berms, containment trenches, culverts, and surface grading to divert runoff from areas where ~~storage of~~ oily parts, engine blocks, and above-ground liquid tanks or containers are located~~storage~~;

c) Install~~ation of~~ stormwater detention ponds;

d) Install and maintain ~~O~~oil and water separators, sumps, and dry absorbents for areas where potential sources of residual fluids are stockpiled (e.g., automobile engine storage areas); and

e) Install ~~P~~permanent or semi-permanent covers.

8.M.2.5 Erosion and Sedimentation for Unstabilized Areas. Due to daily operations as well as expansions, maintain adequate erosion and sediment control in accordance with the Manual for Erosion and Sediment Control in Georgia, 5th edition, latest edition, as applicable. (See Part 2.1.2.5). Following are some control measure options:

a) Gravel;

b) Silt fencing; and

c) Sediment traps, vegetated swales and strips, catch basin filters, and sand filters to facilitate settling or filtering of pollutants.

8.M.2.6 Scrap Lead-Acid Battery Program. Properly handle, store, and dispose of scrap lead-acid batteries. Following are some control measure options:

a) Segregate scrap lead-acid batteries from other scrap materials;

b) Properly handle, store, and dispose of cracked or broken batteries;

c) Collect and dispose of leaking lead-acid battery fluid;

d) Eliminate exposure of scrap lead-acid batteries to precipitation or runoff; and

e) Train employeesto manage scrap batteries.

8.M.3 Additional SWPPP Requirements.

8.M.3.1 Drainage Area Site Map. (See also Part 5.1.2) Identify locations used for dismantling, storingage, and maintingenance of 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.

8.M.3.2 Potential Pollutant Sources. (See also Part 5.1.3) Assess the potential for the following to contribute pollutants to stormwater discharges: vehicle storage areas, dismantling areas, parts storage areas (e.g., engine blocks, tires, hub caps, batteries, hoods, mufflers), and fueling stations.

8.M.4 Additional Inspection Requirements. (See also Part 4)

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

8.M.5 Sector-Specific Benchmarks. (See also Part 6)

These benchmarks apply to each of the outfalls whether described by the primary industrial activity, any applicable co-located industrial activities, or both.

Table 8.M-1

Subsector (Permittees may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)	**Parameter**	**Benchmark Monitoring Concentration**
Subsector M1. Automobile Salvage Yards (SIC 5015)	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100 mg/L
	Oil & Grease	15 mg/L
	Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	120 mg/L
	Dissolved Lead[1] (freshwater)[2] Dissolved Lead (saltwater)[1]	Hardness Dependent 0.21 mg/L
	pH	6 – 9 s.u.

[1] Saltwater benchmark values apply to stormwater discharges into saline waters where indicated. The definition of saltwater is included in Appendix A, "Definitions", and must be used in conjunction with

salinity testing to determine if the receiving waterbody is saltwater, if applicable. See Appendix E, "Determining Benchmarks for Hardness Dependent Metals and Discharges to Saltwater".

[2] The freshwater benchmark values of some metals are dependent on water hardness. For these parameters, permittees must determine the hardness in accordance with Appendix E, "Determining Benchmarks for Hardness Dependent Metals and Discharges to Saltwater" (Part 6.2.1.1), to identify the applicable 'hardness range' for determining their benchmark value applicable to their facility. The ranges occur in 25 mg/L increments.

Sector 8.N - Scrap Recycling Facilities.

Subsector	SIC Code	Activity Represented
N1	5093	Scrap Recycling Facilities and Liquid Recycling Facilities
N2	5093	Source-separated Recycling Facility

8.N.1 Covered Stormwater Discharges.

The requirements in Sector N apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from Scrap Recycling facilities as identified by the SIC Code specified above.

8.N.2 Industrial Activities Covered by Sector N.

This permit authorizes stormwater discharges from the following three types of industrial activities at Sector N facilities:

(a) Scrap recycling facilities (Part 8.N.4.1) - facilities that are engaged in the processing, reclaiming, and wholesale distribution of scrap materials such as ferrous and nonferrous metals, plastics, glass, cardboard and paper.

(b) Liquid recycling facilities (Part 8.N.4.2) - facilities that are engaged in reclaiming and recycling liquid materials such as used oil, antifreeze, mineral spirits and industrial solvents.

(c) Source-separated recycling facilities (Part 8.N.4.3) - facilities primarily engaged in accepting materials from nonindustrial and residential sources such as common consumer products including paper, newspaper, glass cardboard, plastic containers, aluminum and tin cans.

8.N.3 Limitations on Coverage.

8.N.3.1 Solid Waste Handling Facilities. This permit does not apply to solid waste handling facilities including solid waste transfer facilities, which are covered in the land transportation and warehousing sector (Sector P) as SIC 4212: "local collecting and hauling of garbage without disposal".

8.N.3.2 Prohibition of Non-Stormwater Discharges. (See also Part 1.1.4) Non-stormwater discharges from turnings containment areas are not covered by this permit (see also Part 8.N.4.1.3). Discharges from containment areas in the absence of a storm event are prohibited unless covered by a separate NPDES permit.

8.N.4 Additional Technology-Based Effluent Limits.

The permittee shall describe in the SWPPP and implement a program to address those items that apply. Included are lists of BMP options specific for each category of recycling facility that, along with any functional equivalents, shall be considered for implementation. Selection or deselection of a particular BMP or approach is up to the best professional judgment of the permittee, as long as the objective of the requirement is met.

8.N.4.1 Scrap Recycling Facilities. Requirements for facilities that receive, process, and do wholesale distribution of nonliquid recyclable materials (e.g., ferrous and nonferrous metals, plastics, glass,

cardboard, and paper). These facilities may receive both nonrecyclable and recyclable materials. This section is not intended for those facilities that only accept source-separated recyclable materials primarily from non-industrial and residential sources, which are addressed in Part 8.N.4.3.

8.N.4.1.1 Inbound Material Control Program. The SWPPP shall include a recyclable and waste material inspection program to minimize the likelihood of receiving materials that may be significant pollutant sources to stormwater discharges. Following are some control measure options:

a) Establish procedures to minimize the potential of any residual fluids from coming into contact with precipitation or runoff;

b) Establish procedures for accepting scrap lead-acid batteries (additional requirements for the handling, storage, and disposal or recycling of batteries are contained in the scrap lead-acid battery program provisions in Part 8.N.4.1.6);

c) ~~Provide t~~Train~~ing targeted for~~ those personnel ~~engaged in the~~who inspect~~ion~~ and accept~~ance of~~ inbound recyclable materials; educat~~eion of~~ personnel ~~shall include~~on proper procedures for draining and properly disposing of residual fluids upon delivery to the facility (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 prior to any action that could expose the mercury in the switches to stormwater; and

d) Establish 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 Federal, State and local requirements.

8.N.4.1.2 Scrap and Waste Material Stockpiles and Storage (Outdoor). Minimize contact of stormwater runoff with stockpiled materials, processed materials, and non-recyclable wastes. Following are some control measure options:

a) Permanent or semi-permanent covers;

b) Sediment traps, vegetated swales and strips, catch basin filters, and sand filters to facilitate settling or filtering of pollutants;

c) Dikes, berms, containment trenches, culverts, and surface grading to divert runoff from storage areas;

d) Silt fencing; and

e) Oil and water separators, sumps, and dry absorbents for areas where potential sources of residual fluids are stockpiled (e.g., automobile engine storage areas).

8.N.4.1.3 Stockpiling of Turnings Exposed to Cutting Fluids (Outdoor Storage). Non-stormwater discharges from turnings containment areas are not covered by this permit. Minimize contact of surface runoff with residual cutting fluids using the following options:

a) Store all turnings exposed to cutting fluids under some form of permanent or semi-permanent cover, or

b) Establish dedicated containment areas for all turnings that have been exposed to cutting fluids. Stormwater runoff from these areas can be discharged provided:

1. ~~Any c~~Containment area~~s must be~~are constructed of concrete, asphalt, or other equivalent types of impermeable material;

2. ~~There is a~~A barrier (e.g., berms, curbing, elevated pads) is used around the perimeter of the containment areas to prevent contact with stormwater run-on; and

3. Runoff is collected and treated by an oil and water separator or its equivalent prior to discharge. Permittees must regularly maintain the oil and water separator (or its equivalent) and properly dispose of or recycle collected residual fluids.

8.N.4.1.4 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. Following are some control measure options:

a) Good housekeeping measures, including the use of dry absorbents or wet vacuuming to contain, dispose of, or recycle residual liquids originating from recyclable containers, or mercury spill kits for spills from storage of mercury switches;

b) Preventing washwater from tipping floors or other processing areas to discharge to the storm sewer system; and

c) Disconnecting or sealing off all floor drains connected to the storm sewer system.

8.N.4.1.5 Scrap and Recyclable 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) and ~~to~~ minimize the contact of accumulated particulate matter and residual fluids with runoff (i.e., through good housekeeping, preventive maintenance). Following are some control measure options:

a) Regularly inspect equipment for spills or leaks and malfunctioning, worn, or corroded parts or equipment;

b) Establish a preventive maintenance program for processing equipment;

c) Use 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;

d) ~~On unattended hydraulic reservoirs over 150 gallons in capacity, install protection devices such as alarms or equivalent devices, or secondary containment that can hold the entire volume of the reservoir~~Install adequate secondary containment, alarms and/or pump shutoff systems on unattended outdoor equipment with hydraulic reservoirs exceeding 150 gallons to reduce the impact from spills due to a line break;

e) Use ~~C~~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;

f) Use ~~O~~oil and water separators or sumps to remove residual fluids from stormwater;

g) Maintain ~~P~~permanent or semi-permanent covers in processing areas where there are residual fluids and grease;

h) Install ~~R~~retention or detention ponds or basins; sediment traps, and vegetated swales or strips ~~(~~for pollutant settling and filtration~~)~~; and

i) Use ~~C~~catch basin filters or sand filters to remove fine particulates.

8.N.4.1.6 Scrap Lead-Acid Battery Program. Properly handle, store, and dispose of scrap lead-acid batteries. Following are some control measure options:

a) Segregate scrap lead-acid batteries from other scrap materials;

b) Properly handle, store, and dispose of cracked or broken batteries;

c) Collect and dispose of leaking lead-acid battery fluid;

d) Eliminate exposure of scrap lead-acid batteries to precipitation or runoff; and

e) ~~Provide~~Train employees ~~training for the~~to manage~~ment of~~ scrap batteries.

8.N.4.1.7 Spill Prevention and Response Procedures. (See also Part 2.1.2.4)

a) Install alarms and/or pump shutoff systems on outdoor equipment with hydraulic reservoirs exceeding 150 gallons to reduce the impact from spills due to ~~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;

b) Use a mercury spill kit to clean up ~~for~~ any release of mercury from switches, anti-lock brake systems, and switch storage areas. Use dry-absorbents or other cleanup practices to collect and dispose of or recycle spilled or leaking fluids;

c) If malfunctioning equipment is responsible for the spill/leak, repairs shall be made as soon as possible;

d) Store ~~D~~drums containing liquids, especially oil and lubricants~~, shall be stored~~: indoors; in a bermed area; in overpack containers or spill pallets; or in similar containment devices; and

e) Place ~~D~~drip pans or equivalent measures ~~shall be placed~~ under any leaking piece of stationary equipment until the leak is repaired. Inspect ~~T~~the drip~~s~~ pans ~~shall be inspected~~ for leaks and potential overflow and dispose of all liquids properly ~~disposed of~~ in accordance with Federal, State and local requirements.

8.N.4.1.8 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.

8.N.4.2 Liquid Recycling Facilities.

8.N.4.2.1 Material Storage (Indoor). Minimize or eliminate contact between residual liquids from waste materials stored indoors and from surface runoff. The SWPPP may refer to applicable portions of other existing plans, such as Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure (SPCC) plans required under 40 CFR Part 112. Following are some control measure options:

a) Procedures for material handling (including labeling and marking);

b) Clean up spills and leaks with dry absorbent materials or a wet vacuum system;

c) Disconnect~~ing~~ or seal~~ing~~ off all floor drains connected to the storm sewer system;

d) Maintain ~~A~~appropriate containment structures (trenching, curbing, gutters, etc.); and

e) Maintain the~~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.

8.N.4.2.2 Material Storage (Outdoor). Minimize contact between stored residual liquids and precipitation or runoff. The SWPPP may refer to applicable portions of other existing plans, such as SPCC plans required under 40 CFR Part 112. Discharges of precipitation from containment areas containing used oil must also be in accordance with applicable sections of 40 CFR Part 112. Following are some control measure options:

a) Appropriate containment structures (e.g., dikes, berms, curbing, pits) to store the volume of the largest tank, with sufficient extra capacity for precipitation;

b) Drainage control and other diversionary structures;

c) Corrosion protection and/or leak detection systems for storage tanks; and

d) Dry-absorbent materials or a wet vacuum system to collect spills.

8.N.4.2.3 Trucks and Rail Car Material Transfer Areas. Minimize pollutants in 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 materials. Following are two control measure options:

a) (a) Containment and diversionary structures to minimize contact with precipitation or runoff; and

b) Dry clean-up methods, wet vacuuming, roof coverings, or runoff controls.

8.N.4.3 Source-Separated Materials Recycling Facilities. The following identifies considerations for facilities that receive only source-separated recyclables, primarily from non-industrial and residential sources.

8.N.4.3.1 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. Following are some control measure options:

a) ~~Provide information and e~~Educat~~ion measures to inform~~ suppliers of recyclables about acceptable and non-acceptable materials;

b) Train~~ing~~ drivers responsible for pickup of recycled material;

c) Clearly mark~~ing~~ public drop-off containers regarding which materials can be accepted;

d) Reject~~ing~~ nonrecyclable wastes or household hazardous wastes at the source; and

e) Establish~~ing~~ procedures for handling and disposal of nonrecyclable material.

8.N.4.3.2 Outdoor Storage. Minimize exposure of recyclables to precipitation and runoff. Use good housekeeping measures to prevent accumulation of particulate matter and fluids, particularly in high traffic areas. Following are some control measure options:

a) Provide totally enclosed drop-off containers for the public;

b) Install a sump and pump with each container pit and treat or discharge collected fluids to a sanitary sewer system;

c) Provide dikes and curbs for secondary containment (e.g., around bales of recyclable waste paper);

d) Divert surface water runoff away from outside material storage areas;

e) Provide covers over containment bins, dumpsters, and roll-off boxes; and

f) Store the equivalent of one day's volume of recyclable material indoors.

8.N.4.3.3 Indoor Storage and Material Processing. Minimize the release of pollutants from indoor storage and processing areas. Following are some control measure options:

a) Schedule routine good housekeeping measures for all storage and processing areas;

b) Disconnect~~ing~~ or seal~~ing~~ off all floor drains connected to the storm sewer system;

c) Prohibit tipping floor washwater from draining to the storm sewer system; and

d) Provide employee training on pollution prevention practices.

8.N.4.3.4 Vehicle and Equipment Maintenance. Vehicle and equipment washwater is prohibited from discharging to the storm sewer system (see Part 1.1.4.1.b)~~,~~. ~~but can be lad-applied~~Washing can be done if

washwater does not discharge. Following are some control measure options for areas where vehicle and equipment maintenance occur outdoors:

a) Disconnect or seal off all floor drains connected to the storm sewer system;

b) Minimize or eliminate outdoor maintenance areas whenever possible;

c) Establish spill prevention and clean-up procedures in fueling areas;

d) Avoid topping off fuel tanks;

e) Divert runoff from fueling areas;

f) Store lubricants and hydraulic fluids indoors; and

g) Provide employee training on proper handling and storage of hydraulic fluids and lubricants.

8.N.5 Additional SWPPP Requirements For All Recycling Facilities.

8.N.5.1 Drainage Area Site Map. (See also Part 5.1.2) Document locations in the SWPPP of any of the following activities or sources that may be exposed to precipitation or surface runoff, for example, scrap and waste material storage, outdoor scrap and waste processing equipment, and containment areas for turnings exposed to cutting fluids, and liquid material storage.

8.N.5.2 Maintenance Schedules/Procedures for Collection, Handling, and Disposal or Recycling of Residual Fluids at Scrap Recycling Facilities. If the permittee is subject to Part 8.N.4.1.3, the SWPPP must identify any applicable maintenance schedule and the procedures to collect, handle, and dispose of or recycle residual fluids.

8.N.6 Additional Inspection Requirements.

8.N.6.1 Inspections for Recycling Facilities. The inspections must be performed quarterly, pursuant to Part 4, and include, at a minimum, all areas:

a) Where waste is generated, received, stored, treated, or disposed of and that are exposed to either precipitation or stormwater runoff; and/or

b) Where recycling materials are received, stored, treated or processed and that are exposed to either precipitation or stormwater runoff.

8.N.7 Sector-Specific Benchmarks. (See also Part 6)

These benchmarks apply to each of the outfalls whether described by the primary industrial activity, any applicable co-located industrial activities, or both.

Table 8.N-1		
Subsector (Permittees may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)	**Parameter**	**Benchmark Monitoring Concentration**
Subsector N1. Scrap Recycling and Liquid Recycling Facilities (SIC 5093)	Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	120 mg/L
	Oil & Grease	15 mg/L
	Dissolved Copper (freshwater)[2] Dissolved Copper (saltwater)[1]	Hardness Dependent 0.0048 mg/L
	Dissolved Lead[‡] (freshwater)[2] Dissolved Lead (saltwater)[1]	Hardness Dependent 0.21 mg/L
	Dissolved Zinc[‡] (freshwater)[2] Dissolved Zinc (saltwater)[1]	Hardness Dependent 0.09 mg/L
	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100 mg/L

[1] Saltwater benchmark values apply to stormwater discharges into saline waters where indicated. The definition of saltwater is included in Appendix A, "Definitions", and must be used in conjunction with salinity testing to determine if the receiving waterbody is saltwater, if applicable. See Appendix E, "Determining Benchmarks for Hardness Dependent Metals and Discharges to Saltwater".

[2] The freshwater benchmark values of some metals are dependent on water hardness. For these parameters, permittees must determine the hardness in accordance with Appendix E, "Determining Benchmarks for Hardness Dependent Metals and Discharges to Saltwater" (Part 6.2.1.1), to identify the applicable 'hardness range' for determining their benchmark value applicable to their facility. The ranges occur in 25 mg/L increments.

Sector 8.O - Steam Electric Generating Facilities.

Subsector	SIC Code	Activity Represented
O1	SE	Steam Electric Generating Facilities, including coal handling sites

8.O.1 Covered Stormwater Discharges.

The requirements in Sector O apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from Steam Electric Power Generating Facilities as identified by the Activity Code specified above.

8.O.2 Industrial Activities Covered by Sector O.

This permit authorizes stormwater discharges from the following industrial activities at Sector O facilities:

a) Steam electric power generation using coal, natural gas, oil, nuclear energy, etc., to produce a steam source, including coal handling areas;

b) Coal pile runoff, including effluent limitations established by 40 CFR Part 423; and

c) Dual fuel facilities that could employ a steam boiler.

8.O.3 Limitations on Coverage.

8.O.3.1 Prohibition of Non-Stormwater Discharges. Non-stormwater discharges subject to effluent limitations are not covered by this permit.

8.O.3.2 Prohibition of Stormwater Discharges. Stormwater discharges from the following are not covered by this permit:

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

b) 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

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

8.O.4 Additional Technology-Based Effluent Limits.

The following good housekeeping measures are required in addition to Part 2.1.2.2:

8.O.4.1 Fugitive Dust Emissions. Minimize fugitive dust emissions from coal handling areas. To minimize the tracking of coal dust offsite, consider procedures such as installing specially designed tires or washing vehicles in a designated area before they leave the site and controlling the wash water.

8.O.4.2 Delivery Vehicles. Minimize contamination of stormwater runoff from delivery vehicles arriving at the plant site. Consider procedures to inspect delivery vehicles arriving at the plant site and ensure overall integrity of the body or container and procedures to deal with leakage or spillage from vehicles or containers.

8.O.4.3 Fuel Oil Unloading Areas. Minimize contamination of precipitation or surface runoff from fuel oil unloading areas. Consider using containment curbs in unloading areas, ~~having~~ have personnel familiar

with spill prevention and response procedures present during deliveries to ensure that any leaks or spills are contained and cleaned up as soon as possible, and ~~using~~ use spill and overflow protection devices (e.g., drip pans, drip diapers, or other containment devices placed beneath fuel oil connectors to contain potential spillage during deliveries or from leaks at the connectors).

8.O.4.4 Chemical Loading and Unloading. Minimize contamination of precipitation or surface runoff from chemical loading and unloading areas. Consider using containment curbs at chemical loading and unloading areas to contain spills, have~~ing~~ personnel familiar with spill prevention and response procedures present during deliveries to ensure that any leaks or spills are contained and cleaned up as soon as possible, and load~~ing~~ and unload~~ing~~ in covered areas and store~~ing~~ chemicals indoors.

8.O.4.5 Miscellaneous Loading and Unloading Areas. Minimize contamination of precipitation or surface runoff from loading and unloading areas. Consider covering the loading area; grading, berming, or curbing around the loading area to divert run-on; locate~~ing~~ the loading and unloading equipment and vehicles so that leaks are contained in existing containment and flow diversion systems; or equivalent procedures.

8.O.4.6 Liquid Storage Tanks. Minimize contamination of surface runoff from above-ground liquid storage tanks. Consider protective guards around tanks, containment curbs, spill and overflow protection, dry cleanup methods, or equivalent measures.

8.O.4.7 Large Bulk Fuel Storage Tanks. Minimize contamination of surface runoff from large bulk fuel storage tanks. Consider containment berms (or their equivalent). Permittees must also comply with applicable State and Federal laws, including Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure (SPCC) Plan requirements.

8.O.4.8 Spill Reduction Measures. Minimize the potential for an oil or chemical spill, or reference the appropriate part of 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 as soon as possible.

8.O.4.9 Oil-Bearing Equipment in Switchyards. Minimize contamination of surface runoff from oil-bearing equipment in switchyard areas. Consider using level grades and gravel surfaces to retard flows and limit the spread of spills, or collecting runoff in perimeter ditches.

8.O.4.10 Residue-Hauling Vehicles. Inspect all residue-hauling vehicles for proper covering over the load, adequate gate sealing, and overall integrity of the container body. Repair vehicles without load covering or adequate gate sealing, or with leaking containers or beds.

8.O.4.11 Ash Loading Areas. Reduce or control the tracking of ash and residue from ash loading areas. Clear the ash building floor and adjacent roadways of spillage, debris, and excess water before departure of each loaded vehicle.

8.O.4.12 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.

8.O.4.13 Landfills. Scrap yards, Surface Impoundments, Open Dumps, General Refuse Sites. Minimize the potential for contamination of runoff from these areas.

8.O.5 Additional SWPPP Requirements.

8.O.5.1 Drainage Area Site Map. (See also Part 5.1.2) 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-term 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 and limestone piles).

8.O.5.2 Documentation of Good Housekeeping Measures. Permittees must document in the SWPPP the good housekeeping measures implemented to meet the effluent limits in Part 8.O.4.

8.O.6 Additional Inspection Requirements.

8.O.6.1 Site Compliance Inspection. (See also Part 4) As part of the permittee's inspection, inspect the following areas quarterly: coal handling areas, loading or unloading areas, switchyards, fueling areas, bulk storage areas, ash handling areas, areas adjacent to disposal ponds and landfills, maintenance areas, liquid storage tanks, and long-term and short-term material storage areas.

8.O.7 Sector-Specific Benchmarks. (See also Part 6)

Table 8.O-1 identifies benchmarks that apply to the specific subsectors of Sector O. These benchmarks apply to each of the outfalls whether described by the primary industrial activity, any applicable co-located industrial activities, or both.

Table 8.O-1

Subsector (Permittees may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)	**Parameter**	**Benchmark Monitoring Concentration**
Subsector O1. Steam Electric Generating Facilities (Industrial Activity Code "SE")	Oil & Grease	15 mg/L
	Dissolved Copper (freshwater)[2] Dissolved Copper (saltwater)[1]	Hardness Dependent 0.0048 mg/L
	Dissolved Nickel (freshwater)[1,2] Dissolved Nickel (saltwater)[1]	Hardness Dependent 0.074 mg/L
	Dissolved Zinc (freshwater)[2] Dissolved Zinc (saltwater)[1]	Hardness Dependent 0.09 mg/L

[1] Saltwater benchmark values apply to stormwater discharges into saline waters where indicated. The definition of saltwater is included in Appendix A, "Definitions", and must be used in conjunction with salinity testing to determine if the receiving waterbody is saltwater, if applicable. See Appendix E, "Determining Benchmarks for Hardness Dependent Metals and Discharges to Saltwater".

[1,2] The freshwater benchmark values of some metals are dependent on water hardness. For these parameters, permittees must determine the hardness in accordance with Appendix E, "Determining Benchmarks for Hardness Dependent Metals and Discharges to Saltwater" (Part 6.2.1.1), to identify the applicable 'hardness range' for determining their benchmark value applicable to their facility. The ranges occur in 25 mg/L increments.

8.O.8 Effluent Limitations. (See also Part 6.2.2.1)

Table 8.O-2 identifies effluent limits that apply to stormwater discharges from the industrial activities described below. Compliance with these effluent limits is to be determined based on discharges from these industrial activities independent of commingling with any other wastestreams that may be covered under this permit.

Table 8.O-2[1]		
Industrial Activity	**Parameter**	**Effluent Limit**
Discharges from coal storage piles at Steam Electric Generating Facilities	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	50 mg/L[2]
	pH	6.0-9.0 s.u.

[1] Monitor annually.

[2] If the permittee's 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 TSS.

Sector 8.P - Land Transportation and Warehousing.

Subsector	SIC Code	Activity Represented
P1	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

8.P.1 Covered Stormwater Discharges.

The requirements in Sector P apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from Land Transportation and Warehousing facilities as identified by the SIC Codes specified above which ~~have~~ perform vehicle maintenance ~~shops~~ or clean vehicles, machinery or equipment ~~cleaning operations~~.

8.P.1.1 Solid Waste Transfer Stations. SIC code 4212 includes facilities primarily engaged in local collecting and hauling of garbage without disposal. Only those portions of the facility that are either involved in vehicle maintenance (including vehicle rehabilitation, mechanical repairs, painting, fueling, and lubrication) or equipment cleaning operations are considered to be associated with industrial activity under this permit. Those portions of the facility that are involved in the above activities are regulated by this permit. If a solid waste transfer station does not conduct any of these activities, then that facility would not be applicable for coverage under this permit.

8.P.2 Limitation on Coverage. This permit authorizes stormwater discharges from only those portions of the land transportation facility that are involved in vehicle maintenance (including vehicle rehabilitation, mechanical repairs, painting, fueling and lubrication) or equipment cleaning operations.

8.P.2.1 Prohibited Discharges. (See also Parts 1.1.4 and 8.P.3.6) This permit does not authorize the discharge of washwater used to clean vehicles,~~/~~ equipment ~~/~~or exposed surfaces ~~washwater~~, including tank-cleaning operations. Such discharges must be authorized under a separate NPDES permit, discharged to a sanitary sewer in accordance with applicable industrial pretreatment requirements, or recycled on-site.

8.P.3 Additional Technology-Based Effluent Limits.

8.P.3.1 Good Housekeeping Measures. In addition to Part 2.1.2.2, permittees must adhere to the following recommended control measures as indicated:

8.P.3.2 Vehicle and Equipment Storage Areas. Minimize the potential for stormwater exposure to leaky or leak-prone vehicles/equipment awaiting maintenance. Consider the following, or other equivalent measures: use ~~of~~ drip pans under vehicles/equipment, ~~indoor~~ stor~~ag~~e ~~of~~ vehicles and equipment indoors, install~~ation of~~ berms or dikes around storage areas, use ~~of~~ absorbents to remove spilled fluids, cover ~~roofing or covering~~ storage areas, and clean~~ing~~ pavement surfaces to remove oil and grease.

8.P.3.3 Fueling Areas. Minimize contamination of stormwater runoff from fueling areas. Consider the following, or other equivalent measures: 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.

8.P.3.4 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"). Consider the following, or other equivalent measures: 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.

8.P.3.5 Vehicle and Equipment Cleaning Areas. Minimize contamination of stormwater runoff from all areas used for vehicle/equipment cleaning. Consider the following, or other equivalent measures: performing all cleaning operations indoors; covering the cleaning operation, ensuring that all washwater drains to a proper collection system (i.e., not the stormwater drainage system); treating and/or recycling collected washwater, or other equivalent measures.

8.P.3.6 Vehicle and Equipment Maintenance Areas. Minimize contamination of stormwater runoff from all areas used for vehicle/equipment maintenance. Consider the following, or other equivalent measures: 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, minimizing run on/runoff of stormwater to maintenance areas.

8.P.3.7 Locomotive Sanding (Loading Sand for Traction) Areas. Consider the following, or other equivalent measures: covering sanding areas; minimizing stormwater run on/runoff; or appropriate sediment removal practices to minimize the offsite transport of sanding material by stormwater.

8.P.3.8 Employee Training. (See also Part 5.1.1) 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.

8.P.4 Additional SWPPP Requirements.

8.P.4.1 Drainage Area Site Map. (See also Part 5.1.2) 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.

8.P.4.2 Potential Pollutant Sources. (See also Part 5.1.3) Assess the potential for the following activities and facility areas to contribute pollutants to stormwater discharges: Onsite waste storage or disposal; dirt/gravel parking areas for vehicles awaiting maintenance; illicit plumbing connections between shop floor drains and the stormwater conveyance system(s); and fueling areas. Describe these activities in the SWPPP.

8.P.4.3 Description of Good Housekeeping Measures. Permittees must document in the SWPPP the good housekeeping measures ~~permittees~~ they implement consistent with Part 8.P.3.

8.P.4.4 Vehicle and Equipment Washwater Requirements. If applicable, attach to or reference in the SWPPP, a copy of the NPDES permit issued for vehicle/equipment washwater or, if an NPDES permit has not been issued, a copy of the pending application. If an industrial user permit is issued under a local pretreatment program, attach a copy to the SWPPP. In any case, implement all non-stormwater discharge permit conditions or pretreatment conditions contained in the SWPPP. If washwater is handled in another

manner (e.g., hauled offsite), describe the disposal method and attach pertinent documentation/information (e.g., frequency, volume, destination) to the SWPPP.

8.P.5 Additional Inspection Requirements. (See also Part 4)

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.

Sector 8.Q - Water Transportation: Maintenance/Cleaning.

Subsector	SIC Code	Activity Represented
Q1	4412-4499	Water Transportation Facilities

8.Q.1 Covered Stormwater Discharges.

The requirements in Sector Q apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from Water Transportation facilities as identified by the SIC Codes specified above, which have land and/or water vehicle maintenance activities or equipment cleaning operations. Only those portions of the facility that are either involved in vehicle maintenance (including vehicle rehabilitation, mechanical repairs, painting, fueling, and lubrication) or equipment cleaning operations are considered to be associated with industrial activity under this permit.

8.Q.2 Limitations on Coverage.

8.Q.2.1 Prohibition of Non-Stormwater Discharges. (See also Part 1.1.4) Not covered by this permit: bilge and ballast water, sanitary wastes, pressure wash water, and cooling water originating from vessels.

8.Q.3 Additional Technology-Based Effluent Limits.

8.Q.3.1 Good Housekeeping Measures. Permittees must implement the following good housekeeping measures in addition to the requirements of Part 2.1.2.2:

8.Q.3.2 Pressure Washing Area. If pressure washing is used to remove marine growth from vessels, the discharge water must be permitted by a separate NPDES permit. Collect or contain the discharge from the pressure washing area so that it is not co-mingled with stormwater discharges authorized by this permit.

8.Q.3.3 Blasting and Painting Area. Minimize the potential for spent abrasives, paint chips, and overspray to discharge into receiving waters or the storm sewer systems. ~~Consider containing~~Collect or 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 and painting operations, to contain debris). When necessary, regularly clean stormwater conveyances of deposits of abrasive blasting debris and paint chips.

8.Q.3.4 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 ~~consider~~use containment or enclosure for those stored outdoors. If abrasive blasting is performed, discuss the storage and disposal of spent abrasive materials generated at the facility. ~~Consider i~~Implement~~ing~~ an inventory control plan to limit the presence of potentially hazardous materials onsite.

8.Q.3.5 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 ~~. Consider~~ the following, or their equivalents: 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.

8.Q.3.6 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 ~~. Consider~~ the following, or their equivalents: 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.

8.Q.3.7 Drydock Activities. Routinely maintain and clean the drydock to minimize pollutants in stormwater runoff. Address the cleaning of accessible areas of the drydock prior to flooding, and final cleanup following removal of the vessel and raising the dock. Include procedures for cleaning up oil, grease, and fuel spills occurring on the drydock. ~~Consider~~Minimize discharges of pollutants in stormwater from drydock activities through implementation of control measures such as the following, or their equivalents: sweeping rather than hosing off debris and spent blasting material from accessible areas of the drydock prior to flooding and making absorbent materials and oil containment booms readily available to clean up or contain any spills.

8.Q.3.8 Employee Training. (See also Part 5.1.1) 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.

8.Q.3.9 Preventive Maintenance. (See also Part 2.1.2.3) 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 oil, spent abrasives, paint chips, and solids will be intercepted and retained prior to entering the storm drainage system), as well as inspecting and testing facility equipment and systems to uncover conditions that could cause breakdowns or failures resulting in discharges of pollutants to surface waters.

8.Q.4 Additional SWPPP Requirements.

8.Q.4.1 Drainage Area Site Map. (See also Part 5.1.2) 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).

8.Q.4.2 Summary of Potential Pollutant Sources. (See also Part 5.1.3) Document in the SWPPP the following additional sources and activities that have potential pollutants associated with them: outdoor manufacturing or processing activities (e.g., welding, metal fabricating) and significant dust or particulate generating processes (e.g., abrasive blasting, sanding, and painting.)

~~8.Q.4.3 SWPPP Responsibility. EPD will interpret submittal of the NOI(s) as an indication of the responsibility of the SWPPP and other permit requirements.~~

8.Q.5 Additional Inspection Requirements. (See also Part 4)

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

8.Q.6 Sector-Specific Benchmarks. (See also Part 6)

Table 8.Q-1 identifies benchmarks that apply to the specific subsectors of Sector Q. These benchmarks apply to each of the outfalls whether described by the primary industrial activity, any applicable co-located industrial activities, or both.

Table 8.Q-1

Subsector (Permittees may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)	**Parameter**	**Benchmark Monitoring Concentration**
Subsector Q1. Water Transportation: Maintenance/Cleaning Facilities (SIC 4412-4499)	Oil & Grease	15 mg/L
	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100 mg/L
	Dissolved Lead[1] (freshwater)[2] Dissolved Lead (saltwater)[1]	Hardness Dependent 0.21 mg/L
	Dissolved Zinc[1] (freshwater)[2] Dissolved Zinc (saltwater)[1]	Hardness Dependent 0.09 mg/L

[1] Saltwater benchmark values apply to stormwater discharges into saline waters where indicated. The definition of saltwater is included in Appendix A, "Definitions", and must be used in conjunction with salinity testing to determine if the receiving waterbody is saltwater, if applicable. See Appendix E, "Determining Benchmarks for Hardness Dependent Metals and Discharges to Saltwater".

[2] The freshwater benchmark values of some metals are dependent on water hardness. For these parameters, permittees must determine the hardness in accordance with Appendix E, "Determining Benchmarks for Hardness Dependent Metals and Discharges to Saltwater" (Part 6.2.1.1), to identify the applicable 'hardness range' for determining their benchmark value applicable to their facility. The ranges occur in 25 mg/L increments.

Sector 8.R - Ship and Boat Building and Repair Yards.

Subsector	SIC Code	Activity Represented
R1	3731, 3732	Ship and Boat Building or Repairing Yards

8.R.1 Covered Stormwater Discharges.

The requirements in Sector R apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from Ship and Boat Building and Repair Yards as identified by the SIC Codes specified above.

8.R.2 Limitations on Coverage.

8.R.2.1 Prohibition of Non-Stormwater Discharges. (See also Part 1.1.4) Discharges containing bilge and ballast water, sanitary wastes, pressure wash water, and cooling water originating from vessels are not covered by this permit.

8.R.3 Additional Technology-Based Effluent Limits.

8.R.3.1 Good Housekeeping Measures. (See also Part 2.1.2.2)

8.R.3.1.1~~2~~ Pressure Washing Area. If pressure washing is used to remove marine growth from vessels, the discharged water must be permitted as a process wastewater by a separate NPDES permit.

8.R.3.~~3~~1.2 Blasting and Painting Area. Minimize the potential for spent abrasives, paint chips, and overspray to discharge into the receiving water or the storm sewer systems. Consider containing all blasting and painting activities, or use other measures to prevent the discharge of the contaminants (e.g., hanging plastic barriers or tarpaulins during blasting or painting operations to contain debris). When necessary, regularly clean stormwater conveyances of deposits of abrasive blasting debris and paint chips.

8.R.3.1.3 Material Storage Areas. Store and plainly label all containerized materials (e.g., fuels, paints, solvents, waste oil, antifreeze, batteries) in a protected, secure location away from drains. Minimize the contamination of precipitation or surface runoff from the storage areas. If abrasive blasting is performed, discuss the storage and disposal of spent abrasive materials generated at the facility. Consider implementing an inventory control plan to limit the presence of potentially hazardous materials onsite.

8.R.3.~~5~~1.4 Engine Maintenance and Repair Areas. Minimize the contamination of precipitation or surface runoff from all areas used for engine maintenance and repair. ~~Consider~~Implement the following, or their equivalents: 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.

~~8.R.3.6~~ ~~1.6~~8.R.3.1.5 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). ~~Consider the following, or their equivalents: c~~Where feasible, cover~~ing~~ fueling areas, us~~e~~~~ing~~ spill and overflow protection, mix~~ing~~ paints and solvents in a designated area (preferably indoors or under a shed), and minimiz~~e~~~~ing~~ stormwater run-on to material handling areas.

8.R.3.~~7~~1.~~7~~6 Drydock Activities. Routinely maintain and clean the drydock to minimize pollutants in stormwater runoff. Clean accessible areas of the drydock prior to flooding and final cleanup following removal of the vessel and raising the dock. Include procedures for cleaning up oil, grease, or fuel spills

occurring on the drydock. Minimize pollutants from drydock activities by implementing the following activities, where feasible:~~Consider the following, or their equivalents:~~ sweeping rather than hosing off debris and spent blasting material from accessible areas of the drydock prior to flooding, and having absorbent materials and oil containment booms readily available to clean up and contain any spills.

8.R.3.7~~2~~8 Employee Training. (See also Part 5.1.1) 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.

8.R.3.8~~9~~3 Preventive Maintenance. (See also Part 2.1.2.3) 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 oil, spent abrasives, paint chips, and solids will be intercepted and retained prior to entering the storm drainage system), as well as inspecting and testing facility equipment and systems to uncover conditions that could cause breakdowns or failures resulting in discharges of pollutants to surface waters.

8.R.4 Additional SWPPP Requirements.

A ship authority and tenants are encouraged to work in partnership in SWPPP development. EPD will interpret submittal of the NOI(s) as an indication of the responsibility of the SWPPP and other permit requirements.

8.R.4.1 Drainage Area Site Map. (See also Part 5.1.2) 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).

8.R.4.2 Potential Pollutant Sources. (See also Part 5.1.3) 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).

8.R.4.3 Documentation of Good Housekeeping Measures. Document in the SWPPP any good housekeeping measures implemented to meet the effluent limits in Part 8.R.3.

8.R.4.3.1 Blasting and Painting Areas. Document in the SWPPP any standard operating practices relating to blasting and painting (e.g., prohibiting uncontained blasting and painting over open water or prohibiting blasting and painting during windy conditions, which can render containment ineffective).

8.R.4.3.2 Storage Areas. Specify in the SWPPP which materials are stored indoors, and consider containment or enclosure for those stored outdoors.

8.R.5 Additional Inspection Requirements. (See also Part 4)

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

8.R.6 Sector-Specific Benchmarks. (See also Part 6)

Table 8.R-1 identifies benchmarks that apply to the specific subsectors of Sector R. These benchmarks apply to each of the outfalls whether described by the primary industrial activity, any applicable co-located industrial activities, or both.

Table 8.R-1		
Subsector (Permittees may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)	**Parameter**	**Benchmark Monitoring Concentration**
Subsector R1. Ship building/repairing facilities (SIC 3731, 3732)	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100 mg/L
	pH	6.0-9.0 s.u.
	Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	120 mg/L
	Oil & Grease	15 mg/L
	Dissolved Lead (freshwater)[2] Dissolved Lead (saltwater)[1] ~~Dissolved Lead[1]~~	Hardness Dependent 0.21 mg/L ~~Hardness Dependent~~
	Dissolved Zinc (freshwater)[2] Dissolved Zinc (saltwater)[1] ~~Dissolved Zinc[1]~~	Hardness Dependent 0.09 mg/L ~~Hardness Dependent~~

~~[1]~~ [1] Saltwater benchmark values apply to stormwater discharges into saline waters where indicated. The definition of saltwater is included in Appendix A, "Definitions", and must be used in conjunction with salinity testing to determine if the receiving waterbody is saltwater, if applicable. See Appendix E, "Determining Benchmarks for Hardness Dependent Metals and Discharges to Saltwater".

[2] The freshwater benchmark values of some metals are dependent on water hardness. For these parameters, permittees must determine the hardness in accordance with Appendix E, "Determining Benchmarks for Hardness Dependent Metals and Discharges to Saltwater" (Part 6.2.1.1), to identify the applicable 'hardness range' for determining their benchmark value applicable to their facility. The ranges occur in 25 mg/L increments.

Sector 8.S - Air Transportation.

Subsector	SIC Code	Activity Represented
S1	4512-4581	Air Transportation Facilities

8.S.1 Covered Stormwater Discharges.

The requirements in Sector S apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from Air Transportation facilities identified by the SIC Codes specified above, which have air and/or land vehicle maintenance activities, equipment cleaning operations, or airport deicing operations. Only those portions of the facility that are either involved in vehicle maintenance (including vehicle rehabilitation, mechanical repairs, painting, fueling, and lubrication), equipment cleaning operations, or airport deicing operations are considered to be associated with industrial activity under this permit.

8.S.2 Limitations on Coverage.

8.S.2.1 Limitations on Coverage. This permit authorizes stormwater discharges from only those portions of the air transportation facility that are involved in vehicle maintenance (including vehicle rehabilitation, mechanical repairs, painting, fueling and lubrication), equipment cleaning operations or deicing operations.

Note: "Deicing" will generally be used to imply both deicing (removing frost, snow or ice) and anti-icing (preventing accumulation of frost, snow or ice) activities, unless specific mention is made regarding anti-icing and/or deicing activities.

8.S.2.2 Prohibition of Non-Stormwater Discharges. (See also Part 1.1.4) This permit does not authorize the discharge of aircraft, ground vehicle, runway and equipment washwaters; nor the dry weather discharge of deicing chemicals. Such discharges must be covered by separate NPDES permit(s). Note that a discharge resulting from snowmelt is not a dry weather discharge.

8.S.3 Multiple Operators at Air Transportation Facilities.

Air transportation facilities often have more than one operator who could discharge stormwater associated with industrial activity. Operators include the airport authority and airport tenants, including air passenger or cargo companies, fixed based operators, and other parties who routinely perform industrial activities on airport property.

8.S.3.1 Permit Coverage/Submittal of NOIs. Where an airport transportation facility has multiple industrial operators that discharge stormwater, each individual operator must obtain coverage under an NPDES stormwater permit. To obtain coverage under this Permit, all such operators must meet the eligibility requirements in Part 1 and must submit an NOI, per Part 1.3.1.1 (or, if appropriate, a no exposure certification per Part 1.5).

8.S.3.2 Implementation Responsibilities for Airport Authority and Tenants. The airport authority, in collaboration with its tenants, may choose to implement certain Permit requirements on behalf of its tenants in order to increase efficiency and eliminate redundancy or duplication of effort. Options available to the airport authority and its tenants for implementation of Permit requirements include:

a) The airport authority performs certain activities on behalf of itself and its tenants and reports on its activities;

b) Tenants provide the airport authority with relevant inputs about tenants' activities, including deicing chemical usage*, and the airport authority compiles and reports on tenants' and its own activities;

c) Tenants independently perform, document and submit required information on their activities.

*Tenants who report their deicing chemical usage to the airport authority and rely on the airport authority to perform monitoring should not check the glycol and urea use box on their NOI forms.

8.S.3.3 SWPPP Requirements. Either ~~A~~a single comprehensive or multiple individual tenant-based SWPPPs must be developed for all stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity at the airport. In either case, the SWPPP must be developed before submittal of ~~any~~the associated NOI(s). The comprehensive SWPPP, if applicable, should be developed collaboratively by the airport authority and tenants. If any operator develops a SWPPP for discharges from its own areas of the airport, that SWPPP must be coordinated and integrated with the comprehensive SWPPP. All operators and their separate SWPPP contributions and compliance responsibilities must be clearly identified in the comprehensive SWPPP, which all operators must sign and certify per Part 5.1.6. As applicable, the SWPPP must clearly specify the requirements to be complied with by:

a) The airport authority for itself;

b) The airport authority on behalf of its tenants;

c) Tenants for themselves.

For each activity that an operator (e.g., the airport authority) conducts on behalf of another operator (e.g., a tenant), the SWPPP must describe a process for reporting results to the latter operator and for ensuring appropriate follow-up, if necessary, by all affected operators. This is to ensure all actions are taken to correct any potential deficiencies or permit violations. For example, where the airport authority is conducting monitoring for itself and its tenants, the SWPPP must identify how the airport authority will share the monitoring results with its tenants, and then follow-up with its tenants where there are any exceedances of benchmarks, effluent limits, or water quality standards. In turn, the SWPPP must describe how the tenants will also follow-up to ensure permit compliance.

8.S.3.4 Duty to Comply. All individual operators are responsible for implementing their assigned portion of the comprehensive SWPPP, and operators must ensure that their individual activities do not render another operator's stormwater controls ineffective. In addition, the standard permit conditions found in Appendix B apply to each individual operator, including B.1 Duty to Comply (which states, in part, "You [each individual operator] must comply with all conditions of this permit."). For multiple operators at an airport this means that each individual operator remains responsible for ensuring all requirements of its own Permit coverage are met regardless of whether the comprehensive SWPPP allocates the actual implementation of any of those responsibilities to another entity. That is, the failure of the entity allocated responsibility in the SWPPP to implement a Permit requirement on behalf of other operators does not negate the other operators' ultimate liability.

8.S.~~3~~4 Additional Technology-Based Effluent Limits.

8.S.~~3~~4.1 *Good Housekeeping Measures.* (See also Part 2.1.2.2)

8.S.~~3~~4.1.1 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 hangers. Consider the following practices, or their equivalents: 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.

8.S.~~3~~4.1.2 Aircraft, Ground Vehicle and Equipment Cleaning Areas. Clearly demarcate these areas on the ground using signage or other appropriate means. Minimize the contamination of stormwater runoff from cleaning areas.

8.S.~~3~~4.1.3 Aircraft, Ground Vehicle and Equipment Storage Areas. Store all aircraft, ground vehicles and equipment awaiting maintenance in designated areas only and minimize the contamination of stormwater runoff from these storage areas. Consider the following control measures, including any BMPs, or their equivalents: storing aircraft and ground vehicles indoors; using drip pans for the collection of fluid leaks; and perimeter drains, dikes or berms surrounding the storage areas.

8.S.~~3~~4.1.4 Material Storage Areas. Maintain the vessels of stored materials (e.g., used oils, hydraulic fluids, spent solvents, and waste aircraft fuel) in good condition, to prevent or minimize contamination of stormwater. Also plainly label the vessels (e.g., "used oil," "Contaminated Jet A," etc.). Minimize contamination of precipitation/runoff from these areas. Consider the following control measures, or their equivalents: storing materials indoors; storing waste materials in a centralized location; and installing berms/dikes around storage areas.

8.S.~~3~~4.1.5 Airport Fuel System and Fueling Areas. Minimize the discharge of fuel to the storm sewer/surface waters resulting from fuel servicing activities or other operations conducted in support of the airport fuel system. Provide an explanation in the SWPPP describing procedures for the removal and disposal of water from the fuel storage and delivery systems. Consider the following control measures, or their equivalents: implementing spill and overflow practices (e.g., placing absorptive materials beneath aircraft during fueling operations); using only dry cleanup methods; routing water drawoffs to a system equipped with an oil/water separator or equivalent system; and collecting stormwater runoff.

8.S.~~3~~4.1.6 Deicing Source Reduction. Minimize, and where feasible eliminate, the use of urea and glycol-based deicing chemicals, in order to reduce the aggregate amount of deicing chemicals used and/or lessen the environmental impact. Chemical options to replace ethylene glycol, propylene glycol and urea include: potassium acetate; magnesium acetate; calcium acetate; and anhydrous sodium acetate.

8.S.~~3~~4.1.6.1 Runway Deicing Operation: Minimize contaminated~~ion of~~ stormwater runoff from runways as a result of deicing operations. Evaluate whether over-application of deicing chemicals occurs by analyzing application rates, and adjust as necessary, consistent with considerations of flight safety. Also consider these control measure options (or their equivalents): 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.

8.S.~~3~~4.1.6.2 Aircraft Deicing Operations. Minimize contaminated~~ion of~~ stormwater runoff from aircraft deicing operations. Determine whether ~~excessive application of~~ deicing chemicals are applied excessively, ~~occurs~~ and adjust as necessary, consistent with considerations of flight safety. This evaluation should be carried out by the personnel most familiar with the particular aircraft and flight operations in question (versus an outside entity such as the airport authority). Consider using alternative deicing/anti-icing agents as well as containment measures for all applied chemicals. Also consider these control measure options, or their equivalents for reducing deicing fluid use: 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, hangar storage, aircraft covers, and thermal blankets for MD-80s and DC-9s. Also consider using ice-detection systems and airport traffic flow strategies and departure slot allocation systems.

8.S.~~3~~4.1.7 Management of Runoff. (See also 2.1.2.6) Where deicing operations occur, implement a program to control or manage contaminated runoff to minimize the amount of pollutants being discharged from the site. Consider these control measure options, or their equivalents: a dedicated deicing facility with a runoff collection/recovery system; using vacuum/collection trucks; and storing contaminated stormwater/deicing fluids in tanks and releasing controlled amounts to a publicly owned treatment works~~; collecting contaminated runoff in a wet pond 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~~. Also consider recovering deicing materials when these materials are applied during non-precipitation events (e.g., covering storm sewer inlets, using booms, installing absorptive interceptors in the drains) to prevent these materials from later becoming a source of stormwater contamination. Used deicing fluid should be recycled whenever possible.

8.S.~~3~~4.2 Deicing Season. Permittees must determine the seasonal timeframe (i.e., December-February, October - March, etc.) during which deicing activities typically occur at the facility. Implement~~ation of~~ control measures, including any BMP, facility inspections and monitoring ~~must be conducted~~ with particular emphasis throughout the defined deicing season. If the permittee meets the deicing chemical usage thresholds of 100,000 gallons glycol and/or 100 tons of urea, the deicing season identified is the timeframe during which they must obtain the four required benchmark monitoring-event results for deicing related contaminants (See Table 8.S-1).

8.S.~~4~~5 Additional SWPPP Requirements.

An airport authority and tenants of the airport are encouraged to work in partnership in the development of a SWPPP. Tenants of the airport facility include air passenger or cargo companies, fixed based operators and other parties who have contracts with the airport authority to conduct business operations on airport property and whose operations result in stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity. ~~EPD will interpret submittal of the NOI(s) as an indication of the responsibility of the SWPPP and other permit requirements.~~

8.S.~~4~~5.1 Drainage Area Site Map. (See also Part 5.1.2) 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; storage areas for aircraft, ground vehicles and equipment awaiting maintenance; and fuel storage and transfer areas.

8.S.~~4~~5.2 Potential Pollutant Sources. (See also Part 5.1.3) In the inventory of exposed materials, describe in the SWPPP the potential for the following activities and facility areas to contribute pollutants to stormwater discharges: aircraft, runway, ground vehicle and equipment maintenance and cleaning; aircraft and runway deicing operations (including apron and centralized aircraft deicing stations, runways, taxiways and ramps). If permittees use deicing chemicals, permittees must maintain a record of the types (including the Material Safety Data Sheets [MSDS]) used and the monthly quantities, either as measured or, in the absence of metering, as estimated to the best of the permittee's knowledge. 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. Tenants or other fixed-based operations that conduct deicing operations under a comprehensive SWPPP must provide the above information to the airport authority for inclusion ~~with any comprehensive~~ in the airport SWPPPs.

8.S.~~4~~5.3 Vehicle and Equipment Washwater Requirements. If washwater is generated, describe the disposal method (e.g., hauled offsite, retained onsite) and attach all pertinent documentation/information (i.e., frequency, volume, destination, etc.) in the SWPPP.

8.S.45.4 Documentation of Control Measures Used for Management of Runoff: Document in the SWPPP the control measures used ~~for~~ to collect~~ing~~ or contain~~ing~~ contaminated melt water from collection areas used ~~for~~to dispos~~eal~~ of contaminated snow.

8.S.56 Additional Inspection Requirements.

8.S.56.1 Inspections. (See also Part 4) At a minimum conduct routine facility inspections at least quarterly during the deicing season (e.g., October through April for most mid-latitude airports). If the facility needs to deice before or after this period, expand the quarterly inspections to include all months during which deicing chemicals may be used. EPD may specifically require permittees to increase inspection frequencies.

8.S.56.2 Comprehensive Site Inspections. (See also Part 4.3) Using only qualified personnel, conduct the annual site inspection during periods of actual deicing operations, if possible. If not practicable during active deicing because of weather, conduct the inspection during the season when deicing operations occur and the materials and equipment for deicing are in place.

8.S.67 Sector-Specific Benchmarks. (See also Part 6)

Monitor per the requirements in Table~~s~~ 8.S-1 ~~and 8.S-2~~. These benchmarks apply to each of the outfalls whether described by the primary industrial activity, any applicable co-located industrial activities, or both.

Table 8.S-1

Subsector (Permittees may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)	**Parameter**	**Benchmark Monitoring Concentration**
Applies to only those portions of the facility that are involved in vehicle maintenance (including vehicle rehabilitation, mechanical repairs, painting, fueling, and lubrication), or equipment cleaning operations.	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100 mg/L
	Oil & Grease	15 mg/L
~~**Subsector** (Permittees may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)~~	~~**Parameter**~~	~~**Benchmark Monitoring Concentration**~~
Usage Threshold. For airports where a single permittee, or a combination of permitted facilities use more than 100,000 gallons of glycol-based deicing chemicals and/or 100 tons or more of urea on an average annual basis, monitor ~~the first four parameters~~ in ONLY those outfalls that collect runoff from areas where deicing activities occur (SIC 4512-4581).	Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)[1]	120 mg/L
	Ammonia[1]	2.14 mg/L
	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100 mg/L
	pH[1]	6.0 - 9.0 s.u.
	Oil & Grease	15 mg/L

~~Table 8.S-2~~		
~~Subsector (Permittees may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)~~	~~Parameter~~	~~Benchmark Monitoring Concentration~~
~~Runoff containing urea from airfield pavement deicing at existing and new primary airports with 1,000 or more annual non-propeller aircraft departures~~	~~Ammonia as Nitrogen~~	~~14.7 mg/L Daily Maximum~~

Monitor per the requirements in Table~~s~~ 8.S-1 ~~and 8.S-2~~. These benchmarks apply to each of the outfalls whether described by the primary industrial activity, any applicable co-located industrial activities, or both.

Table 8.S-1

Subsector (Permittees may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)	**Parameter**	**Benchmark Monitoring Concentration**
Flight Threshold. For airports with over 50,000 flight operations per year, facilities with stormwater discharges from areas where aircraft or airport deicing operations occur (including runways, taxiways, ramps, and dedicated airport deicing stations) are required to sample such stormwater that is discharged from the facility when deicing activities are occurring.	Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)[1]	120 mg/L
	And primary ingredient used in the deicing materials used (e.g. ethylene glycol, urea, etc.)[1]	Measure
	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100 mg/L
	pH[1]	6.0 - 9.0 s.u.
	Oil & Grease	120 mg/L

[1] These are deicing-related parameters. Collect the benchmark samples, and any required follow-up benchmark samples, during the timeframe defined in Part 8.S.4~~3~~.2 when deicing activities are occurring.

8.S.8 Effluent Limitations. (See also Part 6.2.2.1)

8.S.8.1 Airfield Pavement Deicing. For both existing and new "primary airports" (as defined at 40 CFR 449.2) with 1,000 or more annual non-propeller aircraft departures that discharge stormwater from airfield pavement deicing activities, there shall be no discharge of airfield pavement deicers containing urea. To comply with this limitation, such airports must do one of the following: (1) certify annually on the annual report that you do not use pavement deicers containing urea, or (2) meet the effluent limitation in Table 8.S-2.

~~Maximum~~**8.S.8.2 Aircraft Deicing.** Airports that are both "primary airports" (as defined at 40 CFR 449.2) and new sources ("new airports") with 1,000 or more annual non-propeller aircraft departures must meet the applicable requirements for aircraft deicing at 40 CFR 449.11(a). Discharges of the collected aircraft deicing fluid directly to waters of the U.S. are not eligible for coverage under this permit.

8.S.8.3 Monitoring, Reporting and Recordkeeping. For new and existing airports subject to the effluent limitations in Part 8.S.8.1 or 8.S.8.2 of this permit, you must comply with the applicable monitoring, reporting and recordkeeping requirements outlined in 40 CFR 449.20.

Table 8.S-2

~~Subsector~~ Industrial Activity~~(Permittees may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)~~	Parameter	~~Benchmark Monitoring Concentration~~Effluent Limit
Runoff containing urea from airfield pavement deicing at existing and new primary airports with 1,000 or more annual non-propeller aircraft departures	Ammonia as Nitrogen	14.7 mg/L Daily Maximum

Sector 8.T - Treatment Works.

Subsector	SIC Code	Activity Represented
T1	TW	Treatment Works treating domestic sewage or any other sewage sludge or wastewater treatment device or system, used in the storage, treatment, recycling, and reclamation of municipal or domestic sewage, including land dedicated to the disposal of sewage sludge that is located within the confines of the facility, with a design flow of 1.0 million gallons per day (MGD) or more, or required to have an approved pretreatment program under 40 CFR Part 403. Not included are farm lands, domestic gardens or lands used for sludge management where sludge is beneficially reused and which are not physically located in the confines of the facility, or areas that are in compliance with Section 405 of the CWA

8.T.1 Covered Stormwater Discharges.

The requirements in Sector T apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from Treatment Works as identified by the Activity Code specified above.

8.T.2 Industrial Activities Covered by Sector T.

The requirements listed under this part apply to all existing point source stormwater discharges associated with ~~the following activities:~~

~~T~~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 MGD or more; or are required to have an approved pretreatment program under 40 CFR Part 403.

The following are not required to have permit coverage: farm lands, domestic gardens or lands used for sludge management where sludge is beneficially reused and which are not physically located within the facility, or areas that are in compliance with Section 405 of the CWA.

8.T.3 Limitations on Coverage.

Prohibition of Non-Stormwater Discharges. (See also Part 1.1.4) Sanitary and industrial wastewater and equipment and vehicle washwater are not authorized by this permit.

8.T.4 Additional Technology-Based Effluent Limits.

8.T.4.1 Control Measures. (See also the non-numeric effluent limits in Part 2.1.2) In addition to the other control measures, consider the following: routing stormwater to the treatment works; or covering exposed materials (i.e., from the following areas: grit, screenings, and other solids handling, storage, or disposal areas; sludge drying beds; dried sludge piles; compost piles; and septage or hauled waste receiving station).

8.T.4.2 Employee Training. (See also Part 5.1.1) At a minimum, training must address the following areas when applicable to a facility: petroleum product management; process chemical management; septage or hauled waste receiving; spill prevention and controls; fueling procedures; general good housekeeping practices; and proper procedures for using fertilizer, herbicides, and pesticides.

8.T.5 Additional SWPPP Requirements.

8.T.5.1 Site Map. (See also Part 5.1.2) 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.

8.T.5.2 Potential Pollutant Sources. (See also Part 5.1.3) 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; access roads and rail lines; and process chemicals, petroleum products, solvents, fertilizers, herbicides and pesticides.

8.T.5.3 Wastewater and Washwater Requirements. Keep a copy of all the current NPDES permits issued for wastewater and industrial, vehicle and equipment washwater discharges or, if an NPDES permit has not yet been issued, a copy of the pending application(s) with the SWPPP. If the washwater is handled in another manner, the disposal method must be described and all pertinent documentation must be retained onsite.

8.T.6 Additional Inspection Requirements.

(See also Part 4) Include the following areas in all inspections: access roads and rail lines; grit, screenings, and other solids handling, storage, or disposal areas; sludge drying beds; dried sludge piles; compost piles; and septage or hauled waste receiving station.

8.T.7 Sector-Specific Benchmarks. (See also Part 6)

These benchmarks apply to each of the outfalls whether described by the primary industrial activity, any applicable co-located industrial activities, or both.

Table 8.T-1

Subsector (Permittees may be subject to requirements for more than one Sector/Subsector)	**Parameter**	**Benchmark Monitoring Concentration**
Subsector T1. Treatment works (Activity Code TW)	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100 mg/L

Sector 8.U - Food and Kindred Products.

Subsector	SIC Code	Activity Represented
U1	2041-2048	Grain Mill Products
U2	2074-2079	Fats and Oils Products
U3	2011-2015	Meat Products
U4	2021-2026	Dairy Products
	2032-2038	Canned, Frozen, and Preserved Fruits, Vegetables, and Food Specialties
	2051-2053	Bakery Products
	2061-2068	Sugar and Confectionery Products
	2082-2087	Beverages
	2091-2099	Miscellaneous Food Preparations and Kindred Products
	2111-2141	Tobacco Products

8.U.1 Covered Stormwater Discharges.

The requirements in Sector U apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from Food and Kindred Products facilities as identified by the SIC Codes specified above.

8.U.2 Limitations on Coverage.

8.U.2.1 Prohibition of Non-Stormwater Discharges. (See also Part 1.1.4) The following discharges are not authorized by this permit: discharges containing boiler blowdown, cooling tower overflow and blowdown, ammonia refrigeration purging, and vehicle washing and clean-out operations.

8.U.3 Additional Technology-Based Limitations.

8.U.3.1 Employee Training. (See also Part 5.1.1) Address pest control in the employee training program.

8.U.3.2 Additional BMPs for Subsector U3. A list of suggested structural and operational BMPs for animal processing plants is included in Part 8.U.7.

8.U.4 Additional SWPPP Requirements.

8.U.4.1 Drainage Area Site Map. (See also Part 5.1.2) 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 and handling areas; spoiled product; and broken product container storage areas.

8.U.4.2 Potential Pollutant Sources. (See also Part 5.1.3) 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.

8.U.5 Additional Inspection Requirements.

(See also Part 4) 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 handling and holding areas; staging areas; and air pollution control equipment.

8.U.6 Sector-Specific Benchmarks. (See also Part 6)

These benchmarks apply to each of the permittee's outfalls whether described by the permittee's primary industrial activity, any applicable co-located industrial activities, or both.

Table 8.U-1

Subsector (Permittees may be subject to requirements for more than one Sector / Subsector)	**Parameter**	**Benchmark Monitoring Concentration**
Subsector U1. Grain Mill Products (SIC 2041-2048)	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100 mg/L
	Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD_5)	30 mg/L
Subsector U2. Fats and Oils Products (SIC 2074-2079)	Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD_5)	30 mg/L
	Oil & Grease	15 mg/L
	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100 mg/L

Subsector U3. Meat products - animal handling and meat packing (SIC codes 2011 - 2015)	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100 mg/L
	Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD_5)	30 mg/L
	Oil & Grease	15 mg/L
	Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (TKN)	Measure in mg/L
	Total Phosphorus	Measure in mg/L
	pH	6.0 - 9.0 s.u.
	Fecal Coliform[2]	Measure in counts per 100 ml
Facilities in Subsectors U3 with discharges from material storage piles. [1]	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100 mg/L
	Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD_5)	30 mg/L

[1] Facilities with discharges from material storage piles must sample one (1) qualifying rain event each quarter at outfalls receiving the discharges in the first year of permit coverage. If at least seventy-five (75) percent or the average of the samples do not exceed the benchmark value, permittees may revert to annual sampling in accordance with Part 6.2.

[2] Applies to facilities with live animal handling areas.

8.U.7 BMP List for Fecal Coliform Control at Animal Processing Plants.

The following best management practices (BMPs) have been developed as consensus BMPs for animal processing plants under the "animal handling/meat packing facilities" classification defined in, and regulated by, the IGP. All BMPs contained in this document are accepted by the Georgia EPD under the terms of the general permit as appropriate BMPs for this industrial classification and may be appropriate and beneficial for other facilities that are potential sources of fecal coliform. Each permittee must decide which BMP, or combination of BMPs (whether operational, structural, Tier 1, Tier II or Tier III), is most appropriate to achieve the benchmarks for this sector, which are specified in Table 8.U-1. An iterative process has been established in the general permit that allows permittees to implement new BMPs and test the performance of these BMPs against the benchmark. If the benchmark is not achieved, then another round of BMPs must be implemented as provided in the general permit. If all technologically and economically feasible BMPs have been implemented as provided in the general permit, and a facility is still unable to meet the benchmarks, provided the facility does not discharge to an impaired stream segment, then the facility may submit a demonstration to EPD under the general permit that allows the facility to rely on the BMPs implemented to date for compliance with the general permit, if EPD accepts the demonstration. In the event of any conflict between the submittal of the demonstration and the general permit, the general permit shall control. Impaired stream segment sampling is addressed in Appendix C.

8.U.7.1 Operational BMPs.

8.U.7.1.1 TIER I BMPs.

a) Perform dry cleanup of live animal holding, staging, storage, etc. areas according to a schedule to be developed as appropriate for the particular facility, taking into account significant rain events and production schedules. Such schedule and a log demonstrating compliance with such schedule shall be maintained as part of the facility's SWPPP.

b) Park loaded live haul trailers under cover or in live holding sheds to minimize exposure to stormwater. If loaded live haul trailers cannot be parked under cover, the areas where these trailers are parked shall discharge to process sewer systems.

c) Perform dry cleanup of paved driveways, parking areas, etc. where live animal and animal byproducts transport vehicles are staged, stored, moved across, etc. according to a schedule to be developed as appropriate for the particular facility, taking into account significant rain events and production schedules. Such schedule and a log demonstrating compliance with such schedule shall be maintained as part of the facility's SWPPP.

d) Collect escaped animals on a daily basis.

e) Properly maintain air pollution control systems to prevent excessive dust emissions from rendering equipment, byproducts handling systems, etc.

f) Properly maintain exposed animal byproducts and feed-meal handling systems (screw conveyors, elevators, etc.) to ensure these systems are free of leaks, etc.

g) Inspect stormwater collection and discharge systems (manholes, underground storm sewers, sediment ponds/traps, etc.) and remove accumulated silt, sediment, organic materials, etc. according to a schedule to be developed as appropriate for the particular facility, taking into account significant rain events and production schedules. Such schedule and a log demonstrating compliance with such schedule shall be maintained as part of the facility's SWPPP.

h) Store animals dead on arrival (DOAs) in a manner which prevents the entry and release of stormwater.

i) Store refrigerated trailers with the potential for drainage of water contaminated with animal blood (red water) in containment areas with discharge to process sewer system.

j) Perform equipment and vehicle washing activities in containment areas with discharge to process sewer system.

k) Clean containment areas and remove accumulation of solids and organic materials (blood, litter, feed meal, animal byproducts, etc.) according to a schedule to be developed as appropriate for the particular facility, taking into account significant rain events and production schedules. Such schedule and a log demonstrating compliance with such schedule shall be maintained as part of the facility's SWPPP.

l) Remove solids and other contaminants on vehicles and equipment prior to long-term storage in outdoor areas (e.g., bone yards).

m) Properly maintain (or ensure third party rendering companies properly maintain) gates and drain valves on offal trailers to prevent leakage.

8.U.7.1.2 TIER II BMPs.

a) Perform wash down of live animal holding, staging, storage, etc. areas according to a schedule to be developed as appropriate for the particular facility, taking into account significant rain events and production schedules. Such schedule and a log demonstrating compliance with such schedule shall be maintained as part of the facility's SWPPP. Resulting wash water shall be collected and discharged to process sewer systems.

b) Rinse live animal trailers, offal trailers, cages, etc. before long-term storage in outdoor areas (e.g., bone yards). Resulting rinse water shall be collected and discharged to process sewer systems.

c) Implement and maintain operational measures which minimize/prevent attraction of excessive numbers of feral animals and birds to facility grounds.

d) Disinfection of live animal holding, staging, and transfer areas can be performed during dry weather, when rain is not in the forecast within the next twenty-four (24) hours at a thirty (30) percent chance or higher, the neutralization will have time to take effect prior to the rain event, and it is applied such that there is no discharge as a result of the application. This does not relieve the permittee from compliance with the Water Quality Standards in the receiving waterbody (see Part 2.3.1).

8.U.7.1.3 TIER III BMPs.

Perform wash down of paved driveways, parking areas, etc. where live animal and animal byproduct transport vehicles are staged, stored, moved across, etc. paved driveways, parking areas, etc. according to a schedule to be developed as appropriate for the particular facility, taking into account significant rain events and production schedules. Such schedule and a log demonstrating compliance with such schedule shall be maintained as part of the facility's SWPPP. Resulting wash water shall be collected and discharged to process sewer systems. This BMP may not be practical for all facilities due to sewer access.

8.U.7.2 Structural BMPs.

8.U.7.2.1 TIER I BMPs.

a) Provide containment areas and/or sewer connection for the following operations:

i. Loaded refrigerated trailer parking areas;

ii. Live holding sheds;

iii. Live receiving areas;

iv. Fresh product shipping docks;

v. Exposed offal storage and handling systems;

vi. Exposed DOA storage areas; and

vii. Vehicle and equipment washing areas.

b) Incidental spillage, wash down water, and stormwater from these areas should be collected and discharged to process sewer systems.

c) Install and maintain pavement and curbing, etc. in the areas identified above to allow routine dry cleanup and/or wash down.

d) Cover Live Animal Holding/Staging areas and Live Receiving areas.

e) Install silt fencing or other sediment barriers (storm drain catchment filter inserts, sediment traps, etc.) around, or in, drop inlets, above outfalls, etc. to impede the migration of silt, sediment and litter materials into stormwater drainage systems. These systems shall be inspected and maintained as needed to remove collected materials (silt, sediment, trash, etc.) and according to a schedule to be developed as appropriate for the particular facility, taking into account significant rain events and production schedules. Such schedule and a log demonstrating compliance with such schedule shall be maintained as part of the facility's SWPPP.

f) Install and maintain collection and diversion structures (gutters, separate stormwater drainage systems, etc.) to segregate "clean" stormwater runoff from "sensitive" areas. Sensitive areas are defined as areas where live animals, litter materials, animal manures, animal byproducts, and other potential sources of fecal coliform may be present on surfaces.

g) Install and maintain netting, curtains, etc. around Live Holding Sheds and Live Receiving Areas to contain feathers, litter material and associated dusts in containment areas.

8.U.7.2.2 TIER II BMPs.

a) Provide containment areas and/or sewer connection for the following operations:

i. Loaded offal trailer parking areas;

ii. Live haul trailer parking areas;

iii. Dirty cage storage areas; and

iv. Trash compactor/dumpster areas, which can contain animal byproducts, litter/manure and other potential sources of fecal coliform.

b) Install and maintain pavement and curbing, etc. in the areas identified above to allow routine dry cleanup and/or wash down.

c) Where allowed and appropriate, install filter strips adjacent to paved areas to treat sheet flow runoff from areas.

d) Where allowed and appropriate, install and maintain grass buffer strips upgradient of drainage ways.

e) Purchase mechanical pavement sweepers or vacuums, or contract with associated third party contractor for service, and clean applicable paved areas on an as needed basis.

8.U.7.2.3 TIER III BMPs.

a) Where allowed and appropriate, install first flush systems in other sensitive areas where incidental releases of manure, litter, red water, animal byproducts, etc. can occur. These systems should collect the first inch of rainfall and wash down water from areas. The first inch of rainfall and wash down water collected by these systems shall be discharged to process sewer. This BMP may not be practical for all facilities due to sewer access and/or limitations on stormwater flow entry in sewer systems.

b) If feasible, install air pollution control devices on ventilation exhaust from Live Hang areas.

Sector 8.V - Textile Mills, Apparel, and Other Fabric Products.

Subsector	SIC Code	Activity Represented
V1	2211-2299	Textile Mill Products
	2311-2399	Apparel and Other Finished Products Made from Fabrics and Similar Materials
	3131-3199	Leather and Leather Products (note: see Sector Z1 for Leather Tanning and Finishing)

8.V.1 Covered Stormwater Discharges.

The requirements in Sector V apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from Textile Mills, Apparel, and Other Fabric Product manufacturing as identified by the SIC Codes specified above.

8.V.2 Limitations on Coverage.

8.V.2.1Prohibition of Non-Stormwater Discharges. (See also Part 1.1.4) The following are not authorized by this permit: discharges of wastewater (e.g., wastewater resulting from wet processing or from any processes relating to the production process), reused or recycled water, and waters used in cooling towers. If permittees have these types of discharges from the facility, permittees must cover them under a separate NPDES permit.

8.V.3 Additional Technology-Based Limitations.

8.V.3.1 Good Housekeeping Measures. (See also Part 2.1.2.2)

8.V.3.1.1 Material Storage Areas. Plainly label and store all containerized materials (e.g., fuels, petroleum products, solvents, and dyes) in a protected area, away from drains. Minimize contamination of the stormwater runoff from such storage areas. Also consider an inventory control plan to prevent excessive purchasing of potentially hazardous substances. For storing empty chemical drums or containers, ensure that the drums and containers are clean (consider triple-rinsing) and that there is no contact of residuals with precipitation or runoff. Collect and dispose of washwater from these cleanings properly.

8.V.3.1.2 Material Handling Areas. Minimize contamination of stormwater runoff from material handling operations and areas. Consider the following, or their equivalents: use of spill and overflow protection; covering fueling areas; and covering or enclosing areas where the transfer of material may occur. When applicable, address the replacement or repair of leaking connections, valves, transfer lines, and pipes that may carry chemicals, dyes, or wastewater.

8.V.3.1.3 Fueling Areas. Minimize contamination of stormwater runoff from fueling areas. Consider the following, or their equivalents: covering the fueling area, using spill and overflow protection, minimizing run-on of stormwater to the fueling areas, using dry cleanup methods, and treating and/or recycling stormwater runoff collected from the fueling area.

8.V.3.1.4 Above-Ground Storage Tank Area. Minimize contamination of the stormwater runoff from above-ground storage tank areas, including the associated piping and valves. Consider the following, or their equivalents: regular cleanup of these areas; including measures

for tanks, piping and valves explicitly in the permittee's 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.

8.V.3.2 Employee Training. (See also Part 5.1.1) As part of the employee training program, address, at a minimum, the following activities (as applicable): use of reused and recycled waters, solvents management, proper disposal of dyes, proper disposal of petroleum products and spent lubricants, spill prevention and control, fueling procedures, and general good housekeeping practices.

8.V.4 Additional SWPPP Requirements.

8.V.4.1 Potential Pollutant Sources. (See also Part 5.1.3) 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., backwinding, beaming, bleaching, backing bonding, carbonizing, carding, cut and sew operations, desizing, drawing, dyeing locking, fulling, knitting, mercerizing, opening, packing, plying, scouring, slashing, spinning, synthetic-felt processing, textile waste processing, tufting, turning, weaving, web forming, winging, yarn spinning, and yarn texturing).

8.V.4.2Description of Good Housekeeping Measures for Material Storage Areas. Document in the SWPPP containment areas or enclosure for materials stored outdoors in connection with Part 8.V.3.1.1 above.

8.V.5 Additional Inspection Requirements. Inspect, at least quarterly, 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.

Sector 8.W - Furniture and Fixtures.

Subsector	SIC Code	Activity Represented
W1	2434	Wood Kitchen Cabinets
	2511-2599	Furniture and Fixtures

8.W.1 Covered Stormwater Discharges.

The requirements in Subpart W apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from Furniture and Fixtures facilities as identified by the SIC Codes specified above.

8.W.2 Additional SWPPP Requirements.

8.W.2.1 Drainage Area Site Map. (See also Part 5.1.2) 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.

Sector 8.X - Printing and Publishing.

Subsector	SIC Code	Activity Represented
X1	2711-2796	Printing, Publishing, and Allied Industries

8.X.1 Covered Stormwater Discharges.

The requirements in Sector X apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from Printing and Publishing facilities as identified by the SIC Codes specified above.

8.X.2 Additional Technology-Based Effluent Limits.

8.X.2.1 Good Housekeeping Measures. (See also Part 2.1.2.2)

8.X.2.1.1 Material Storage Areas. Plainly label and store all containerized materials (e.g., skids, pallets, solvents, bulk inks, hazardous waste, empty drums, portable and mobile containers of plant debris, wood crates, steel racks, and fuel oil) in a protected area, away from drains. Minimize contamination of the stormwater runoff from such storage areas. Also consider an inventory control plan to prevent excessive purchasing of potentially hazardous substances.

8.X.2.1.2 Material Handling Areas. Minimize contamination of stormwater runoff from material handling operations and areas (e.g., blanket wash, mixing solvents, loading and unloading materials). Consider the following (or their equivalents): 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.

8.X.2.1.3 Fueling Areas. Minimize contamination of stormwater runoff from fueling areas. Consider the following, or their equivalents: 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.

8.X.2.1.4 Above Ground Storage Tank Areas. Minimize contamination of the stormwater runoff from above-ground storage tank areas, including the associated piping and valves. Consider the following, or their equivalents: 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.

8.X.2.2 Employee Training. (See also Part 5.1.1) 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.

8.X.3 Additional SWPPP Requirements.

8.X.31 Description of Good Housekeeping Measures for Material Storage Areas. In connection with Part 8.X.2.1.1, describe in the SWPPP the containment area or enclosure for materials stored outdoors.

Sector 8.Y - Rubber, Miscellaneous Plastic Products, and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.

Subsector	SIC Code	Activity Represented
Y1	3011	Tires and Inner Tubes
	3021	Rubber and Plastics Footwear
	3052, 3053	Gaskets, Packing and Sealing Devices, and Rubber and Plastic Hoses and Belting
	3061, 3069	Fabricated Rubber Products, Not Elsewhere Classified
Y2	3081-3089	Miscellaneous Plastics Products
	3931	Musical Instruments
	3942-3949	Dolls, Toys, Games, and Sporting and Athletic Goods
	3951-3955 (except 3952 – see Sector C)	Pens, Pencils, and Other Artists' Materials
	3961, 3965	Costume Jewelry, Costume Novelties, Buttons, and Miscellaneous Notions, Except Precious Metal
	3991-3999	Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries

8.Y.1 Covered Stormwater Discharges.

The requirements in Sector Y apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from Rubber, Miscellaneous Plastic Products, and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industrial facilities as identified by the SIC Codes specified above.

8.Y.2 Additional Technology-Based Effluent Limits.

8.Y.2.1 Controls for Rubber Manufacturers. (See also Part 2.1.2) Minimize the discharge of zinc in stormwater discharges. Parts 8.Y.2.1.1 to 8.Y.2.1.5 give possible sources of zinc to be reviewed and list some specific control measures to be considered for implementation, or their equivalents. Following are some general control measure options to consider: using chemicals purchased in pre-weighed, sealed polyethylene bags; storing in-use materials in sealable containers, ensuring an airspace between the container and the cover to minimize "puffing" losses when the container is opened, and using automatic dispensing and weighing equipment.

8.Y.2.1.1 Zinc Bags. Ensure proper handling and storage of zinc bags at the facility. Following are some control measure options: employee training on the handling and storage of zinc bags, indoor storage of zinc bags, cleanup of zinc spills without washing the zinc into the storm drain, and the use of 2,500-pound sacks of zinc rather than 50-pound to 100-pound sacks.

8.Y.2.1.2 Dumpsters. Minimize discharges of zinc from dumpsters. Following are some control measure options: covering the dumpster, moving the dumpster indoors, or providing a lining for the dumpster.

8.Y.2.1.3 Dust Collectors and Baghouses. Minimize contributions of zinc to stormwater from dust collectors and baghouses. Replace or repair, as appropriate, improperly operating dust collectors and baghouses.

8.Y.2.1.4 Grinding Operations. Minimize contamination of stormwater as a result of dust generation from rubber grinding operations. One control measure option is to install a dust collection system.

8.Y.2.1.5 Zinc Stearate Coating Operations. Minimize the potential for stormwater contamination from drips and spills of zinc stearate slurry that may be released to the storm drain. One control measure option is to use alternative compounds to zinc stearate.

8.Y.2.2 Controls for Plastic Products Manufacturers. Minimize the discharge of plastic resin pellets in stormwater discharges. Control measures to be considered for implementation, or their equivalents, include: minimizing spills, cleaning up of spills promptly and thoroughly, sweeping thoroughly, pellet capturing, employee education, and disposal precautions.

8.Y.3 Additional SWPPP Requirements.

8.Y.3.1Potential Pollutant Sources for Rubber Manufacturers. (See also Part 5.1.3) Document in the SWPPP the use of zinc at the facility and the possible pathways through which zinc may be discharged in stormwater runoff.

8.Y.4 Sector-Specific Benchmarks. (See also Part 6)

These benchmarks apply to each of the outfalls whether described by the primary industrial activity, any applicable co-located industrial activities, or both.

Table 8.Y-1.

Subsector (Permittees may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)	**Parameter**	**Benchmark Monitoring Concentration**
Subsector Y1. Rubber Products Manufacturing (SIC 3011, 3021, 3052, 3053, 3061, 3069)	Dissolved Zinc[1] (freshwater)[2] Dissolved Zinc (saltwater)[1]	Hardness Dependent 0.09 mg/L
	Oil & Grease	15 mg/L
	Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	120 mg/L
	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100 mg/L
	pH	6.0 - 9.0 s.u.
Facilities in Subsector Y1 with discharges from material storage piles. [23]	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100 mg/L

[1] Saltwater benchmark values apply to stormwater discharges into saline waters where indicated. The definition of saltwater is included in Appendix A, "Definitions", and must be used in conjunction with salinity testing to determine if the receiving waterbody is saltwater, if

applicable. See Appendix E, "Determining Benchmarks for Hardness Dependent Metals and Discharges to Saltwater".

[2] The freshwater benchmark values of some metals are dependent on water hardness. For these parameters, permittees must determine the hardness in accordance with Appendix E, "Determining Benchmarks for Hardness Dependent Metals and Discharges to Saltwater" (Part 6.2.1.1), to identify the applicable 'hardness range' for determining their benchmark value applicable to their facility. The ranges occur in 25 mg/L increments.

[23] Facilities with discharges from material storage piles must sample one (1) qualifying rain event each quarter at outfalls receiving the discharges, in the first year of permit coverage. If at least seventy-five (75) percent or the average of the samples do not exceed the benchmark value, permittees may revert to annual sampling in accordance with Part 6.2.

Sector 8.Z - Leather Tanning and Finishing.

Subsector	SIC Code	Activity Represented
Z1	3111 (also see sector V)	Leather Tanning and Finishing

8.Z.1 Covered Stormwater Discharges.

The requirements in Sector Z apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from Leather Tanning and Finishing facilities as identified by the SIC Code specified above.

8.Z.2 Additional Technology-Based Effluent Limits.

8.Z.2.1 Good Housekeeping Measures. (See also Part 2.1.2.2.)

8.Z.2.2 Storage Areas for Raw, Semiprocessed, 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). Consider indoor storage or protection with polyethylene wrapping, tarpaulins, roofed storage, etc. Consider placing materials on an impermeable surface and enclosing or putting berms or equivalent measures around the area to prevent stormwater run-on and runoff.

8.Z.2.3 Material Storage Areas. Label storage containers of all materials (e.g., specific chemicals, hazardous materials, spent solvents, waste materials) minimize contact of such materials with stormwater.

8.Z.2.4 Buffing and Shaving Areas. Minimize contamination of stormwater runoff with leather dust from buffing and shaving areas. Consider dust collection enclosures, preventive inspection and maintenance programs, or other appropriate preventive measures.

8.Z.2.5 Receiving, Unloading, and Storage Areas. Minimize contamination of stormwater runoff from receiving, unloading, and storage areas. If these areas are exposed, consider the following, or their equivalents: covering all hides and chemical supplies, diverting drainage to the process sewer, or grading, berming or curbing the area to prevent stormwater runoff.

8.Z.2.6 Outdoor Storage of Contaminated Equipment. Minimize contact of stormwater with contaminated equipment. Consider the following, or their equivalents: covering equipment, diverting drainage to the process sewer, and cleaning thoroughly prior to storage.

8.Z.2.7 Waste Management. Minimize contamination of stormwater runoff from waste storage areas. Consider the following, or their equivalents: 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.

8.Z.3 Additional SWPPP Requirements.

8.Z.3.1 Drainage Area Site Map. (See also Part 5.1.2) Identify in the SWPPP where any of the following may be exposed to precipitation or surface runoff: processing and storage areas of the beamhouse, tanyard, and re-tan wet finishing and dry finishing operations.

8.Z.3.2 Potential Pollutant Sources. (See also Part 5.1.3) 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.

Sector 8.AA - Fabricated Metal Products.

Subsector	SIC Code	Activity Represented
AA1	3411-3499 (except 3479)	Fabricated Metal Products, Except Machinery and Transportation Equipment, and Coating, Engraving, and Allied Services.
	3911-3915	Jewelry, Silverware, and Plated Ware
AA2	3479	Fabricated Metal Coating and Engraving

8.AA.1 Covered Stormwater Discharges.

The requirements in Sector AA apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from Fabricated Metal Products facilities as identified by the SIC Codes specified above.

8.AA.2 Additional Technology-Based Effluent Limits.

8.AA.2.1 Good Housekeeping Measures. (See also Part 2.1.2.2)

8.AA.2.1.1 Raw Steel Handling Storage. Minimize the generation of and/or recover and properly manage scrap metals, fines, and iron dust. Include measures for containing materials within storage handling areas.

8.AA.2.1.2 Paints and Painting Equipment. Minimize exposure of paint and painting equipment to stormwater.

8.AA.2.1.3 Spill Prevention and Response Procedures. (See also Part 2.1.2.4) Ensure that the necessary equipment to implement a cleanup is available to personnel. The following areas should be addressed:

8.AA.2.1.4 Metal Fabricating Areas. Maintain clean, dry, orderly conditions in these areas. Consider using dry clean-up techniques.

8.AA.2.1.5 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. Consider the following, or their equivalents: maintaining storage areas so that there is easy access in the event of a spill, and labeling stored materials to aid in identifying spill contents.

8.AA.2.1.6 Metal Working Fluid Storage Areas. Minimize the potential for stormwater contamination from storage areas for metal working fluids.

8.AA.2.1.7 Cleaners and Rinse Water. Control and clean up spills of solvents and other liquid cleaners, control sand buildup and disbursement from sand-blasting operations, and prevent exposure of recyclable wastes. Substitute environmentally benign cleaners when possible.

8.AA.2.1.8 Lubricating Oil and Hydraulic Fluid Operations. Minimize the potential for stormwater contamination from lubricating oil and hydraulic fluid operations. Consider using monitoring equipment or other devices to detect and control leaks and overflows. Consider installing perimeter controls such as dikes, curbs, grass filter strips, or equivalent measures.

8.AA.2.1.9 Chemical Storage Areas. Minimize stormwater contamination and accidental spillage in chemical storage areas. Include a program to inspect containers and identify proper disposal methods.

8.AA.2.1.10 Blasting and Painting Areas. 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, clean stormwater conveyances of deposits of abrasive blasting debris and paint chips.

8.AA.2.2 Spills and Leaks. (See also Part 5.1.3.3.) In the spill prevention and response procedures, required by Part 2.1.2.4, pay attention to the following materials, at a minimum: chromium, toluene, pickling liquor, sulfuric acid, zinc and other water priority chemicals, and hazardous chemicals and wastes.

8.AA.3 Additional SWPPP Requirements.

8.AA.3.1 Drainage Area Site Map. (See also Part 5.1.2) 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.

8.AA.3.2 Potential Pollutant Sources. (See also Part 5.1.3) 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, chemicals, and scrap metals; outdoor manufacturing or processing activities such as grinding, cutting, degreasing, buffing, and brazing; onsite waste disposal practices for spent solvents, sludge, pickling baths, shavings, ingot pieces, and refuse and waste piles.

8.AA.4 Additional Inspection Requirements.

8.AA.4.1 Inspections. (See also Part 4) At a minimum, include the following areas in all inspections: raw metal storage areas, finished product storage areas, material and chemical storage areas, recycling areas, loading and unloading areas, equipment storage areas, paint areas, and vehicle fueling and maintenance areas.

8.AA.4.2 Comprehensive Site Inspections. (See also Part 4.3) As part of the inspection, also inspect areas associated with the storage of raw metals, spent solvents and chemicals storage areas, outdoor paint areas, and drainage from roof. Potential pollutants include chromium, zinc, lubricating oil, solvents, aluminum, oil and grease, methyl ethyl ketone, steel, and related materials.

8.AA.5 Sector-Specific Benchmarks. (See also Part 6)

These benchmarks apply to each of the outfalls whether described by the primary industrial activity, any applicable co-located industrial activities, or both.

Table 8.AA-1		
Subsector (Permittees may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)	**Parameter**	**Benchmark Monitoring Concentration**
Subsector AA1. Fabricated Metal Products, (SIC 3411-3499; 3911-3915)	Dissolved Zinc[1] (freshwater)[2] Dissolved Zinc (saltwater)[1]	Hardness Dependent 0.09 mg/L
	Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	120 mg/L
	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100 mg/L
Subsector AA2. Fabricated Metal Coating and Engraving (SIC 3479)	Dissolved Zinc[1] (freshwater)[2] Dissolved Zinc (saltwater)[1]	Hardness Dependent 0.09 mg/L

[1] Saltwater benchmark values apply to stormwater discharges into saline waters where indicated. The definition of saltwater is included in Appendix A, "Definitions", and must be used in conjunction with salinity testing to determine if the receiving waterbody is saltwater, if applicable. See Appendix E, "Determining Benchmarks for Hardness Dependent Metals and Discharges to Saltwater".

[2]The freshwater benchmark values of some metals are dependent on water hardness. For these parameters, permittees must determine the hardness in accordance with Appendix E, "Determining Benchmarks for Hardness Dependent Metals and Discharges to Saltwater" (Part 6.2.1.1), to identify the applicable 'hardness range' for determining their benchmark value applicable to their facility. The ranges occur in 25 mg/L increments.

Sector 8.BB - Stormwater Discharges Designated by the Director as Requiring Permits.

Subsector	SIC Code	Activity Represented
~~A~~BB1		Other stormwater discharges designated by the Director as needing a permit [see 40 CFR 122.26(a)(9)(i)(C) and (D)] with industrial activity not described by Sectors A-AA. NOTE: Facilities may not elect to be covered under Sector ~~AB~~BB. Only the Director may assign a facility to Sector ~~AB~~BB.

8.~~A~~BB.1 Covered Stormwater Discharges.

Sector ~~A~~BB is used to provide permit coverage for facilities designated by the Director as needing a stormwater permit.

8.~~A~~BB.1.1 Eligibility for Permit Coverage. Because this sector is intended for use by discharges designated by the Director as needing a stormwater permit, which is an atypical circumstance, permittees must obtain the Director's written directive to use this permit prior to submitting an NOI. If the permittee is directed to use this permit, they will still be required to ensure that discharges meet the basic eligibility provisions of this permit at Part 1.2.

8.~~A~~BB.2 Sector-Specific Benchmarks and Effluent Limits. (See also Part 6)

The Director may establish any additional monitoring and reporting requirements for the facility prior to authorizing the permittee to be covered by this permit. Additional monitoring requirements would be based on the nature of activities and stormwater discharges at the facility.

Appendix A

Definitions (for the purposes of this permit):

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

Animal Handling Area – those areas where animals or animal containers (trucks, cages, etc.) are stored or unloaded and where offal is stored and loaded. Animal handling areas exclude access roads with no truck parking, clean truck and cage storage areas, clean equipment storage yards, and roof runoff.

Associated with Industrial Activity - any industrial activity or industrial facility identified in 40 CFR Part 122.26(b)(14)(i) through (ix) and (xi) identified in Appendix D.

Best Management Practices (BMPs) - schedules of activities, prohibitions of practices, maintenance procedures, and other management practices to prevent or reduce the pollution of waters of the State of Georgia. BMPs also include treatment requirements, operating procedures, and practices to control facility site runoff, spillage or leaks, sludge or waste disposal, or drainage from raw material storage.

Co-located Industrial Activities – any industrial activities, excluding the permittee's 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 D.

Commencement of Operations - the date on which any raw material, intermediate product, finished product, by-product or waste product is first brought onto the facility and exposed to stormwater.

Containment Zone – areas that include, but are not limited to, all loading areas, unloading areas and designated live animal holding areas that are free of cracks or gaps and must be sufficiently sized and impervious to contain leaks, spills, and accumulated precipitation.

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

Director - the Director of the Georgia Environmental Protection Division or an authorized representative.

Discharge – when used without qualification, means the "discharge of a pollutant."

Discharge of a Pollutant – any addition of any "pollutant" or combination of pollutants to waters of the State or "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; discharges through pipes, sewers, or other conveyances, leading into privately owned treatment works.

Discharge-related Activities – activities that cause, contribute to, or result in stormwater and allowable non-stormwater point source discharges, and measures such as the siting, construction, and operation of BMP to control, reduce, or prevent pollution in the discharges.

Drought-stricken Area – a period of below average water content in streams, reservoirs, ground-water aquifers, lakes and soils.

EPA Approved Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDL) – "EPA Approved TMDL" are those that are developed by EPD and approved by EPA.

EPD or **Division** - the Georgia Environmental Protection Division of the Department of Natural Resources.

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

Facility or Activity – any NPDES "point source" (including land or appurtenances thereto) that is subject to regulation under the NPDES program.

Federal Facility – any buildings, installations, structures, land, public works, equipment, aircraft, vessels, and other vehicles and property, owned by, or constructed or manufactured for the purpose of leasing to, the Federal government.

First Flush – stormwater discharge from initiation of flow to the end of the first thirty (30) minutes of flow.

Impaired Stream Segment - any waterbody, stream, river or lake segment that is identified as "not supporting" its designated use(s) on Georgia's most current 305(b)/303(d) list documents (Final). Impaired waters include both waters with approved TMDL, and those for which a TMDL has not yet been approved. Georgia's 305(b)/303(d) lists can be viewed on EPD's website at: http://www.gaepd.org/Documents/IndustrialStormwater.html.

Industrial Activity - any industrial activity or industrial facility identified in 40 CFR Part 122.26(b)(14)(i) through (ix) and (xi) identified in Appendix D.

Maximum Extent Practicable (MEP) - reduction of the discharge of pollutants associated with industrial activity using a combination of best management practices, control techniques, system design and engineering methods, and such other provisions as described in the SWPPP.

Measurable Storm Event – a storm event greater than 0.1 inch of rainfall.

Minimize - 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 practices.

Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) - either a large, medium, or small municipal storm sewer system, or a municipal separate storm sewer system owned or operated by a City, County or authority which is regulated by a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Permit.

New Discharger – an operator applying for coverage under this permit for discharges not authorized previously under Georgia's NPDES Industrial Storm Water General Permit Number GAR000000 or an NPDES individual permit.

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

NOI – means Notice of Intent as defined in Part 1.3.

NOT – means Notice of Termination as defined in Part 1.4.

NPDES – means National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System.

Operator – the entity that has the primary day-to-day operational control of those activities at the facility necessary to ensure compliance with the SWPPP requirements and permit conditions.

Outfall – the location where stormwater in a discernible, confined and discrete conveyance, leaves a facility or site or, if there is a receiving water on site, becomes a point source discharging into that receiving water.

Outstanding National Resource Water – waters as defined in 391-3-6-.03(2).

Owner - the legal owner of the facility where an industrial activity takes place.

Permittee - the entity that has submitted an NOI and that is the owner or operator of an industrial activity.

Person – an individual, association, partnership, corporation, municipality, State or Federal agency, or an agent or employee thereof.

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 agriculture or agricultural stormwater runoff.

Pollutant – dredged spoil, solid waste, incinerator residue, filter backwash, sewage, garbage, sewage sludge, munitions, chemical wastes, biological materials, radioactive materials (except those regulated under the Atomic Energy Act [42 U.S.C. 2011, et seq.]), , wrecked or discarded equipment, rock, sand, and industrial and municipal waste discharged into water.

Pollutant of Concern – a water quality parameter associated with the impairment of a stream segment, or other specified portion of a water of the State, that is identified on either Georgia's 305(b)/303(d) lists and/or in an approved TMDL.

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). [For co-located activities covered by multiple SIC codes, it is recommended that the primary industrial determination be based on the value of receipts or revenues or, if such information is not available for a particular facility, the number of employees or production rate for each process may be compared. The operation that generates the most revenue or employs the most personnel is the operation in which the facility is primarily engaged. In situations where the vast majority of on-site activity falls within one SIC code, that activity may be the primary industrial activity.] Narrative descriptions in 40 CFR 122.26(b)(14) identified above include: (i) activities subject to stormwater effluent limitations guidelines, new source performance standards, or toxic pollutant effluent standards; (iv) hazardous waste treatment storage, or disposal facilities including those that are operating under interim status or a permit under Subtitle C of the RCRA; (v) landfills, land application sites and open dumps that receive or have received industrial wastes; (vii) steam electric power generating facilities; and (ix) sewage treatment works with a design flow of 1.0 mgd or greater, or has a pretreatment program.

Professional Engineer's Certification – preparation by or under the direct supervision of, and bearing the seal and signature of a Professional Engineer competent in the field of stormwater licensed in the State of Georgia, and consistent with the requirements of O.C.G.A 43-15.

Qualified Personnel –personnel who possess the knowledge and skills to assess conditions and activities that could impact stormwater quality at the permittee's facility, and who can also evaluate the effectiveness of control measures.

Receiving Waters - waters of the State into which the runoff of stormwater from a facility will actually discharge, either directly or indirectly.

Reportable Quantity Release – a release of a hazardous substance at or above the established legal threshold that requires emergency notification. Refer to 40 CFR Parts 110, 117, and 302 for complete definitions and reportable quantities for which notification is required.

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

Run-on – any stormwater-related or other discharge coming from an upgradient site.

Saline Water or Saltwater – for the purposes of this permit, a waterbody with a salinity that is equal to or exceeds 10 parts per thousand 95 percent or more of the time, or is defined as a coastal water by applicable water quality standards.

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

Significant Spills - includes, but is not limited to: releases of oil or hazardous substances in excess of reportable quantities under Section 311 of the Clean Water Act (see 40 CFR 110.10 and CFR 117.21) or Section 102 of CERCLA (see 40 CFR 302.4).

Stormwater – stormwater runoff, snow melt runoff, surface runoff, and drainage.

Stormwater Discharges Associated with Construction Activity – a discharge of pollutants in stormwater runoff from areas where soil disturbing activities (e.g., clearing, grading, or excavating), construction materials, or equipment storage or maintenance (e.g., fill piles, borrow areas, concrete truck washout, fueling), or other industrial stormwater directly related to the construction process (e.g., concrete or asphalt batch plants) are located. Stormwater runoff from these areas should be covered under its NPDES Construction General Permit.

Stormwater Discharges Associated with Industrial Activity - the discharge from any conveyance which is used for collecting and conveying stormwater and that is directly related to manufacturing, processing or raw materials storage areas at an industrial plant. The term does not include discharges from facilities or activities excluded from the NPDES program. For the categories of industries identified in Appendix D, the term includes, but is not limited to, stormwater discharges from industrial plant yards; immediate access roads and rail lines used or traveled by carriers of raw materials, manufactured products, waste material, or by-products used or created by the facility; material handling sites; refuse sites; sites used for the application or disposal of process waste waters (as defined at 40 CFR 401); sites used for the storage and maintenance of material handling equipment; sites used for residual treatment, storage, or

disposal; shipping and receiving areas; manufacturing buildings; storage areas (including tank farms) for raw materials, and intermediate and finished products; and areas where industrial activity has taken place in the past and significant materials remain and are exposed to stormwater. For the purposes of this paragraph, material handling activities include the storage, loading and unloading, transportation, or conveyance of any raw material, intermediate product, finished product, by-product or waste product. The term excludes areas located on plant lands separate from the plant's industrial activities, such as office buildings and accompanying parking lots as long as the drainage from the excluded areas is not mixed with stormwater drained from the above described areas. Industrial facilities (including industrial facilities that are Federally, State or municipally owned or operated that meet the description of the facilities listed in Appendix D) include those facilities designated under 40 CFR 122.26(b)(14)(i)–(ix) and (xi). See Appendix D for categories of facilities are considered to be engaging in "industrial activity" for purposes of this permit.

Substantially Identical Outfalls - outfalls that have generally similar industrial activities, control measures, exposed materials that may significantly contribute pollutants to stormwater, and runoff coefficients of their drainage areas.

SWPPP – Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan as defined in Part 5.

Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) –a calculation of the maximum amount of a pollutant that a water body can receive and still meet Water Quality Standards in the receiving waterbody, and an allocation of that amount to the pollutant's sources. A TMDL includes wasteload allocations (WLA) for point source discharges; load allocations (LA) for nonpoint sources and/or natural background, and must include a margin of safety (MOS) and account for seasonal variations. (See Section 303(d) of the Clean Water Act and 40 CFR 130.2 and 130.7).

Uncontaminated - free from the presence of pollutants attributable to industrial activity.

Water Quality Impaired – See 'Impaired Stream Segment'.

Water Quality Standards (WQS) – definition of 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 (See CWA sections 101(a)2 and 303(c)) and the Georgia Water Quality Control Act.

Watershed - a geographic area draining to a stream or stream segment. All of the land area that drains to a stream or stream segment is considered to be within the "watershed" of that stream or stream segment.

Waters of Georgia or **Waters of the State** - any and all rivers, streams, creeks, branches, lakes, reservoirs, ponds, drainage systems, springs, wells, wetlands, and all other bodies of surface or subsurface water, natural or artificial, lying within or forming a part of the boundaries of the State which are not confined and retained completely upon the property of a single individual, partnership, or corporation.

Appendix B

Standard Permit Conditions

B.1 Duty to Comply.

B.1.1 The permittee must comply with all conditions of this permit. Any permit noncompliance constitutes a violation of the Georgia Water Quality Control Act (O.C.G.A. § 12-5-20 et. seq.) and is grounds for enforcement action; for permit termination; revocation and reissuance, or modification; or for denial of a permit renewal application. Any instances of noncompliance must be reported to EPD as specified in Part 7.4 of this permit.

B.1.2. Penalties for violations of permit conditions. The Federal Clean Water Act and the Georgia Water Quality Control Act (O.C.G.A. § 12-5-20 et. seq.) provide that any person who falsifies, tampers with, or knowingly renders inaccurate any monitoring device or method required under this permit, makes any false statement, representation, or certification in any record or other document submitted or required to be maintained under this permit, including monitoring reports or reports of compliance or noncompliance shall, upon conviction be punished by a fine or by imprisonment, or by both. The Georgia Water Quality Control Act (Act) also provides procedures for imposing civil penalties which may be levied for violations of the Act, any permit condition or limitation established pursuant to the Act, or negligently or intentionally failing or refusing to comply with any final or emergency order of the Director.

B.2. Duty to Reapply/Continuation of the Expired General Permit. This permit will continue in effect until the date five (5) years after the effective date and will expire on the date shown on the cover page. However, an expired general permit continues in force and effect until a new general permit is issued, final and effective. Any permittee who submitted a properly-completed Notice of Intent-GAR050000 form to obtain coverage under this permit prior to the expiration date will automatically remain covered under the continued permit until one of the following occurs:

B.2.1 Reissuance or replacement of this permit, at which time a new NOI form will be required under the terms of the new permit in order to maintain authorization to discharge; or

B.2.2 Submittal of a properly completed NOT for the facility; or

B.2.3 An individual NPDES permit authorizing stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity is issued for all of the permittee's discharges formerly covered by the continued permit; or

B.2.4 A formal permit decision is made by the Director not to reissue this general permit, at which time coverage under an individual permit or an alternate general permit will be required.

B.2.5 A formal permit decision is made by the Director not to allow the permittee to be covered under this general permit, at which time coverage under an individual permit or an alternative general permit may be required.

B.3 Need to Halt or Reduce Activity Not a Defense. It shall not be a defense for a permittee in an enforcement action that it would have been necessary to halt or reduce the permitted activity in order to maintain compliance with the conditions of this permit.

B.4 Duty to Mitigate. The permittee shall take all reasonable steps to minimize or prevent any discharge in violation of this permit which has a reasonable likelihood of adversely affecting human health or the environment.

B.5 Duty to Provide Information. The permittee shall furnish to EPD, within a specified time, any requested information which may be used to determine compliance with this permit. The permittee shall also furnish to EPD upon request copies of records required to be kept by this permit. When the facility discharges stormwater associated with industrial activity ~~throughto~~ a permitted ~~m~~Municipal ~~s~~Separate ~~s~~Storm ~~s~~Sewer ~~s~~System (MS4), the permittee shall also furnish to the MS4 any information which is requested to determine compliance with this permit and other NPDES permits. In the case of information submitted to EPD, such information shall be considered public information and available under the Georgia Open Records Act. The failure to provide information requested by EPD in accordance with this permit is a violation of this permit.

B.6 Other Information. If the permittee becomes aware of a failure to submit any relevant facts or of the submittal of incorrect information in the NOI, Annual Report, or in any report to EPD, the permittee shall promptly submit the relevant facts or information.

B.7 Signatory Requirements. All records and information such as NOI, NOT, SWPPP, reports, certifications which are required to be kept by this permit, to be submitted to EPD and/or to be submitted to the operator of a permitted municipal separate storm sewer system, shall be signed as follows:

B.7.1. All Notices of Intent shall be signed as follows:

B.7.1.1 For a corporation: by a responsible corporate officer. For the purpose of this permit, a responsible corporate officer means: (1) a president, secretary, treasurer, or vice-president of the corporation in charge of a principal business function, or any other person who performs similar policy- or decision-making functions for the corporation; or (2) the manager of one or more manufacturing, production or operating facilities, provided the manager is authorized to make management decisions which govern the operation of the regulated facility including having the explicit or implicit duty of making major capital investment recommendations, and initiating and directing other comprehensive measures to assure long term environmental compliance with environmental laws and regulations; the manager can ensure that the necessary systems are established or actions taken to gather complete and accurate information for permit application requirements; and where authority to sign documents has been assigned or delegated to the manager in accordance with corporate procedures;

B.7.1.2 For a partnership or sole proprietorship: by a general partner or the proprietor, respectively; or

B.7.1.3 For a municipality, State, Federal, or other public agency: by either a principal executive officer or ranking elected official.

B.7.2 All reports required by the permit and other information requested by EPD shall be signed by a person described above or by a duly authorized representative of that person. A person is a duly authorized representative only if:

> **B.7.2.1** The authorization is made in writing by a person described above and submitted to EPD.

B.7.2.2 The authorization specifies either an individual or a position having responsibility for the overall operation of the regulated facility or activity, such as the position of manager, operator, superintendent, or position of equivalent responsibility or an individual or position having overall responsibility for environmental matters for the company. (A duly authorized representative may thus be either a named individual or any individual occupying a named position.)

B.7.2.3 Changes in authorization. If an authorization under B.7.2 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 this Part must be submitted to EPD prior to or together with any reports, information, or applications to be signed by an authorized representative.

B.7.2.4 Certification. Any person signing documents under this section shall make the following certification:

"I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gathered and evaluated the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those 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."

B.8 Oil and Hazardous Substance Liability. Nothing in this permit shall be construed to preclude the institution of any legal action or relieve the permittee from any responsibilities, liabilities, or penalties to which the permittee is or may be subject under Section 311 of the Clean Water Act (CWA) or Section 106 of Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA).

B.9 Property Rights. The issuance of this permit does not convey any property rights of any sort, nor any exclusive privileges, nor does it authorize any injury to private property nor any invasion of personal rights, nor any infringement of Federal, State or local laws or regulations.

B.10 Severability. The provisions of this permit are severable. If any provision of this permit or the application of any permit provision to any circumstance is held invalid, the provision does not affect other circumstances or the remainder of this permit.

B.11. Requiring an Individual Permit or an Alternative General Permit. EPD may require any permittee or person authorized by this permit to apply for and/or obtain either an individual NPDES permit or an alternative NPDES general permit.

B.12 Other Applicable Environmental Regulations and Laws. Nothing in this 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 State law or regulation under authority preserved by Section 510 of the Clean Water Act. Nothing in this permit, unless explicitly stated, exempts the permittee from compliance with other applicable local, State and Federal ordinances, rules, regulations, and laws. No condition of this permit shall release the permittee from any responsibility or requirements under other environmental statutes or regulations.

B.13. Proper Operation and Maintenance. The permittee shall at all times properly operate and maintain all facilities and systems of treatment and control (and related appurtenances), owned or operated by the permittee to achieve compliance with the terms and conditions of this permit and with the requirements of the SWPPP. Proper operation and maintenance also includes adequate laboratory controls and appropriate quality assurance procedures. This provision requires the operation of backup or auxiliary facilities or similar systems which are installed by a permittee only when necessary to achieve compliance with the conditions of the permit.

B.14 Monitoring and Records.

B.14.1 Samples and measurements taken for the purpose of monitoring shall be representative of the monitored activity.

B.14.2 The permittee shall retain records of all monitoring information including all calibration and maintenance records and all original strip chart recordings for continuous monitoring instrumentation, copies of the reports required by this permit, and records of all data used to complete the application for this permit, for a period as specified in Part 7.5 of this permit. This period may be extended at the request of EPD at any time.

B.14.3 Sampling, Test Procedures and Analysis. All analytical methods, sample containers, sample preservation techniques, and sample holding times must be consistent with the techniques and methods listed in 40 CFR Part 136, unless other test procedures have been specified in this permit. The analytical method used shall be sufficiently sensitive. The EPA approved methods must be applicable to the concentration ranges of the NPDES permit samples.

a) Sampling must be conducted according to test procedures approved under 40 CFR Part 136, unless other test procedures have been specified in this permit.

b) Samples must be analyzed consistent with 40 CFR Part 136 analytical methods and using test procedures with quantitation limits at or below benchmark values for all benchmark parameters for which permittees are required to sample.

c) For averaging purposes, use a value of zero for any individual sample parameter analyzed using procedures consistent with Part 6.2.1.1 which is determined to be less than the method detection limit.

d) For sample values that fall between the method detection level and the quantitation limit (i.e., a confirmed detection but below the level that can be reliably quantified), use a value halfway between zero and the quantitation limit.

B.14.4 Records Contents. Records of monitoring information shall include:

a) The date, exact place, and time of sampling;

b) The initials or the name(s) of the individual(s) who performed the sampling or measurements;

c) The date(s) analyses were initiated;

d) The date(s) the analysis were performed;

e) The initials or the name(s) of the individual(s) who performed the analyses;

f) References and written procedures, when available, for the analytical techniques or methods used; and

g) The results of such analyses, including the bench sheets, instrument readouts, computer disks or tapes, etc., used to determine these results.

B.15 Inspection and Entry. The permittee shall allow the Director, the Regional Administrator of USEPA, or their authorized representatives, or, in the case of a facility which discharges ~~throughto~~ a permitted ~~m~~Municipal ~~s~~Separate ~~s~~Storm ~~s~~Sewer ~~s~~System (MS4), an authorized representative of the MS4 receiving the discharge, upon the presentation of credentials and other documents as may be required by law, to:

B.15.1 Enter the permittee's premises where a regulated facility or activity is located or conducted or where records must be kept under the conditions of this permit;

B.15.2 Have access to and copy at reasonable times, any records that must be kept under the conditions of this permit;

B.15.3 Inspect at reasonable times any facilities or equipment (including monitoring and control equipment), practices, or operations regulated or required under this permit; and

B.15.4 Sample or monitor at reasonable times, for the purposes of assuring permit compliance or as otherwise authorized by the Clean Water Act, any substances or parameters at any location.

B.16 Permit Actions. The permit may be modified, revoked and reissued, or terminated for cause.

B.17 Availability of Reports. Except for data determined by EPD to be confidential under Section 16 of the State Act or by the Regional Administrator of the USEPA under the Code of Federal Regulations, Title 40, Part 2, all reports prepared according to the terms of this permit shall be available for public inspection at an office of the EPD under the Georgia Open Records Act. All monitoring data, permit applications, permittees' names and addresses, and permits shall not be considered confidential.

B.18 Contested Hearing. Any person who is aggrieved or adversely affected by any action of the Director shall petition the Director for a hearing within thirty (30) days of notice of this action.

B.19 Civil and Criminal Liability. The permittee is liable for civil and criminal penalties for noncompliance with this permit and must comply with applicable State and Federal laws. The permit cannot be interpreted to relieve the permittee of this liability even if it has not been modified to incorporate new requirements.

B.20 Transfer of Ownership. The permit is not transferrable to any person except after notice to the Director. The Director may require modification or revocation and reissuance of the permit to change the name of the permittee and incorporate such other requirements as may be necessary under the Clean Water Act.

Appendix C

Impaired Stream Segment Sampling and Requirements

~~(A flowchart that illustrates the Appendix C decision tree is attached to this Appendix.)~~

NOTE: Clarification of Discharge into an Impaired Stream Segment: In Appendix C "discharge into an impaired stream segment" means "discharge into, or within one linear mile upstream of, and in the same watershed as, any portion of an impaired stream segment". The linear distance shall be measured from the closest stormwater outfall that discharges upstream of, and in the same watershed as, any portion the impaired waterbody.

C.1 ~~New~~ Discharges into an Impaired Stream Segment. ~~If the permittee is a new discharger, not on record as having filed previously, t~~The permittee **is not eligible for coverage** under this permit to discharge to an impaired stream segment, as defined in Appendix A, unless the permittee:

C.1.1 Prevents all exposure as a result of industrial activity to stormwater of the pollutant(s) for which the water body is impaired, and retains documentation of procedures taken to prevent exposure onsite with the SWPPP; or

C.1.2 Documents that the pollutant(s) for which the water body is impaired is not present at the facility as a result of industrial activity, and retains documentation with the SWPPP ~~(see also C.2.4)~~; or

C.1.3 Prepares and submits data certified in accordance with C.1.4 documenting that the discharge will not cause or contribute to an exceedance of a Water Quality Standard, and retains such data onsite with the SWPPP. To do this, the permittee must include data and other technical information demonstrating that the discharge will not cause or contribute to an exceedance of a Water Quality Standard, as follows:

C.1.3.1 For discharges to waters without an EPA-approved TMDL, that the discharge of the pollutant for which the water is impaired will not exceed the in-stream water quality criteria at the ~~point of discharge~~outfall to the water body; or

C.1.3.2 For discharges to waters with an EPA-approved TMDL, that there is sufficient remaining wasteload allocation (WLA) in the TMDL to allow the discharge and that existing discharges to the water body are subject to compliance schedules designed to bring the water body into attainment with Water Quality Standards; or

C.1.3.3 Monitors Pollutant of Concern to demonstrate that~~Characterizes the ability of~~ the discharge will not~~to~~ cause or contribute to an exceedance of a Water Quality Standard ~~by performing benchmark or composite sampling~~ as prescribed in Section C.2.

C.1.4 Certification. In order to meet the requirements~~qualify for the sampling exclusion~~ in Part C.1.3.1 or C.1.3.2, the permittee must submit supporting documentation, with a Professional Engineer's Certification as defined in Appendix A, with the NOI. The Director may also require a Professional Engineer's Certification for any facility that does not adequately demonstrate that it is in compliance with the exclusions in Part C.1.1 or C.1.2. Permittees qualifying to discharge to impaired waterbodies under C.1.1, C.1.2, C.1.3.1 or C.1.3.2 have satisfied the requirements of Appendix C and no further sampling under Appendix C is required.

C.2 Specific Sampling Requirements for ~~Existing~~ Discharges into an Impaired Stream Segment. A summary of the sampling results for the pollutants for which the water body is impaired must be submitted to EPD's Watershed Protection Branch with the annual report. The annual report must identify the applicable impaired waters benchmark value and state whether the facility has passed or failed the impaired waters benchmark requirement for the twelve (12) month sampling period. If no sampling was conducted because the listing criterion is toxicity, FCG (fish consumption guidelines), SB (shellfishing ban), CFB (commercial fishing ban) or TWR (trophic weighted residue value of mercury in fish tissue)~~FCG, SB, CFB or TWR~~, then a statement to that effect must be submitted with the annual report.

When an impaired waters benchmark includes the same contaminant as the sector specific benchmark monitoring conducted by the permittee for a specific facility, then the impaired waters benchmark monitoring shall satisfy the requirement for the sector specific benchmark monitoring.

~~Existing discharges into an impaired stream segment are subject to Parts C.2 through C.12, as applicable. Existing dischargers that were subject to the impaired stream segment sampling contained in Part III.Appendix C of Georgia's 201206 Industrial Storm Water General Permit, refer to C.6, C.7, C.8 or C.10 for sampling requirements. Existing dischargers may choose to document that they do not cause or contribute to an exceedance of a Water Quality Standard by meeting the requirements of C.1.1, C.1.2 or C.1.3.~~

C.2.1 Applicable Impaired Waters Benchmark Values. The applicable impaired waters benchmark values shall be the same numeric value as the instream Water Quality Standard for the pollutant(s) of concern as specified in Georgia's Rules and Regulations for Water Quality Control (Georgia Rule 391-3-6-.03) unless otherwise established in this ~~A~~appendix ~~C of this permit~~. Permittees should use ~~T~~the impaired waters benchmark values ~~are designed to assist permittees in characterizing the ability of~~to determine if the BMPs established in the facility's SWPPP are effective in minimizing the pollutant-of-concern concentration in the facility's discharge, and enable the facility to meet the ~~to cause or contribute to an exceedance of a~~ applicable Water Quality Standard ~~and in determining if the BMPs established in a facility's SWPPP are effective in minimizing the concentration of the pollutant(s) of concern in stormwater discharge(s) from their facility~~. These impaired waters benchmark values are ~~intended to be~~ guide~~s~~line concentrations ~~rather than~~ and not numeric effluent limit~~ations~~s. ~~The exceedance~~Exceeding ~~of~~ an impaired waters benchmark value is not a permit violation and does not of itself indicate a violation of instream Water Quality Standards. However, an exceedance of an impaired waters benchmark value may be used in conjunction with other information to demonstrate a violation of this permit or a violation of Water Quality Standards.

C.2.2 Specific Requirements for Discharges into a Stream Segment Impaired for Dissolved Oxygen (DO).

C.2.2.1 Facilities for which the listing criterion is identified as DO will only be required to conduct sampling under Appendix C if industrial materials that may contribute Five-Day Carbonaceous Biochemical Oxygen Demand ($CBOD_5$) or ammonia-nitrogen (NH_3–N) ~~may be~~are exposed to stormwater as a result of current or previous industrial activity at the facility. These facilities must sample for $CBOD_5$ and NH_3 –N. The applicable impaired waters benchmark value for these discharges shall be an Ultimate Oxygen Demand (UOD) of 125 mg/L. The UOD shall be calculated as [($CBOD_5$ x 1.5) + (NH_3 –N x 4.57)].

C.2.2.2 Facilities that discharge to a water body for which the listing criteria is identified as DO, will be required to:

a. Conduct sampling in accordance with Part C.2.2.1 for stormwater discharges from the facility, or

b. Capture (collect and not discharge as untreated stormwater under this permit) the 24-hour storm event rainfall depth of 1.2 inches (85th percentile storm event, Georgia Stormwater Management Manual, Vol. 2, Section 2.2.2.2, Std. No. 4) in areas the permittee identifies as likely to cause or contribute to the receiving waterbody's impairment as a result of industrial activity. This volume is the treatment volume. The treatment volume calculation shall be based on the area of capture. The system shall be designed for a peak flow in accordance with the Georgia Stormwater Management Manual and the NOAA Hydrologic Atlas 14 Point Precipitation Frequency Estimates. The permittee must provide documentation in the SWPPP with a Professional Engineer's certification that the stormwater treatment volume discharged from the area of capture will meet the applicable impaired waters benchmark for rain events less than or equal to the treatment volume except for incidental discharges that exceed the system's hydrologic capacity.

~~a.~~c. Permittees qualified to discharge to impaired waterbodies under Part C.2.2.2.b shall conduct biannual sampling of the treatment volume discharges except for incidental discharges that exceed the system's hydrologic capacity. Sampling of discharges exceeding the treatment volume is not required. If sampling results indicate that UOD in the stormwater discharge exceeds the impaired waters benchmark value, then improvements shall be made as needed until UOD in the sampling does not exceed the impaired waters benchmark.

~~C.2.2.2 A summary of the sampling results for $CBOD_5$ and NH_3-N must be submitted to EPD's Watershed Protection Branch with the annual report. The annual report must identify the applicable benchmark value and state whether the facility has passed or failed the benchmark requirement for the twelve (12) month sampling period. If no sampling was conducted because the listing criterion is FCG, SB, CFB or TWR, a statement to that effect must be submitted to EPD's Watershed Protection Branch with the annual report.~~

C.2.3 Specific Requirements for Discharges into a Stream Segment Impaired by ~~Non-Pollutant Specific Criteria Including but Not Limited to~~ Biota F and Biota M or Sediment.

C.2.3.1 Facilities that discharge to a water body for which the listing criterion is identified as "Biota or Sediment" are required to conduct sampling for TSS unless a TMDL has identified a different pollutant from nonpoint sources as causing the impairment, in which case sampling must be conducted for the pollutant(s) identified in the TMDL. The applicable TSS impaired waters benchmark value for discharges to waters impaired for Biota F, Biota M, or sediment ~~these discharges~~ shall be 100 mg/L.

~~**C.2.3.2** Facilities that discharge to state waters for which the listing criterion is toxicity, FCG (fish consumption guidelines), SB (shellfishing ban), CFB (commercial fishing ban) or TWR (trophic weighted residue value of mercury in fish tissue) will only be required to conduct sampling under this Aappendix C if a TMDL identifying a specific water quality parameter has been approved for the stream segment and if the facility has industrial operations that may~~

~~contribute to the impairment for which the state water is listed.~~**C.2.3.2** Facilities that discharge to a water body for which the listing criteria is identified as biota or sediment, will be required to:

a. Conduct sampling in accordance with Part C.2.3.1 for stormwater discharges from the facility, or

b. Capture (collect and not discharge as untreated stormwater under this permit) the 24-hour storm event rainfall depth of 1.2 inches (85th percentile storm event, Georgia Stormwater Management Manual, Vol. 2, Section 2.2.2.2, Std. No. 4) in areas the permittee identifies as likely to cause or contribute to the receiving waterbody's impairment as a result of industrial activity. This volume is the treatment volume. The treatment volume calculation shall be based on the area of capture. The permittee must provide documentation in the SWPPP with a Professional Engineer's certification that the stormwater treatment volume discharged from the area of capture will meet the applicable impaired waters benchmark for rain events less than or equal to the treatment volume except for incidental discharges that exceed the system's hydrologic capacity.

~~a.~~c. Permittees qualified to discharge to impaired waterbodies under Part C.2.3.2.b shall conduct biannual sampling of the treatment volume discharges except for incidental discharges that exceed the system's hydrologic capacity. Sampling of discharges exceeding the treatment volume is not required. If sampling results indicate that TSS in the stormwater discharge exceeds the impaired waters benchmark value, then improvements shall be made as needed until TSS in the sampling does not exceed the impaired waters benchmark.

~~C.2.3.3 A summary of the sampling results for TSS must be submitted to EPD's Watershed Protection Branch with the annual report. The annual report must identify the applicable benchmark value(s) and state whether the facility has passed or failed the benchmark requirement for the twelve (12) month sampling period. If no sampling was conducted because the listing criterion is FCG, SB, CFB or TWR, a statement to that effect must be submitted to EPD's Watershed Protection Branch with the annual report.~~

C.2.4 Specific Requirements for Discharges into a Stream Segment Impaired by ~~Fecal Coliform~~Bacteria.

~~The applicable benchmark value for the discharges in C.2.4.1 and C.2.4.2 shall be as specified here.~~

C.2.4.1 ~~Where collection of the sample is not possible during normal business hours due to weather or other adverse conditions then the facility may collect samples when the facility is not operating as long as conditions in the areas that discharge to the outfalls are representative of those that exist during plant operations.~~ The impaired waters benchmark value for bacteria is ~~the months of November through April shall be the daily maximum Water Quality Standard for any sample, and the benchmark for the months May through October~~ 4,000 counts/100 ml of Fecal Coliform bacteria.

C.2.4.2 Scientific testing, such as DNA analysis, may be used to document that bacteriological constituents found in stormwater discharges from the facility are not present as a result of industrial activity at the site, or are below the impaired waters benchmark for ~~not present in such~~

~~quantities as~~ fecal coliform ~~analysis indicates~~. Permittees must ~~S~~submit the testing program to EPD and obtain approval prior to conducting the testing. The results of the testing must demonstrate that bacterial contamination from industrial activity does not contribute to a violation of water quality standards.

~~**C.2.4.1 Facilities without animal handling.** Facilities without animal handling, for which the listing criteria is identified as fecal coliform (FC), shall conduct sampling in accordance with Appendix C for industrial stormwater discharges re gulated by this permit.~~

C.2.4.~~2.~~3 Facilities ~~**with animal handling.** Facilities with animal handling,~~ that discharge to a water body ~~for~~ which the listing criteria is identified as ~~fecal coliform (FC)~~bacteria, will be required to:

a) Conduct sampling ~~under~~ in accordance with the sampling schedule in ~~Appendix~~ C.3 for stormwater discharges from ~~the animal handling areas of~~ the facility, ~~and/~~or

b) Capture (collect and not discharge as untreated stormwater under this permit) the 24-hour storm event rainfall depth of 1.2 inches (85th percentile storm event, Georgia Stormwater Management Manual, Vol. 2, Section ~~1.3.2.1~~2.2.2.2, Std. No. 4) in areas the permittee identifies as likely to cause or contribute to the receiving waterbody's ~~fecal stream~~ impairment as a result of industrial activity~~animal handling areas~~. For facilities in Sector U3, this shall be the animal handling areas. ~~If the area of capture is larger than the animal handling area, t~~This volume is the treatment volume. The treatment volume calculation shall be based on the area of capture.~~—~~. The permittee must provide documentation in the SWPPP with a Professional Engineer's certification that the stormwater treatment volume discharged from the area of capture will meet the applicable impaired waters benchmark for rain events less than or equal to the treatment volume except for incidental discharges that exceed the system's hydrologic capacity.

c) Permittees qualified to discharge to impaired waterbodies under Part C.2.4.3.b shall conduct biannual sampling of the treatment volume discharges except for incidental discharges that exceed the system's hydrologic capacity. Sampling of discharges exceeding the treatment volume is not required. If sampling results indicate that the stormwater discharge exceeds the impaired waters benchmark value, then improvements shall be made as needed until the sampling does not exceed the impaired waters benchmark.

~~Part C.2.4.3.bshall conduct of the treatment volume discharges. If monitoring indicates that fecal coliform in discharge exceeds the benchmark value, then improvements shall be made as needed until fecal coliform in the biannual sampling does not exceed the benchmark.~~

~~.When a rain event exceeds 1.2 inches in 24 hours, the discharge that occurs in excess of the 1.2-inch treatment volume is not subject to benchmark values listed belowin C.2.4 above.~~

~~C.2.4.2.1 The applicable benchmark value for the discharges in a. and b. above shall be the instream geometric mean Water Quality Standard for FC. Where collection of the four samples needed to calculate the geometric mean is not possible due to weather or other adverse conditions then the benchmark for the months of November through April shall be the daily maximum Water Quality Standard for any sample, and the benchmark for the months May through October shall be four times the instream geometric mean Water Quality Standard.~~

C.2.4.~~4~~2.2 Facilities that intend to capture ~~the~~ stormwater discharges from areas on their site that they identify as likely to contain ~~fecal coliform~~ bacteria~~from animal handling areas~~ and then treat them~~it~~ using chemical addition to disinfect the stormwater prior to discharge, shall notify EPD in writing of the proposed treatment system. The residual of any chemicals used to disinfect the stormwater in the discharge must meet the in-stream Water Quality Standards. EPD may specify additional end-of-pipe monitoring and/or effluent limitations as necessary to ensure compliance with applicable Water Quality Standards and/or criteria in the receiving stream.

~~C.2.4.2.3 For the purposes of Appendix C of this permit, animal handling areas are those areas where animals or animal containers (trucks, cages, etc.) are stored or unloaded and where offal is stored and loaded. Animal handling areas exclude access roads with no truck parking, clean truck and cage storage areas, clean equipment storage yards, and roof runoff; these shall be considered background conditions and are not subject to the requirements of Appendix C.~~

~~C.2.4.3 A summary of the sampling results for fecal coliform must be submitted to EPD's Watershed Protection Branch with the Annual Report. The report must also identify the applicable benchmark value and state whether the facility has passed or failed the benchmark requirement for the twelve (12) month sampling period.~~

C.2.4.5~~4~~ A list of BMPs designed to reduce fecal coliform levels in stormwater runoff has been developed for animal processing plants that may be potential sources of fecal coliform. Other facilities may find this list to be useful as well. The list is provided in Sector U of this permit.

C.2.5 Specific Requirements for Discharges into a Stream Segment Impaired by Non-Pollutant Specific Toxicity Criteria Including but Not Limited to Toxicity, FCG, SB, CFB or TWR.

C.2.5.1 Facilities that discharge to state waters for which the listing criterion is toxicity, FCG, SB, CFB or TWR will only be required to conduct sampling under this appendix if a TMDL identifying a specific water quality parameter has been approved for the stream segment and if the facility has industrial operations that may contribute to the impairment for which the state water is listed.

C.3 Sampling Schedule.

~~Where collection of the stormwater sample is not possible during normal business hours due to weather or other adverse conditions then the facility may collect samples when the facility is not operating as long as conditions in the areas that discharge to the outfalls are representative of those that exist during plant operations.~~

C.3.1 ~~New Facilities and Newly Regulated~~ Facilities that did not Sample for Impaired Waters Benchmarks Under ~~Not Continuing Sampling from~~ the Prior Permit.

C.3.1.1 Permittees qualified to discharge to impaired waterbodies under Parts C.2.2.2.b, C.2.3.2.b C.2.4.3.b and C.10.1.c of Appendix C shall conduct biannual sampling of the treatment volume discharges. If sampling results indicate that ~~fecal coliform in~~ the stormwater discharge exceeds the impaired waters benchmark value, then sampling frequency shall be increased to two times per quarter and improvements shall be made as needed until the ~~biannual~~ sampling does not exceed the impaired waters benchmark.

C.3.1.2 ~~New facilities and newly R~~regulated Except for facilities choosing to capture the 1.2 inch storm volume, a~~A~~ll ~~other~~ industrial facilities that are subject to the requirements in Appendix C of this permit must conduct stormwater discharge sampling two times per quarter for a period of twelve (12) months. The sampling will ~~only~~ be required only for those outfalls at the facility that have the potential to discharge stormwater associated with industrial activity where industrial materials or activities that are potential sources of the pollutant of concern ~~and~~ are, or may be, exposed to stormwater at the facility during the term of this permit. The sampling must be conducted in accordance with Part 6 of this permit.

C.3.2 Initial Sampling. Monitoring requirements in this permit begin in the first full quarter following the effective date of the permit or the permittee's date of discharge authorization, whichever date comes later, unless an alternate schedule is approved by EPD.

C.3.3 Failure to Sample. If a facility is unable to conduct one or both of the sampling event(s) during a certain quarter due to adverse climatic conditions (i.e., no qualifying rainfall event occurs), then the facility shall include a written explanation for the absence of the sampling event in the next Annual Report submitted to EPD, and shall initiate an alternative sampling schedule in accordance with Part 6.

C.3.4 Continuation of Sampling from Prior Permit. Facilities who passed the impaired waters benchmark sampling required by Appendix C.2 under the previous permit (2012 IGP) ~~and those subject to the sampling requirements in C.4 below~~ shall sample bi-annually for the pollutant of concern according to the schedule in Part 6.1.7. Facilities who fail to meet the impaired waters benchmark in 2 consecutive bi–annual samples shall be required to sample two times per quarter for a period of twelve (12) months in accordance with Appendix C.3.1~~2~~.

C.4 Optional Composite Sampling.

~~**C.4.1 Composite Sampling.**~~ Permittees may conduct flow-weighted composite sampling or other acceptable sampling methods to demonstrate the facility's impact or lack thereof on impaired waters.~~, for criteria for which composite sampling is appropriate. The arithmetic average of eight composite samples (two per quarter for 4 quarters) shall be compared to instream Water Quality Standards for the listed criterion. Existing dischargers who decide to conduct flow weighted composite sampling who failed the second round of sampling contained in Part III.C. of the 2006 Industrial Stormwater General Permit, will have one twelve (12) month sampling period to pass the sampling required by Appendix C.2 using composite sampling. These dischargers will have 180 days after the issuance of this permit to design and implement the systems necessary to conduct composite sampling of all outfalls.~~ The permittee shall~~-~~ notify EPD in writing of the intent to pursue such alternate sampling,~~testing and~~ shall submit a summary of the proposed sampling method ~~it~~ with the NOI, and maintain a copy of the notification and sampling methodology with the SWPPP.

~~Where collection of the stormwater sample is not possible during normal business hours due to weather or other adverse conditions then the facility may collect samples when the facility is not operating as long as conditions in the areas that discharge to the outfalls are representative of those that exist during plant operations.~~

~~**C.4.1.1**A composite sample shall consist of a minimum of four sub-samples collected at least once every hour during the 4 hour period beginning with the first flush. A composite sample~~

~~shall not exceed a maximum of twenty-four samples collected at least once every hour for twenty-four hours during the 24-hour period beginning with the first flush.~~

~~**C.4.1.2**Composite samples shall be composited proportionately to flow.~~

~~**C.4.1.3** The permitttee shall have a primary flow measuring device that is correctly installed and operable. Secondary flow measurements must be made using a continuous totalizer and an indicating recorder. Calibration of the secondary instrument will be maintained to ± 10% of the actual flow. The head shall be measured manually to check the flow meter calibration at least once during each composite sampling period. Records of calibration checks shall be maintained.~~

~~**C.4.1.4**If secondary flow instruments malfunction or fail to maintain calibration as required in C.4.4, the flow shall be computed from the manual measurements taken at the times specified for the collection of composite samples.~~

~~**C.4.1.5** If the facility is unable to meet instream Water Quality Standard for the pollutant(s) of concern as specified in the 305(b)/303(d) list after using the pass/fail determination listed in C.5.2.1 or C.5.2.2, refer to Part C.10 of this Permit.~~

~~**C.4.1.6** The applicable benchmark values shall be the same numeric value, where applicable, as the Instream Water Quality Standard for the pollutant(s) of concern as specified in the 305(b)/303(d) list. Flow-weighted composite sampling to characterize the discharge can be used for discharges to stream segments impaired for the following pollutants:~~

~~a. Fecal coliform (see sample holding time requirements in 40 CFR Part 136).~~

~~b. Biota F and M - Facilities for which the listing criterion is identified as "Biota or Sediment" are required to conduct sampling in accordance with Appendix C.2.3 above.~~

~~c. Metals.~~

~~d. Priority pollutants.~~

~~**C.4.2 Optional Sampling to Confirm the Potential to Cause or Contribute to an Exceedance of the Instream Water Quality Standard for Fecal Coliform.** Existing dischargers who failed the first round and have not conducted the second round, or who failed two rounds of benchmark sampling for TSS under Part III.C of the 2006 Industrial Stormwater General Permit may perform fecal coliform testing in accordance with C.2.4 for 12 months. The permittee shall notify EPD in writing of the intent to pursue such testing and shall submit it with the NOI, and maintain a copy of the notification with the SWPPP. The permittee shall submit the results of the sampling to EPD on a quarterly basis.~~

C.5 Evaluating~~on of~~ Appendix C Sampling Data.

~~**C.5.1** If the benchmark values used to characterize the ability of the discharge to cause or contribute to an exceedance of a water quality standard are exceeded using the pass/fail determination provided below, then improved or additional BMPs are required at the facility.~~

C.5.1~~2~~ Pass / Fail Criteria. The sampling data for the twelve (12) month period must be evaluated using one of the criteria listed in C.5.2.1 or C.5.2.2 below, which **shall constitute the pass/fail determination for evaluating BMP effectiveness:**

C.5.~~2~~1.1 At least seventy-five (75) percent of the samples collected during the twelve (12) month period do not exceed the applicable impaired waters benchmark value(s); or

C.5.~~.2~~1.2 The average of the samples collected during the twelve (12) month period does not exceed the applicable impaired waters benchmark value(s).

C.5.~~2~~3 Sample Value Meets the Impaired Waters Benchmark Value. If a facility meets at least one of the above criteria then that facility has passed the impaired waters benchmark requirement and must thereafter properly maintain all of the BMPs that enabled the facility to meet the impaired waters benchmark requirement and must conduct bi-annual sampling in accordance with C.3.4.

C.5.3 Sample Value Exceeds The Impaired Waters Benchmark Value. If the facility exceeds one of the impaired waters benchmark values used to demonstrate that the discharge will not cause or contribute to an exceedance of a water quality standard using the pass/fail determination provided in C.5.1, then improved or additional BMPs are required at the facility.

C.5.~~.4~~3.21 If a facility does not meet at least one of the above criteria, then that facility has failed the impaired waters benchmark requirement. Those facilities that do not pass the impaired waters benchmark requirement for the first twelve (12) month sampling period may take up to one year to budget, select, design and construct/implement additional supplemental BMPs at the facility. Once the supplemental BMPs have been implemented, an additional twelve (12) month (two samples per quarter) period of sampling must be conducted as described in C.~~2~~3.1. Those facilities that pass the impaired waters benchmark requirement, using the above pass/fail determination ~~may discontinue the Appendix C.2 sampling but~~ must thereafter properly maintain all of the BMPs that enabled the facility to meet the impaired waters benchmark requirement and must conduct bi-annual sampling in accordance with C.3.4.

C.5.3.2.~~3~~5 Facilities that are not able to pass the impaired waters benchmark requirement using the above pass/fail determination must continue the process of implementing additional supplemental BMPs and conducting a subsequent twelve month (two samples per quarter) period of sampling until the facility meets the impaired waters benchmark requirement using the pass/fail determination provided above, or composite sampling in accordance with C.4 demonstrates that the discharge will not cause or contribute to an exceedance of a water quality standard.

C.5.3.3~~4~~6 If a facility is unable to pass the impaired waters benchmark or composite sampling requirements after the second twelve (12) month sampling period following implementation of supplemental BMPs, refer to Part C.10 of this Permit.

C.6 Existing Dischargers into an Impaired Stream Segment Who Passed Sampling Contained in ~~Part III.~~Appendix C of the 201206 Industrial Storm Water General Permit. If permittees passed the impaired stream segment sampling contained in ~~Part III.~~Appendix C of Georgia's 201206 ~~Industrial Storm Water General Permit~~IGP they are required to sample biannually in accordance with C.3.4.

C.7 Existing Dischargers into an Impaired Stream Segment ~~T~~that Have Not Completed the Second Round of Sampling ~~c~~Contained in ~~Part III.~~Appendix C of the 201206 ~~Industrial Storm Water General Permit~~IGP. If permittees have not completed the impaired stream segment sampling contained in ~~Part III.~~Appendix C of Georgia's 201206 ~~Industrial Storm Water General Permit~~IGP, they are required to ~~sample consistent with the requirements of Appendix C.2 until they have~~ complete~~d~~ the second round of sampling. If permittees fail the second round of impaired stream segment sampling, they must refer to Appen~~d~~ix C.10.

C.8 Existing Dischargers into an Impaired Stream Segment Who Failed Sampling Contained in ~~Part III.~~Appendix C of the 2012~~06 Industrial Storm Water General Permit~~IGP. If permittees failed two rounds of the impaired waters benchmark sampling for the pollutant of concern or designated constituent contained in ~~Part III.~~Appendix C of Georgia's 2012~~06 Industrial Storm Water General Permit~~IGP, they must refer to Appendix C.10.

C.9 Dischargers into an Impaired Stream Segment with an EPA Approved TMDL. If a facility discharges to an impaired water with an EPA approved TMDL, the permittee must comply with any requirement(s) stated in the TMDL that may be applicable to industrial stormwater discharges. Industrial stormwater, as a point source, is subject to the WLA of TMDLs. Many TMDLs do not contain a WLA that is specific to industrial or other stormwater sources. If this is the case for a TMDL to which the facility discharges, the discharges are to be consistent with the pollution reduction goals of the TMDL. Monitoring for the TMDL shall be in accordance with the TMDL implementation plan. The permittee must incorporate into the SWPPP any conditions applicable to the discharge(s) necessary for consistency with the assumptions and requirements of such TMDL.

C.10 ~~Existing~~ Dischargers Who Failed to Meet the Applicable Impaired Waters Benchmark Value under Parts C.4, C.5, C.7 or C.8 of this Permit.

C.10.1 Failure to ~~m~~Meet Impaired Waters Benchmark. Upon written notification by EPD that the facility has failed to meet the applicable impaired waters benchmark, the facility shall request in writing within sixty (60) days of said notification EPD approval of one of the following options. Permittees shall have up to thirty-six (36) months to comply with the requirements of Parts C.10.1.a, C.10.1.b and C.10.1.c regardless of whether they conduct ~~optional sampling under Part C.4 or~~ instream sampling under Part C.12.

a) Remain under this General Permit, make necessary improvements to the facility, with the applicable impaired waters benchmark value becoming a new end-of-pipe effluent limitation and permit condition no later than thirty-six (36) months following EPD written approval of this option. During the improvement, sample biannually ~~in accordance with C.3~~. After improvements are complete, sample monthly ~~in accordance with Part C.10.3~~. Violations of an effluent limit shall be reported to EPD within thirty (30) days of an exceedance.

b) Remain under this General Permit, make necessary improvements to the facility ~~,~~to prevent ~~or reduce~~ all exposure of areas the permittee identifies as likely to cause or contribute to the impairment as a result of industrial activity ~~animal handling areas~~ to stormwater in accordance with Part C.1.1 of this permit no later than thirty-six (36) months following EPD written approval of this option. Option b. may be used in combination with Option c. During the improvement and after improvements are complete, sample in accordance with C.3.

c) Remain under this General Permit, make necessary improvements to the facility, provide capture (collect and not discharge as untreated stormwater under this permit) the first 1.2 inches of stormwater from ~~animal handling~~ areas the permittee identifies as likely to cause or contribute to the impairment as a result of industrial activity ~~in accordance with Part C.2.4.2 of this permit~~ no later than thirty-six (36) months following EPD written approval of this option. This volume is the treatment volume, which shall be based on the area of capture. For facilities in Sector U3, this area shall be the animal handling

areas. The permittee must certify ~~in accordance with Part C.10.1.c.ii~~ that stormwater discharged that is less than or equal to the treatment volume, will meet the applicable impaired waters benchmark except for incidental discharges that exceed the system's hydrologic capacity. Sampling of discharges exceeding the treatment volume is not required. During the improvement and after improvements are complete, sample ~~biannually~~ in accordance with C.3. Option c. may be used in combination with Option b.

d) In order to qualify for Option b, or Options b and c in combination in Part C.10.1.c, the permittee must submit supporting documentation with a Professional Engineer's Certification as defined in Appendix A. The certification must be submitted no later than thirty-six (36) months following EPD written approval of this option. ~~During the improvement and after improvements are complete, sample biannually in accordance with C.3.~~

e) Apply for an individual permit within thirty (30) days following EPD approval of this option. Any such individual permit shall terminate the facility's coverage under this General Permit.

~~a)~~f) Request an alternate general permit. Coverage under any such alternate general permit shall terminate the facility's coverage under this General Permit.

C.10.2 Facilities which pursue Part C.10.1.a, b or c shall submit semi-annual progress reports to EPD within thirty (30) days following the end of each six (6) month period.

~~**C.10.3 Facilities which pursue Part C.10.1.a and/or C.10.1.c** where this results in a discharge of treated stormwater shall conduct monthly sampling for the pollutant of concern, except for FC. For facilities where the pollutant of concern is FC, the facility shall, on a quarterly basis, collect at least four (4) samples within a thirty (30) day period of intervals not less than twenty-four (24) hours in order to calculate a geometric mean. Violations of an effluent limit shall be reported to EPD within thirty (30) days of an exceedance.~~

C.11 Existing Dischargers into a Newly Listed Impaired Stream Segment. If a facility discharges to a newly listed water-quality impaired water, listed in the most current 305(b)/303(d) list documents as impaired~~, and did not perform the impaired stream segment sampling in Part III.Appendix C of Georgia's 2012~~2006 Industrial Storm Water General Permit~~IGP,~~ the facility is considered a new discharger and must sample twice per quarter for a period of twelve (12) months and comply with the requirements of Part ~~Appendix~~ C.3.1.

C.12 Optional Sampling for Impaired Waters Determination.

Permittees may conduct instream sampling for use in listing or delisting of the impaired water or the receiving waterbody. The permittee ~~has 6 months from the effective date of the permit to~~ shall submit to EPD, and obtain EPD approval of, a Sampling and Quality Assurance Plan (SQAP) and ~~12 months from approval of the SQAP to~~shall conduct sampling under the SQAP and submit those results to EPD. The SQAP, execution of the SQAP, the report submitted to EPD concerning the SQAP and monitoring results shall meet the requirements of "Guidance on Submitting Water Quality Data for Use by the Georgia Environmental Protection Division in 305(b)/303(d) Listing Assessments", latest edition. The permittee shall notify EPD in writing of the intent to pursue such testing ~~and shall submit it with the NOI~~, and maintain a copy of the notification with the SWPPP.

C.12.1 Potential Delisting of a Listed Waterbody. When the permittee submits the final report to EPD with a request to delist the waterbody, the permittee shall advertise its request by publishing a public notice for one day in the newspaper that serves as the legal organ for that location. The public notice shall inform the public that they have 30 days in which to submit written comments to EPD concerning the permittee's request. Upon written notification from EPD that a waterbody is considered appropriate for delisting, the permittee may suspend implementation of the requirements of Appendix C. EPD will make its decision whether or not to delist the waterbody in accordance with its normal 305(b)/303(d) procedures. If the waterbody remains on the list of impaired waters, the permittee shall resume implementation of the requirements of Appendix C.

C.12.2 Waterbodies Not Currently Listed But within One Mile Upstream of a Listed Water. When the permittee submits the final report to EPD with a request not to list the waterbody, the permittee shall advertise its request by publishing a public notice for one day in the newspaper that serves as the legal organ for that location. The public notice shall inform the public that they have 30 days in which to submit written comments to EPD concerning the permittee's request. Upon written notification from EPD that a waterbody that is not currently listed but is within one mile upstream of, and within the same watershed as, a listed water is considered appropriate not to list, the permittee may suspend implementation of the requirements of Appendix C. EPD will make its decision whether or not to list the waterbody in accordance with its normal 305(b)/303(d) procedures. If the waterbody is added to the list of impaired waters, the permittee shall resume implementation of the requirements of Appendix C.

~~Appendix C - Impaired Stream Segment Sampling Flowchart~~

~~**NOTE:** This flowchart is a simplified representation of the sampling requirements contained in Appendix C and intended for reference use only. Any discrepancy or inconsistency between this flowchart and Appendix C should resolved by reading and understanding the sampling requirements contained in Appendix C.~~

Appendix D

Activities Covered Table

~~Appendix D. Facilities and Activities Covered~~

Permit eligibility is limited to discharges from facilities in the "sectors" of industrial activity summarized in Table D-1. These sector descriptions are based on SIC Codes and Industrial Activity Codes. References to "sectors" in this permit (e.g., sector-specific monitoring requirements) refer to these groupings. Please note: Facilities may be subject to more than one sector or subsector.

Table D-1. Sectors of Industrial Activity Covered by This Permit		
Subsector	**SIC Code or Activity Code[1]**	**Activity Represented**
SECTOR A: TIMBER PRODUCTS		
A1	2421	General Sawmills and Planing Mills
A2	2491	Wood Preserving
A3	2411	Log Storage and Handling
A4	2426	Hardwood Dimension and Flooring Mills
	2429	Special Product Sawmills, Not Elsewhere Classified
	2431-2439 (except 2434)	Millwork, Veneer, Plywood, and Structural Wood (see Sector W)
	2448	Wood Pallets and Skids
	2449	Wood Containers, Not Elsewhere Classified
	2451, 2452	Wood Buildings and Mobile Homes
	2493	Reconstituted Wood Products
	2499	Wood Products, Not Elsewhere Classified
A5	2441	Nailed and Lock Corner Wood Boxes and Shook
SECTOR B: PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS		
B1	2631	Paperboard Mills

Table D-1. Sectors of Industrial Activity Covered by This Permit		
Subsector	**SIC Code or Activity Code[1]**	**Activity Represented**
B2	2611	Pulp Mills
	2621	Paper Mills
	2652-2657	Paperboard Containers and Boxes
	2671-2679	Converted Paper and Paperboard Products, Except Containers and Boxes
SECTOR C: CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS		
C1	2873-2879	Agricultural Chemicals
C2	2812-2819	Industrial Inorganic Chemicals
C3	2841-2844	Soaps, Detergents, and Cleaning Preparations; Perfumes, Cosmetics, and Other Toilet Preparations
C4	2821-2824	Plastics Materials and Synthetic Resins, Synthetic Rubber, Cellulosic and Other Manmade Fibers Except Glass
C5	2833-2836	Medicinal Chemicals and Botanical Products; Pharmaceutical Preparations; in vitro and in vivo Diagnostic Substances; and Biological Products, Except Diagnostic Substances
	2851	Paints, Varnishes, Lacquers, Enamels, and Allied Products
	2861-2869	Industrial Organic Chemicals
	2891-2899	Miscellaneous Chemical Products
	3952 (limited to list of inks and paints)	Inks and Paints, Including China Painting Enamels, India Ink, Drawing Ink, Platinum Paints for Burnt Wood or Leather Work, Paints for China Painting, Artist's Paints and Watercolors
	2911	Petroleum Refining
SECTOR D: ASPHALT PAVING AND ROOFING MATERIALS AND LUBRICANTS		

Table D-1. Sectors of Industrial Activity Covered by This Permit		
Subsector	**SIC Code or Activity Code[1]**	**Activity Represented**
D1	2951, 2952	Asphalt Paving and Roofing Materials
D2	2992, 2999	Miscellaneous Products of Petroleum and Coal
SECTOR E: GLASS, CLAY, CEMENT, CONCRETE, AND GYPSUM PRODUCTS		
E1	3251-3259	Structural Clay Products
	3261-3269	Pottery and Related Products
E2	3271-3274	Concrete and Plaster Products
E3	3211	Flat Glass
	3221, 3229	Glass and Glassware, Pressed or Blown
	3231	Glass Products Made of Purchased Glass
	3241	Hydraulic Cement
	3275	Gypsum
	3281	Cut Stone and Stone Products
	3291-3299	Abrasive, Asbestos, and Miscellaneous Nonmetallic Mineral Products
SECTOR F: PRIMARY METALS		
F1	3312-3317	Steel Works, Blast Furnaces, and Rolling and Finishing Mills
F2	3321-3325	Iron and Steel Foundries
F3	3351-3357	Rolling, Drawing, and Extruding of Nonferrous Metals
F4	3363-3369	Nonferrous Foundries (Castings)
F5	3331-3339	Primary Smelting and Refining of Nonferrous Metals
	3341	Secondary Smelting and Refining of Nonferrous Metals

Table D-1. Sectors of Industrial Activity Covered by This Permit		
Subsector	**SIC Code or Activity Code[1]**	**Activity Represented**
	3398, 3399	Miscellaneous Primary Metal Products
SECTOR G: TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT, INDUSTRIAL OR COMMERCIAL MACHINERY		
G1	3511-3599 (except 3571-3579)	Industrial and Commercial Machinery, Except Computer and Office Equipment (see Sector H)
	3711-3799 (except 3731, 3732)	Transportation Equipment Except Ship and Boat Building and Repairing (see Sector R)
SECTOR H: ELECTRONIC, ELECTRICAL, PHOTOGRAPHIC, AND OPTICAL GOODS		
H1	3571-3579	Computer and Office Equipment
	3812-3873	Measuring, Analyzing, and Controlling Instruments; Photographic and Optical Goods, Watches, and Clocks
	3612-3699	Electronic and Electrical Equipment and Components, Except Computer Equipment
SECTOR I: OIL AND GAS EXTRACTION		
I1	1311	Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas
	1321	Natural Gas Liquids
	1381-1389	Oil and Gas Field Services
SECTOR J: MINING AND DRESSING		

Table D-1. Sectors of Industrial Activity Covered by This Permit		
Subsector	**SIC Code or Activity Code[1]**	**Activity Represented**
J1	1011, 1021, 1031, 1041, 1044, 1061, 1081, 1094, 1099, 1411, 1422-1429, ~~1442, 1446,~~ 1459, 1474-1479, 1481, 1499	Mining
J2	1455	Kaolin and Clay Ball Mining
J3	1442, 1446	Sand and Gravel Mining
SECTOR K: HAZARDOUS WASTE TREATMENT, STORAGE, OR DISPOSAL FACILITIES		
K1	HZ	Hazardous Waste Treatment, Storage, or Disposal Facilities, including those that are operating under interim status or a permit under Subtitle C of RCRA
SECTOR L: LANDFILLS, LAND APPLICATION SITES, AND OPEN DUMPS		
L1	LF	All Landfill, Land Application Sites and Open Dumps
L2	LF	All Landfill, Land Application Sites and Open Dumps, except Municipal Solid Waste Landfill (MSWLF) Areas Closed in Accordance with 40 CFR 258.60
SECTOR M: AUTOMOBILE SALVAGE YARDS		
M1	5015	Automobile Salvage Yards
SECTOR N: SCRAP RECYCLING FACILITIES		
N1	5093	Scrap Recycling Facilities and Liquid Recycling Facilities
N2	5093	Source-separated Recycling Facility
SECTOR O: STEAM ELECTRIC GENERATING FACILITIES		

Table D-1. Sectors of Industrial Activity Covered by This Permit		
Subsector	**SIC Code or Activity Code[1]**	**Activity Represented**
O1	SE	Steam Electric Generating Facilities, including coal handling sites
SECTOR P: LAND TRANSPORTATION AND WAREHOUSING		
P1	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: MAINTENANCE/CLEANING		
Q1	4412-4499	Water Transportation Facilities
SECTOR R: SHIP AND BOAT BUILDING AND REPAIRING YARDS		
R1	3731, 3732	Ship and Boat Building or Repairing Yards
SECTOR S: AIR TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES		
S1	4512-4581	Air Transportation Facilities
SECTOR T: TREATMENT WORKS		
T1	TW	Treatment Works treating domestic sewage or any other sewage sludge or wastewater treatment device or system, used in the storage, treatment, recycling, and reclamation of municipal or domestic sewage, including land dedicated to the disposal of sewage sludge that is located within the confines of the facility, with a design flow of 1.0 mgd or more, or required to have an approved pretreatment program under 40 CFR Part 403. Not included are farm lands, domestic gardens or lands used for sludge management where sludge is beneficially reused and which are not physically located in the confines of the facility, or areas that are in compliance

Table D-1. Sectors of Industrial Activity Covered by This Permit		
Subsector	**SIC Code or Activity Code[1]**	**Activity Represented**
		with section 405 of the CWA
SECTOR U: FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS		
U1	2041-2048	Grain Mill Products
U2	2074-2079	Fats and Oils Products
U3	2011-2015	Meat Products
U4	2021-2026	Dairy Products
	2032-2038	Canned, Frozen, and Preserved Fruits, Vegetables, and Food Specialties
	2051-2053	Bakery Products
	2061-2068	Sugar and Confectionery Products
	2082-2087	Beverages
	2091-2099	Miscellaneous Food Preparations and Kindred Products
	2111-2141	Tobacco Products
SECTOR V: TEXTILE MILLS, APPAREL, AND OTHER FABRIC PRODUCT MANUFACTURING; LEATHER AND LEATHER PRODUCTS		
V1	2211-2299	Textile Mill Products
	2311-2399	Apparel and Other Finished Products Made from Fabrics and Similar Materials

Table D-1. Sectors of Industrial Activity Covered by This Permit		
Subsector	**SIC Code or Activity Code[1]**	**Activity Represented**
	3131-3199	Leather and Leather Products (note: see Sector Z1 for Leather Tanning and Finishing)
SECTOR W: FURNITURE AND FIXTURES		
W1	2434	Wood Kitchen Cabinets
	2511-2599	Furniture and Fixtures
SECTOR X: PRINTING AND PUBLISHING		
X1	2711-2796	Printing, Publishing, and Allied Industries
SECTOR Y: RUBBER, MISCELLANEOUS PLASTIC PRODUCTS, AND MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES		
Y1	3011	Tires and Inner Tubes
	3021	Rubber and Plastics Footwear
	3052, 3053	Gaskets, Packing and Sealing Devices, and Rubber and Plastic Hoses and Belting
	3061, 3069	Fabricated Rubber Products, Not Elsewhere Classified
Y2	3081-3089	Miscellaneous Plastics Products
	3931	Musical Instruments
	3942-3949	Dolls, Toys, Games, and Sporting and Athletic Goods
	3951-3955 (except 3952 – see Sector C)	Pens, Pencils, and Other Artists' Materials
	3961, 3965	Costume Jewelry, Costume Novelties, Buttons, and Miscellaneous Notions, Except Precious Metal
	3991-3999	Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries
SECTOR Z: LEATHER TANNING AND FINISHING		

Table D-1. Sectors of Industrial Activity Covered by This Permit		
Subsector	**SIC Code or Activity Code[1]**	**Activity Represented**
Z1	3111 (also see sector V.)	Leather Tanning and Finishing
SECTOR AA: FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS		
AA1	3411-3499 (except 3479)	Fabricated Metal Products, Except Machinery and Transportation Equipment, and Coating, Engraving, and Allied Services.
	3911-3915	Jewelry, Silverware, and Plated Ware
AA2	3479	Fabricated Metal Coating and Engraving
SECTOR ~~A~~BB: NON-CLASSIFIED FACILITIES		
~~A~~BB1	Other stormwater discharges designated by the Director as needing a permit (see 40 CFR 122.26(a)(9)(i)(C) and (D)) with industrial activity not described by any of Sectors A-AA. NOTE: Facilities may not elect to be covered under Sector ~~AB~~BB. Only the Director may assign a facility to Sector ~~AB~~BB.	

[1] A complete list of SIC Codes can be found at: **http://www.osha.gov/pls/imis/sic_manual.html**

Conversions to and from the newer North American Industry Classification System" (NAICS)) can be obtained from the internet at: http://www.census.gov/eos/www/naics/concordances/concordances.html or in paper form from various locations in the document titled *Handbook of Standard Industrial Classifications*, Office of Management and Budget, 1987.

Appendix E
Determining Benchmarks for Hardness Dependent Metals and Discharges to Saltwater

E.1 Overview

The benchmark value for some metals is dependent on whether the facility discharges to a freshwater or saltwater body, and if the stormwater discharges to freshwater, the benchmark may also be dependent on the hardness of the receiving waterbody.

E.1.1 Discharges to Saltwater. If the metal is listed in Table E.1 below, then the salinity of the receiving waterbody must be sampled as indicated in Part E.2, and the salinity determined**.** The receiving waterbody is considered to be a saltwater body if the salinity is equal to or exceeds 10 parts per thousand 95 percent or more of the time, unless otherwise defined for a coastal or marine water by applicable water quality standards. If the receiving waterbody meets the definition of saltwater, or is defined as a coastal or marine water by applicable water quality standards, then the benchmarks in Table E.1 apply. The saltwater benchmarks are also listed in the sector-specific benchmark value tables in Part 8.

Table E.1 - Metals Benchmark Values for Discharge to Saltwater

Metal	Saltwater Benchmark in mg/L, total
Cadmium	0.04
Copper	0.0048
Lead	0.21
Nickel	0.074
Zinc	0.09
Arsenic	0.069
Mercury	0.0018
Cyanide	0.001
Selenium	0.29

E.1.2 Discharges to Freshwater that Are Not Hardness Dependent. If the facility discharges stormwater to a freshwater body, and the benchmark in Part 8 of the facility's sector-specific requirements is NOT shown as hardness dependent, then Table E.2 is used to determine the benchmark value. The freshwater benchmarks are also listed in the sector-specific benchmark value tables in Part 8.

Table E.2 - Metals Benchmark Values for Discharge to Freshwater – Not Dependent on Hardness

Metal	Freashwater Benchmark in mg/L, total

Arsenic	0.15
Cyanide	0.022
Mercury	0.0014
Selenium	0.005

E.1.3 Discharges to Freshwater that Are Hardness Dependent. If the facility discharges stormwater to a freshwater body, and the benchmark in Part 8 of the facility's sector-specific requirements is shown as hardness dependent, then the hardness of the receiving waterbody must be determined. Sample as described in Part E.2 and then determine the hardness of the receiving waterbody as indicated in Part E.3. Then Table E.3 is used to determine the benchmark value. Alternately, a hardness of 0 can be assumed. In this case, document the assumption and keep the documentation with the SWPPP.

~~**E.1.1** EPD adjusted the benchmarks for five hardness dependent metals (cadmium, copper, lead, nickel, and zinc) to further ensure compliance with Water Quality Standards.~~ For any sectors required to conduct benchmark sampling for a hardness-dependent metal, 'hardness ranges' are provided below from which the applicable benchmark values are determined. To determine which hardness range applies, a representative hardness of the receiving water ~~to be discharged~~ is used. Where the hardness value is to be representative of the combination of the discharge and the receiving waterbody so as to determine an alternative benchmark as in 6.2.1.1.b.iii, the hardness of both the discharge and the receiving body must be determined, and combined using the ratio of the drainage area of the receiving waterbody and the drainage area of the discharge. Once the site-specific hardness data have been collected, the corresponding benchmark value for each metal is determined by comparing where the hardness data fall within 25 mg/L ranges, as shown in Table ~~1~~E.3.

Table E-3~~1.~~ - Hardness Ranges to Be Used to Determine Benchmark Values for Cadmium, Copper, Lead, Nickel, and Zinc ~~,~~for Discharges to Freshwater

All Units mg/L, total	Cadmium	Copper	Lead	Nickel	Zinc
0-~~25~~24.99 mg/L	0.0005	0.0038	0.014	0.15	0.04
25-~~50~~49.99 mg/L	0.0008	0.0056	0.023	0.20	0.05
50-~~75~~74.99 mg/L	0.0013	0.0090	0.045	0.32	0.08
75-~~100~~99.99 mg/L	0.0018	0.0123	0.069	0.42	0.11
100-~~125~~124.99 mg/L	0.0023	0.0156	0.095	0.52	0.13
125-~~150~~149.99 mg/L	0.0029	0.0189	0.122	0.61	0.16
150-~~175~~174.99 mg/L	0.0034	0.0221	0.151	0.71	0.18

175-~~200~~199.99 mg/L	0.0039	0.0253	0.182	0.80	0.20
200-~~225~~224.99 mg/L	0.0045	0.0285	0.213	0.89	0.23
225-~~250~~249.99 mg/L	0.0050	0.0316	0.246	0.98	0.25
250+ mg/L	0.0053	0.0332	0.262	1.02	0.26

E.2 ~~How to Determine Hardness for Hardness-Dependent Parameters.~~Sampling to Determine the Salinity or Hardness of the Receiving Waterbody

E.2.1 Permittees may select one of three methods to determine salinity or hardness, including; individual grab sampling, grab sampling by a group of operators which discharge to the same receiving water, or using third-party data. Regardless of the method used, permittees are responsible for documenting the procedures used for determining hardness values. Once the salinity or hardness value is established, permittees are required to include this information with the first benchmark monitoring results. Permittees must retain all monitoring data in accordance with Part 7.5 of the permit. The three optional methods for determining salinity or hardness are detailed in the following sections.

E.2.2 Permittee Samples for Receiving Waterbody Salinity or Hardness.

E.2.2.1 This method involves collecting samples in the receiving water and submitting these to a laboratory for analysis. If permittees elect to sample the receiving water(s) and submit samples for analysis, salinity or hardness must be determined from the closest intermittent or perennial stream downstream of the ~~point of discharge~~outfall. The sample can be collected during either dry or wet weather. Collection of the sample during wet weather is more representative of conditions during ~~storm water~~stormwater discharges; however, collection of in-stream samples during wet weather events may be impracticable or present safety issues.

E.2.2.2 Salinity and ~~H~~hardness must be sampled and analyzed using approved methods as described in 40 CFR Part 136 (Guidelines Establishing Test Procedures for the Analysis of Pollutants).

E.2.3 Group Monitoring for Receiving Waterbody Salinity or Hardness

E.2.3.1 Permittees can be part of a group of permittees discharging to the same receiving waters and collect samples that are representative of the salinity or hardness values for all members of the group. In this scenario, the salinity or hardness of the receiving water must be determined using 40 CFR Part 136 procedures and the results shared by group members. To use the same results, the salinity or hardness measurements must be taken on a stream reach within a reasonable distance of the ~~discharge points~~ outfalls of each of the group members.

E.2.4 Collection of Third-Party Salinity or Hardness Data

E.2.4.1 Permittees can submit receiving waterbody salinity or hardness data collected by a third party provided the results are collected consistent with the approved 40 CFR Part 136 methods. These data may come from a local water utility, previously conducted stream reports, TMDL, peer reviewed literature, other government publications, or data previously collected by the permittee. Data must be less than 10 years old.

E.2.5 Determining Salinity or Hardness for Facilities That Discharge to Tidally-Influenced Waters

When a facility discharges to a tidally-influenced water, the receiving water salinity or hardness shall be determined from a sample taken prior to tidal influence. Tidal influence shall be determined to mean "areas where salt, fresh and brackish waters mix" as defined in 391-3-6-.03(3)(o). The salinity or hardness of the receiving waterbody shall be determined from a sample taken at mid-tide, as the tide is going out.

E.3 How to Determine Hardness.

E.~~2.4.2~~3.1 Water quality data for many of the nation's surface waters are available on-line or by contacting EPA or ~~the Department~~EPD. EPA's data system STORET, short for STOrage and RETrieval, is a repository for receiving water quality, biological, and physical data and is used by State environmental agencies, EPA and other Federal agencies, universities, private citizens, and many others. Similarly, State environmental agencies and the U.S. Geological Service (USGS) also have water quality data available that, in some instances, can be accessed online. "Legacy STORET" codes for hardness include: 259 hardness, carbonate; 260 hardness, noncarbonated; and 261 calcium + magnesium, while more recent, "Modern STORET" data codes include: 00900 hardness, 00901 carbonate hardness, and 00902 non-carbonate hardness; or the discrete measurements of calcium (00915) and magnesium (00925) can be used to calculate hardness. Hardness data historically has been reported as "carbonate," "non-carbonate," or "Ca + Mg." If these are unavailable, then individual results for calcium (Ca) and magnesium (Mg) may be used to calculate hardness using the following equation:

$$\text{mg/L } CaCO_3 = 2.497 \text{ (Ca mg/L)} + 4.118 \text{ (Mg mg/L)}$$

E.~~2.4.3~~3.2 When interpreting the data for carbonate and non-carbonate hardness, note that total hardness is equivalent to the sum of carbonate and non-carbonate hardness if both forms are reported. If only carbonate hardness is reported, it is more than likely that non-carbonate hardness is absent and the total hardness is equivalent to the available carbonate hardness.

~~E.2.5 Determining Hardness for Facilities That Discharge to Tidally-Influenced Waters~~

~~When a facility discharges to a tidally-influenced water, the storm water discharge hardness shall be determined from a sample taken prior to tidal influence. Tidal influence shall be determined to mean "areas where salt, fresh and brackish waters mix" as defined in 391-3-6-.03(3)(o). The hardness of the receiving waterbody shall be determined from a sample taken at mid-tide, as the tide is going out.~~