REVIEW AVENUE WASTE TRANSFER STATION
38-22 REVIEW AVENUE
LONG ISLAND CITY, NY 11101

STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN

Prepared under the requirements of:

NEW YORK STATE
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION
SPDES PERMIT NO. GP-0-06-002 (Sector Q)

Prepared for:

WASTE MANAGEMENT OF NY, LLC

Prepared by:

SAVIN ENGINEERS, P.C.
PLEASANTVILLE, NY

DECEMBER 2011

WASTE MANAGEMENT

Savin Engineers, P.C.

REVIEW AVENUE WASTE TRANSFER STATION
38-22 REVIEW AVENUE
LONG ISLAND CITY, NY 11101

STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN

FOR OPERATION OF WASTE TRANSFER STATION

Prepared under the requirements of:

NEW YORK STATE
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION
SPDES PERMIT NO. GP-0-06-002 (Sector Q)

Prepared for:

WASTE MANAGEMENT OF NY, LLC
123 Varick Avenue
Brooklyn, NY 11237

Prepared by:

SAVIN ENGINEERS, P.C.
3 Campus Drive
Pleasantville, NY 10570

DECEMBER 2011

WASTE MANAGEMENT

Savin Engineers, P.C.

REVIEW AVENUE TRANSFER STATION

STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN (SWPPP)

NYSDEC SPDES Multi-Sector General Permit GP-0-06-002 (Sector Q)

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1. ADMINISTRATIVE

1.1. Facility Information and Location

Facility Name: Review Avenue Waste Transfer Station

Location: 38-22 Review Avenue, Long Island City, NY 11101

1.2. Contact Information and Responsible Parties

Facility Owner/Operator

Name: Waste Management of New York, LLC

Address: 123 Varick Avenue, Brooklyn, NY 11237

Telephone: (718) 533 – 5310

24-Hour Emergency Contact

Name: Peter Deluca

Address: 38-22 Review Avenue, Long Island City, NY 11101

Telephone: 718-533-5266

1.3. Storm Water Pollution Prevention Team

1.3.1. The Owner's Storm Water Pollution Prevention Team consists of the following individuals:

- **Plan Manager**-The Facility Manager will assume the role as the SWPPP Plan Manager. The Plan Manager has been identified as the key person on site who is most familiar with the facility and its operations. As leader of the team, he is responsible for providing adequate structure and direction to the facility's entire stormwater management program
- **Record Keeper**- The Facility Manger will also be the record keeper for the plan. This individual is familiar with the stormwater controls on site and is therefore in a position to keep records and gather reports of all stormwater-related activites. The Environmental Protection Manager is also responsible for being an additional point of contact for those outside the facility who may need to discuss aspects of the facility's pollution prevention plan.

- **Employee Trainer**- The Facility Manager will typically be the SWPPP employee trainer. Since this person's normal duties include training employees on safety procedures, quality management, and operating procedures, the District Manager is qualified to conduct the training concerning facility management of stormwater. In addition, the Environmental Protection Manager is also qualified to conduct training.
- **Site Inspectors**- Visual inspections will be conducted by designated Waste Management personnel on site. The inspections will identify items or activities that may introduce contaminants to stormwater. These routine inspections will not require documentation (i.e., inspection form). The site inspectors will advise the District Manager regarding identification of pollutant sources and risks, and decision making on appropriate BMPs. In addition, the District Manager, Environmental Protection Manager or his/her designee will conduct the quarterly inspections and annual comprehensive site compliance evaluation of the effectiveness of the plan will be performed jointly by all team members.

Name	Phone No.	Title	Responsibility
Peter Deluca	O: 718-533-5266	Facility Manager	Plan Manager
Peter Deluca	O: 718-533-5266	Facility Manager	Record Keeper
Peter Deluca Jay Kaplan	O: 718-533-5266 O: 718-533-5310 C: 646-773-1814	Facility Manager Environmental Protection Manager	Employee Trainer
Peter Deluca or his designee Jay Kaplan	O: 718-533-5266 O: 718-533-5310 C: 646-773-1814	Facility Manager Environmental Protection Manager	Site Inspectors

1.4. SWPPP Implementation and Revision

1.4.1. The facility is subject to the requirements of Sector Q – Marine Transportation Facilities of SPDES General Permit 0-06-002 as determined by the NYSDEC.

1.4.2. The SWPPP was prepared in accordance with the requirements of SPDES General Permit GP-0-06-002, Sector Q, and the guidance documents recommended by NYSDEC, including:

- The New York State Storm Water Management Design Manual

- The New York Standards and Specifications for Erosion and Sediment Control ("Blue Book").

1.4.3. The SWPPP will be implemented for the entire duration of site construction activities. Erosion and sediment control measures will be in place prior to activities which will disturb the soil and will remain in place until stabilization of the site is achieved.

1.4.4. This document is prepared as a guideline for storm water management for this project and must be kept up to date to reflect the current erosion and sediment control practices being used at the facility. The SWPPP should be amended whenever necessary, including the following at a minimum:

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

1.4.4.2. Whenever during inspections, monitoring, or investigations by facility personnel or by local, state or federal officials it is determined that the SWPPP is ineffective in eliminating or significantly minimizing pollutants from sources identified under Part III.C.3. of SPDES General Permit 0-06-002, or is otherwise not achieving the general objectives of controlling pollutants in discharges from the facility.

1.4.5. Any proposed revisions shall be coordinated with the Environmental Services Bureau and shall undergo review by the Owner prior to incorporation in the SWPPP and implementation at the site. Any revisions to the SWPPP shall be in accordance with the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation's technical standards.

1.5. Coverage Under SPDES General Permit

1.5.1. Coverage under SPDES General Permit 0-06-002 will begin within 5 calendar days of submission of the Notice of Intent or Termination (NOIT). A copy of the NOIT can be found in Appendix A. A copy of the SPDES General Permit regulations can be found in Appendix B.

1.5.2. The SPDES General Permit will remain in effect until it is terminated or replaced by another permit. When coverage under the SPDES General Permit is no longer required due to the elimination of the discharge of storm water from the permitted activity, the Owner may file for termination of coverage under the SPDES General Permit by submitting a completed NOIT in accordance with the SPDES General Permit, Part VII.

1.6. Activities at the Facility

1.6.1. The facility is a privately owned and operated municipal solid waste transfer station. Waste will be transferred from collection vehicles to rail containers and trucked offsite to a nearby rail yard for transport to disposal.

1.6.2. The facility includes a high single-story waste transfer station with a drive through truck-loading bay. The facility includes on-site storage for both full and empty rail containers.

1.6.3. Full containers will be sealed and will be stored on a concrete containment pad sloped to contain any drainage. Drainage from this pad will be discharged to a bioretention system for treatment. Effluent from the bioretention system will be discharged to Newtown Creek.

1.6.4. The waste transfer station and rail container loading bay will be enclosed and leachate collected from the transfer station floor will be stored onsite in an underground storage tank. The leachate storage tank will be periodically emptied to a hauling vehicle for offsite disposal at a wastewater treatment plant.

1.6.5. Drainage from the remainder of the site will be discharged through the existing outfall to Newtown Creek.

2. POTENTIAL POLLUTANT SOURCES

2.1. Industrial Activity and Associated Pollutants

2.1.1. As liquids drain through putrescible solid waste (PSW), the liquid acquires soluble and non-soluble chemicals and compounds resulting in the formation of leachate. The composition of PSW leachate varies depending on the composition of the parent waste but leachate typically has high concentrations of biochemical oxygen demand (BOD), suspended solids, nutrients (e.g., nitrogen, phosphorus, etc.), metals and bacteriological content which can degrade water quality.

2.1.2. All waste handling operations will occur within the Transfer Station building. Both the tipping floor and the drive-thru Truck Loading Bay are fully enclosed and covered and there is no possibility for rainfall to come into contact with the solid waste in these areas. The full transfer containers will be covered and sealed prior to leaving the Truck Loading Bay. All floor drains within the Transfer Station and the Truck Loading Bay will drain to an underground leachate holding tank which will be periodically emptied by a hauling company for treatment and disposal offsite at a waste water treatment plant.

2.1.3. The area of concern with regards to potential contact with storm water is the storage area for full containers located adjacent to the Maintenance Shop. Although the containers area sealed, there is a possibility that leachate from the containers could leak onto the ground and be transported with storm water during rain events.

2.2. Spills and Leaks

2.2.1. As indicated above, the risk for leaks is limited to the discharge of leachate which could leak from the full transfer containers stored on site.

2.3. Non-Storm Water Discharges

2.3.1. Cleanout or washing of any equipment will take place within the Transfer Station building. As indicated above, all drains in the Transfer Station floor and the Truck Loading Bay discharge to a leachate holding tank for offsite disposal.

2.3.2. The transfer containers will be delivered to the site clean and empty from the receiving facility. There will be no washing of transfer containers on site.

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3. CONTROL MEASURES FOR STORM WATER RELATED DISCHARGES

3.1. Minimize Exposure

3.1.1. The design of the facility is such to minimize exposure of the waste material to potential contact with storm water. All waste handling will be located within the Transfer Station building and Truck Loading Bay as previously indicated.

3.2. Good Housekeeping

3.2.1. Standard operating procedures include good housekeeping practices to maintain the site in an orderly manner, including the collection and disposal of debris and waste material tracked from the Transfer Station or Truck Loading Bay and deposited on site surfaces.

3.2.2. A significant percentage of the site is dedicated to providing adequate vehicle travel paths and turning radii which must be maintained throughout the facility to enable the easy and efficient movement of waste collection vehicles, transfer trailers, container lifts, and other necessary vehicles. A haphazard arrangement of stored transfer trailers is inefficient to the operation of the facility. An orderly arrangement of the stored transfer trailers not only improves the efficiency of the waste transfer operation, it will improve the ability of the operators to observe potential issues which may contribute to storm water quality.

3.3. Maintenance

3.3.1. Maintenance procedures will be as described in Section 5 of the SWPPP.

3.4. Spill Prevention and Response

3.4.1. The design of the facility is such to minimize exposure of the waste material outside the limits of the Transfer Station building.

3.4.2. In the event that a spill does occur, cleanup of the spill will be conducted accordance to the facility's Spill Response Plan. This will include installation of a containment boom and cleaning up the waste material. Absorbents will be used to clean up residual liquids following clean up of the waste material.

3.5. Erosion and Sediment Controls

3.5.1. Leachate discharged within the full transfer container storage area will be captured by the containment pad and will be directed to the bioretention filters. The bioretention system to be used will include a vegetated, engineered media filter installed in a specially designed catch basin to remove pollutants such as petroleum, heavy metals, phosphorus, nitrogen, TSS and bacteria.

3.5.2. Accumulated leachate from the containment pad will be discharged with the "first flush" of each rain event. The filter media then captures and immobilizes the pollutants which are

then decomposed, volatilized and incorporated into the biomass of the bioretention system's vegetation. After the stormwater flows through the media, the treated stormwater will flow into an underdrain system at the bottom of the container and into the sites stormwater collection system.

3.5.3. The sizing of the bioretention filters is based on capturing and treating the 90% Water Quality Volume as defined in the NYSDEC Storm Water Management Design Manual. Runoff from the later parts of each storm will be discharged directly to the storm water collection system. Stormwater runoff from sustained, heavy rainfall are not assumed to be contaminated based on the nature of the site activities. In addition, excessive flow rates could damage the bioretention unit rendering it ineffective for its intended purpose. The bioretention units are sized to capture the "first flush" discharge for a rain event and runoff from the latter parts of the storm will be discharge directly to the storm water collection system. Sizing calculations for the bioretention units can be found in Appendix C.

3.5.4. The site is completely developed and nearly 100% impervious surface consisting primarily of concrete and asphalt paving at grade and standard roofing systems on each of the structures. Drainage will be collected at catch basins and the storm water collection system will discharge to Newtown Creek through the existing outfall pipe. The estimated peak discharge rate from the storm water collection system is 25 cfs based on a 25-year storm and a drainage area of 4.32 acres.

3.5.5. There is a limited amount of non-paved vegetated surfaces, however, the drainage area serving these areas is limited and storm water runoff flows to these areas are not anticipated to be significant. The vegetation will provide a reasonable buffer to erosion and additional measures are not required.

3.6. Management of Runoff

3.6.1. The site drains directly to Newtown Creek through the existing outfall pipe and no attenuation of the flow rate is required.

3.7. Multi-Sector General Permit Sector-Specific Effluent Limits

3.7.1. As previously stated the facility is subject to the requirements of Sector Q – Marine Transportation Facilities of SPDES General Permit 0-06-002 as determined by the NYSDEC.

3.7.2. Effluent limits and monitoring procedures are detailed in Section 4 of the SWPPP.

3.8. Employee Training

3.8.1. Employee training will include a review of the SWPPP and the procedures for maintaining the storm water collection and treatment systems. Training will be conducted on new

hires. Existing employees will receive training to refresh their knowledge of the procedures on an annual basis.

3.9. Non-Storm Water Related Discharges

3.9.1. Waste Garbage and Floatable Debris

3.9.1.1. All areas where garbage will be not be containerized will be within the limits of the enclosed Transfer Station building. To prevent tracking of refuse from the indoor tipping areas to areas outside, the first forty feet of the tipping floors will be clear of all refuse prior to off-loading of another load.

3.9.1.2. In all indoor areas a leachate collection system, which includes floor drains, trench drains and other miscellaneous drainage items, will be utilized for the collection of any liquids, including leachate generated by the operations. These flows will be directed to an on-site 1,500 gal storage tank, which will be periodically emptied and trucked off-site for proper disposal.

3.9.2. The containment pad will be hosed down for maintenance purposes during periods of excessive dry weather to prevent accumulation of leachate.

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4. SCHEDULES AND PROCEDURES FOR MONITORING

4.1. Monitoring of stormwater discharges will be conducted in accordance with the general requirements of GP-0-06-002 and the Sector Q specific requirements. Monitoring will include Quarterly Visual monitoring, Annual Dry Weather monitoring and Benchmark monitoring. A summary of the monitoring procedures is provided below.

4.2. Quarterly Visual Monitoring

4.2.1. A visual examination of the stormwater discharge from each outfall chamber will be performed during normal working hours at least once during each of the following three month periods: January through March, April through June, July through September, and October through December. The examiner will document observations of color, odor, clarity, floating solids, settled solids, suspended solids, foam, oil sheen, and any other obvious indicators of stormwater pollution. If the visual examination indicates the presence of stormwater pollution an evaluation will be performed to determine the potential sources of stormwater contamination and remedied. No analytical tests are required to be perfomed on the samples for the purpose of meeting the visual monitoring requirements. Any such remedies implemented will have to be documented in an updated SWPPP for the site, which will need to be performed within 14 days of the inspection for items that can be readily resolved.

4.2.2. Visual examinations must be made of samples collected within the first 30 minutes (or soon thereafter as practical, but not to exceed one hour) of when the runoff or snowmelt begins discharging from the facility. All samples (except snowmelt samples) must be collected from a storm event that is greater than 0.1 inches in magnitude and that occurs at least 72 hours from the previously measurable (greater than 0.1 inch rainfall). If no qualifying storm event resulted in runoff from the facility during the monitoring quarter, then visual inspection will not be performed, but documentation will be provided and included in the monitoring records indicating that no qualifying storm event occurred.

4.2.3. The visual examination must be documented on the form in Appendix E and maintained on-site with the SWPPP.

4.3. Annual Dry Weather Flow Monitoring

4.3.1. At least one dry weather flow inspection of the stormwater system will be performed during each calendar year, to determine the presence of nonstormwater discharges to the stormwater system. The inspection will be performed after at least three (3) consecutive days of no precipitation.

4.3.2. If a nonstormwater discharge is discovered, the source shall be identified and evaluated to determine whether it is an authorized discharge. If the flow is determined to be authorized, the SWPPP will be modified to address the newly identified allowable non-stormwater discharges.

4.3.3. If the flow is determined to be from any non-authorized discharge, and cannot be easily eliminated within 14 days, the NYSDEC will be contacted.

4.3.4. Results of the dry weather flow inspections will be documented and maintained on-site with the SWPPP. The document must include the outfall location(s), the inspection date and time, inspection personnel, description of discharges identified, the source of any discharges and actions taken to address any newly identified allowable non-stormwater discharges or elimination of non-authorized discharges.

4.4. Benchmark Monitoring

4.4.1. Benchmark monitoring shall be performed annually during each calendar year. The facility is required to conduct benchmark monitoring of its storm water discharge to determine the effectiveness of the system to remove the following pollutants of concern, in accordance with the requirements of Sector Q:

Pollutants of Concern	**Analytical Method**	**Benchmark Monitoring Cut-Off Concentration**
Total Recoverable Aluminum	EPA 200.7	750 µg/L
Total Recoverable Iron	EPA 200.7	1 mg/L
Total Recoverable Lead	EPA 200.7	82 µg/L
Total Recoverable Zinc	EPA 200.7	120 µg/L

4.4.2. A minimum of one (1) grab sample will be taken from the discharge outfall associated with the industrial activity resulting from a storm event with at least 0.1 inch of precipitation, providing the interval from the preceding measurable storm is at least 72-hours. The sample must be taken during the first 30 minutes (or as soon thereafter, but not to exceed one (1) hour) of the discharge. All monitoring and sample collection and analysis must be performed in accordance with 40CFR, Part 136, or equivalent and analyzed by a New York State Department of Health certified laboratory

4.4.3. Monitoring sample results must be documented on Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) forms provided by the NYSDEC. Instructions on how to complete a DMR and all

pertinent forms can be found in Appendix G. A completed DMR will be submitted to the NYSDEC along with the Annual Certification Report.

4.4.4. Monitoring Sample results and all other Bench Mark Monitoring Documents will be maintained on-site with the SWPPP

4.4.5. Exceedence of the benchmark concentrations described herein does not constitute direct numeric effluent limitations, therefore in and of itself, is not a permit violation. It does, however signal the need for an evaluation of the system to determine potential sources for the contamination. All identified issues must be remedied. The site SWPPP shall be updated to reflect all remedies implemented within 14 days of the inspection for items that can be readily resolved. More complicated maintenance or repairs shall be performed in accordance with the timeframes described under Section 111.D in the NYSDEC issued SPDES permit.

4.4.6. Storm Event Data

4.4.6.1. For all storm events sampled, the date,duration (in hours), rainfall measurements or estimates, duration between the storm event samplied and the end of the previous measurable storm event and an estimate of the total volume (in gallons) of the discharge sampled, shall be recorded along with monitoring results.

4.4.7. Annual Certification Report

4.4.7.1. An annual certification report shall be prepared each calendar year. A copy of the annual certification report form can be found in Appendix F. This report will be submitted by March 31st for the previous calendar year.

4.4.7.2. Annual certification reports and discharge monitoring reports will be submitted to :

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

4.4.8. Retention of Monitoring Records

4.4.8.1. Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) requires that records of monitoring information, copies of all reports required by this permit, and records of all data used to complete the NOIT form to be covered by this permit shall be retained until at least one year after coverage under this permit terminates.

4.4.8.2. 6 NYCRR Part 750-2.5(c) requires that records of all monitoring information, including all calibration and maintenance records, copies of all reports required

by a SPDES permit, records of all data used to complete the application for the permit, for a period of at least 5 years from the date of the sample, measurement, report or application.

4.4.8.3. Records of monitoring information shall include:

- The date, exact place, and time of sampling or measurements
- The individual(s) who performed the sampling or measurements
- The date(s) analyses were performed
- The individual(s) who performed the analyses
- The analytical techniques or methods used
- The results of such analyses
- Quality assurance/quality control documentation

4.4.8.4. The permittee shall make available to the NYSDEC for inspection and copying or furnish the department within 25 business days of receipt of a Department request for such information retained in accordance with this section.

5. INSPECTION AND MAINTENANCE PROCEDURES

5.1. Inspection and Maintenance Schedule

5.1.1. The storm water collection and treatment system components will be inspected regularly to provide a state of readiness to handle rain events as needed. Inspection will consist of a visual inspection to determine the general state of the biorention units and the visible portions of the storm water conveyance system.

5.1.2. Catch basins will be cleaned to remove deposited debris and sediments at least once every six (6) months.

5.1.3. The bioretention filters will be maintained at least once every six (6) months, typically scheduled around early spring and late fall. Maintenance will include removing any debris and heavy sediments that have accumulated in the mulch layer at the top of the unit. Fresh mulch will then be replaced on top of the engineered media. The health of the tree/plant will be maintained as practical, including watering during drought periods. This will be determined on an as-needed basis.

5.1.4. The leachate storage tank will be regularly emptied to prevent overflows. Level monitoring and leak detection system will be maintained as needed.

5.2. Record Keeping Requirements

5.2.1. The inspector will prepare a written report of each inspection and will note the condition of each element in the bioretention system and storm water conveyance systems. The locations of deficiencies will be noted on a site map to be filed with each report.

5.2.2. Shipping manifests for cleaning of the leachate tank will be maintained by the Owner.

5.2.3. The Owner will keep a copy of all inspection and maintenance documentation associated with the storm water collection and treatment systems for a period of at least five (5) years.

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APPENDIX A:
Notice of Intent

9100215042

New York State Department of Environmental Conservation
Division of Water
Bureau of Water Permits, 4th Floor
625 Broadway, Albany, New York 12233-3505
Phone: (518) 402-8111 . **Fax:** (518) 402-9029
Website: www.dec.state.ny.us

NYR ____ (for DEC use only)

Notice of Intent or Termination

For Stormwater Discharges Associated with Industrial Activity under the State Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (SPDES) Multi-Sector General Permit GP-0-06-002

All Sections must be completed unless otherwise noted. Failure to complete all items may result in this form being returned to you, thereby delaying your coverage under this General Permit. Applicants must read and understand the conditions of the permit and prepare a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan prior to submitting this Notice of Intent or Termination (NOIT) Form. Applicants are responsible for identifying and obtaining other DEC permits that may be required.

"IMPORTANT - PRINT CAPITAL LETTERS USING BLACK INK. AVOID CONTACT WITH THE EDGE OF THE BOXES. FILL IN CIRCLES COMPLETELY AND DO NOT USE CHECK MARKS. OWNER/OPERATOR MUST SIGN FORM."

Owner/Operator Information

O/O Name: WASTE MANAGEMENT OF NY LLC

O/O Street Address: 123 VARICK AVENUE

O/O City: BROOKLYN

O/O State: NY

O/O Zip: 11237-____

Contact Information

Contact First Name: JAY

Contact Last Name: KAPLAN

Contact Phone: 718-533-5310

Contact Fax: ___-___-____

Contact eMail: JKAPLAN2@WM.COM

0250215049

Facility Information

Facility Name
REVIEW AVENUE WASTE TRANSFER STATION

Facility Street Address
38-22 REVIEW AVENUE

Facility City
LONG ISLAND CITY

Facility State
NY

Facility Zip
11101-

Facility County
QUEENS

Name of Nearest Cross Street
RAILROAD AVENUE

Distance to Nearest Cross Street (feet)
0

Direction to Nearest Cross Street
● North ○ South ○ East ○ West

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1. Permit I.D Number (for renewals, modifications or terminations) NYR

2. Reason for Submittal:
   - ● Coverage for a new facility (not previously permitted)
   - ○ Permit Renewal
   - ○ Modification (There has been a change in information since the earlier submission)
   - ○ Want to terminate general stormwater permit coverage

3. Provide the Geographic Coordinates for the facility in NYTM units.

   589776 — X Coordinates (Easting)

   4 5 0 9 3 8 1 — Y Coordinates (Northing)

These coordinates can be obtained through the NYSDEC Stormwater Interactive Map on the DEC Website at: http://www.dec.state.ny.us/website/imsmaps/stormwater/viewer.htm
Directions: Go to the above website. Zoom into your project location such that you can accurately click on the center of your facility. Once you have located your facility, go to the drop-down menu on the left and choose "Get Coordinates". Click on the center of your facility and a small window containing the X, Y coordinates in NYTM units will pop up. Transcribe these coordinates into the spaces above. For problems with the interactive map, please try the help function.

4. Identify all applicable Industrial Activities from the Industrial Sectors shown below that are located within areas subject to the stormwater discharges covered under this permit. Check all that apply to your facility.

Sampling Notes	Mark all that apply	SIC Code or Activity Code	Activity Represented
		Sector A: Timber Products	
B,C	○	2411	Log Storage and Handling (Wet deck storage areas are only authorized if no chemical additives are used in the spray water or applied to the logs).
B	○	2421	General Sawmills and Planning Mills
B	○	2426	Hardwood Dimension and Flooring Mills
B	○	2429	Special Product Sawmills, Not Elsewhere
B	○	2431-2439 (except 2434 - see sector W)	Millwork, Veneer, Plywood, and Structural Wood.
B	○	2441, 2448, 2449	Wood Containers
B	○	2451, 2452	Wood Buildings and Mobile Homes
B	○	2491	Wood Preserving
B	○	2493	Reconstituted Wood Products
B	○	2499	Wood Products, Not Elsewhere Classified
		Sector B: Paper and Allied Products	
	○	2611	Pulp Mills
	○	2621	Paper Mills
B	○	2631	Paperboard Mills
	○	2652-2657	Paperboard Containers and Boxes
	○	2671-2679	Converted Paper and Paperboard Products, Except Containers and Boxes
		Sector C: Chemical and Allied Products	
B	○	2812-2819	Industrial Inorganic Chemicals.
B	○	2821-2824	Plastics Materials and Synthetic Resins, Synthetic Rubber, Cellulosic and Other Manmade Fibers Except Glass.
	○	2833-2836	Medicinal Chemicals and Botanical Products; Pharmaceutical Preparations; In Vitro and In Vivo Diagnostic Substances; Biological Products, Except Diagnostic Substances.
B	○	2841-2844	Soaps, Detergents, and Cleaning Preparations; Perfumes, Cosmetics, and Other Toilet Preparations.
	○	2851	Paints, Varnishes, Lacquers, Enamels, and Allied Products.
	○	2861-2869	Industrial Organic Chemicals.
B,C	○	2873-2879	Agricultural Chemicals.
	○	2891-2899	Miscellaneous Chemical Products.
	○	3952 (limited to list)	Inks and Paints, Including China Painting Enamels, India Ink, Drawing Ink, Platinum Paints for Burnt Wood or Leather Work, Paints for China Painting, Artist's Paints and Artist's Watercolors.
		Sector D: Asphalt Paving and Roofing Materials and Lubricants	
B,C	○	2951, 2952	Asphalt Paving and Roofing Materials
	○	2992, 2999	Miscellaneous Products of Petroleum and Coal
		Sector E: Glass Clay, Cement, Concrete, and Gypsum Products	
	○	3211	Flat Glass
	○	3221, 3229	Glass and Glassware, Pressed or Blown
	○	3231	Glass Products Made of Purchased Glass
C	○	3241	Hydraulic Cement
B	○	3251-3259	Structural Clay Products
B	○	3261-3269	Pottery and Related Products
B,C	○	3271-3275	Concrete, Gypsum and Plaster
	○	3281	Cut Stone and Stone Products
	○	3291-3299	Abrasive, Asbestos, and Miscellaneous Non-metallic Mineral Products

Sampling Notes	Mark all that apply	SIC Code or Activity Code	Activity Represented
		Sector F: Primary Metals	
B	O	3312-3317	Steel Works, Blast Furnaces, and Rolling and Finishing Mills
B	O	3321-3325	Iron and Steel Foundries
	O	3331-3339	Primary Smelting and Refining of Nonferrous Metals
	O	3341	Secondary Smelting and Refining of Nonferrous Metals
B	O	3351-3357	Rolling, Drawing, and Extruding of Nonferrous
B	O	3363-3369	Nonferrous Foundries (Castings)
	O	3398, 3399	Miscellaneous Primary Metal Products
		Sector G: Metal Mining (Ore Mining and Dressing)	
B	O	1011	Iron Ores
B	O	1021	Copper Ores
B	O	1031	Lead and Zinc Ores
B	O	1041, 1044	Gold and Silver Ores
B	O	1061	Ferroalloy Ores, Except Vanadium
B	O	1081	Metal Mining Services
B	O	1094, 1099	Miscellaneous Metal Ores
		Sector H: Coal Mines and Coal Mining Related Facilities	
		Sector I: Oil and Gas Extraction and Refining	
B	O	1311	Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas
B	O	1321	Natural Gas Liquids
B	O	1381-1389	Oil and Gas Field Services
B	O	2911	Petroleum Refineries
		Sector J: Mineral Mining and Dressing	
B	O	1411	Dimension Stone
B,C	O	1422-1429	Crushed and Broken Stone, Including Rip Rap
B,C	O	1442, 1446	Sand and Gravel
	O	1455, 1459	Clay, Ceramic, and Refractory Materials
	O	1474-1479	Chemical and Fertilizer Mineral Mining
B	O	1481	Nonmetallic Minerals Services, Except Fuels
B	O	1499	Miscellaneous Nonmetallic Minerals, Except Fuels
		Sector K: Hazardous Waste Treatment, Storage, or Disposal Facilities	
B,C	O	HZ	Hazardous Waste Treatment, Storage or Disposal
		Sector L: Land Fills and Land Application Sites	
B,C	O	LF	Landfills, Land Application Sites, and Open Dumps
		Sector M: Automobile Salvage Yards	
B	O	5015	Automobile Salvage Yards
		Sector N: Scrap Recycling Facilities	
B	O	5093	Scrap Recycling Facilities
B	O	4499 (limited to list)	Dismantling Ships, Marine Salvaging, and Marine Wrecking - Ships for Scrap
		Sector O: Steam Electric Generating Facilities	
B,C	O	SE	Steam Electric Generating Facilities

Sampling Notes	Mark all that apply	SIC Code or Activity Code	Activity Represented
		Sector P: Land Transportation and Warehousing	
B	○	4011, 4013	Railroad Transportation
B	○	4111-4173	Local and Highway Passenger Transportation
B	○	4212-4231	Motor Freight Transportation and Warehousing
B	○	4311	United States Postal Service
B	○	5171	Petroleum Bulk Stations and Terminals
		Sector Q: Water Transportation	
B	●	4412-4499 (except 4499 as specified in Sector N)	Water Transportation
		Sector R: Ship and Boat Building or Repairing Yards	
	○	3731, 3732	Ship and Boat Building or Repair Yards
		Sector S: Air Transportation	
B	○	4512-4581	Air Transportation Facilities
		Sector T: Treatment Works	
B	○	TW	Treatment Works
		Sector U: Food and Kindred Products	
	○	2011-2015	Meat Products
	○	2021-2026	Dairy Products
	○	2032-2038	Canned, Frozen and Preserved Fruits, Vegetables and Food Specialties
B	○	2041-2048	Grain Mill Products
	○	2051-2053	Bakery Products
	○	2061-2068	Sugar and Confectionery Products
B	○	2074-2079	Fats and Oils
	○	2082-2087	Beverages
	○	2091-2099	Miscellaneous Food Preparations and Kindred Products
	○	2111-2141	Tobacco Products
		Sector V: Textile Mills, Apparel, and Other Fabric Product Manufacturing, Leather and Leather Pruducts	
	○	2211-2299	Textile Mill Products
	○	2311-2399	Apparel and Other Finished Products Made From Fabrics and Similiar Materials
	○	3131-3199 (except 3111- see sector Z)	Leather and Leather Products, except Leather Tanning and Finishing
		Sector W: Furniture and Fixtures	
	○	2434	Wood Kitchen Cabinets
	○	2511-2599	Furniture and Fixtures
		Sector X: Printing and Publishing	
	○	2711-2796	Printing, Publishing, and Allied Industries
		Sector Y: Rubber, Miscellaneous Plastic Products, and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	
B	○	3011	Tires and Inner Tubes
B	○	3021	Rubber and Plastics Footwear
B	○	3052, 3053	Gaskets, Packing, and Sealing Devices and rubber and Plastics Hose and Belting
B	○	3061, 3069	Fabricated Rubber Products, Not Elsewhere Classified
B	○	3081-3089	Miscellaneous Plastics Products
	○	3931	Musical Instruments
	○	3942-3949	Dolls, Toys, Games and Sporting and Athletic Goods
	○	3951-3955	Pens, Pencils, and Other Artists' Materials
	○	3961, 3965	Costume Jewelry, Costume Novelties, Buttons, and Miscellaneous Notions, Except Precious Metal
	○	3991-3999	Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries

Sampling Notes	Mark all that apply	SIC Code or Activity Code	Activity Represented
		Sector Z: Leather Tanning and Finishing	
B	○	3111	Leather Tanning, Currying and Finishing
		Sector AA: Fabricated Metal Products	
B	○	3411-3499	Fabricated Metal Products, Except Machinery and Transportation Equipment
B	○	3911-3915	Jewelry, Silverware, and Plated Ware
		Sector AB: Transportation Equipment, Industrial or Commercial Machinery	
	○	3511-3599 (except 3571-3579 see Sector AC)	Industrial and Commercial Machinery (Except Computer and Office Equipment)
	○	3711-3799 (except 3731 & 3732 see Sector R)	Transportation Equipment (Except Ship and Boat Building and Repairing)
		Sector AC: Electronic, Electrical, Photographic, and Optical Goods	
B	○	3571-3579	Computer and Office Equipment
B	○	3612-3699	Electronic, Electrical Equipment and Components, Except Computer Equipment
B	○	3812-3873	Measuring, Analyzing and Controlling Instrument; Photographic and Optical Goods
		Sector AD & AE: Non-Classified Facilities/Storm Water Discharges Designated By the Board As Requiring Permits	
B	○	Sector AD	Other Storm Water Discharges Designated By the Department As Needing a Permit or Any Facility Discharging Storm Water Associated With Industrial Activity Not Described By Any of Sectors A-AC. Note: Facilities may not elect to be covered under Sector AD. Only the Department may assign a facility to Sector AD.
B	○	Sector AE	

Notes: B - Benchmark Monitoring Required
C - Compliance Monitoring for Point Source Category Effluent Limitations

5. Has a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) been prepared for this facility in accordance with the requirements of the SPDES Multi-Sector General Permit? Please be advised that you cannot obtain coverage under this permit without having first prepared a SWPPP. ..... ● Yes ○ No

6. For each stormwater discharge associated with industrial activity at your facility identify the outfall number (e.g., 001, 002, etc.); the four digit Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes or 2-letter Industrial Activity Codes that best represent the principal products or services rendered by the facility for that drainage area; and the acreage of industrial activity exposed to stormwater for each outfall (round to nearest tenth of an acre):

	Outfall No.	Industrial Activities (SIC or 2-letter Codes) A	B	C	Acreage
1	001	4491			0.1
2					.
3					.
4					.
5					.
6					.
7					.
8					.
9					.
Total Acreage					0.1

(Note: SIC information can be obtained at the following web sites: http://www.osha.gov/pls/imis/sicsearch.html and http://www.softshare.com/tables/sic/. The 2-letter Industrial Activity Codes are: **HZ** - hazardous waste treatment, storage or disposal facilities; **LF** - landfills/disposal facilities that receive or have received any industrial waste; **SE** - steam electric power generating facilities; or **TW** - treatment works for treating domestic sewage.)

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7. Does this facility have coal piles that are exposed to precipitation? ○ Yes ● No

8. Does this facility discharge have salt piles that are exposed to precipitation? ○ Yes ● No

9. Does this facility discharge stormwater from secondary containment areas for liquid bulk storage or transfer areas? ○ Yes ● No

10. Is the facility subject to any of the following EPA Point Source Category Effluent Limitations?

- Runoff from material storage piles at cement manufacturing facilities (40 CFR Part 411 Subpart C)? ○ Yes ● No

If yes, list Outfall Nos.

- Contaminated runoff from phosphate fertilizer manufacturing facilities (40 CFR Part 418 Subpart A)? ○ Yes ● No

If yes, list Outfall Nos.

- Coal Pile runoff at steam electric power generating facilities (40 CFR Part 423)? ○ Yes ● No

If yes, list Outfall Nos.

- Discharges resulting from spraydown or intentional wetting of logs at wet deck storage areas (40 CFR Part 429 Subpart I)? ○ Yes ● No

If yes, list Outfall Nos.

- Mine dewatering discharges at crushed stone, construction sand and gravel, and industrial sand mines (40 CFR Part 436)? ○ Yes ● No

If yes, list Outfall Nos.

- Runoff from asphalt emulsion facilities (40 CFR Part 443 Subpart A)? ○ Yes ● No

If yes, list Outfall Nos.

- Runoff from landfills (40 CFR 445 Subpart A and B)? ○ Yes ● No

If yes, list Outfall Nos.

11. Provide the name(s) of the surface waterbody(ies) into which site runoff will discharge:

NEWTOWN CREEK

12(a). Does site runoff enter a Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System including roadside drains, swales, ditches, culverts, etc.? ○ Yes ● No

12(b). If yes, what is the name of the municipality/entity that owns the Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System?

13. Identify any other DEC Permits that are required for this facility:

○ Air Pollution Control	○ Stream Protection/Article 15
○ Coastal Erosion	○ Water Quality Certificate
○ Hazardous Waste	○ Dam Safety
○ Long Island Wells	○ Water supply
○ Mined Land Reclamation	○ Freshwater Wetlands
● Other SPDES	○ Tidal Wetlands
● Solid Waste	○ Wild, Scenic and Recreational Rivers

Other

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.

Jay — Owner/Operator First Name (please print or type)

A — MI

12/01/2011 — Date

Kaplan — Owner/Operator Last Name (please print or type)

Jay Kaplan — Signature

APPENDIX B:
NYSDEC SPDES Permit # GP-0-06-002

NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION

SPDES MULTI-SECTOR GENERAL PERMIT

FOR STORMWATER DISCHARGES ASSOCIATED WITH INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY

Permit No. GP-0-06-002

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

Effective Date: March 28, 2007

Expiration Date: March 27, 2012

William R. Adriance
Chief Permit Administrator

Address: NYSDEC, 625 Broadway
Albany, NY 12233-1750

William R. Adriance
Authorized Signature

Date: 12/27/2006

PREFACE

The Clean Water Act (CWA)[1] provides that stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from a point source[2] (including discharges through a municipal separate storm sewer system) to waters of the United States[3] are unlawful, unless authorized by a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit. In New York, EPA has approved the state program which is enacted through the administration of the State Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (SPDES) program.

A discharger who is subject to the stormwater SPDES regulations may be eligible to obtain coverage under a general permit by submitting a Notice of Intent or Termination (NOIT) form to the address provided on the form. Blank NOIT forms are available by calling (518) 402-8109 or can be downloaded from the NYSDEC website at: www.dec.state.ny.us/website/dow/mainpage.htm. There are no application fee(s), but there is an annual regulatory fee which the Department will bill at a later time (normally towards the end of each summer).

There are several major changes from the previous permit that will affect permittees. Please be sure to review and understand the requirements that apply to your facility. The permit format has changed to include general requirements applicable to all facilities with permit coverage (Parts I through VII) and industry specific requirements in Part VIII which address 31 different industrial activities. These industry specific requirements account for the increased size of the permit, but it is important to note that combining the general requirements in Parts I-VII and applicable industry specific requirements in Part VIII will result in a general permit that is approximately the same size as the existing general permit (GP-98-03). It is also important to

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

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

[3] "Waters of the United States" means:

(a) All waters which are currently used, were used in the past, or may be susceptible to use in interstate or foreign commerce, including all waters which are subject to the ebb and flow of the tide;
(b) All interstate waters, including interstate "wetlands";
(c) All other waters such as interstate lakes, rivers, streams (including intermittent streams), mudflats, sandflats, wetlands, sloughs, prairie potholes, wet meadows, playa lakes, or natural ponds the use, degradation, or destruction of which would affect or could affect interstate or foreign commerce including any such waters:
    (1) Which are or could be used by interstate or foreign travelers for recreational or other purposes; or
    (2) From which fish or shellfish are or could be taken and sold in interstate or foreign commerce; or
    (3) Which are used or could be used for industrial purposes by industries in interstate commerce;
(d) All impoundments of waters otherwise defined as waters of the United States under this definition;
(e) Tributaries of waters identified in paragraphs (a) through (d) of this definition;
(f) The territorial sea; and
(g) Wetlands adjacent to waters (other than waters that are themselves wetlands) identified in paragraphs (a) through (f) of this definition.

note that requirements are no longer based only on the primary Standard Industrial Code (SIC) or narrative description. If more than one industrial activity occurs at the facility , those industrial activities are considered to be co-located and the facility must comply with all of the applicable industrial requirements for those activities. Other significant changes under this permit include:

- an expanded Notice of Intent or Termination (NOIT) form to provide the necessary level of information;
- a requirement to perform quarterly visual inspections of stormwater discharges;
- a requirement to perform annual dry weather flow inspections at stormwater discharge outfalls;
- a requirement that all facilities must submit an annual certification report form;
- stormwater monitoring parameters for specific industrial facilities have been revised;
- sampling guidelines (referred to as benchmark monitoring cut-off concentrations) have been added to the monitoring requirements;
- the sampling frequency for analytical testing has been revised to once per year;
- sampling requirements have been revised to require only grab samples;
- additional monitoring requirements for several EPA Point Source Categorical industries subject to effluent limitation guidelines for stormwater discharges (similar to coal pile run-off);
- a requirement that all analytical testing must be reported on specific forms and be submitted to the Department once per year with the annual certification form;
- permit authorization will begin 30 calendar days from receipt of the NOIT (not 2 days from postmark);
- revisions to requirements for facilities subject to EPCRA Section 313 reporting;
- new requirements for facilities with secondary containment areas for storage and transfer areas;
- a revised Best Management Practice (BMP) that salt piles will require enclosure or covers regardless of whether there is a demonstrated discharge to surface or groundwater;

- a new sampling waiver referred to as the Alternative Certification of "Not Present" or "No Exposure"; and

- sectors AD and AE have been added to allow for permit coverage of stormwater discharges from industrial activities designated by the Department as needing a stormwater permit where coverage under a general permit would be more suitable than requiring an individual industrial SPDES permit.

- In response to the types of industrial operations being conducted at mining and landfill facilities, sectors J, L and M can be used to authorize stormwater discharges from construction activities.

Copies of the Notice of Intent or Termination and Annual Certification Report are included in the appendices of the permit.

Coverage under this general permit is available effective March 28, 2007 and will expire on March 27, 2012.

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

Table of Contents

Part I. COVERAGE UNDER THIS PERMIT

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

B. **Maintaining Water Quality**

1. Under the terms and conditions of this permit, the permittee must develop and implement a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) which identifies specific best management practices (BMPs) to be selected, installed, implemented and maintained at the facility to minimize the presence of pollutants in the stormwater discharges.

2. It shall be a violation of this general permit and the Environmental Conservation Law ("ECL") for any discharge authorized by this general permit to either cause or contribute to a violation of water quality standards as contained in Parts 700-705 of Title 6 of the Official Compilation of Codes, Rules and Regulations of the State of New York including, but not limited to:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

a. Co-located industrial activity - If more than one industrial activity occurs at the facility which is described in Table I-1, those industrial activities are considered to be co-located. Stormwater discharges from co-located industrial activities are authorized by this permit, provided that the permittee complies with any and all additional sector specific requirements from Part VIII applicable to each industrial activity at the facility.

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

c. Municipally owned facilities - An industrial facility that is owned and operated by a municipality covered by the Phase II Municipal Separate Storm Sewer (MS4) General Permit may not need coverage under a separate MSGP permit provided that the Phase II MS4 permit has implemented an O&M plan and the facility is operated in accordance with the six minimum stormwater control measures required by the Phase II permit.

2. **Discharges Covered** - Subject to compliance with terms and conditions of this permit, the following stormwater discharges are authorized:

a. Stormwater associated with industrial activity to waters of the United States, except ineligible stormwater discharges identified under Part I.D or under the sector specific requirements of Part VIII;

b. Stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity that are mixed with stormwater discharges from construction activities[5], a different SPDES general permit or an individual SPDES permit provided that all discharges are in compliance with the terms and conditions of the various permits;

c. Stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity which are authorized by this permit may be combined with other sources of stormwater which are not classified as associated with industrial activity pursuant to 40 CFR 122.26(b)(14), provided that the discharge is in compliance with this permit and the discharges have not been designated by the Department as requiring an individual SPDES Permit;

d. Discharge subject to effluent guidelines listed in Tables IV-2 or IV-3 that also meet all other eligibility requirements of the permit;

e. Discharges designated by the Department as needing a stormwater permit and determined to be suitable for coverage under sectors AD & AE of this general permit; and

f. Non-stormwater discharges explicitly listed in Part I.C.3.

3. **Non-Stormwater Discharges** - The following non-stormwater discharges may be authorized by this permit provided that the non-stormwater component of the discharge is in compliance with Part III.E:

a. Discharges from fire fighting activities;

b. Fire hydrant flushings;

c. Potable water sources including waterline flushings;

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

e. Irrigation drainage;

f. Landscape watering provided that all pesticides[6] and fertilizers have been applied in accordance with manufacturer's instructions;

[5] See definition of "discharges associated with industrial activity" for the construction category, 40 CFR Section 122.26(b)(14)(x).

[6] All pesticide, herbicide and fungicide products used at the facility must be registered with New York State and applied in accordance with the label directions. Any use contrary to the legal label is considered a violation of Federal and State Pesticide Law. Certification of pesticide applicators may be required. (See http://www.dec.state.ny.us/website/dshm/pesticid/appman.htm)

TABLE I-1
SECTORS OF INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY COVERED BY THIS PERMIT

SIC Code or Activity Code	Activity Represented
Sector A: Timber Products	
2411	Log Storage and Handling (Wet deck storage areas are only authorized if no chemical additives are used in the spray water or applied to the logs).
2421	General Sawmills and Planning Mills.
2426	Hardwood Dimension and Flooring Mills.
2429	Special Product Sawmills, Not Elsewhere Classified.
2431-2439 (except 2434 - see ..... Sector W)	Millwork, Veneer, Plywood, and Structural Wood.
2441, 2448, 2449	Wood Containers.
2451, 2452	Wood Buildings and Mobile Homes.
2491	Wood Preserving.
2493	Reconstituted Wood Products.
2499	Wood Products, Not Elsewhere Classified.
Sector B: Paper and Allied Products	
2611	Pulp Mills.
2621	Paper Mills.
2631	Paperboard Mills.
2652-2657	Paperboard Containers and Boxes.
2671-2679	Converted Paper and Paperboard Products, Except Containers and Boxes.
Sector C: Chemical and Allied Products	
2812-2819	Industrial Inorganic Chemicals.
2821-2824	Plastics Materials and Synthetic Resins, Synthetic Rubber, Cellulosic and Other Manmade Fibers Except Glass.
2833-2836	Medicinal Chemicals and Botanical Products; Pharmaceutical Preparations; In Vitro and In Vivo Diagnostic Substances; Biological Products, Except Diagnostic Substances.
2841-2844	Soaps, Detergents, and Cleaning Preparations; Perfumes, Cosmetics, and Other Toilet Preparations.
2851	Paints, Varnishes, Lacquers, Enamels, and Allied Products.
2861-2869	Industrial Organic Chemicals.
2873-2879	Agricultural Chemicals.
2891-2899	Miscellaneous Chemical Products.
3952 (limited to list)	Inks and Paints, Including China Painting Enamels, India Ink, Drawing Ink, Platinum Paints for Burnt Wood or Leather Work, Paints for China Painting, Artist's Paints and Artist's Watercolors.
Sector D: Asphalt Paving and Roofing Materials and Lubricants	
2951, 2952	Asphalt Paving and Roofing Materials.
2992, 2999	Miscellaneous Products of Petroleum and Coal.
Sector E: Glass Clay, Cement, Concrete, and Gypsum Products	
3211	Flat Glass.
3221, 3229	Glass and Glassware, Pressed or Blown.
3231	Glass Products Made of Purchased Glass.
3241	Hydraulic Cement.
3251-3259	Structural Clay Products.
3261-3269	Pottery and Related Products.
3271-3275.....	Concrete, Gypsum and Plaster Products.
3281	Cut Stone and Stone Products.
3291-3299	Abrasive, Asbestos, and Miscellaneous Non-metallic Mineral Products.
Sector F: Primary Metals	
3312-3317	Steel Works, Blast Furnaces, and Rolling and Finishing Mills.
3321-3325	Iron and Steel Foundries.
3331-3339	Primary Smelting and Refining of Nonferrous Metals.
3341	Secondary Smelting and Refining of Nonferrous Metals.
3351-3357	Rolling, Drawing, and Extruding of Nonferrous Metals.
3363-3369	Nonferrous Foundries (Castings).
3398, 3399	Miscellaneous Primary Metal Products.

Sector G: Metal Mining (Ore Mining and Dressing)	
1011	Iron Ores.
1021	Copper Ores.
1031	Lead and Zinc Ores.
1041, 1044	Gold and Silver Ores.
1061	Ferroalloy Ores, Except Vanadium.
1081	Metal Mining Services.
1094, 1099	Miscellaneous Metal Ores.
Sector I: [Reserved]	
Sector I: Oil and Gas Extraction and Refining	
1311	Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas.
1321	Natural Gas Liquids.
1381-1389	Oil and Gas Field Services.
2911	Petroleum Refineries.
Sector J: Mineral Mining and Dressing	
1411	Dimension Stone.
1422-1429	Crushed and Broken Stone, Including Rip Rap.
1442, 1446	Sand and Gravel
1455, 1459	Clay, Ceramic, and Refractory Materials.
1474-1479	Chemical and Fertilizer Mineral Mining.
1481	Nonmetallic Minerals Services, Except Fuels.
1499	Miscellaneous Nonmetallic Minerals, Except Fuels.
Sector K: Hazardous Waste Treatment, Storage, or Disposal Facilities	
HZ.....	Hazardous Waste Treatment Storage or Disposal.
Sector L: Landfills and Land Application Sites	
LF	Landfills, Land Application Sites, and Non-Compliant Landfills.
Sector M: Automobile Salvage Yards	
5015	Automobile Salvage Yards.
Sector N: Scrap Recycling Facilities	
5093	Scrap Recycling Facilities.
4499 (limited to list)	Dismantling Ships, Marine Salvaging, and Marine Wrecking - Ships For Scrap
Sector O: Steam Electric Generating Facilities	
SE	Steam Electric Generating Facilities.
Sector P: Land Transportation and Warehousing	
4011, 4013	Railroad Transportation.
4111-4173	Local and Highway Passenger Transportation.
4212-4231	Motor Freight Transportation and Warehousing.
4311	United States Postal Service.
5171	Petroleum Bulk Stations and Terminals.
Sector Q: Water Transportation	
4412-4499 (except 4499 facilities as specified in Sector N)	Water Transportation.
Sector R: Ship and Boat Building or Repairing Yards	
3731, 3732	Ship and Boat Building or Repairing Yards.
Sector S: Air Transportation	
4512-4581	Air Transportation Facilities.
Sector T: Treatment Works	
TW	Treatment Works.
Sector U: Food and Kindred Products	
2011-2015	Meat Products.
2021-2026	Dairy Products.
2032-2038	Canned, Frozen and Preserved Fruits, Vegetables and Food Specialties.
2041-2048	Grain Mill Products.
2051-2053	Bakery Products.
2061-2068	Sugar and Confectionery Products.
2074-2079	Fats and Oils.
2082-2087	Beverages.
2091-2099	Miscellaneous Food Preparations and Kindred Products.
2111-2141	Tobacco Products.

Sector V: Textile Mills, Apparel, and Other Fabric Product Manufacturing, Leather and Leather Products	
2211-2299	Textile Mill Products.
2311-2399	Apparel and Other Finished Products Made From Fabrics and Similar
3131-3199 (except 3111 - see	Materials.
Sector Z)	Leather and Leather Products, except Leather Tanning and Finishing.
Sector W: Furniture and Fixtures	
2434	Wood Kitchen Cabinets.
2511-2599	Furniture and Fixtures.
Sector X: Printing and Publishing	
2711-2796	Printing, Publishing, and Allied Industries.
Sector Y: Rubber, Miscellaneous Plastic Products, and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.	
3011	Tires and Inner Tubes.
3021	Rubber and Plastics Footwear.
3052, 3053	Gaskets, Packing, and Sealing Devices and Rubber and Plastics Hose and Belting.
3061, 3069	Fabricated Rubber Products, Not Elsewhere Classified.
3081-3089	Miscellaneous Plastics Products.
3931	Musical Instruments.
3942-3949	Dolls, Toys, Games and Sporting and Athletic Goods.
3951-3955 (except 3952 facilities ..	Pens, Pencils, and Other Artists' Materials.
as specified in Sector C).	
3961, 3965	Costume Jewelry, Costume Novelties, Buttons, and Miscellaneous Notions, Except Precious Metal.
3991-3999	Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.
Sector Z: Leather Tanning and Finishing	
3111	Leather Tanning, Currying and Finishing.
Sector AA: Fabricated Metal Products	
3411–3499	Fabricated Metal Products, Except Machinery and Transportation Equipment.
3911–3915	Jewelry, Silverware, and Plated Ware.
Sector AB: Transportation Equipment, Industrial or Commercial Machinery	
3511-3599 (except 3571-3579 -	Industrial and Commercial Machinery (Except Computer and Office
see Sector AC)	Equipment).
3711-3799 (except 3731, 3732 - ...	Transportation Equipment (Except Ship and Boat Building and Repairing).
see Sector R)	
Sector AC: Electronic, Electrical, Photographic, and Optical Goods	
3571-3579	Computer and Office Equipment.
3612-3699	Electronic, Electrical Equipment and Components, Except Computer Equipment.
3812-3873	Measuring, Analyzing and Controlling Instrument; Photographic and Optical Goods.
Sectors AD & AE: Non-Classified Facilities/Stormwater Discharges Designated By the Department As Requiring Permits	
N/A.....	Other Stormwater Discharges Designated By the Department As Needing a Permit or Any Facility Discharging Stormwater Associated With Industrial Activity Not Described By Any of Sectors A-AC. Note: Facilities may not elect to be covered under Sector AD & AE. Only the Department may assign a facility to Sector AD & AE.

g. Routine external building washdown which does not use detergents;

h. Pavement wash waters where detergents are not used and where spills or leaks of toxic or hazardous materials have not occurred (unless all spilled material has been removed);

i. Uncontaminated ground water or spring water;

k. Foundation or footing drains where flows are not contaminated with process

materials such as solvents; and

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

D. **Activities Which are Ineligible for Coverage under this General Permit** - The following discharges from industrial activity are not authorized by this permit:

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

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

3. Discharges from industrial activity which are subject to an existing effluent limitation guideline addressing stormwater which are not included in Table IV-2 or IV-3 (or a combination of stormwater and process water);

4. Discharges from industrial activity from construction activities, except stormwater discharges from portions of a construction site that can be classified as an industrial activity under 40 CFR 122.26(b)(14)(i) through (ix) or (xi) (including stormwater discharges from mobile asphalt plants and mobile concrete plants);

5. Discharges from industrial activity that adversely affect a listed or proposed to be listed endangered or threatened species or its critical habitat;

6. Discharges from industrial activity that adversely affect a property that is listed or is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places; and

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

E. **How to Obtain Authorization Under this Permit**

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

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

3. **Notice of Intent or Termination** - A discharger of stormwater associated with industrial activity may be authorized under this permit only if the owner or operator has submitted a complete Notice of Intent or Termination (NOIT) form approved and provided by the Department [7] (or photocopy thereof) to:

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

a. Unless notified by the Department to the contrary, owner or operators[8] who submit an NOIT in accordance with the requirements of this permit are authorized to discharge storm
water under the terms and conditions of this permit 30 calendar days after the date that the NOIT is received. An exception to this is for transfers of ownership for which permits are effective once the conditions of I.F.3 and VII are met.

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

F. **Deadlines for Notification**

1. Owners or operators of existing facilities that have permit coverage under GP-98-03 shall submit a complete NOIT in accordance with I.G.

2 . Owners or operators of facilities who intend to obtain coverage under this general permit shall submit a complete NOIT in accordance with the requirements of this Part at least 30 calendar days prior to the commencement of the industrial activity at the facility;

3. Where the owner or operator of a facility with stormwater discharge associated with industrial activity which is covered by this permit changes, both the previous and new owners or operators of the facility must submit NOITs in accordance with Part VII. (Termination of Coverage); and

G. **Interim Permit Coverage for Facilities Covered Under GP-98-03** - Facilities that have coverage under the SPDES General Permit for Stormwater Discharges Associated with Industrial Activity (GP-98-03) may be eligible for continued permit coverage on an interim basis as follows:

[7] A copy of the NOIT form is provided in Appendix B of this permit.

[8] For the purposes of this permit, the term "owner or operator" means owner or operator of any facility or activity subject to regulation under 6 NYCRR Part 750. In accordance with 6 NYCRR Part 750-1.6(a) When a facility or activity is owned by one person but is operated by another person, it is the operator's duty to obtain a permit.

1. For facilities with coverage under the SPDES General Permit for Stormwater Discharges Associated with Industrial Activities (GP-98-03) as of the date this permit becomes effective, authorization will be automatically continued on an interim basis for up to one hundred twenty (120) calendar days. Please note that submission of a completed NOIT is necessary within ninety (90) calendar days from the date this permit becomes effective as authorization will occur 30 calendar days after receipt of a completed NOIT. Interim coverage will terminate once a complete NOIT has been submitted and coverage is granted;

2. If a facility is covered by the SPDES General Permit for Stormwater Discharges Associated with Industrial Activity (GP-98-03), but cannot meet (or the facility cannot immediately determine if they meet) the eligibility requirements of this permit, the permittee may be granted interim authorization until eligibility is determined by DEC or an individual SPDES Permit or alternative permit is issued under the following schedule. Upon submission of the NOIT, the applicant shall notify the Department that eligibility for coverage has not yet been determined. Within 90 days from receipt of the NOIT, the Department shall notify the applicant whether application for an individual permit, or coverage under an alternate SPDES permit, is necessary. The applicant must submit an application for an individual permit or an alternate SPDES permit.

3. Interim Coverage Permit Requirements - To obtain interim coverage status, a facility must:

a. Submit a complete NOIT within ninety (90) calendar days from the date this permit becomes effective;

b. Comply with the terms and conditions of the SPDES General Permit for Stormwater Discharges Associated with Industrial Activity (GP-98-03); and

c. Update the facility's SWPPP to comply with the requirements of this permit within 150 days after the effective date of this permit.

H. **Conditional Exclusion for No Exposure**

1. Facilities may qualify for a "Conditional Exclusion for No Exposure" where industrial activities and materials are completely sheltered from exposure to rain, snow, snowmelt and/or runoff. Facilities qualifying for this exclusion are not required to obtain a general permit for stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity. This exclusion is available on a facility-wide basis only and is not applicable to individual outfalls. To obtain the conditional no exposure exclusion, the owner or operator must submit a certification to the Department attesting to the condition of "no exposure". This certification must be completed and submitted once every 5 years and is non-transferable. Facilities must maintain the condition of no exposure. If changes at a facility result in

industrial activities or materials becoming exposed, the no exposure exclusion ceases to apply. Owners or operators who certified that their facilities qualify for the conditional no exposure exclusion may, nonetheless, be required by the Department to obtain permit coverage, based on a determination that stormwater discharges are likely to have an adverse impact on water quality. More information regarding the Conditional Exclusion for No Exposure is available at:
http://www.dec.state.ny.us/website/dow/noexpexplanation.html

Part II. SPECIAL CONDITIONS

A. **New Stormwater Discharges** - New stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity which require any other Uniform Procedures Act permits (Environmental Conservation Law, 6 NYCRR Part 621) cannot be covered under this permit until the other required permits are obtained (see Appendix F). Upon satisfying the State Environmental Quality Review Act (SEQRA) requirements and obtaining the necessary permits, the applicant may submit a NOIT to obtain coverage under this general permit (see Appendix F). In order to facilitate the Department's review of a multi-permitted project, an applicant should submit, at a minimum, a copy of the SWPPP which contains the information specified in Appendix F. This information will assist the Department in determining whether or not coverage under this general permit or another SPDES permit is the more appropriate option.

B. **Releases of Hazardous Substances or Petroleum**

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

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

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

C. **Impaired Waters (303(d) and TMDL)**[9]

1. 303(d) Listed Waters - If stormwater discharges to a 303(d) listed water, the Permittee must, by modification and application of its SWPPP, ensure no increase of the listed pollutant of concern to the 303(d) listed water. The 303(d) list is updated approximately every two years and is available on the Department's website at: www.dec.state.ny.us/website/dow/303dcalm.pdf.

2. Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) Strategy - If a TMDL has been approved by EPA for any waterbody or watershed into which the facility discharges, the Permittee must, within two calendar months of notification from the Department, review the applicable TMDL to see if the facility meets the requirements for control of stormwater discharges. If a facility is not meeting the TMDL stormwater allocations for the pollutant of concern it must, within 8 months of the above noted notification from the Department, modify its SWPPP to ensure that reduction of the pollutant of concern specified in the TMDL is achieved. The Department may grant additional time beyond the 8 months after notification to comply with the storm water TMDL reductions if the permittee demonstrates to the satisfaction of Department that this additional time is necessary.

Part III. STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLANS

A. **Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan Requirements -** A stormwater pollution prevention plan (SWPPP) shall be developed and implemented by the owner or operator for each facility covered by this permit. SWPPPs shall be prepared in accordance with good engineering practices and in accordance with the factors outlined in 40 CFR 125.3(d)(2) or (3) as appropriate. This plan does not necessarily have to be developed or certified by a licensed Professional Engineer. The SWPPP shall identify potential sources of pollution which may reasonably be expected to affect the quality of stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from the facility. In addition, the plan shall describe and ensure the implementation of practices which are to be used to reduce the pollutants in stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity at the facility and to assure compliance with the terms and conditions of this permit. Facilities must implement the provisions of the SWPPP required under this Part as a condition of this permit.

The SWPPP requirements of this general permit may be fulfilled by incorporating by reference other plans or documents such as an Erosion and Sediment Control (ESC) plan, a Mined Land Use Plan, a spill prevention control and countermeasure (SPCC) plan developed

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

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

for the facility or best management practices (BMP) programs otherwise required for the facility provided that the incorporated plan meets or exceeds the plan requirements of Part III.C (Contents of the Plan). All plans incorporated by reference into the SWPPP become enforceable under this permit; however, this enforcement is limited only to those aspects of these other plans that are specifically referenced to provide information or practices required for the SWPPP.

EPA has developed guidance documents entitled, Stormwater Management for Industrial Activities: Developing Pollution Prevention Plans and Best Management Practices and Stormwater Management for Industrial Activities: Summary Guidance on Developing Pollution Prevention Plans and Best Management Practices to assist facilities in developing SWPPPs. These guidance documents are available at EPA's website at the following address: http://cfpub.epa.gov/npdes/stormwater/swppp-msgp.cfm

B. **Deadlines for Preparation and Compliance**

1. The SWPPP shall be prepared and provide for compliance with the terms of this permit on or before the date of submission of an NOIT to be covered under this permit (except as provided in Part I.G.3.c.); and

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

C. **Contents of the Plan** - The contents of the SWPPP shall comply with the requirements listed below and those in the appropriate sectors of Part VIII. These requirements are cumulative. If a facility has co-located activities that are covered in more than one sector of Part VIII, that facility's SWPPP must comply with the requirements listed in all applicable sectors. The following requirements are applicable to all SWPPPs developed under this general permit. The plan shall include, at a minimum, the following items:

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

2. **Site Description** - The SWPPP shall include the following:

a. Activities at the facility - A description of the nature of the industrial activity(ies) at the facility.

b. General location map - A general location map (e.g., USGS quadrangle or other map) with enough detail to identify the location of the facility and the receiving waters within one mile of the facility.

c. Site map - A site map identifying the following:

(1) Directions of stormwater flow (e.g., use arrows to show which ways stormwater will flow);

(2) Locations of all existing structural BMPs;

(3) Locations of all surface water bodies;

(4) Locations of potential pollutant sources identified under Part III.C.3 and where significant materials are exposed to precipitation;

(5) Locations where major spills or leaks identified under Part III.C.4 have occurred;

(6) Locations of the following activities where such activities are exposed to precipitation: fueling stations; vehicle and equipment maintenance and/or cleaning areas; loading/unloading areas; locations used for the treatment, storage or disposal of wastes; and liquid storage tanks;

(7) Locations of stormwater outfalls and an approximate outline of the area draining to each outfall or sufficient density of flow arrows to show the drainage area outline;

(8) Location and description of non-stormwater discharges, including but not limited to those listed in Part I.C.3;

(9) Locations of stormwater flows with significant potential for causing erosion;

(10) Locations of the following activities where such activities are exposed to precipitation: processing and storage areas; access roads, rail cars and tracks; the location of transfer of substance in bulk; and machinery; and

(11) Location and source of runoff from adjacent property containing significant quantities of pollutants of concern to the facility (the permittee may include an evaluation of how the quality of the stormwater running onto the facility impacts the facility's stormwater discharges).

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

e. Municipal separate storm sewer systems - If stormwater is discharged to a municipal separate storm sewer systems (MS4), the SWPPP must identify the MS4 operator and the receiving water to which the MS4 discharges.

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

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

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

3. **Summary of Potential Pollutant Sources** - The plan shall identify each separate area at the facility where industrial materials or activities are exposed to stormwater. Industrial materials or activities include, but are not limited to material handling equipment or activities, industrial machinery, raw materials, intermediate products, byproducts, final products, or waste products. Material handling activities include the storage, loading and unloading, transportation, or conveyance of any raw material, intermediate product, final product or waste product. For each separate area identified, the description must include:

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

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

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

4. **Spills and Releases** - The SWPPP must clearly identify areas where potential spills or releases can contribute to pollutants in stormwater discharges and their accompanying drainage points. For areas that are exposed to precipitation or that otherwise drain to a stormwater conveyance at the facility to be covered under this permit, the plan must include a list of reportable spills or releases [10] of petroleum and hazardous substances or other pollutants that may adversely effect water quality that occurred during the three-year period prior to the date of the submission of a NOIT. The list must be updated if

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

reportable spills or releases occur in exposed areas of the facility during the term of the permit. This permit does not relieve the Permittee of any reporting or other requirements related to spills or other releases of petroleum or hazardous substances.

5. **Sampling Data** - The plan must include a summary of existing stormwater discharge sampling data taken at the facility, and must also include a summary of all stormwater sampling data collected during the term of this permit.

6. **Stormwater Controls** - The SWPPP shall include a description of stormwater management controls appropriate for the facility. The description of controls shall address the following minimum components:

a. Description of existing and planned BMPs - The plan shall describe the type and location of existing nonstructural and structural best management practices (BMPs) selected for each of the areas where industrial materials or activities are exposed to stormwater. All the areas identified in Part III.C.3 (summary of potential pollutant

sources) should have a BMP(s) identified for the areas discharges. For areas where BMPs are not currently in place, include a description of appropriate BMPs that will be used to control pollutants in stormwater discharges. Selection of BMPs should take into consideration:

(1) The quantity and nature of the pollutants, and their potential to impact the water quality of receiving waters;

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

(3) Opportunities to offset the impact of impervious areas of the facility on ground water recharge and base flows in local streams, taking into account the potential for ground water contamination.

b. BMP types to be considered - The permittee must consider the following types of structural, nonstructural and other BMPs for implementation at the facility. The SWPPP shall describe how each BMP is, or will be, implemented. If this requirement was fulfilled with the area-specific BMPs identified under Part III.C.6.a., then the previous description is sufficient. However, many of the following BMPs may be more generalized or non-site-specific and therefore not previously considered. If the permittee determines that any of these BMPs are not appropriate for the facility, an explanation of why they are not appropriate shall be included in the plan. The BMP examples listed below are not intended to be an exclusive list of BMPs that may be used. The permittee is encouraged to keep abreast of new BMPs or new applications of existing BMPs to find the most cost effective means of permit compliance for the

facility. If BMPs are being used or planned at the facility that are not listed here (e.g., replacing a chemical with a less toxic alternative, adopting a new or innovative BMP, etc.), descriptions of them shall be included in this section of the SWPPP.

(1) Nonstructural BMPs

(a) Good housekeeping - The permittee must keep all exposed areas of the facility in a clean, orderly manner where such exposed areas could contribute pollutants to stormwater discharges. Common problem areas include around trash containers, storage areas and loading docks. Measures must also include a schedule for regular pickup and disposal of garbage and waste materials; routine inspections for leaks and conditions of drums, tanks and containers.

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

Note: Eliminating exposure at all industrial areas may make the facility eligible for the "Conditional Exclusion for No Exposure" provision, thereby eliminating the need to have a permit (See Part I.H.).

(c) Preventive maintenance - The permittee must have a preventive maintenance program that includes timely inspection and maintenance of stormwater management devices (e.g., cleaning oil/water separators, catch basins), as well as inspection, testing, maintenance and repairing of facility equipment and systems to avoid breakdowns or failures that could result in discharges of pollutants to surface waters.

(d) Spill prevention and response procedures - The plan must describe the procedures that will be followed for cleaning up spills or leaks. The procedures and necessary spill response equipment must be made available to those employees who may cause or detect a spill or leak. Where appropriate, the plan must include an explanation of existing or planned material handling procedures, storage requirements, secondary containment, and equipment (e.g., diversion valves), that are intended to minimize spills or leaks at the facility. Measures for cleaning up spills or leaks must be consistent with applicable petroleum bulk storage, chemical bulk storage or hazardous waste management regulations at 6 NYCRR Parts 595-599, 612-614 and 370-373.

(e) Routine facility inspections - In addition to or as part of the comprehensive site evaluation required under Part III.I, qualified facility personnel (trained in accordance with condition f below) must inspect all areas of the facility where industrial materials or activities are exposed to stormwater. The inspections must include an evaluation of the existing stormwater BMPs. The inspection frequency shall be specified in the plan based upon the frequency identified under the SWPPP requirements for your specific industrial sector. If an inspection frequency is not indicated under the industrial sector, one should be

established based upon a consideration of the level of industrial activity at the facility. Quarterly inspections are suggested as a minimum frequency for those that don't have a frequency set for the specific industrial sectors. Any deficiencies in the implementation of the SWPPP must be corrected as soon as practicable, but not later than within 14 days of the inspection for items that can be readily resolved. More complicated maintenance or repairs shall be performed in accordance with the timeframes described under Sections III.D - Maintenance or III.I.2 - Follow-up Actions. The results of the inspections must be documented in the SWPPP, along with any corrective actions that were taken in response to any deficiencies or opportunities for improvement that were identified.

(f) Employee training - The SWPPP must describe the stormwater employee training program for the facility. The description should include the topics to be covered, such as spill response, good housekeeping, material management practices, and must identify periodic dates for such training (e.g., annually, every six months during the months of July and January). Employee training must be provided for all employees who work in areas where industrial materials or activities are exposed to stormwater, and for employees who are responsible for implementing activities identified in the SWPPP (e.g., inspectors, sampling personnel, maintenance people). The training should inform employees of the components and goals of the SWPPP.

(2) Structural BMPs

(a) Sediment and erosion control - The plan shall identify areas at the facility which, due to topography, land disturbance (e.g., construction) or other factors, have potential for significant soil erosion. The plan must identify structural, vegetative, and/or stabilization BMPs that will be implemented to limit erosion. The Department has developed a document entitled, New York Standards and Specifications for Erosion and Sediment Control to assist in the design and selection of appropriate controls. This document is available at: http://www.dec.state.ny.us/website/dow/toolbox/techstan.html

(b) Management of runoff - The plan shall describe the traditional stormwater management practices (permanent structural BMPs other than those that control the generation or source(s) of pollutants) that currently exist or that are planned for the facility. These types of BMPs are typically used to divert, infiltrate, reuse, or otherwise reduce pollutants in stormwater discharges from the site. The plan shall provide that all measures that the permittee determines to be reasonable and appropriate, or are required by a state or local authority, shall be implemented and maintained. Factors for the permittee to consider when selecting appropriate BMPs should include:

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

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

(c) Example BMPs - BMPs that could be used include but are not limited to: stormwater detention structures (including wet ponds); stormwater retention structures; flow attenuation by use of open vegetated swales and natural depressions; infiltration of runoff on-site; and sequential systems (which combine several practices).

(d) Other Controls - No solid materials, including floating debris, may be discharged to waters of the United States, except as authorized by a permit issued under section 404 of the CWA. Off-site vehicle tracking of raw, final, or waste materials or sediments, and the generation of dust must be minimized. Tracking or blowing of raw, final, or waste materials from areas of no exposure to exposed areas must be minimized. Velocity dissipation devices (or equivalent measures) must be placed at discharge locations and along the length of any outfall channel if they are necessary to provide a nonerosive flow velocity from the structure to a water course.

D. **Maintenance** - All BMPs identified in the SWPPP must be maintained in effective operating condition. If site inspections required by Part III.C.6.b(1)(e) or Part III.I. identify BMPs that are not operating effectively, maintenance must be performed before the next anticipated storm event, or as necessary to maintain the continued effectiveness of stormwater controls. If maintenance prior to the next anticipated storm event is impracticable, maintenance must be scheduled and accomplished as soon as practicable, but not more than 12 weeks after completion of the routine facility inspection or the comprehensive site evaluation, unless permission for a later date is granted in writing by the Department. In the case of nonstructural BMPs, the effectiveness of the BMP must be maintained by appropriate means (e.g., spill response supplies available and personnel trained, etc.).

E. **Non-stormwater Discharges**

1. **Certification of Non-Stormwater Discharges**

a. The SWPPP must include a certification that all discharges (i.e., outfalls) have been tested or evaluated for the presence of nonstormwater. The certification must be signed in accordance with Part V.H. of this permit, and include:

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

(2) Identification of potential significant sources of nonstormwater at the site;

(3) A description of the results of any test and/or evaluation for the presence of nonstormwater discharges;

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

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

b. A copy of the certification must be included in the SWPPP at the facility. Nonstormwater discharges to waters of the United States which are not authorized by a SPDES permit are unlawful, and must be terminated.

2. **Allowable Non-Stormwater Discharges**

a. The sources of nonstormwater listed in Part I.C.3. (allowable nonstormwater discharges) are allowable discharges under this permit provided the permittee includes the following information in the SWPPP:

(1) Identification of each allowable nonstormwater source (flows from fire fighting activities do not need to be identified);

(2) The location where the nonstormwater is likely to be discharged; and

(3) Descriptions of appropriate BMPs for each source.

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

F. **Documentation of Permit Eligibility Related to Endangered Species** - For new facilities and facilities expanding the perimeter of operations (onto adjoining or additional parcels that will result in a 1 acre or greater ground disturbance), the SWPPP must include documentation supporting the determination of permit eligibility with regard to Part I.D.5. (Endangered Species), including:

1. Information on whether listed endangered or threatened species, or critical habitat, are found in proximity to the facility;

2. Whether such species may be affected by the facility's stormwater discharges or stormwater discharge-related activities;

3. Results of endangered species screening determinations; and

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

5. Information regarding the presence of rare, threatened and endangered species may be obtained from the appropriate regional Division of Fish, Wildlife and Marine Resources office or from consultation with Information Services, New York Natural Heritage Program. Regional Division of Fish, Wildlife and Marine Resources contact information may be obtained at http://www.dec.state.ny.us/website/about/abtrull3.html. The New York Natural Heritage Program may be reached at 518-402-8935 or at www.dec.state.ny.us/website/dfwmr/heritage/inforeq.htm .

G. **Documentation of Permit Eligibility Related to Historic Places** - For new facilities and facilities expanding the perimeter of operations (onto adjoining or additional parcels that will result in a 1 acre or greater ground disturbance), the SWPPP must include documentation supporting the determination of permit eligibility with regard to Part I.D.6. (Historic Places), including:

1. Information on whether the stormwater discharges or stormwater discharge-related activities would have an effect on a property that is listed or eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places;

2. Where effects may occur, any written agreements that the permittee has made with the State Historic Preservation Office to mitigate those effects;

3. Results of historic places screening determinations;

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

5. As a minimum, information regarding the location of places listed, or eligible for listing, on the National Register of Historic Places should be obtained by consulting with New York State Historic Preservation Office, Peebles Island Resource Center, P.O. Box 189, Waterford, NY 12188-0189, Phone: (518) 237-8643, or using the GIS online resources available at: http://nysparks.state.ny.us/shpo/

H. **Copy of Permit Requirements** - The permittee must maintain a copy of the permit on file at the facility along with a copy of the SWPPP.

I. **Comprehensive Site Compliance Evaluation** - The permittee shall conduct facility inspections (site compliance evaluations) at least once a year. The inspections must be done by qualified personnel who may be either facility employees or outside consultants hired by the facility. The inspectors must be familiar with the industrial activity, the BMPs, the SWPPP, and must possess the skills to assess conditions at the facility that could impact stormwater quality and assess the effectiveness of the BMPs that have been chosen to control

the quality of the stormwater discharges. If more frequent inspections are conducted, the SWPPP must specify the frequency of inspections.

1. **Scope of the Compliance Evaluation** - Inspections must include all areas where industrial materials or activities are exposed to stormwater, as identified in Part III.C.3., and areas where spills and leaks have occurred within the past three years. Inspectors should look for but not limited to:

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

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

c. Unauthorized non-stormwater discharges or allowable non-stormwater discharges that are not certified in accordance with Part III.E.1.;

d. Off-site tracking of industrial materials or sediment where vehicles enter or exit the site;

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

f. Evidence of, or the potential for, pollutants entering the drainage system. Results of both visual and any analytical monitoring done during the year must be taken into consideration during the evaluation. Stormwater BMPs identified in the SWPPP must be observed to ensure that they are operating correctly. Where discharge locations or points are accessible, they must be inspected to see whether BMPs are effective in preventing significant impacts to receiving waters. Where discharge locations are inaccessible, nearby downstream locations must be inspected if possible.

2. **Follow-up Actions** - Based on the results of the inspection, the SWPPP shall be modified as necessary (e.g., show additional controls on the map required by Part III.C.2(c); revise the description of controls required by Part III.C.6. to include additional or modified BMPs designed to correct problems identified). Revisions to the SWPPP shall be completed within 14 calendar days following the inspection, unless permission for a later date is granted in writing by the Department. If existing BMPs need to be modified or if additional BMPs are necessary, implementation must be completed before the next anticipated storm event, if practicable, but not more than 12 weeks after completion of the comprehensive site evaluation, unless permission for a later date is granted in writing by the Department. For structural BMPs that will take longer than 12 weeks to implement, the written notification to the Department must include a schedule for completing the proposed project.

3. **Compliance evaluation report** - A report summarizing the scope of the inspection, name(s) of personnel making the inspection, the date(s) of the inspection, and major observations relating to the implementation of the SWPPP, and actions taken shall be made and retained as part of the SWPPP for at least one (1) year from the date permit coverage expires or is terminated. Major observations should include: the location(s) of discharges of pollutants from the site; location(s) of BMPs that need to be maintained; location(s) of BMPs that failed to operate as designed or proved inadequate for a particular location; and location(s) where additional BMPs are needed that did not exist at the time of inspection. The reports must identify any incidents of noncompliance. Where a report does not identify any incidents of noncompliance, the report shall contain a certification that the facility is in compliance with the SWPPP and this permit. The report shall be signed in accordance with Part V.H.; and

4. **Credit as a Routine Facility Inspection** - Where compliance evaluation schedules overlap with routine inspections required under Part III.C.6.b(1)(e), the annual compliance evaluation may be used as one of the routine inspections.

J. **Signature and Plan Review**

1. **Signature/Location** - The SWPPP shall be signed in accordance with Part V.H. and retained on-site at the facility covered by this permit in accordance with Part III.J.2. For inactive facilities, the plan may be kept at the nearest office of the permittee.

2. **Availability** - The permittee must keep a copy of the SWPPP on-site or locally available to the Department for review at the time of an on-site inspection. The SWPPP must be made available upon request to the Department, local agency approving stormwater management plans, or the owner of a municipal separate storm sewer receiving discharge from the site. Also, in the interest of the public's right to know, the permittee must make a copy of the SWPPP available to the public upon written request. (Note: A facility may withhold justifiable portions of the SWPPP from public review that contain trade secrets, confidential commercial information or critical infrastructure information in accordance with 6 NYCRR Part 616.7).

3. **Required Modifications** - The Department may notify the permittee at any time that the plan does not meet one or more of the minimum requirements of this permit. The notification shall identify those provisions of the permit that are not being met, as well as the required modifications. The permittee shall make the required changes to the SWPPP within 30 days of receipt of such notification, unless permission for a later date is granted in writing by the Department, and shall submit a written certification to the Department that the requested changes have been made.

K. **Keeping SWPPPs Current** - The permittee shall amend the SWPPP whenever:

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

2. During inspections, monitoring, or investigations by facility personnel or by local, state, or federal officials it is determined that the SWPPP is ineffective in eliminating or significantly minimizing pollutants from sources identified under Part III.C.3., or is otherwise not achieving the general objectives of controlling pollutants in discharges from the facility.

L. **Special Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan Requirements**

1. Additional requirements for stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity that discharge into or through municipal separate storm sewer systems.

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

b. Permittees that discharge stormwater associated with industrial activity through a municipal separate storm sewer system, or a municipal system designated by the Department shall make their SWPPP available to the municipal operator of the system upon request.

2. **Additional requirements for stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from facilities subject to EPCRA Section 313 reporting requirements [(11)] for Water Priority Chemicals** - Any potential pollutant sources for which the facility has reporting requirements under EPCRA 313 must be identified in the SWPPP in Part III.C.3. (Summary of Potential Pollutant Sources).

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

[11] Pursuant to Section 313 of Title III of the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA) (also known as Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) of 1986), a facility is subject to the annual reporting provisions of Section 313 if it meets all three of the following criteria for a calendar year: it is included in SIC codes 20-39; it has 10 or more full-time employees; and it manufactures (including imports), processes or otherwise uses chemicals listed in 40 CFR 372.65 in amounts greater than the "threshold" quantities specified in 40 CFR 372.25. Section 313 water priority chemicals are defined as chemical or chemical categories that: 1) are listed at 40 CFR 372.65; 2) are manufactured, processed or otherwise used at or above threshold levels at a facility subject to EPCRA Section 313 reporting requirements; and 3) that meet at least one of the following criteria: (i) are listed in Appendix D of 40 CFR 122 on either Table II (organic priority pollutants), Table III (certain metals, cyanides and phenols) or Table V (certain toxic pollutants and hazardous substances); (ii) are listed as a hazardous substance pursuant to section 311(b)(2)(A) of the CWA at 40 CFR 116.4; or (iii) are pollutants for which EPA has established acute or chronic water quality criteria.

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

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

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

b. Spill Cleanup - All spilled or leaked substances must be removed from secondary containment systems as soon as practical and for CBS storage areas within 24 hours of the owner or operator discovering the spill, unless authorization is received from the Department. This permit does not relieve the Permittee of any reporting or other requirement related to spills or other releases of petroleum or hazardous substances. [Also See Part II Special Condition B regarding releases of hazardous substances or petroleum.] The containment system must be thoroughly cleaned to remove any residual contamination which could cause contamination of stormwater and the resulting discharge of pollutants to waters of the State[12]. Following spill cleanup the affected area must be completely flushed with clean water three times and the water removed after each flushing for proper disposal in an on-site or off-site wastewater treatment plant designed to treat such water and permitted to discharge such wastewater. Alternately, the permittee may test the first batch of stormwater following the spill cleanup to determine discharge acceptability. If the water contains no pollutants it may be discharged, otherwise it must be disposed of as noted above. (See the Discharge Monitoring section below for the list of parameters to be sampled for.)

c. Discharge Operation - Stormwater must be removed before it compromises the required containment system capacity. Each discharge may only proceed with the prior approval of the facility representative responsible for ensuring SPDES permit compliance. Bulk storage secondary containment drainage systems must be locked in

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

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

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

a closed position except when the owner or operator is in the process of draining accumulated stormwater. Transfer area secondary containment drainage systems must be locked in a closed position during all transfers and must not be reopened unless the transfer area is clean of contaminants. Stormwater discharges from secondary containment systems should be avoided during periods of precipitation. A logbook shall be maintained on site noting the date, time and personnel supervising each discharge.

d. Discharge Screening. - Prior to each discharge[13] from a secondary containment system the stormwater must be screened for contamination. (Note: All stormwater must be inspected for visible evidence of contamination.) Additional screening methods shall be developed by the permittee as part of the overall BMP Plan (e.g., the use of volatile gas meters to detect the presence of gross levels of gasoline or volatile organic compounds). If the screening indicates contamination, the permittee must collect and analyze a representative sample[14] of the stormwater. If the water contains no pollutants, the stormwater may be discharged. Otherwise it must either be disposed of in an onsite or off-site wastewater treatment plant designed to treat and permitted to discharge such wastewater, or the Regional Water Manager can be contacted to determine if it may be discharged without treatment.

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

(1) Storage Area Secondary Containment Systems - The volume of each discharge from each outlet must be monitored. Discharge volume may be calculated by measuring the depth of water within the containment area times the wetted area converted to gallons or by other suitable methods. A representative sample shall be collected of the first discharge (*See footnote 13*) following any cleaned up spill or leak. The sample must be analyzed for pH, the substance(s) stored within the containment area and any other pollutants the permittee knows or has reason to believe are present (*See footnote 14*).

(2) Transfer Area Secondary Containment Systems - The first discharge (*See footnote 13*) following any spill or leak must be sampled for flow, pH, the substance(s) transferred in that area and any other pollutants the permittee knows or has reason to believe are present (*See footnote 14*) .

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

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

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

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

4. **Additional Requirements for Salt Storage** - Storage piles of salt used for deicing or other commercial or industrial purposes shall be enclosed or covered to prevent exposure to precipitation, except during active operations to add or remove materials from the pile.

Part IV. MONITORING, REPORTING AND RETENTION OF RECORDS

A. **Monitoring Requirements** - There are six individual and separate categories of monitoring requirements that a facility may be subject to under this permit. The monitoring requirements applicable to a facility depend on the types of industrial activities generating stormwater runoff from the facility. Part VIII of the permit identifies monitoring requirements applicable to specific sectors of industrial activity. The permittee must review Parts III, IV and VIII of the permit to determine which monitoring requirements and/or numeric limitations apply to the facility. Unless otherwise specified, monitoring requirements under Parts III, IV and VIII are additive.

Specific monitoring requirements and limitations are applied to each discharge at a facility. Where stormwater from co-located activities are commingled, the monitoring requirements and limitations are additive. Where more than one numeric limitation for a specific parameter applies to a discharge, compliance with the more restrictive limitation is required. Where monitoring requirements for a monitoring period overlap (e.g., need to monitor TSS once/year for compliance monitoring and also once/year for benchmark monitoring), the permittee may use a single sample to satisfy both monitoring requirements.

1. **Types of Monitoring Requirements and Limitations**

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

(1) The permittee must perform and document a quarterly visual examination of a stormwater discharge associated with industrial activity from each outfall, except discharges exempted below. The examination(s) must be made at least once in each of the following three month periods: January through March, April through June, July through September, and October through December. No analytical tests are required to be performed on the samples for the purpose of meeting the visual monitoring requirements. The examination must document observations of color, odor, clarity, floating solids, settled solids, suspended solids, foam, oil sheen, and

any other obvious indicators of stormwater pollution. The visual examination must be made during daylight hours (e.g., normal working hours). The examination must be conducted in a well-lit area. Where practicable, the same individual should carry out the collection and examination of discharges for the entire permit term for consistency.

(2) Visual examinations must be made of samples collected within the first 30 minutes (or as soon thereafter as practical, but not to exceed one hour) of when the runoff or snowmelt begins discharging from the facility. All samples (except snowmelt samples) must be collected from the discharge resulting from a storm event that is greater than 0.1 inches in magnitude and that occurs at least 72 hours from the previously measurable (greater than 0.1 inch rainfall) storm event. The 72-hour storm interval is waived if the preceding measurable storm did not result in a stormwater discharge (e.g., a storm events in excess of 0.1 inches may not result in a stormwater discharge at some facilities). If no qualifying storm event resulted in runoff from the facility during a monitoring quarter, the permittee is excused from visual monitoring for that quarter provided that documentation is included with the monitoring records indicating that no qualifying storm event occurred that resulted in stormwater runoff during that quarter. If a visual examination was performed and the storm event was later determined not to be a measurable (greater than 0.1 inch rainfall) storm event, the visual examination should be included in the SWPPP records. All documentation must be signed and certified in accordance with Part V.H. A Quarterly Visual Monitoring Form has been included in Appendix D as guidance and may be used by the permittee.

(3) If the visual examination indicates the presence of stormwater pollution (e.g., color, odor, floating solids, settled solids, suspended solids, foam, oil sheen, or other indicators), the permittee must evaluate the facility for potential sources of stormwater contamination. Any sources of contamination that are identified must be remedied. Such remedies may include implementation of non-structural or structural BMPs to prevent recurrence. The facility's SWPPP must be updated to reflect these revisions within 14 days of the inspection for items that can be readily resolved. More complicated maintenance or repairs shall be performed in accordance with the timeframes for more complicated maintenance and repairs described under Sections III.D - Maintenance or III.I.2 - Follow-up Actions.

(4) The visual examination must be documented and maintained on-site with the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) in accordance with Part IV.C. The report must include the outfall location, the examination date and time, examination personnel, the nature of the discharge (i.e., runoff or snow melt), visual quality of the stormwater discharge (including observations of color, odor, clarity, floating solids, settled solids, suspended solids, foam, oil sheen, and other obvious indicators of stormwater pollution), probable sources of any observed stormwater contamination and actions taken to eliminate these sources.

(5) Inactive and unstaffed sites - When the permittee is unable to conduct visual stormwater examinations at an inactive and unstaffed site, a waiver of the monitoring requirement may be exercised as long as the facility remains inactive and unstaffed. If this waiver is exercised, the permittee must maintain a certification with the SWPPP stating that the site is inactive and unstaffed and that performing visual examinations during a qualifying event is not feasible. The waiver must be signed and certified in accordance with Part V.H.

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

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

(2) If a nonstormwater discharge is discovered, the Permittee shall identify its source to determine whether it is an authorized discharge (e.g, a discharge covered by another SPDES permit or an authorized non-stormwater discharge addressed under Part I.C.3). The Permittee shall modify the SWPPP to address any newly identified allowable non-stormwater discharges identified in Part I.C.3 that were not previously certified in accordance with Part III.E.1.

(3) The Permittee shall notify the Department within 14 days of any non-authorized discharge that cannot be easily eliminated. Appropriate actions may require coverage under an individual industrial SPDES permit or connection to the sanitary sewer system.

(4) Results of the dry weather flow inspections must be documented and retained on-site with the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) in accordance with Part IV.C. The report must include the outfall locations, the inspection date and time, inspection personnel, description of discharges identified, the source of any discharges and actions taken to address any newly identified allowable non-stormwater discharges or elimination of non-authorized discharges.

(5) Inactive and unstaffed sites - If the permittee is unable to conduct a dry weather flow inspection at an inactive and unstaffed site, a waiver of the monitoring requirement may be exercised as long as the facility remains inactive and unstaffed. If this waiver is exercised, the permittee must maintain a certification with the SWPPP stating that the site is inactive and unstaffed and that performing visual examinations during a qualifying event is not feasible. The waiver must be signed and certified in accordance with Part V.H.

c. Benchmark monitoring of discharges associated with specific industrial activities - Table IV-1 identifies the specific industrial sectors subject to the benchmark monitoring requirements of this permit and the industry-specific pollutants of concern. The permittee must refer to the tables found in the individual sectors in Part VIII for benchmark monitoring cut-off concentrations. Co-located industrial activities at the facility that are described in more than one sector in Part VIII must comply with all applicable benchmark monitoring requirements from each sector.

The benchmark monitoring cut-off concentrations are intended as a guideline for the permittee to determine the overall effectiveness of the SWPPP in controlling the discharge of pollutants to receiving waters. The benchmark concentrations do not constitute direct numeric effluent limitations; a benchmark exceedance, therefore in and of itself, is not a permit violation. It does, however, signal the need for the permittee to evaluate potential sources of stormwater contaminants at the facility. Any sources of contamination that are identified must be remedied. Such remedies may include implementation of non-structural or structural BMPs to prevent recurrence. The facility's SWPPP must be updated to reflect these revisions within 14 days of the inspection for items that can be readily resolved. More complicated maintenance or repairs shall be performed in accordance with the timeframes for more complicated maintenance and repairs described under Sections III.D - Maintenance or III.I.2 - Follow-up Actions. If corrective actions at a facility do not result in achieving benchmark monitoring cut-off concentrations, the facility must continue efforts to implement additional BMPs. Failure to undertake and document the review or take the necessary corrective actions are violations of the permit. Continued exceedance of benchmark monitoring cut-off concentrations may identify facilities that would be more appropriately covered under an individual SPDES permit.

(1) Monitoring periods for benchmark monitoring - If a facility falls within a sector(s) required to conduct benchmark monitoring, monitoring must be performed annually during the calendar year.

(2) Samples must be collected in accordance with Part IV.A.2.b. Monitoring results must be reported in accordance with Part IV.B. and retained in accordance with Part IV.C.

(3) Inactive and unstaffed sites - If the permittee is unable to conduct benchmark monitoring at an inactive and unstaffed site, a waiver of the monitoring requirement may be exercised as long as the facility remains inactive and unstaffed. If the permittee exercises this waiver, a certification must be submitted to the Department and maintained with the SWPPP stating that the site is inactive and unstaffed and that performing benchmark monitoring during a qualifying storm event is not feasible. The waiver must be signed and certified in accordance with Part V.H.

TABLE IV-1.
INDUSTRIAL SECTORS SUBJECT TO BENCHMARK MONITORING

Industry Sector [1]	Industry Sub-sector	Benchmark Monitoring Parameters
A	General Sawmills and Planing Mills	TSS, COD, Zinc, TN, Phosphorus
	Wood Preserving Facilities	Arsenic, Chromium, Copper
	Log Storage and Handling	TSS
	Hardwood Dimension and Flooring Mills	TSS, COD
B	Paperboard Mills	COD
C	Industrial Inorganic Chemicals	Aluminum, Iron, TN
	Plastics, Synthetic Resins, etc.	Zinc
	Soaps, Detergents, Cosmetics, Perfumes ...	TN, Zinc
	Agricultural Chemicals	TN, Iron, Lead, Zinc, Phosphorus
D	Asphalt Paving and Roofing Materials.....	TSS
E	Clay Products	Aluminum
	Concrete Products	TSS, pH, Iron
F	Steel Works, Blast Furnaces, and Rolling .... and Finishing Mills.	Aluminum, Zinc
	Iron and Steel Foundries	Aluminum, TSS, Copper, Iron, Zinc
	Nonferrous Rolling, Drawing & Extruding ..	Copper, Zinc
	Nonferrous Foundries (Castings)	Copper, Zinc
G [2]	Ore Mining and Dressing	TSS, COD, pH, turbidity, metals
H	[Reserved]	
I	Oil and Gas Extraction	TSS, Chlorides, pH
	Petroleum Refining	Oil & Grease, Lead, Zinc, BTEX [4]
J	Sand and Gravel Mining	TSS, TN, Iron, Zinc, Phosphorus
	Dimension and Crushed Stone and Non- ..... metallic Minerals (except fuels)	TSS
K	Hazardous Waste Treatment, Storage or ..... Disposal	TSS, COD, TN, Arsenic, Cadmium, Cyanide, Lead, Magnesium, Mercury, Selenium, Silver
L	Landfills, Land Application Sites, and Open.. Dumps.	Iron, TSS, TN, Phosphorus
	Landfills, Land Application Sites and Open .. Dumps, Except Municipal Solid Waste Landfill Sites Closed in accordance with 40 CFR 258.60	Iron, TSS
M	Automobile Salvage Yards	TSS, Oil & Grease, Aluminum, Iron, Lead, BTEX [4]
N	Scrap Recycling/Waste Recycling Facilities .. and Facilities Engaged in Ship Dismantling, Marine Salvaging & Marine Wrecking for Scrap.	TSS, COD, Oil & Grease, Aluminum, Cadmium, Copper, Chromium, Iron, Lead, Zinc
	Scrap & Waste Recycling Facilities which .... include Stormwater Discharges from Shredder Fluff Storage Areas.	TSS, COD, Oil & Grease, Aluminum, Cadmium, Copper, Chromium, Iron, Lead, Zinc, Mercury, PCBs, BTEX [4]
O	Steam Electric Generating Facilities	Iron, Oil & Grease, PCBs
P	Land Transportation and Warehousing	Oil & Grease, COD, BTEX [4]
Q.....	Water Transportation Facilities	Aluminum, Iron, Zinc, Lead
S	Airports with deicing activities [3]	COD, BOD, TN, pH
T	Treatment Works	COD
U	Grain Mill Products	TSS, TN, Phosphorus
	Fats and Oils Products	BOD, COD, TSS, TN, Phosphorus
Y	Rubber Products	Zinc

Z	Leather Tanning and Finishing	TN, Chromium
AA	Fabricated Metal Products Except Coating .. Fabricated Metal Coating and Engraving	TN, Aluminum, Iron, Zinc TN, Zinc
AC	Electronic, Electrical Equipment and Components, Photographic & Optical Goods	TSS, Copper, Lead
AD	Non-classified Facilities Designated by the Department	TSS, COD, Oil & Grease, TN, Iron, Zinc
AE	Non-Classified Facilities Designated by the Department for DPW and Highway Maintenance Facilities	TSS, COD, Oil & Grease, BTEX [4]

1 Table does not include parameters for compliance monitoring under effluent limitations guidelines.
2 See Sector G (Part VIII.G) for additional monitoring discharges from waste rock and overburden piles from active ore mining or dressing facilities which includes TSS, COD, turbidity, pH, hardness, and metals.
3 Monitoring requirement for airports with deicing activities utilizing more than 100 tons of urea or more than 100,000 gallons of glycol per year.
4 BTEX is Benzene, Ethylbenze, Toluene and Xylene.

d. Coal pile runoff

(1) Facilities with discharges of stormwater from coal storage piles must comply with the limitations and monitoring requirements of Table IV-2 for all discharges containing the coal pile runoff, regardless of the facility's sector of industrial activity. Permittees shall monitor such stormwater discharges at least annually (once per year).

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

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

(4) Samples must be collected in accordance with Part IV.A.2.b. Monitoring results must be reported in accordance with Part IV.B. and retained in accordance with Part IV.C.

TABLE IV-2.
NUMERIC LIMITATIONS FOR COAL PILE RUNOFF

Parameter	Limit	Monitoring Frequency	Sample Type
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)...	50 mg/l, max	1/year	Grab
pH .....…	6.0 - 9.0 min. and max.	1/year	Grab

e. Compliance monitoring for discharges subject to numerical effluent limitation guidelines

(1) Facilities subject to stormwater effluent limitation guidelines are required to monitor such discharges to evaluate compliance with numerical effluent limitations and are identified in Table IV-3. Industry-specific numerical

limitations and compliance monitoring requirements are described in Part VIII of the permit. Co-located industrial activities at the facility that are described in more than one sector in Part VIII must comply on a discharge-by-discharge basis with all applicable effluent limitations from each sector. Permittees shall monitor the discharges for the presence of the pollutant subject to the effluent limitation at least annually (once per year).

(2) Samples must be collected in accordance with Part IV.A.2.b. The representative outfalls provision of Part IV.A.2.d and the alternative certification provision of Part IV.A.4.b, are not applicable to stormwater discharge monitoring for compliance with effluent limitations. Results of all compliance monitoring must be reported in accordance with Part IV.B. and retained in accordance with Part II.C.

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

TABLE IV-3.
EFFLUENT LIMITATION GUIDELINES APPLICABLE TO DISCHARGES THAT MAY BE ELIGIBLE FOR PERMIT COVERAGE

Effluent Limitation Guideline	**Sectors With Affected Facilities**
Runoff from material storage piles at cement manufacturing facilities (40 CFR Part 411 Subpart C (2002) (established February 23, 1977))	E
Contaminated runoff from phosphate fertilizer manufacturing facilities (40 CFR Part 418 Subpart A (2002) (established April 8, 1974))	C
Coal pile runoff at steam electric generating facilities (40 CFR Part 423 (2002) (established November 19, 1982))	O
Discharges resulting from spray down or intentional wetting of logs at wet deck storage areas (40 CFR Part 429, Subpart I (2002) (established January 26, 1981))	A
Mine dewatering discharges at crushed stone mines (40 CFR Part 436, Subpart B)	J
Mine dewatering discharges at construction sand and gravel mines (40 CFR Part 436, Subpart C)	J
Mine dewatering discharges at industrial sand mines (40 CFR Part 436, Subpart D)	J
Runoff from asphalt emulsion facilities (40 CFR Part 443 Subpart A (2002) (established July 24, 1975))	D
Runoff from landfills, (40 CFR Part 445, Subpart A and B (2002) (established February 2, 2000))	K & L

2. **Monitoring Instructions**

a. Monitoring periods - Permittees that are required to conduct monitoring on an annual or quarterly basis must collect samples within the following time periods (unless otherwise specified in Part IV):

(1) The monitoring year is from January 1 to December 31.

(2) If a facility's permit coverage was effective less than one month from the end of a quarterly or yearly monitoring period, the first monitoring period starts with the next respective monitoring period (e.g., if permit coverage begins September 5, the permittee would not need to start quarterly sampling until the October to December quarter, but the permittee would only have from September 5 to December 31 to complete that year's annual monitoring).

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

(1) When and How to Sample - A minimum of one grab sample must be taken from the discharge associated with industrial activity resulting from a storm event with at least 0.1 inch of precipitation (defined as a "measurable" event), providing the interval from the preceding measurable storm is at least 72 hours. The 72-hour storm interval is waived if the preceding measurable storm did not result in a stormwater discharge (e.g., a storm events in excess of 0.1 inches may not result in a stormwater discharge at some facilities), or if the permittee is able to document that less than a 72 hour interval is representative for local storm events during the sampling period. The grab sample must be taken during the first 30 minutes (or as soon thereafter as practical, but not to exceed one hour) of the discharge. If the sampled discharge commingles with process or nonprocess water, the permittee must attempt to sample the stormwater discharge before it mixes with the nonstormwater.

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

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

c. Storm event data - Along with the monitoring results, the permittee must provide the date and duration (in hours) of the storm event(s) sampled; rainfall measurements or estimates (in inches) of the storm event that generated the sampled runoff; the duration between the storm event sampled and the end of the previous measurable (greater than 0.1 inch rainfall) storm event; and an estimate of the total volume (in gallons) of the discharge sampled.

d. Representative outfalls - If a facility has two or more outfalls that discharge substantially identical effluents, based on similarities of the industrial activities, significant materials or stormwater management practices occurring within the drainage areas of the outfalls, the permittee may test the effluent of just one of the outfalls and report that the quantitative data also applies to the substantially identical

outfall(s). This outfall monitoring waiver for substantially identical discharges applies to quarterly visual monitoring as well, but does not apply to compliance monitoring for discharges subject to numerical effluent limitation guidelines (see Part IV.A.1.c. and Part IV.A.1.d. The permittee should collect a sample from the anticipated "worst case" outfall as indicated by the area or level of industrial activity. If the drainage areas are similar, or if all past monitoring has been below benchmark monitoring cut-off concentrations, permittee may vary which outfall is sampled as part of the monitoring program. The permittee must include the following information in the SWPPP, and in any SWMRs that are required to be submitted to the department:

(1) The locations of the outfalls;

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

(3) Estimates of the size of the drainage area (in square feet) for each of the outfalls; and

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

3. **Monitoring Required by the Department** - The Department may provide written notice to any facility including those otherwise exempt from the sampling requiring discharge sampling for specific parameters and a specific monitoring frequency. Any such notice will briefly state the reason for the monitoring, parameters to be monitored, frequency and period of monitoring, sample types and reporting requirements.

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

a. Adverse climatic conditions waiver - When adverse weather conditions prevent the collection of samples, a substitute sample may be taken during a qualifying storm event in the next monitoring period. Adverse weather conditions are those that are dangerous or create inaccessibility for personnel, and may include such things as local flooding, high winds, electrical storms, or situations that otherwise make sampling impracticable, such as drought or extended frozen conditions.

b. Alternative certification of "Not Present" or "No Exposure" - The permittee will not be subject to the continued benchmark monitoring requirements of Parts IV and VIII provided that:

(1) A certification is made for a given outfall, or on a pollutant-by-pollutant basis in lieu of monitoring required under Part VIII, that material handling equipment or activities, raw materials, intermediate products, final products, waste materials, by-products, industrial machinery or operations, or significant materials from past industrial activity that are located in areas of the facility within the drainage area

of the outfall are not exposed to stormwater and are not expected to be exposed to stormwater for the certification period;

(2) The certification must be signed in accordance with Part V.H., submitted to the Department with the annual certification report and a copy retained with the SWPPP;

(3) At least one annual sampling event for benchmark parameters must be conducted and documented to be at or below the Practical Quantitation Limit[15] prior to making this certification in order to confirm that sources of stormwater contamination do not exist that the permittee was not aware of. A copy of this monitoring must be attached to the certification in subparagraph (2) above;

(4) If certification cannot be made for an entire period, the permittee must document the date exposure was eliminated and must perform any monitoring required up until that date; and

(5) This monitoring waiver is not applicable to compliance monitoring of coal pile run-off or discharges subject to numerical effluent limitations established in Parts IV and VIII.

B. **Reporting Monitoring Results and Annual Certification Reporting**

1. **Annual Certification Report** - The annual certification report is the primary mechanism for reporting to the Department. A copy of the annual certification report form is provided in Appendix C of this permit.

a. Every facility covered by this general permit must complete and submit an annual certification report form in accordance with the submission deadlines in Table IV-4.

b. Monitoring results for benchmark parameters and numeric effluent limitations must be reported on Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) forms that will be provided by the Department. The completed DMR forms and any additional monitoring requested by the Department, where applicable, must be submitted along with the annual certification report as described in Table IV-4.

c. Permittees shall submit results for each outfall associated with industrial activity. For each outfall, one signed Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) form must be submitted to the Department per storm event sampled.

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

TABLE IV-4.
Monitoring Reporting Requirements

Monitoring type	Submission Deadline
Visual Monitoring	Retain documentation with SWPPP. Answer applicable questions on the Annual Certification Report Form and submit by March 31st.
Dry Weather Flow Inspection	Retain documentation with SWPPP. Answer applicable questions on the Annual Certification Report Form and submit by March 31st.
Benchmark Monitoring	Submit results on a Discharge Monitoring Report form (see Appendix E) along with the Annual Certification Report by March 31st.
Coal Pile Run-off	Submit results on a Discharge Monitoring Report form (see Appendix E) along with the Annual Certification Report by March 31st.
Monitoring for Effluent Numeric Limitation	Submit results on a Discharge Monitoring Report form (see Appendix E) along with the Annual Certification Report by March 31st.
Monitoring for Bulk Storage and Loading/Unloading Areas	Retain documentation with SWPPP. Answer applicable questions on the Annual Certification Report Form and submit by March 31st.

d. The annual certification reports and monitoring reports must be submitted to:

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

e. Monitoring waivers - Any sampling waivers (including representative outfalls or monitoring at inactive/unstaffed sites) should be described in a cover letter accompanying the annual certification report and discharge monitoring report forms. Information should describe the sampling waiver being claimed, the affected outfall(s) and specific parameters (in the case of the alternative certification for "not present" or "no exposure").

f. Additional reporting - In addition to filing the annual certification reports and discharge monitoring reports, permittees with at least one stormwater discharge associated with industrial activity through a municipal separate storm sewer system (MS4), or a municipal system designated by the Department, must submit signed copies of annual certification reports and discharge monitoring reports to the MS4 operator at the same time.

C. **Retention of Monitoring Records** - Monitoring records must be retained to meet both of the following requirements:

1. **Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP)** - The permittee shall retain the SWPPP developed in accordance with Part III of this permit until at least one year after coverage under this permit terminates. The permittee shall retain all records of monitoring information, copies of all reports required by this permit, and records of all data used to complete the NOIT form to be covered by this permit, until at least one year after

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

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

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

b. Records of monitoring information shall include:

(1) the date, exact place, and time of sampling or measurements;

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

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

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

(5) the analytical techniques or methods used;

(6) the results of such analyses; and

(7) Quality assurance/quality control documentation.

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

d. The permittee shall make available to the Department for inspection and copying or furnish to the Department within 25 business days of receipt of a Department request for such information, any information retained in accordance with this subdivision.

Part V. STANDARD PERMIT CONDITIONS

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

B. **Continuation of the Expired General Permit** - This permit shall expire on March 27, 2012. In the event a new general permit is not issued prior to termination of this general permit, then the permittee may continue to operate and discharge in accordance with the terms and conditions of this general permit until such time that a new general permit is issued.

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

D. **Need to Halt or Reduce Activity Not a Defense** - It shall not be a defense for a 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.

E. **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.

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

G. **Other Information** - When the permittee becomes aware that he or she failed to submit any relevant facts or submitted incorrect information in the Notice of Intent or Termination (NOIT) form or in any other report to the Department, he or she shall promptly submit corrected facts or information.

H. **Signatory Requirements** - All Notices of Intent or Termination (NOIT) forms, stormwater pollution prevention plans, reports, certifications or information submitted to the Department (and/or the operator of a large or medium municipal separate storm sewer system), or records that this permit requires to be maintained by the permittee, shall be signed as follows:

1. All Notices of Intent or Termination (NOIT) forms shall be signed as follows:

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

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

      (2) the manager of one or more manufacturing, production or operating facilities, provided, the manager is authorized to make management decisions which govern the operation of the regulated facility including having the explicit or implicit duty of making major capital investment recommendations, and initiating and directing

other comprehensive measures to assure long term environmental compliance with environmental laws and regulations; the manager can ensure that the necessary systems are established or actions taken to gather complete and accurate information for permit application requirements, and where authority to sign documents has been assigned or delegated to the manager in accordance with corporate procedures.

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

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

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

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

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

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

d. 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.

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

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

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

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

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

N. **Requiring an Individual Permit or an Alternative General Permit**

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

2. Any owner or operator authorized by this permit may request to be excluded from the coverage of this permit by applying for an individual permit. The owner or operator shall submit an individual application (Form 1 and Form 2F) with reasons supporting the request to the Department. Individual permit applications shall be submitted to the address of the appropriate DEC Office (see Appendix G of this permit). The request may be granted by the issuance of any individual permit or an alternative general permit if the reasons cited by the owner or operator are adequate to support the request.

3. When an individual SPDES permit is issued to a discharger authorized to discharge under a general SPDES permit for the same discharge(s), the general permit authorization for outfalls authorized under the individual permit is automatically terminated on the effective date of the individual permit unless termination is earlier in accordance with 6 NYCRR Part 750.

O. **State/Environmental Laws**

1. 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.

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

P. **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) which are installed or used by the permittee to achieve compliance with the conditions of this permit and with the requirements of stormwater pollution prevention plans. Proper operation and maintenance also includes adequate laboratory controls and appropriate quality assurance procedures. Proper operation and maintenance requires the operation of backup or auxiliary facilities or similar systems installed by a permittee only when necessary to achieve compliance with the conditions of the permit.

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

1. Enter upon the 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;

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

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

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

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

Part VI. REOPENER CLAUSE

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

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

Part VII. TERMINATION OR TRANSFER OF COVERAGE

A. **Notice of Intent or Termination (NOIT) Form** - Where all stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity that are authorized by this permit are eliminated, or where the owner or operator of the stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity at a facility changes, the owner or operator of the facility may submit a Notice of Intent or Termination (NOIT) form that is signed in accordance with Part V.H. (signatory requirements) of this permit. Additionally, the owner or operator must notify the new owner or operator of the possible requirement to submit a new NOIT in order to obtain coverage under this permit. The terminating NOIT should include the following information, as appropriate, in order to define the activity for which permit authority under this general permit to discharge stormwater is terminated:

1. Name, mailing address, and location of the facility for which the notification is submitted. Where a street address for the site is not available, the location of the approximate center of the site must be described in terms of the latitude and longitude of the facility to the nearest 15 seconds;

2. The name, address and telephone number of the owner or operator addressed by the NOIT form;

3. The SPDES permit number for the stormwater discharge associated with industrial activity identified by the NOIT;

4. An indication of whether the stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity have been eliminated or the owner or operator of the discharges has changed; and

5. The certification signed in accordance with Part V.H (signatory requirements) of this permit.

B. **Addresses**

All Notices of Intent or Termination (NOIT) forms are to be sent, using the form provided by the Department (or a photocopy thereof), to the address indicated on the form which (as of the issuance date of this permit) is:

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

PART VIII. SECTOR SPECIFIC PERMIT REQUIREMENTS

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

If the facility has more than one industrial activity occurring on-site, those industrial activities are considered to be co-located. Stormwater discharges from co-located industrial activities are authorized by this permit, provided that the permittee complies with any and all of the requirements applicable to each industrial activity at the facility.

Sector A - Timber Products

1. **Discharges Covered Under This Section** - The requirements listed under this section apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from facilities generally classified under SIC Major Group 24 that are engaged in the following activities: cutting timber and pulpwood (those that have log storage or handling areas), mills, including merchant, lath, shingle, cooperage stock, planing, plywood and veneer; producing lumber and wood materials; wood preserving; manufacturing wood buildings or mobile homes; and manufacturing finished articles made entirely of wood or related materials, except for wood kitchen cabinet manufacturers (SIC Code 2434), which are addressed under Sector W. The requirements of this section do not apply to active timber harvesting sites including the felling, skidding, preparation, loading and the incidental stacking and temporary storage of harvested timber on the harvest site prior to its initial transport to intermediate storage areas or other processing areas.

2. **Special Conditions**

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

b. Authorized non-stormwater discharges - In addition to the discharges described in Paragraph I.D.1, the following non-stormwater discharges may be authorized by this permit provided the non-stormwater component of the discharge is in compliance with Paragraph III.C.6.(stormwater controls): 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.

3. **Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan Requirements** - In addition to the requirements of Part III, the SWPPP shall include, at a minimum, the following items.

a. Site description

(1) Site map - The site map shall identify where any of the following may be exposed to precipitation/surface runoff: processing areas; treatment chemical storage areas; treated wood and residue storage areas; wet decking areas; dry decking areas; untreated wood and residue storage areas; and treatment equipment storage areas.

(2) Summary of potential pollutant sources - Where information is available, facilities that have used chlorophenolic, creosote, or chromium-copper-arsenic formulations for wood surface protection or wood preserving activities on-site in the past shall identify in the inventory the following: areas where contaminated soils, treatment equipment,

and stored materials still remain, and the management practices employed to minimize the contact of these materials with stormwater runoff.

b. Stormwater controls - The description of stormwater management controls shall address the following areas of the site: log, lumber and other wood product storage areas; residue storage areas; loading and unloading areas; material handling areas; chemical storage areas; and equipment/vehicle maintenance, storage and repair areas. Facilities that surface protect and/or preserve wood products shall address specific BMPs for wood surface protection and preserving activities. The SWPPP shall address the following minimum components:

(1) Good housekeeping - Good housekeeping measures in storage areas, loading and unloading areas, and material handling areas should be designed to:

(a) Limit the discharge of wood debris;

(b) Minimize the leachate generated from decaying wood materials; and

(c) Minimize the generation of dust.

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

4. **Numeric Effluent Limitations**

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

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

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

Parameter	Effluent Limitations
Wet Decking Discharges at Log Storage and Handling Areas (SIC 2411) Subject to the Point Source Category Provisions of 40CFR Part 429 Subpart I.	
pH	6.0 - 9.0 s.u.
Debris (woody material such as bark, twigs, branches, heartwood, or sapwood)	No discharge of debris that will not pass through a 2.54 cm (1") diameter round opening.

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

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

Pollutants of Concern	**Analytical Method**	**Benchmark Monitoring Cut-Off Concentration**
General Sawmills and Planing Mills (SIC 2421)		
Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	EPA 410.4	120 mg/l
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	EPA 160.2	100 mg/L
Total Nitrogen (TN) *	EPA 350.1, 351.2, 353.2	6 mg/L
Total Phosphorus	EPA 365.1	2 mg/L
Total Recoverable Zinc	EPA 200.7	120 ug/L
Wood Preserving Facilities (SIC 2491)		
Total Recoverable Arsenic	EPA 200.7	168 ug/L
Total Recoverable Chromium	EPA 200.7	1.8 mg/L
Total Recoverable Copper	EPA 200.7	64 ug/L
Log Storage and Handling Facilities (SIC 2411)		
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	EPA 160.2	100 mg/L
Hardwood Dimension and Flooring Mills; Special Products Sawmills, not elsewhere classified; Millwork, Veneer, Plywood and Structural Wood; Wood Containers; Wood Buildings and Mobile Homes; Reconstituted Wood Products; and Wood Products Facilities not elsewhere classified (SIC Codes 2426, 2429, 2431-2439 (except 2434), 2448, 2449, 2451, 2452, 2493, and 2499).		
Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD	EPA 410.4	120 mg/l
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	EPA 160.2	100 mg/L

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

Sector B - Paper and Allied Products Manufacturing

1. **Discharges Covered Under This Section** - The requirements listed under this section apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from facilities classified as paper and allied products manufacturing under SIC Major Group 26 that are engaged in the following activities: the manufacture of pulps from wood and other cellulose fibers and from rags; the manufacture of paper and paperboard into converted products, such as paper coated off the paper machine, paper bags, paper boxes and envelopes; and the manufacture of bags of plastic film and sheet.

2. **Benchmark Monitoring and Reporting Requirements** - Paperboard mills are required to monitor their stormwater discharges for the pollutants of concern listed in Table VIII-B-1.

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

Pollutants of Concern	Analytical Method	Benchmark Monitoring Cut-Off Concentration
Paperboard Mills (SIC 2631)		
Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	EPA 410.4	120 mg/L

Sector C - Chemical and Allied Products Manufacturing

1. **Discharges Covered Under This Section** - The requirements listed under this section apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from facilities engaged in manufacturing the following products and generally described by the SIC code shown:

a. Basic industrial inorganic chemicals (including SIC Code 281);

b. Plastic materials and synthetic resins, synthetic rubbers, and cellulosic and other manmade fibers, except glass (including SIC Code 282);

c. Medicinal chemicals and pharmaceutical products, including the grading, grinding and milling of botanicals (including SIC Code 283);

d. Soap and other detergents, including facilities producing glycerin from vegetable and animal fats and oils; specialty cleaning, polishing, and sanitation preparations; surface active preparations used as emulsifiers, wetting agents, and finishing agents, including sulfonated oils; and perfumes, cosmetics, and other toilet preparations (including SIC Code 284);

e. Paints (in paste and ready-mixed form); varnishes; lacquers; enamels and shellac; putties, wood fillers, and sealers; paint and varnish removers; paint brush cleaners; and allied paint products (including SIC Code 285);

f. Industrial organic chemicals (including SIC Code 286);

g. Nitrogenous and phosphatic basic fertilizers, mixed fertilizer, pesticides, and other agricultural chemicals (including SIC Code 287);

h. Industrial and household adhesives, glues, caulking compounds, sealants, and linoleum, tile, and rubber cements from vegetable, animal, or synthetic plastics materials; explosives; printing ink, including gravure ink, screen process and lithographic inks ; miscellaneous chemical preparations, such as fatty acids, essential oils, gelatin (except vegetable), sizes, bluing, laundry sours, and writing and stamp pad ink; industrial compounds, such as boiler and heat insulating compounds; and chemical supplies for foundries (including SIC Code 289); and

i. Ink and paints, including china painting enamels, India ink, drawing ink, platinum paints for burnt wood or leather work, paints for china painting, artists' paints and artists' water colors (SIC Code 3952, limited to those listed; for others in SIC Code 3952 not listed above, see Sector Y).

2. **Special Conditions**

a. Prohibition of non-stormwater discharges - In addition to the general prohibition of non-stormwater discharges in Paragraph I.D.1, the following discharges not covered by this permit include, but are not limited to: inks, paints, or substances (hazardous, nonhazardous, etc.) resulting from an on-site spill, including materials collected in drip pans; washwaters from material handling and processing areas; or washwaters from drum, tank, or container rinsing and cleaning.

3. **Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan Requirements** - In addition to the requirements of Part III, the plan shall include, at a minimum, the following items.

a. Site description

(1) Site map - The site map shall identify where any of the following may be exposed to precipitation/surface runoff: processing and storage areas; access roads, rail cars and tracks; areas where substances are transferred in bulk; and operating machinery.

(2) Summary of potential pollutant sources - A description of the following sources and activities that have potential pollutants associated with them: loading, unloading and transfer of chemicals; outdoor storage of salt, pallets, coal, drums, containers, fuels, fueling stations; vehicle and equipment maintenance/cleaning areas; areas where the treatment, storage or disposal (on-site or off-site) of waste/wastewater occur; storage tanks and other containers; processing and storage areas; access roads, rail cars and tracks; areas where the transfer of substances in bulk occurs; and areas where machinery operates.

b. Stormwater controls

(1) Good housekeeping - At a minimum, the SWPPP shall include:

(a) A schedule for regular pickup and disposal of garbage and waste materials, or adopt other appropriate measures to reduce the potential for the discharge of stormwater that has come into contact with garbage or waste materials; and

(b) Routine inspections of the condition of drums, tanks and containers for potential leaks.

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

by-products or waste product. The concentration of pollutants in stormwater discharges shall not exceed the effluent limitations in Table VIII-C-1.

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

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

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

Table VIII-C-2.
Sector C - Benchmark Monitoring Requirements

Pollutants of Concern	Analytical Method	Benchmark Monitoring Cut-Off Concentration
Agricultural Chemicals (SIC 2873-2879)		
Total Nitrogen (TN)	EPA 350.1, 351.2, 353.2	6 mg/L
Total Recoverable Iron	EPA 200.7	1 mg/L
Total Recoverable Lead	EPA 200.7	82 ug/L
Total Recoverable Zinc	EPA 200.7	120 ug/L
Total Phosphorus	EPA 365.1	2 mg/L
Industrial Inorganic Chemicals (SIC 2812-2819)		
Total Recoverable Aluminum	EPA 200.7	750 ug/L
Total Recoverable Iron	EPA 200.7	1 mg/L
Total Nitrogen (TN)	EPA 350.1, 351.2, 353.2	6 mg/L
Soaps, Detergents, Cosmetics, and Perfumes (SIC 2841-2844)		
Total Nitrogen (TN)	EPA 350.1, 351.2, 353.2	6 mg/L
Total Recoverable Zinc	EPA 200.7	120 ug/L
Plastics, Synthetics, and Resins (SIC 2821-2824)		
Total Recoverable Zinc	EPA 200.7	120 ug/L

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

Sector D - Asphalt Paving and Roofing Materials and Lubricant Manufacturers

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

2. **Limitations on Coverage** - The following stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity are not authorized by this section of the permit:

a. Stormwater discharges from petroleum refining facilities, including those that manufacture asphalt or asphalt products that are classified as SIC Code 2911;

b. Stormwater discharges from oil recycling facilities; and

c. Stormwater discharges associated with fats and oils rendering.

3. **Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan Requirements** - In addition to the requirements of Part III, the plan shall include monthly routine facility inspections as part of the maintenance program at material storage and handling areas, liquid storage tanks, hoppers or silos, vehicle and equipment maintenance, cleaning, and fueling areas, material handling vehicles, equipment and processing areas.

4. **Numeric Effluent Limitations** - Discharges from areas where production of asphalt paving and roofing emulsions occurs may not exceed the limitations in Table VIII-D-1.

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

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

5. **Benchmark Monitoring and Reporting Requirements** - Asphalt paving and roofing materials manufacturing facilities are required to monitor their stormwater discharges for the pollutant of concern listed in Table VIII-D-2.

Table VIII-D-2.
Sector D - Benchmark Monitoring Requirements

Pollutants of Concern	Analytical Method	Benchmark Monitoring Cut-Off Concentration
Asphalt Paving and Roofing Materials (SIC 2951, 2952)		
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	EPA 160.2	100 mg/L

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

1. **Discharges Covered Under This Section** - The requirements listed under this section apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from facilities generally classified under SIC Major Group 32 that are engaged in either manufacturing the following products or performing the following activities: flat, pressed, or blown glass or glass containers; hydraulic cement; clay products including tile and brick; pottery and porcelain electrical supplies; concrete products; gypsum products; nonclay refractories; minerals and earths , ground or otherwise treated; lime manufacturing; cut stone and stone products; asbestos products; and mineral wool and mineral wool insulation products.

2. **Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan Requirements** - In addition to the requirements of Part III, the plan shall include, at a minimum, the following items:

a. Site description and site map - The site map shall identify the locations of the following, if applicable: bag house or other dust control device; recycle/sedimentation pond, clarifier or other device used for the treatment of process wastewater and the areas that drain to the treatment device.

b. Stormwater controls

(1) Good housekeeping

(a) Facilities shall prevent or minimize the discharge of: spilled cement; aggregate (including sand or gravel); kiln dust; fly ash; settled dust; and other significant materials in stormwater from paved portions of the site that are exposed to stormwater. Measures used to minimize the presence of these materials may include regular sweeping, or other equivalent measures. The plan shall indicate the frequency of sweeping or equivalent measures. The frequency shall be determined based upon consideration of the amount of industrial activity occurring in the area and frequency of precipitation, but shall not be less than once per week if cement, aggregate, kiln dust; fly ash, or settled dust are being handled or processed.

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

(2) Routine facility inspections - The inspection shall take place while the facility is in operation and shall include all of the following areas that are exposed to stormwater: material handling areas, aboveground storage tanks, hoppers or silos, dust collection/containment systems, truck wash down/equipment cleaning areas.

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

3. **Numeric Effluent Limitations** - The following limitations shall be met by existing and new facilities: Cement manufacturing facility, material storage runoff. Any discharge composed of runoff that derives from the storage of materials including raw materials, intermediate products, finished products, and waste materials that are used in or derived from the manufacture of cement shall not exceed the limitations in Table VIII-E-1. Runoff from the storage piles shall not be diluted with other stormwater runoff or flows to meet these limitations. Any untreated overflow from facilities designed, constructed and operated to treat the volume of material storage pile runoff that is associated with a 10-year, 24-hour rainfall event shall not be subject to the TSS or pH limitations. Facilities subject to these numeric effluent limitations must be in compliance with these limits upon commencement of coverage and for the entire term of this permit.

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

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

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

Table VIII-E-2.
Sector E - Benchmark Monitoring Requirements

Pollutants of Concern	Analytical Method	Benchmark Monitoring Cut-Off Concentration
Clay Product Manufacturers (SIC 3245-3259, 3261-3269)		
Total Recoverable Aluminum	EPA 200.7	750 ug/L
Concrete and Gypsum Product Manufacturers (SIC 3271-3275)		
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	EPA 160.2	100 mg/L
pH	EPA 150.1	6.0 - 9.0 s.u.
Total Recoverable Iron	EPA 200.7	1 mg/L

Sector F - Primary Metals

1. **Discharges Covered Under This Section** - The requirements listed under this section apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from the following types of facilities in the primary metal industry, and generally described by the SIC code shown:

a. Steel works, blast furnaces, and rolling and finishing mills, including: steel wire drawing and steel nails and spikes; cold-rolled steel sheet, strip, and bars; and steel pipes and tubes (SIC Code 331);

b. Iron and steel foundries, including: gray and ductile iron, malleable iron, steel investment, and steel foundries not elsewhere classified (SIC Code 332);

c. Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals, including: primary smelting and refining of copper, and primary production of aluminum (SIC Code 333);

d. Secondary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals (SIC Code 334);

e. Rolling, drawing, and extruding of nonferrous metals, including: rolling, drawing, and extruding of copper; rolling, drawing and extruding of nonferrous metals except copper and aluminum; and drawing and insulating of nonferrous wire (SIC Code 335);

f. Nonferrous foundries (castings), including: aluminum die-castings, nonferrous die-castings, except aluminum, aluminum foundries, copper foundries, and nonferrous foundries, except copper and aluminum (SIC Code 336); and

g. Miscellaneous primary metal products, not elsewhere classified, including: metal heat treating, and primary metal products, not elsewhere classified (SIC Code 339).

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

2. **Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan Requirements** - In addition to the requirements of Part III, the plan shall include, at a minimum, the following items.

a. Site description

(1) Site map - The site map shall identify where any of the following activities may be exposed to precipitation/surface runoff: storage or disposal of wastes such as spent solvents/baths, sand, slag/dross; liquid storage tanks/drums; processing areas including pollution control equipment (e.g., baghouses); and storage areas of raw materials such as coal, coke, scrap, sand, fluxes, refractories, or metal in any form. In addition, indicate sources where an accumulation of significant amounts of particulate matter

could occur from such sources as furnace or oven emissions, losses from coal/coke handling operations, etc., and which could result in a discharge of pollutants to surface waters.

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

b. Stormwater controls

(1) Good housekeeping - The SWPPP shall consider implementation of the following measures, or equivalent measures, where applicable.

(a) Establishment of a cleaning/maintenance program for all impervious areas of the facility where particulate matter, dust, or debris may accumulate, especially areas where material loading/unloading, storage, handling, and processing occur.

(b) The paving of areas where vehicle traffic or material storage occur, but where vegetative or other stabilization methods are not practicable. Sweeping programs shall be instituted in these areas as well.

(c) For unstabilized areas of the facility where sweeping is not practical, the permittee shall 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.

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

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

(b) All process or material handling equipment (e.g., conveyors, cranes, and vehicles) shall be inspected for leaks, drips, or the potential loss of materials; and

(c) Material storage areas (e.g., piles, bins or hoppers for storing coke, coal, scrap, or slag, as well as chemicals stored in tanks/drums) shall be examined for signs of material losses due to wind or stormwater runoff.

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

Table VIII-F-1.
Sector F - Benchmark Monitoring Requirements

Pollutants of Concern	Analytical Method	Benchmark Monitoring Cut-Off Concentration
Steel Works, Blast Furnaces, and Rolling and Finishing Mills (SIC 3312-3317)		
Total Recoverable Aluminum	EPA 200.7	750 ug/L
Total Recoverable Zinc	EPA 200.7	120 ug/L
Iron and Steel Foundries (SIC 3321-3325)		
Total Recoverable Aluminum	EPA 200.7	750 ug/L
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	EPA 160.2	100 mg/L
Total Recoverable Copper	EPA 200.7	64 ug/L
Total Recoverable Iron	EPA 200.7	1 mg/L
Total Recoverable Zinc	EPA 200.7	120 ug/L
Rolling, Drawing, and Extruding of Nonferrous Metals (SIC 3351-3357)		
Total Recoverable Copper	EPA 200.7	64 ug/L
Total Recoverable Zinc	EPA 200.7	120 ug/L
Nonferrous Foundries (SIC 3363-3369)		
Total Recoverable Copper	EPA 200.7	64 ug/L
Total Recoverable Zinc	EPA 200.7	120 ug/L

Sector G - Metal Mining (Ore Mining and Dressing)

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

a. All stormwater discharges from inactive metal mining facilities; and

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

2. **Limitations on Coverage**

a. Stormwater discharges from active metal mining facilities that are subject to the effluent limitation guidelines for the Ore Mining and Dressing Point Source Category (40 CFR Part 440) are not authorized by this permit. Note: Discharges that come in contact with overburden/waste rock are subject to 40 CFR Part 440, providing: the discharges drain to a point source (either naturally or as a result of intentional diversion), and they combine with mine drainage that is otherwise regulated under 40 CFR Part 440. Discharges from overburden/waste rock can be covered under this permit if they are composed entirely of

stormwater and do not combine with sources of mine drainage that are subject to 40 CFR Part 440 and meet other eligibility criteria in Paragraph I.C.2.

3. **Special Conditions**

a. Prohibition of non-stormwater discharges - In addition to the general prohibition of non-stormwater discharges in Paragraph I.D.1, the following discharges not covered by this permit include, but are not limited to: adit drainage or contaminated springs or seeps.

b. Stormwater discharges from construction activities - A comprehensive Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) addressing the storm water run-on and run-off control systems needed during the mines construction, operation and reclamation phases must be prepared prior to the commencement of any construction activity that will result in a land disturbance of one or more acres of land. The plan must be prepared in accordance with the New York Standards and Specifications for Erosion and Sediment Control dated August 2005, or the most current version or its successor. If alternative erosion and sedimentation controls are proposed, the owner or operator must demonstrate equivalence to this technical standard.

c. The SWPPP must be kept current and should address effective stormwater controls for all appurtenances and components associated with the mine, including but not limited to: access roads, haul roads, paved areas, associated buildings and structures, perimeter ditches, and berms.

4. **Special Definitions** - The following definitions are only for this section of the general permit:

"*Active metal mining facility*" means a place where work or other activity related to the extraction, removal, or recovery of metal ore is being conducted. For surface mines, this definition does not include any land where grading has returned the earth to a desired contour and reclamation has begun.

"*Active phase*" means activities including each step from extraction through production of a salable product.

"*Exploration and construction phase*" entails exploration and land disturbance activities to determine the financial viability of a site. Construction includes the building of site access roads and removal of overburden and waste rock to expose mineable minerals.

"*Final Stabilization*" means that all soil-disturbing activities at the site have been completed and a uniform, perennial vegetative cover with a density of eighty (80) percent has been established or equivalent stabilization measures (such as the use of permanent landscape mulches, riprap, or washed/crushed stone) have been employed on all unpaved areas and areas not covered by permanent structures.

"*Inactive metal mining facility*" means a site or portion of a site where metal mining and/or milling occurred in the past but is not an active facility as defined above, and where the inactive portion is not covered by an active mining permit issued by the applicable (federal or state) governmental agency.

"*Mining operation*" typically consists of three phases, any one of which individually qualifies as a "mining activity." The phases are the exploration and construction phase, the active phase, and the reclamation phase.

"*Reclamation phase*" means activities intended to return the land to a pre-approved, post-mining land use.

"*Temporarily inactive metal mining facility*" means a site or portion of a site where metal mining and/or milling occurred in the past but currently are not being actively undertaken, and the facility is covered by an active mining permit issued by the applicable (federal or state) government agency.

5. **Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan Requirements** - In addition to the requirements of Part III, the plan shall include, at a minimum, the following items.

a. SWPPP requirements for active and temporarily inactive metal mining facilities.

(1) Site description

(a) Activities at the facility - A description of the mining and associated activities taking place at the site that can potentially affect stormwater discharges covered by this permit. The description shall include the total acreage within the mine site; an estimate of the number of acres of disturbed land; an estimate of the total amount of land proposed to be disturbed throughout the life of the mine and a general description of the location of the site relative to major transportation routes and communities.

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

(2) Summary of potential pollutant sources - For each area of the mine/mill site where stormwater discharges associated with industrial activities occur, the types of pollutants likely to be present in significant amounts must be identified (e.g., heavy metals, sediment). The following factors must be considered: the mineralogy of the ore and waste rock (e.g., acid forming); toxicity and quantity of chemicals used, produced or discharged; the likelihood, if any, of contact with stormwater; vegetation of site; history of reportable leaks/spills of toxic or hazardous pollutants. A summary of any existing ore or waste rock/overburden characterization data and test results for potential generation of acid rock shall also be included. If the ore or waste rock/overburden characterization data are updated due to a change in the ore type being mined, the SWPPP shall be updated with the new data.

(3) Stormwater controls

(a) Nonstructural BMPs

(i) Routine facility inspections - Active mining sites must be inspected at least monthly. Temporarily inactive sites must be inspected at least quarterly unless adverse weather conditions make the site inaccessible.

(ii) Employee training - Employee training shall be conducted at least annually at active mining and temporarily inactive sites.

(b) Structural BMPs - Each of the following BMPs shall be considered in the SWPPP. The potential pollutants identified in subpart 5.a.(2) above shall determine the priority and appropriateness of the BMPs selected. If it is determined that one or more of these BMPs are not appropriate for the facility, the plan must explain why it is not appropriate. If BMPs are implemented or planned but are not listed here (e.g., substituting a less toxic chemical for a more toxic one), descriptions of them must be included in the SWPPP.

(i) Sediment and erosion control - The measures to consider include: diversion of flow away from areas susceptible to erosion (measures such as interceptor dikes and swales, diversion dikes, curbs and berms); stabilization methods to prevent or minimize erosion (such as temporary or permanent seeding; vegetative buffer strips; protection of trees; topsoiling; soil conditioning; contouring; mulching; geotextiles (matting, netting, or blankets); riprap; gabions; and retaining walls); and structural methods for controlling sediment (such as check dams; rock outlet protection; level spreaders; gradient terraces; silt fences; gravel or stone filter berms; brush barriers; sediment traps; grass swales; pipe slope drains; earth dikes; other controls such as entrance stabilization, waterway crossings or wind breaks; or other equivalent measures). The design, installation, maintenance and repair of erosion and sediment controls shall conform to the New York Standards and Specifications for Erosion and Sediment Control dated August 2005, or the most current

version or its successor. If alternative erosion controls are proposed, the owner or operator must demonstrate equivalence to this technical standard.

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

(iii) Management of runoff - The potential pollutant sources given in Paragraph VIII.G.5.a(2) must be considered when determining reasonable and appropriate measures for managing runoff.

(iv) Capping - Where capping of a potential stormwater pollution source is necessary, the source being capped and materials and procedures used to cap the contaminant source must be identified.

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

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

b. SWPPP requirements for inactive metal mining facilities

(1) Site description

(a) Activities at the facility - The SWPPP shall briefly describe the mining and associated activities that took place at the site that can potentially affect the stormwater discharges covered by this permit. The following must be included: approximate dates of operation; total acreage within the mine and/or processing

site; estimate of acres of disturbed earth; activities currently occurring on-site (e.g., reclamation); a general description of site location with respect to transportation routes and communities.

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

(2) Summary of potential pollutant sources - For each area of the mine/mill site where stormwater discharges associated with industrial activities occur, the types of pollutants likely to be present in significant amounts must be identified (e.g., heavy metals, sediment). The following factors must be considered: the mineralogy of the ore and waste rock (e.g., acid forming); toxicity and quantity of chemicals used, produced or discharged; the likelihood, if any, of contact with stormwater; vegetation of site; history of reportableleaks/spills of toxic or hazardous pollutants. A summary of any existing ore or waste rock/overburden characterization data and test results for potential generation of acid rock shall also be included. If the ore or waste rock/overburden characterization data are updated due to a change in the ore type being mined, the SWPPP shall be updated with the new data.

(3) Stormwater controls

(a) Nonstructural BMPs - The nonstructural controls in the general requirements at Part III.B.6.b(1) are not required for inactive facilities.

(b) Structural BMPs - Each of the following BMPs shall be considered in the SWPPP. The potential pollutants identified in Paragraph VIII.G.5.b(2) above shall determine the priority and appropriateness of the BMPs selected. If it is determined that one or more of these BMPs are not appropriate for the facility, the plan must explain why it is not appropriate. If BMPs are implemented or planned but are not listed here (e.g., substituting a less toxic chemical for a more toxic one), descriptions of them must be included in the SWPPP.

(i) Sediment and erosion control - The measures to consider include: diversion of flow away from areas susceptible to erosion (measures such as interceptor dikes and swales, diversion dikes, curbs and berms); stabilization methods to prevent or minimize erosion (such as temporary or permanent seeding; vegetative buffer strips; protection of trees; topsoiling; soil conditioning; contouring; mulching; geotextiles (matting; netting; or blankets); riprap; gabions; and retaining walls; and structural methods for controlling sediment (such as check dams; rock outlet protection; level spreaders; gradient terraces; silt fences; gravel or stone filter berms; brush barriers; sediment traps; grass swales; pipe slope drains; earth dikes; other controls such as entrance stabilization, waterway crossings or wind breaks); or other equivalent measures. The permittee shall comply with the New York State Standards and Specifications for Erosion and Sediment Control dated August 2005, or the most current version or its successor. If alternative erosion and sedimentation controls are proposed, the owner or operator must demonstrate equivalence to this technical standard.

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

(iii) Management of runoff - The potential pollutant sources given in Paragraph VIII.G.5.b(2) must be considered when determining reasonable and appropriate measures for managing runoff.

(iv) Capping - Where capping of a potential stormwater pollution source is necessary, the source being capped and materials and procedures used to cap the contaminant source must be identified.

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

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

6. **Benchmark Monitoring and Reporting Requirements**

a. Discharges from waste rock and overburden piles at active ore mining and dressing facilities - Active ore mining and dressing facilities with discharges from waste rock and overburden piles must perform analytic monitoring for the parameters listed in Table VIII-G-1. Facilities must also monitor for the parameters listed in Table VIII-G-2. However, the director may notify the facility that additional monitoring must be performed to accurately characterize the quality and quantity of pollutants discharged from the waste rock/overburden piles. Monitoring requirements for discharges from waste rock and overburden piles are not eligible for the waiver in Part IV.A.4. b.

Table VIII-G-1.
Sector G - Benchmark Monitoring Requirements

Pollutants of Concern	**Analytical Method**	**Benchmark Monitoring Cut-Off Concentration**
Discharges From Waste Rock and Overburden Piles From Active Ore Mining or Dressing Facilities Iron Ores; Copper Ores; Lead and Zinc Ores; Gold and Silver Ores; Ferroalloy Ores Except Vanadium; Miscellaneous Metal Ores (SIC Codes 1011, 1021, 1031, 1041, 1044, 1061, 1081, 1094, 1099)		
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	EPA 160.2	100 mg/L
Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	EPA 410.4	120 mg/L
Turbidity (NTUs)	EPA 180.1	5 NTUs above background
pH	EPA 150.1	6.0 - 9.0 s.u.
Hardness (as CaCO3)	EPA 130.1	no benchmark value
Total Recoverable Antimony	EPA 200.7	636 ug/L
Total Recoverable Arsenic	EPA 200.7	168 ug/L
Total Recoverable Beryllium	EPA 200.7	130 ug/L
Total Recoverable Cadmium	EPA 200.7	3.9 ug/L
Total Recoverable Copper	EPA 200.7	64 ug/L
Total Recoverable Iron	EPA 200.7	1.0 mg/L
Total Recoverable Lead	EPA 200.7	82 ug/L
Total Recoverable Manganese	EPA 200.7	1.0 mg/L
Total Recoverable Mercury	EPA 245.7	2.4 ug/L
Total Recoverable Nickel	EPA 200.7	1.4 mg/L
Total Recoverable Selenium	EPA 200.7	238 ug/L
Total Recoverable Silver	EPA 200.7	32 ug/L
Total Recoverable Zinc	EPA 200.7	120 ug/L

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

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

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

Note: (H) indicates that hardness must also be measured when this pollutant is measured.
The above monitoring must be compared to benchmark monitoring cut-off concentrations in Table VIII-G-1with the exception of radium and uranium which have not been assigned cut-off values.

Table VIII-G-3
Applicability of the Multi-Sector General Permit to Stormwater Runoff From Active Mining and Dressing Sites, Temporarily Inactive Sites, and Sites Undergoing Reclamation

Discharge/Source of Discharge	Note/Comment
Piles	
Waste rock/overburden	If composed entirely of stormwater and not combining with mine drainage. See note below.
Topsoil	no comment
Roads constructed of waste rock or spent ore	
Onsite haul roads	If composed entirely of stormwater and not combining with mine drainage. See note below.
Offsite haul and access roads	no comment
Roads not constructed of waste rock or spent ore	
Onsite haul roads	Except if mine drainage is used for dust control
Offsite haul and access roads	no comment
Milling/concentrating	
Runoff from tailings dams and dikes when constructed of waste rock/tailings	Except if process fluids are present and only if composed entirely of stormwater and not combining with mine drainage. See Note below.
Runoff from tailings dams/dikes when not constructed of waste rock and tailings	Except if process fluids are present
Concentration building	If stormwater only and no contact with piles
Mill site	If stormwater only and no contact with piles
Ancillary areas	
Office and administrative building and housing	If mixed with stormwater from the industrial area
Chemical storage area	no comment
Docking facility	Except if excessive contact with waste product that would otherwise constitute mine drainage
Explosive storage	no comment

Discharge/Source of Discharge	Note/Comment
Fuel storage (oil tanks/coal piles)	no comment
Vehicle and equipment maintenance area/building	no comment
Parking areas	But coverage unnecessary if only employee and visitor-type parking
Power plant	
Truck wash area	Except when excessive contact with waste product that would otherwise constitute mine drainage
Reclamation-related areas	
Any disturbed area (unreclaimed)	Only if not in active mining area
Reclaimed areas released from reclamation bonds prior to Dec. 17, 1990	no comment
Partially/inadequately reclaimed areas or areas not released from reclamation bond	no comment

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

Sector H - [Reserved]

Sector I - Oil and Gas Extraction and Refining

1. **Discharges Covered Under This Section** - The requirements listed under this section apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from oil and gas extraction and refining facilities listed under SIC Major Group 13 which have had a discharge of a reportable quantity (RQ) of oil or a hazardous substance for which notification is required under 40 CFR 110.6, 40 CFR 117.21 or 40 CFR 302.6. These include oil and gas exploration, production, processing, or treatment operations, or transmission facilities that discharge stormwater contaminated by contact with or that has come into contact with any overburden raw material, intermediate products, finished products, by-products or waste products located on the site of such operations. Industries in SIC Major Group 13 include the extraction and production of crude oil and natural gas; the production of hydrocarbon liquids and natural gas from coal; and associated oilfield service, supply and repair industries. This section also covers petroleum refineries listed under SIC Code 2911. Contaminated stormwater discharges from petroleum refining or drilling operations that are subject to nationally established BAT or BPT guidelines found at 40 CFR Part 419 and 40 CFR Part 435 respectively are not authorized by this permit.

Note: most contaminated discharges from petroleum refining and drilling facilities are subject to these effluent guidelines and are not eligible for coverage under this permit.

2. **Special Conditions**

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

3. **Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan Requirements** - In addition to the requirements of Part III, the SWPPP shall include, at a minimum, the following items.

a. Site description

(1) Site map - The site map shall identify where any of the following may be exposed to precipitation/surface runoff: reportable quantity (RQ) releases; locations used for the treatment, storage or disposal of wastes; processing areas and storage areas; chemical mixing areas; construction and drilling areas; all areas subject to the effluent guidelines requirement of "No Discharge" in accordance with 40 CFR 435.32 and the structural controls to achieve compliance with the "No Discharge" requirement.

(2) Summary of potential pollutant sources

(a) The plan shall also include a description of the potential pollutant sources from the following activities: chemical, cement, mud or gel mixing activities; drilling or mining activities; and equipment cleaning and rehabilitation activities.

(b) The plan must include information about the RQ release which triggered the permit application requirements, including: the nature of the release (e.g., spill of oil from a drum storage area); the amount of oil or hazardous substance released; amount of substance recovered; date of the release; cause of the release (e.g., poor handling techniques and lack of containment in the area); areas affected by the release, including land and waters; procedure to cleanup release; actions or procedures implemented to prevent or improve response to a release; and remaining potential contamination of stormwater from release (taking into account human health risks, the control of drinking water intakes, and the designated uses of the receiving water).

b. Stormwater controls

(1) Routine facility inspections - All equipment and areas addressed in the SWPPP shall be inspected at a minimum of six month intervals. Equipment and vehicles which store, mix (including all on-site and off-site mixing tanks) or transport chemicals/hazardous materials (including those transporting supplies to oil field activities) will be inspected at least quarterly. For temporarily or permanently inactive oil and gas extraction facilities within Major SIC Group 13, which are remotely located and unstaffed, the inspections shall be performed at least annually.

(2) Sediment and erosion control - Unless covered by a SPDES General Permit for Stormwater Discharges from Construction Activity, the additional erosion control requirement for well drilling are as follows:

(a) Site description - Each plan shall provide a description of the following:

(i) A description of the nature of the exploration activity;

(ii) Estimates of the total area of the site and the area of the site that is expected to be disturbed due to the exploration activity;

(iii) An estimate of the runoff coefficient of the site;

(iv) A site map indicating drainage patterns and approximate slopes; and

(v) The name of all receiving water(s).

(b) Vegetative controls - The SWPPP shall include a description of vegetative practices designed to preserve existing vegetation where attainable and revegetate open areas as soon as practicable after grade drilling. Such practices may include: temporary or permanent seeding, mulching, sod stabilization, vegetative buffer strips, tree protection practices. The permittee shall initiate appropriate vegetative practices on all disturbed areas within 14 calendar days of the last activity at that disturbed area. The permittee shall comply with the New York State Standards and Specifications for Erosion and Sediment Control dated August 2005, or the most current version or its successor. If alternative erosion and sedimentation controls are proposed, the owner or operator must demonstrate equivalence to this technical standard.

(c) Off-site vehicle tracking of sediments shall be minimized.

(d) Procedures in the plan shall provide that all erosion controls on the site are inspected at least once every seven calendar days.

(3) Good housekeeping measures

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

(b) Materials and chemical storage areas - Storage units of all chemicals and materials must be maintained in good condition so as to prevent contamination of stormwater. Hazardous materials must be plainly labeled.

(c) Chemical mixing areas - The plan must describe measures that prevent or minimize contamination of the stormwater runoff from chemical mixing areas.

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

Table VIII-I-1.
Sector I - Benchmark Monitoring Requirements

Pollutants of Concern	Analytical Method	Benchmark Monitoring Cut-Off Concentration
Oil and Gas Extraction (SIC Major Group 13)		
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	EPA 160.2	100 mg/L
Chlorides	EPA 325.3	860 mg/L
pH	EPA 150.1	6.0 - 9.0 s.u.
Petroleum Refineries (SIC 2911)		
Oil and Grease	EPA 1664 or EPA 1664A	100 mg/L
Benzene	EPA 602	50 ug/L
Ethylbenzene	EPA 602	50 ug/L
Toluene	EPA 602	50 ug/L
Xylene	EPA 602	50 ug/L
Total Recoverable Lead	EPA 200.7	82 ug/L
Total Recoverable Zinc	EPA 200.7	120 ug/L

Sector J - Mineral Mining and Dressing

1. **Discharges Covered Under This Section** - The requirements listed under this section apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from active and inactive mineral mining and dressing facilities as identified by the SIC Major Group 14. The types of activities that permittees under Sector J are primarily engaged in are: exploring for minerals (e.g., stone, sand, clay, chemical and fertilizer minerals, non-metallic minerals, etc.); developing mines and the mining of minerals; mineral dressing, and nonmetallic mineral services. Most stormwater discharges subject to an existing effluent limitation guideline in 40 CFR Part 436 are not authorized by this permit, except for mine dewatering discharges composed entirely of stormwater or ground water seepage from construction sand and gravel, industrial sand, and crushed stone mining facilities.

2. **Special Conditions**

a. Prohibition of non-stormwater discharges - In addition to the general prohibitions of non-stormwater discharges in paragraph I.D.1, the following discharges not covered by this permit include, but are not limited to: mineral wash water, transport (slurry) water, wet scrubber blowdown, contact cooling water, noncontact cooling water, floor and equipment washing, water used for dust suppression (except as indicated in subparagraph VIII.J.2.b), cooling tower and boiler blowdowns, vehicle and equipment maintenance fluids and intake water treatment backwashes. These discharges must be covered under a separate SPDES permit.

b. Authorized non-stormwater discharges - In addition to the discharges described in Paragraph I.D.1, the discharge of clean water applied to roadways for dust control may be authorized by this permit provided that BMPs are in place to limit application rates thus minimizing surface runoff.

c. Stormwater discharges from construction activities - A comprehensive Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) addressing the storm water run-on and run-off control systems needed during the mines construction, operation and reclamation phases must be prepared prior to the commencement of any construction activity that will result in a land disturbance of one or more acres of land. The plan must be prepared in accordance with the New York Standards and Specifications for Erosion and Sediment Control dated August 2005, or the most current version or its successor. If alternative erosion and sedimentation controls are proposed, the owner or operator must demonstrate equivalence to this technical standard.

3. **Definitions**

"*Mining Operation*" means any of the three-phases which qualifies as a ''mining activity.'' The phases are the exploration and construction phase, the active phase and the reclamation phase.

"*Exploration and Construction*" means exploration and land disturbance activities to determine the financial viability of a site. Construction includes the building of site access roads and removal of overburden and waste rock to expose mineable minerals.

"*Active Phase*" means any activities including each step from extraction through production of a salable product.

"*Reclamation phase*" means activities intended to return the land to a pre-approved, post-mining land use.

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

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

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

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

"*Final Stabilization*" means that all soil-disturbing activities at the site have been completed and a uniform, perennial vegetative cover with a density of eighty (80) percent has been established or equivalent stabilization measures (such as the use of permanent landscape mulches, riprap, or washed/crushed stone) have been employed on all unpaved areas and areas not covered by permanent structures.

4. **Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan Requirements**

a. Routine facility inspections - All BMPs at the active mining facilities shall be inspected quarterly. Temporarily or permanently inactive facilities shall be inspected annually. The inspection program shall, at a minimum, include: assessment of the integrity of stormwater discharge diversions, conveyance systems, sediment control and collection systems and containment structures; inspections to determine if soil erosion has occurred at, or as a result of vegetative BMPs, serrated slopes and benched slopes; inspections of material handling and storage areas and other potential sources of pollution for evidence of actual or potential discharges of contaminated stormwater.

b. Erosion and Sediment Control Plan - The Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) shall include details of temporary and permanent structural and vegetative measures that will be used to control erosion and sedimentation for each phase of mine construction, operation and reclamation. The design, installation, maintenance and repair of erosion and sediment controls shall conform to the New York Standards and Specifications for Erosion and Sediment Control dated August 2005, or the most current version or its successor. If alternative erosion and sedimentation controls are proposed, the owner or operator must demonstrate equivalence to this technical standard.

c. The SWPPP must be kept current and should address effective stormwater controls for all appurtenances and components associated with the mine, including but not limited to: access roads, haul roads, paved areas, associated buildings and structures, perimeter ditches, and berms.

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

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

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

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

Table VIII-J-2.
Sector J - Benchmark Monitoring Requirements

Pollutants of Concern	Analytical Method	Benchmark Monitoring Cut-Off Concentration
Sand and Gravel Mining (SIC 1442, 1446)		
Total Nitrogen (TN)	EPA 350.1, 351.2, 353.2	6 mg/L
Total Phosphorus (TP)	EPA 365.1	2 mg/L
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	EPA 160.2	100 mg/L
Total Recoverable Iron	EPA 200.7	1 mg/L
Total Recoverable Zinc	EPA 200.7	120 ug/L
Dimension and Crushed Stone and Nonmetallic Minerals (except fuels) (SIC 1411, 1422-1429, 1481, 1499)		
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	EPA 160.2	100 mg/L

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

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

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

2. **Special Conditions**

a. Prohibition of non-stormwater discharges - In addition to the general prohibition of non-stormwater discharges in Paragraph I.D.1, the following discharges not covered by this permit include, but are not limited to: 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.

3. **Definitions**

"*Contaminated stormwater*" means stormwater that comes in direct contact with landfill wastes, the waste handling and treatment areas, or landfill wastewater as defined in this section. Some specific areas of a landfill that may produce contaminated stormwater include, but are not limited to: the open face of an active landfill with exposed waste (including areas with daily cover); the areas around wastewater treatment operations; trucks, equipment or machinery that has been in direct contact with the waste; and waste dumping areas.

"*Drained free liquids*" means aqueous wastes drained from waste containers (e.g., drums, etc.) prior to landfilling.

"*Land treatment facility*" means a facility or part of a facility at which solid waste, including hazardous waste, is applied onto or incorporated into the soil surface. Such facilities are disposal facilities if the waste will remain after closure.

"*Landfill*" means a disposal facility or part of a facility where solid waste, including hazardous waste, is placed in or on land, and which is not a pile, a land treatment facility, a surface impoundment, an underground injection well, a salt dome formation, a salt bed formation, an underground mine, a cave, or a corrective action management unit.

"*Landfill wastewater*" as defined in 40 CFR Part 445 (Landfills Point Source Category) means all wastewater associated with, or produced by, landfilling activities except for sanitary wastewater, noncontaminated stormwater, contaminated ground water, and wastewater from recovery pumping wells. Landfill wastewater includes, but is not limited to, leachate, gas collection condensate, drained free liquids, laboratory derived wastewater, contaminated

stormwater and contact washwater from washing truck, equipment, and railcar exteriors and surface areas that have come in direct contact with solid waste at the landfill facility.

"*Leachate*" means a liquid, including any suspended components or dissolved compounds in the liquid, which has been in contact with or passed through solid waste, including hazardous waste.

"*Noncontaminated stormwater*" means stormwater that does not come into direct contact with landfill wastes, the waste handling and treatment areas, or landfill wastewater as defined above. Noncontaminated stormwater includes stormwater that flows off the final cover of the landfill, runoff from intermediate cover that has not come in contact with leachate or waste and runoff from inactive portions of the landfill which are segregated from active portions of the landfill.

"*Pile*" means any noncontainerized accumulation of solid, nonflowing hazardous waste that is used for treatment or storage and that is not a containment building.

"*Surface impoundment*" or "*impoundment*" means a facility or part of a facility which is a natural topographical depression, human-made excavation, or diked area formed primarily of earthen materials (although it may be lined with human-made materials), which is designed to hold an accumulation of liquid wastes or wastes containing free liquids, and which is not an injection well. Examples of surface impoundments are holding, storage, settling, and aeration pits, ponds and lagoons.

4. **Numeric Effluent Limitations** - As set forth at 40 CFR Part 445 Subpart A, the numeric limitations in Table VIII-K-1 apply to contaminated stormwater discharges from hazardous waste landfills subject to the provisions of RCRA Subtitle C at 40 CFR Parts 264 (Subpart N) and 265 (Subpart N) except for any of the facilities described in subdivisions “a” through “d” of this subsection:

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

b. Landfills operated in conjunction with other industrial or commercial operations when the landfill receives wastes generated by the industrial or commercial operation directly associated with the landfill and also receives other wastes provided the other wastes received for disposal are generated by a facility that is subject to the same provisions in 40 CFR Subchapter N as the industrial or commercial operation or the other wastes received are of 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 nonlandfill wastewater for discharge. A landfill directly associated with a CWT facility is subject to this part if the CWT facility discharges landfill

wastewater separately from other CWT wastewater or commingles the wastewater from its landfill only with wastewater from other landfills; or

d. Landfills operated in conjunction with other industrial or commercial operations when the landfill receives wastes from public service activities so long as the company owning the landfill does not receive a fee or other remuneration for the disposal service.

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

Parameter	Effluent Limitations	
	Daily Maximum	**30-day Average**
Hazardous Waste Treatment, Storage, or Disposal Facilities (Industrial Activity Code "HZ") Subject to the Point Source Category Provisions of 40 CFR Part 445 Subpart A.		
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD5)	220 mg/L	56 mg/L
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	88 mg/L	27 mg/L
Ammonia	10 mg/L	4.9 mg/L
Alpha Terpineol	0.042 mg/L	0.019 mg/L
Aniline	0.024 mg/L	0.015 mg/L
Benzoic Acid	0.119 mg/L	0.073 mg/L
Naphthalene	0.059 mg/L	0.022 mg/L
p-Cresol	0.024 mg/L	0.015 mg/L
Phenol	0.048 mg/L	0.029 mg/L
Pyridine	0.072 mg/L	0.025 mg/L
Arsenic (Total)	1.1 mg/L	0.54 mg/L
Chromium (Total)	1.1 mg/L	0.46 mg/L
Zinc (Total)	0.535 mg/L	0.296 mg/L
pH	Within the range of 6.0 - 9.0 s.u.	

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

Table VIII-K-2.
Sector K - Benchmark Monitoring Requirements

Pollutants of Concern	Analytical Method	Benchmark Monitoring Cut-Off Concentration
Hazardous Waste Treatment, Storage, or Disposal Facilities (Industrial Activity Code "HZ")		
Total Nitrogen (TN)	EPA 350.1, 351.2, 353.2	6 mg/L
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	EPA 160.2	100 mg/L
Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	EPA 410.4	120 mg/L
Total Recoverable Magnesium	EPA 200.7	64 ug/L
Total Recoverable Arsenic	EPA 200.7	168 ug/L
Total Recoverable Cadmium	EPA 200.7	16 ug/L
Total Cyanide	EPA 335.2	64 ug/L
Total Recoverable Lead	EPA 200.7	82 ug/L
Total Recoverable Mercury	EPA 245.7	2.4 ug/L
Total Recoverable Selenium	EPA 200.7	238 ug/L
Total Recoverable Silver	EPA 200.7	32 ug/L

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

Sector L - Landfills, Land Application Sites and Non-Compliant Landfills

1. **Discharges Covered Under This Section** - The requirements listed under this section apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from waste disposal at landfills, land application sites, and non-compliant landfills (Industrial Activity Code "LF") that receive or have received industrial wastes (waste that is received from industrial activities at any of the facilities described under 40 CFR Part 122.26(b)(14) categories (i) - (xi)). The requirements listed under this section are intended to apply to initial, as well as ongoing construction activities at landfills. [Note: Non-compliant landfills are solid waste disposal units that are not in compliance with state/federal criteria established under RCRA Subtitle D.] Landfills that have been closed in accordance with 6 NYCRR Part 360 are not required to maintain SPDES permit coverage for stormwater discharges provided that the landfill is or has been maintained under a post closure care program.

2. **Special Conditions**

a. Prohibition of Non-stormwater Discharges - In addition to the general non-stormwater prohibition in Paragraph I.D.1, the discharges not covered by this permit include, but are not limited to: leachate, gas collection condensate, drained free liquids, contaminated ground water, laboratory wastewater, and contact washwater from washing truck, railcar and equipment exteriors and surface areas that have come in direct contact with solid waste or daily cover at the landfill facility.

b. Stormwater Discharges from Construction Activities - A comprehensive Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) addressing the storm water run-on and run-off control systems needed during the landfill's construction, operation and closure phases must be prepared prior to the commencement of any construction activity that will result in a land disturbance of one or more acres of land. The plan must be prepared in accordance with the New York Standards and Specifications for Erosion and Sediment Control, dated August 2005; and the New York State Stormwater Management Design Manual. If alternative erosion and sedimentation controls or stormwater management practices are proposed, the owner or operator must demonstrate equivalence to these technical standards.

The SWPPP must be kept current and should address effective stormwater controls for all appurtenances and components associated with the landfill, including but not limited to, haul roads, paved areas, associated buildings and structures, landfill surfaces, perimeter ditches, and berms.

3. **Definitions**

"Contaminated groundwater" means water below the land surface in the zone of saturation which has been contaminated by activities associated with waste disposal.

"*Contaminated stormwater*" means stormwater that comes in direct contact with landfill wastes, the waste handling and treatment areas, or landfill wastewater as defined below. Some specific areas of a landfill that may produce contaminated stormwater include, but are not limited to: the open face of an active landfill with exposed waste (including areas with daily cover); the areas around wastewater treatment operations; trucks, equipment or machinery that has been in direct contact with the waste; and waste dumping areas.

"*Drained free liquids*" means aqueous wastes drained from waste containers (e.g., drums, etc.) prior to landfilling.

"*Land application facility*" means a site where solid waste is applied to the soil surface or injected into the upper layer of the soil to improve soil quality or provide plant nutrients. Solid waste suitable for this purpose includes, but is not limited to, certain food processing waste, sewage treatment plant sludge and septage.

"*Landfill*" means land or a disposal facility or part of one where solid waste or its residue after treatment is intentionally placed and which is not a land application facility, surface impoundment, injection well or waste pile.

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

"*Leachate*" means any solid waste in the form of a liquid, including any suspended components in the liquid, that results from contact with or passage through solid waste.

"*Noncontaminated stormwater*" means stormwater that does not come into direct contact with landfill wastes, the waste handling and treatment areas, or landfill wastewater as defined above. Noncontaminated stormwater includes stormwater that flows off the final cover of the landfill, runoff from intermediate cover that has not come in contact with leachate or waste and runoff from portions of the landfill where waste has not yet been disposed of and which are segregated from active portions of the landfill.

"*Surface impoundment*" means a solid waste management facility or part of one that is a natural topographical depression, excavation, or diked area formed primarily of earthen materials (although it may be lined with synthetic materials), that is designed to hold solid waste in semisolid or liquid form and that is not an injection well. Examples of surface impoundments are holding, storage, settling, and aeration pits, ponds and lagoons.

4. **Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan Requirements** - In addition to the requirements in Part III, the SWPPP shall include, at a minimum, the following items.

a. Site description

(1) Site map - The site map shall identify where any of the following may be exposed to precipitation/surface runoff: active and closed landfill cells or trenches; active and closed land application areas; locations where open dumping is occurring or has occurred; locations of any known leachate breakouts or other areas where uncontrolled leachate may commingle with runoff; and leachate collection and handling systems.

(2) Summary of potential pollutant sources - The SWPPP shall also include a description of potential pollutant sources associated with any of the following: fertilizer, herbicide and pesticide application; earth/soil moving; waste hauling and loading/unloading; outdoor storage of significant materials including daily, interim and final cover material stockpiles, as well as, temporary waste storage areas; exposure of active and inactive landfill and land application areas; uncontrolled leachate flows; and failure or leaks from leachate collection and treatment systems.

b. Stormwater controls.

(1) Preventive maintenance program - As part of the preventive maintenance program, the permittee shall maintain: all containers used for outdoor chemical/significant materials storage to prevent leaking; all elements of leachate collection and treatment systems to prevent commingling of leachate with stormwater; and the integrity and effectiveness of any intermediate or final cover (including making repairs to the cover as necessary to minimize the effects of settlement, sinking, and erosion).

(2) Good housekeeping measures - As part of the good housekeeping program, the permittee shall consider providing protected storage areas for pesticides, herbicides, fertilizer and other significant materials.

(3) Routine facility inspections

(a) Inspections of active sites - Operating landfills, non-compliant landfills, and land application sites shall be inspected at least once every seven days. Qualified personnel shall inspect areas of landfills that have not yet been finally stabilized, active land application areas, areas used for storage of materials/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. Erosion and sediment control measures shall be observed to ensure they are operating correctly. For stabilized sites and areas where land

application has been completed, inspections shall be conducted at least once every month.

(b) Inspections of inactive sites - Inactive landfills, non-compliant landfills, and land application sites shall be inspected at least quarterly. Qualified personnel shall inspect landfill stabilization and structural erosion control measures and leachate collection and treatment systems, and all closed land application areas.

(4) Non-stormwater discharge test certification - The discharge test and certification must also be conducted for the presence of leachate and vehicle washwater.

(5) Erosion and sediment control plan -
The plan shall include details of temporary and permanent structural and vegetative measures that will be used to control erosion and sedimentation for each phase of landfill construction, operation and closure. The design, installation, maintenance and repair of erosion and sediment controls shall conform to the New York State Standards and Specifications for Erosion and Sediment Control dated August 2005, or the most current version or its successor. If alternative erosion and sedimentation controls are proposed, the owner or operator must demonstrate equivalence to this technical standard.

If any phase of the landfill construction or closure will result in the disturbance of five (5) or more acres of land at any one time, the owner or operator must obtain approval from the Regional Office stormwater contact person prior to disturbing more than five acres.

(6) Post-construction Stormwater Management Controls - Stormwater runoff from all disturbed areas that is not handled as leachate shall be captured and treated by a post-construction stormwater management control(s). The design, construction and maintenance of all post-construction stormwater management controls shall conform to the New York State Stormwater Management Design Manual. All controls shall be designed to meet the Unified Stormwater Sizing Criteria in Chapter 4 of the New York State Stormwater Management Design Manual. If alternative post-construction controls are proposed, the owner or operator must demonstrate equivalence to this technical standard.

(7) Comprehensive site compliance evaluation - Areas contributing to a stormwater discharge associated with industrial activities at landfills, non-compliant landfills and land application sites shall be evaluated for evidence of, or the potential for, pollutants entering the drainage system.

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

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

b. Landfills operated in conjunction with other industrial or commercial operations when the landfill receives wastes generated by the industrial or commercial operation directly associated with the landfill and also receives other wastes provided the other wastes received for disposal are generated by a facility that is subject to the same provisions in 40 CFR Subchapter N as the industrial or commercial operation or the other wastes received are of a nature similar to the wastes generated by the industrial or commercial operation;

c. Landfills operated in conjunction with centralized waste treatment (CWT) facilities subject to 40 CFR Part 437 so long as the CWT facility commingles the landfill wastewater with other non-landfill wastewater for discharge. A landfill directly associated with a CWT facility is subject to this part if the CWT facility discharges landfill wastewater separately from other CWT wastewater or commingles the wastewater from its landfill only with wastewater from other landfills; or

d. Landfills operated in conjunction with other industrial or commercial operations when the landfill receives wastes from public service activities so long as the company owning the landfill does not receive a fee or other remuneration for the disposal service.

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

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

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

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

Pollutants of Concern	Analytical Method	Benchmark Monitoring Cut-Off Concentration
Landfills, Land Application Sites and Non-Compliant Landfills (Industrial Activity Code "LF").		
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	EPA 160.2	100 mg/L
Total Nitrogen (TN)	EPA 350.1, 351.2, 353.2	6 mg/L
Total Phosphorus (TP)	EPA 365.1	2 mg/L
Total Recoverable Iron	EPA 200.7	1 mg/L
Landfills, Land Application Sites and Non-Compliant Landfills, Except Municipal Solid Waste Landfill Areas Closed in Accordance With 40 CFR 258.60 (Industrial Activity Code "LF")		
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	EPA 160.2	100 mg/L
Total Recoverable Iron	EPA 200.7	1 mg/L

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

Sector M - Automobile Salvage Yards

1. **Discharges Covered Under This Section** - The requirements listed under this section apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from facilities engaged in dismantling or wrecking used motor vehicles for parts recycling/resale and for scrap (SIC Code 5015).

2. **Special Conditions**

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

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

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

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

These documents are available at: http://www.dec.state.ny.us/website/ppu/armainpage.html

4. **Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan Requirements** - In addition to the requirements of Part III, the SWPPP shall include, at a minimum, the following items:

a. Site description

(1) Site map - The map must include: the location of each discharge and monitoring point; an estimation (in acres) of the total area used for industrial activity including, but not limited to, dismantling, storage, and maintenance of used motor vehicle parts. The site map must also identify where any of the following may be exposed to precipitation/surface runoff: vehicle storage areas; dismantling areas; parts storage areas (e.g., engine blocks, tires, hub caps, batteries, hoods, mufflers); and liquid storage tanks and drums for fuel and other fluids.

(2) Summary of potential pollutant sources - The permittee must assess the potential for the following activities to contribute pollutants to stormwater discharges: vehicle storage areas; dismantling areas; parts storage areas (e.g., engine blocks, tires, hub caps, batteries, and hoods); and fueling stations.

b. Stormwater controls

(1) Good housekeeping measures

(a) Vehicle Dismantling and Maintenance Areas - The plan must describe measures that prevent or minimize contamination of stormwater runoff from all areas used for vehicle dismantling and maintenance. At a minimum the permittee must assess the applicability of the corresponding BMPs:

(i) Inspect all incoming vehicles for leaks and take appropriate actions to prevent the release of automobile fluids to the ground;

(ii) Remove fuel, refrigerants and the battery as soon as possible;

(iii) Vehicle draining and dismantling activities must be conducted in a bermed area, constructed of concrete or other surfaces that allows equivalent protection to groundwater;

(iv) The dismantling area should also be covered;

(v) Promptly transfer any drained fluids to segregated storage containers that are properly labeled and in good condition (e.g, anti-freeze, gasoline, used oil, transmission fluid, brake fluids, window washer fluid) for reuse or recycling;

(vi) Drain and collect all fluids to the maximum extent practicable in accordance with best available industry standards from engines, radiators, transmissions, heater core, brake fluid reservoirs, differentials, hoses, fuel tanks, air conditioning units and window washing fluids before crushing or storage over bare ground;

(vii) Do not leave full drip pans or other open containers around the shop;

(viii) Properly store batteries for recycling or resale;

(ix) Store cracked batteries in a non-leaking covered container;

(x) Do not pour liquid waste down floor drains, sinks, or outdoor storm drain inlets;

(xi) Plug floor drains that are connected to the storm or sanitary sewers;

(xii) Vehicle dismantling activities shall include removal of lead acid batteries, other lead parts such as tire weights and battery cable ends, mercury switches, other mercury containing parts for recycling;

(xiii) Recover air conditioner refrigerants using EPA certified recycling equipment;

(xiv) Maintain an organized inventory of materials used in the maintenance shop;

(xv) Nonhazardous substances that are contaminated with a hazardous substance are considered to be a hazardous substance;

(xvi) Dispose of greasy rags, air filters, and degreasers properly;

(xvii) Label and track the recycling of waste material (e.g., used oil, spent solvents, batteries);

(xviii) Drain oil and transmission filters before disposal or recycling;

(xix) Inspect the maintenance area regularly for proper implementation of control measures;

(xx) Use dry cleanup methods and prohibit the practice of hosing down the shop floor;

(xxi) Recycle mineral spirits and solvents;

(xxii) Provide treatment of stormwater discharges with devices such as oil-water separators; and

(xxiii) Train employees on proper waste control and disposal procedures.

(b) Vehicle, Parts and Equipment Storage Areas - The plan must describe measures that prevent or minimize contamination of the stormwater runoff from vehicle, parts and equipment storage areas. At a minimum the permittee must assess the applicability of the corresponding BMPs:

(i) Use drip pans under all vehicles and equipment waiting for maintenance and during maintenance;

(ii) Large plastic or metal bins with secure lids should be used to store oily parts (e.g., small engine parts);

(iii) Install curbing, berms or dikes around storage areas;

(iv) Confine storage of parts, equipment and vehicles to designated areas;

(v) Cover all parts storage areas with a permanent cover (e.g., roofs) or temporary cover (e.g., canvas tarps);

(vi) Used batteries shall be stored within nonleaking secondary containment or by other equivalent means to prevent leaks of acid into stormwater discharges;

(vii) Inspect the storage yard for filling drip pans and other problems regularly; and

(viii) Train employees on procedures for storage and inspection items.

(c) Vehicle, Equipment, and Parts Cleaning Areas - The plan must describe measures that prevent or minimize contamination of stormwater from all areas used for vehicle, equipment, and parts cleaning. Washwaters from vehicle, equipment, and parts cleaning areas are process wastewaters that are not authorized discharges under this section. The facility must consider performing all cleaning operations indoors. At a minimum the permittee must assess the applicability of the corresponding BMPs:

(i) Avoid washing parts or equipment outside;

(ii) Designate an area for cleaning activities;

(iii) Install curbing, berms or dikes around cleaning areas;

(iv) Consider using detergent-based or water-based cleaning systems in place of organic solvent degreasers;

(v) Use phosphate-free biodegradable detergents;

(vi) Contain steam cleaning washwaters or discharge under an applicable SPDES permit;

(vii) Inspect cleaning area regularly; and

(viii) Train employees on proper washing procedures.

(d) Liquid Storage Areas - The plan must describe measures that prevent or minimize contamination of the stormwater runoff from all areas used for liquid storage. At a minimum the permittee must:

(i) Maintain good integrity of all storage containers;

(ii) Provide containment and a roof over liquid storage areas;

(iii) Inspect storage tanks to detect potential leaks and perform preventive maintenance;

(iv) Inspect piping systems (pipes, pumps, flanges, couplings, hoses, and valves) for failures or leaks; and

(v) Train employees on proper filling and transfer procedures.

(2) Spill and leak prevention procedures - As indicated in section II.B, the discharge of hazardous substances or petroleum in the stormwater discharge(s) from the facility shall be prevented or minimized in accordance with the stormwater pollution prevention plan for the facility. Any spill of petroleum must be reported in accordance with 6 NYCRR Part 613.8. Any spill of a hazardous substance must be reported in accordance with 6 NYCRR Part 595.3. Notification must be reported to the DEC hotline (1-800- 457-7362) within two hours of identifying a release. Spills or leaks outside of containment areas shall be cleaned up immediately and spills or leaks within containment shall be controlled immediately and cleaned up as stated in section III.L.3.b. After clean up from a spill, absorbents must be promptly placed in containers for proper disposal. Additionally, all vehicles that are intended to be dismantled must be properly drained of all fluids prior to being dismantled or crushed, or other equivalent means must be taken to prevent leaks or spills of fluids including motor oil, transmission fluid, fuel and antifreeze.

(3) Inspections - Routine facility inspections conducted by qualified facility personnel identified in Part III.C.6.b(1)(e) shall include, but is not limited to the following:

(i) All incoming vehicles upon arrival at the site for leakage;

(ii) Outdoor storage of vehicles, parts or equipment for leakage at least quarterly;

(iii) Outdoor storage of fluids in tanks or containers for leakage at least quarterly;

(iv) Prior to crushing, spot check vehicles for removal of fluids, battery, mercury switches, lead battery connectors, lead tire balance weights, PCB capacitors, etc.

(4) Employee training - Employee training must, at a minimum, address the following areas when applicable to a facility: used oil management; spill prevention and response; good housekeeping practices; used battery management; removal of parts containing mercury, lead and PCBs, and proper handling (i.e., collection, storage, and disposal) of all fluids. Permittees are required to include a schedule for conducting

training in the plan. Training must be conducted annually at a minimum, however, more frequent training may be necessary at facilities with high employee turnover.

(5) Management of runoff - The plan must consider management practices, such as berms or drainage ditches on the property line, that may be used to prevent runon from neighboring properties. Berms must be considered for uncovered outdoor storage of oily parts, engine blocks, and aboveground liquid storage. The permittee shall consider the installation of detention ponds, filtering devices, and oil/water separators.

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

Table VIII-M-1.
Sector M - Benchmark Monitoring Requirements

Pollutants of Concern	Analytical Method	Benchmark Monitoring Cut-Off Concentration
Automobile Salvage Yards (SIC 5015)		
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	EPA 160.2	100 mg/L
Oil & Grease	EPA 1664 or EPA 1664A	15 mg/L
Benzene	EPA 602	50 ug/L
Ethylbenzene	EPA 602	50 ug/L
Toluene	EPA 602	50 ug/L
Xylene	EPA 602	50 ug/L
Total Recoverable Aluminum	EPA 200.7	750 ug/L
Total Recoverable Iron	EPA 200.7	1 mg/L
Total Recoverable Lead	EPA 200.7	82 ug/L

Sector N - Scrap Recycling and Waste Recycling Facilities

1. **Discharges Covered Under This Section** - The requirements listed under this section apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from scrap and waste recycling facilities (SIC Code 5093) that are engaged in the processing, reclaiming and wholesale distribution of scrap and waste materials such as ferrous and nonferrous metals, paper, plastic, cardboard, glass, animal hides, and facilities that are engaged in reclaiming and recycling liquid wastes such as used oil, antifreeze, mineral spirits, and industrial solvents. Separate permit requirements have been established for recycling facilities that only receive source-separated recyclable materials primarily from nonindustrial and residential sources (e.g., common consumer products including paper, newspaper, glass, cardboard, plastic containers, aluminum and tin cans). This includes recycling facilities commonly referred to as material recovery facilities (MRF). This sector also includes permit requirements for facilities that are engaged in dismantling ships, marine salvaging, and marine wrecking of ships for scrap (SIC 4499). Others activities listed under SIC 4499 are covered in Sector Q.

2. **Special Conditions**

a. Prohibition of non-stormwater discharges - In addition to the general non-stormwater prohibition in Paragraph I.D.1, non-stormwater discharges from turnings containment areas are not covered by this permit. Discharges from containment areas in the absence of a storm event are prohibited unless covered by a separate SPDES permit.

b. Automobile Dismantling - If any vehicle dismantling activities occur at this facility, the Permittee must also comply with applicable industry specific requirements outlined in Sector M - Automobile Salvage Yards.

3. **Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan Requirements** - In addition to the requirements of Part III, all facilities are required to comply with the general SWPPP requirement in subdivision **"a"** of this subsection. Subdivisions "**b**" through **"e"** of this subsection have SWPPP requirements for specific types of recycling facilities. The permittee shall develop and implement their SWPPP to address those items that apply. Included are lists of BMP options that, along with any functional equivalents, shall be considered for implementation. At a minimum the permittee must assess the applicability of the following BMPs.

a. Site description

(1) Site map - The site map shall identify the locations where any of the following activities or sources may be exposed to precipitation/surface runoff: scrap and waste material storage, outdoor scrap and waste processing equipment, and containment areas for turnings exposed to cutting fluids.

b. Scrap recycling and waste recycling facilities (nonsource-separated, nonliquid recyclable materials) - The following SWPPP special conditions have been established for facilities that receive, process and do wholesale distribution of nonliquid recyclable wastes (e.g., ferrous and nonferrous metals, plastics, glass, cardboard and paper). These facilities may receive both nonrecyclable and recyclable materials. This section is not intended for those facilities that only accept recyclable materials primarily from nonindustrial and residential sources.

(1) Inbound recyclable and waste material control program - The plan 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. BMPs must include:

(a) Provisions for information/education flyers, brochures and pamphlets to suppliers of scrap and recyclable waste materials on:

(i) Draining and proper recycling/disposal of residual fluids prior to delivery to the facility (e.g., from vehicles and equipment engines, radiators, and transmissions, oil-filled transformers, and individual containers or drums);

(ii) removal and proper collection, recycling and/or disposal of mercury switches, mercury containing parts, lead tire weights, lead battery cable ends air conditioning refrigerants, and small PCB capacitors from vehicles; and

(iii) removal and proper collection/disposal of PCB capacitors, ballasts, CFCs/HCFCs, mercury switches, mercury containing components and other sources of potential contaminants from appliances.

(b) Procedures to require certification by suppliers of inbound shipments of recyclable materials that the items identified above in VIII.N.3.b(1)(a)(i-iii) were completed;

(c) Procedures to inspect inbound shipments of recyclable materials to ensure that the items identified above in VIII.N.3.b(1)(a)(i-iii) were completed;

(d) Procedures to minimize the potential of any residual fluids from coming in contact with precipitation/runoff;

(e) Training targeted for those personnel engaged in the inspection and acceptance of inbound recyclable materials;

(f) Procedures for accepting scrap lead-acid batteries - See requirements for the handling, storage and disposal or recycling of batteries are contained in the scrap lead-acid battery program provisions in Paragraph VIII.N.3.b(6);

(g) Liquid wastes, including used oil, shall be stored in materially compatible and non-leaking containers, and be disposed or recycled in accordance with all requirements under the Resource Recovery and Conservation Act (RCRA), and state or local requirements.

(2) Scrap and waste material stockpiles/storage (outdoor) - The plan must describe measures and controls to minimize contact of stormwater runoff with stockpiled materials, processed materials and nonrecyclable wastes. BMP options include:

(a) Maintain lower volumes of exposed materials onsite;

(b) Permanent or semipermanent covers;

(c) of sediment traps, vegetated swales and strips, catch basin filters and sand filters to facilitate settling or filtering of sediments;

(d) Diversion of runoff away from storage areas via dikes, berms, containment trenches, culverts and surface grading;

(e) Install and maintain silt and/or other fencing around shredder fluff or other light material storage piles to prevent migration of lightweight materials such as foam by wind and stormwater runoff; and

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

(3) Stockpiling of turnings exposed to cutting fluids (outdoor) - The plan shall implement measures necessary to minimize contact of surface runoff with residual cutting fluids. BMP options (use singularly or in combination):

(a) Storage of all turnings exposed to cutting fluids under some form of permanent or semipermanent cover - Stormwater discharges from these areas are permitted provided the runoff is first treated by an oil/water separator or its equivalent. Procedures to collect, handle, and dispose or recycle residual fluids that may be present shall be identified in the plan;

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

(i) The containment areas are constructed of either concrete, asphalt or other equivalent type of impermeable material;

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

(iii) There is a drainage collection system for runoff generated from containment areas;

(iv) There is a schedule to maintain the oil/water separator (or its equivalent); and

(v) Procedures are identified for the proper disposal or recycling of collected residual fluids.

(4) Scrap and waste material stockpiles/storage (covered or indoor storage) - The plan shall address measures and controls to minimize contact of residual liquids and particulate matter from materials stored indoors or under cover from coming in contact with surface runoff. BMP options include:

(a) Good housekeeping measures, including the use of dry absorbent or wet vacuum clean up methods, to contain or dispose/recycle residual liquids originating from recyclable containers;

(b) Prohibiting the practice of allowing washwater from tipping floors or other processing areas from discharging to the storm sewer system; and

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

(5) Scrap and recyclable waste processing areas - The plan shall include measures and controls to minimize surface runoff from coming in contact with scrap processing equipment. In the case of processing equipment that generate visible amounts of particulate residue (e.g., shredding facilities), the plan shall describe measures to minimize the contact of residual fluids and accumulated particulate matter with runoff (i.e., through good housekeeping, preventive maintenance, etc.). BMP options include:

(a) Provide stormwater containment within a 30 foot perimeter of the following fixed equipment: shears, balers, shredders, grinders, screeners and conveyors;

(b) A schedule of regular inspections of equipment for leaks, spills, malfunctioning, worn or corroded parts or equipment;

(c) A preventive maintenance program for processing equipment;

(d) Use of dry-absorbents or other cleanup practices to collect and to dispose/recycle spilled/leaking fluids;

(e) Installation of low-level alarms or other equivalent protection devices on unattended hydraulic reservoirs over 150 gallons in capacity. Alternatively, provide secondary containment with sufficient volume to contain the entire volume of the reservoir;

(f) Containment or diversion structures such as dikes, berms, culverts, trenches, elevated concrete pads, and grading installed where appropriate to minimize contact of stormwater runoff with outdoor processing equipment or stored materials;

(g) Oil/water separators or sumps;

(h) Permanent or semipermanent covers in processing areas where there are residual fluids and grease;

(i) Retention and detention basins or ponds, sediment traps, vegetated swales or strips, to facilitate pollutant settling/filtration;

(j) Catch basin filters or sand filters; and

(k) Use and maintenance of silt and/or other fencing around shredder or other light material processing to prevent migration lightweight materials such as foam by wind and stormwater runoff.

(6) Scrap lead-acid battery program - The plan shall address measures and controls for the proper handling, storage and disposal of scrap lead-acid batteries. BMP options include:

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

(b) A description of procedures and/or measures for the proper handling, storage and disposal of cracked or broken batteries;

(c) A description of measures to collect and dispose of leaking lead-acid battery fluid;

(d) A description of measures to minimize and, whenever possible, eliminate exposure of scrap lead-acid batteries to precipitation or runoff; and

(e) A description of employee training for the management of scrap batteries.

(7) Spill prevention and response procedures - The SWPPP shall include measures to minimize stormwater contamination at loading/unloading areas, and from equipment or container failures. BMP options include:

(a) Description of spill prevention and response measures to address areas that are potential sources of fluid leaks or spills;

(b) Immediate containment and clean up of spills/leaks. If malfunctioning equipment is responsible for the spill/leak, repairs shall also be conducted as soon as possible;

(c) Cleanup procedures shall be identified in the plan, including the use of dry absorbents. Where dry absorbent cleanup methods are used, an adequate supply of dry absorbent material shall be maintained on-site. Used absorbent material shall be disposed of properly;

(d) Drums containing liquids, especially oil and lubricants, should be stored: indoors; in a bermed area; in overpack containers or spill pallets; or in similar containment devices;

(e) Overfill prevention devices should be installed on all fuel pumps or tanks;

(f) Drip pans or equivalent measures shall be placed under any leaking piece of stationary equipment until the leak is repaired. The drip pans shall be inspected for leaks and potential overflow and all liquids properly disposed of in accordance with RCRA requirements; and

(g) An alarm and/or pump shut off system should be installed on outdoor equipment with hydraulic reservoirs exceeding 150 gallons in order to prevent draining the tank contents in the event of a line break. Alternatively, the equipment may have a secondary containment system capable of containing the contents of the hydraulic reservoir plus adequate freeboard for precipitation.

(8) Quarterly inspection program - All designated areas of the facility and equipment identified in the plan shall be inspected at least quarterly.

(9) Supplier notification program - The plan shall include a program to notify major suppliers which scrap materials will not be accepted at the facility or are only accepted under certain conditions.

c. Waste recycling facilities (liquid recyclable wastes)

(1) Waste material storage (indoor) - The plan shall include measures and controls to minimize/eliminate contact between residual liquids from waste materials stored indoors and surface runoff. The plan may refer to applicable portions of other existing plans such as SPCC plans required under 40 CFR Part 112. BMP options include:

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

(b) A sufficient supply of dry-absorbent materials or a wet vacuum system to collect spilled or leaked materials;

(c) An appropriate containment structure, such as trenches, curbing, gutters or other equivalent measures; and

(d) A drainage system, including appurtenances (e.g., pumps or ejectors, or manually operated valves), to handle discharges from diked or bermed areas. Drainage shall be discharged to an appropriate treatment facility, sanitary sewer system, or otherwise disposed of properly. Discharges from these areas may require coverage under a separate SPDES permit or industrial user permit under the pretreatment program.

(2) Waste material storage (outdoor) - The plan shall describe measures and controls to minimize contact between stored residual liquids and precipitation or runoff. The plan may refer to applicable portions of other existing plans such as SPCC plans required under 40 CFR Part 112. Discharges of precipitation from containment areas containing used oil shall also be in accordance with applicable sections of 40 CFR Part 112. BMP options include:

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

(b) Drainage control and other diversionary structures;

(c) For storage tanks, provide corrosion protection and/or leak detection systems; and

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

(3) Truck and rail car waste transfer areas - The plan shall describe measures and controls to minimize pollutants in discharges from truck and rail car loading/unloading areas. The plan shall also address measures to clean up spills /leaks resulting from the transfer of liquid wastes. BMP options include:

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

(b) Use of dry cleanup methods, wet vacuuming, roof coverings, or runoff controls.

(4) Quarterly inspections - The quarterly inspections shall also include all areas where waste is generated, received, stored, treated or disposed that are exposed to either precipitation or stormwater runoff.

d. Recycling facilities (source separated materials) - The following SWPPP special conditions have been established for facilities that receive only source-separated recyclable materials primarily from nonindustrial and residential sources.

(1) Inbound recyclable material control - The plan shall include an inbound materials inspection program to minimize the likelihood of receiving nonrecyclable materials (e.g., hazardous materials) that may be a significant source of pollutants in surface runoff. BMP options include:

(a) Information and education measures to inform suppliers of recyclable materials on the types of materials that are acceptable and those that are not acceptable;

(b) A description of training measures for drivers responsible for pickup of recyclable materials;

(c) Clearly marking public drop-off containers regarding which materials can be accepted;

(d) Rejecting nonrecyclable wastes or household hazardous wastes at the source; and

(e) Procedures for the handling and disposal of nonrecyclable materials.

(2) Outdoor storage - The plan shall include procedures to minimize the exposure of recyclable materials to surface runoff and precipitation. The plan shall include good housekeeping measures to prevent the accumulation of particulate matter and fluids, particularly in high traffic areas. BMP options include:

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

(b) Install a sump/pump with each containment pit, and 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 runoff away from outside material storage areas;

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

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

(3) Indoor storage and material processing - The plan shall include measures to minimize the release of pollutants from indoor storage and processing areas. BMP options include:

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

(b) Prohibit a practice of allowing tipping floor washwaters from draining to any portion of the storm sewer system; and

(c) Provide employee training on pollution prevention practices.

(4) Vehicle and equipment maintenance - The plan shall also provide for BMPs in those areas where vehicle and equipment maintenance is occurring outdoors. BMP options include:

(a) Prohibit vehicle and equipment washwater from discharging to the storm sewer system;

(b) Minimize or eliminate outdoor maintenance areas, wherever 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, storage of hydraulic fluids and lubricants.

e. Facilities engaged in dismantling ships, marine salvaging, and marine wrecking ships for scrap - The following SWPPP special conditions have been established for facilities that are engaged in dismantling ships, marine salvaging, and marine wrecking - ships for scrap.

(1) Vessel Breaking/Scrapping Activities - Scrapping of vessels shall be accomplished ashore beyond the range of mean high tide, whenever practicable. If this activity must be conducted while a vessel is afloat or grounded in state waters, then the permittee must employ BMPs to reduce the amount of pollutants released. The following BMPs shall be implemented during those periods when vessels (ships, barges, yachts, etc.) are brought to the facility's site for recycling, scrapping and storage prior to scrapping:

(a) Fixed or floating platforms sufficiently sized and constructed to catch and prevent scrap materials and pollutants from entering waters of the United States (or equivalent measures approved by the department) shall be used as work surfaces when working on or near the water surface. These platforms shall be cleaned as required to prevent pollutants from entering state waters and at the end of each work shift. All scrap metals and pollutants shall be collected in a manner to prevent releases(containerization is recommended).

(b) There shall be no discharge of oil or oily wastewater at the facility. Drip pans and other protective devices shall be required for all oil and oily waste transfer operations to catch incidental spillage and drips from hose nozzles, hose racks, drums or barrels. Drip pans and other protective devices shall be inspected and maintained to prevent releases. Oil and oily waste must be disposed at a permitted facility and adequate documentation of off-site disposition shall be retained for review by the board upon request.

(c) During the storage/breaking/scrapping period, oil containment boom(s) shall be deployed either around the vessel being scrapped, or across the mouth of the facility's wetslip, to contain pollutants in the event of a spill. Booms must be inspected, maintained, and repaired as needed. Oil, grease and fuel spills shall be prevented from reaching state waters. Cleanup shall be carried out promptly after an oil, grease, and/or fuel spill is detected.

(d) Paint and solvent spills shall be immediately cleaned up to prevent pollutants from reaching storm drains, deck drains, and state waters.

(e) Contaminated bilge and ballast water shall not be discharged to waters of the United States. If it becomes necessary to dispose of contaminated bilge and ballast waters during a vessel breaking activity, the wastewater must be disposed at a permitted facility and adequate documentation of off-site disposition shall be retained for review by the board upon request.

4. **Benchmark Monitoring and Reporting Requirements** - Scrap recycling and waste recycling facilities (nonsource-separated facilities only), and facilities engaged in dismantling ships, marine salvaging, and marine wrecking - ships for scrap are required to monitor their stormwater discharges for the pollutants of concern listed in Table VIII-N-1.

Table VIII-N-1.
Sector N - Benchmark Monitoring Requirements

Pollutants of Concern	**Analytical Method**	**Benchmark Monitoring Cut-Off Concentration**
Scrap Recycling and Waste Recycling Facilities (nonsource-separated facilities only) (SIC 5093) and **Facilities Engaged in Dismantling Ships, Marine Salvaging, and Marine Wrecking - Ships For Scrap (SIC 4499, limited to list)**		
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	EPA 160.2	100 mg/L
Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	EPA 410.4	120 mg/L
Oil and Grease	EPA 1664 or EPA 1664A	15 mg/L
Total Recoverable Aluminum	EPA 200.7	750 ug/L
Total Recoverable Cadmium	EPA 200.7	16 ug/L
Total Chromium	EPA 200.7	1.8 mg/L
Total Recoverable Copper	EPA 200.7	64 ug/L
Total Recoverable Iron	EPA 200.7	1 mg/L
Total Recoverable Lead	EPA 200.7	82 ug/L
Total Recoverable Zinc	EPA 200.7	120 ug/L
For Scrap Recycling and Waste Recycling Facilities (nonsource-separated facilities) (SIC 5093) Which Include Stormwater Discharges from Shredder Operations and Storage Areas, Permittees Must Sample For the Above Parameters Plus the Following:		
Total Recoverable Mercury	EPA 245.7	2.4 ug/L
PCBs	EPA 608	0.065 ug/L per Aroclor*
Benzene	EPA 602	50 ug/L
Ethylbenzene	EPA 602	50 ug/L
Toluene	EPA 602	50 ug/L
Xylene	EPA 602	50 ug/L

* Required for Aroclors 1016, 1221, 1232, 1242, 1248, 1254 and 1260

Sector O - Steam Electric Generating Facilities

1. **Discharges Covered Under This Section** - The requirements listed under this section apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from steam electric power generating facilities using coal, natural gas, oil, nuclear energy, etc. to produce a steam source, including coal handling areas; stormwater discharges from coal pile runoff subject to numeric effluent limitations are eligible for coverage under this permit, but are subject to effluent limitations established by 40 CFR 423; and dual fuel co-generation facilities. Stormwater discharges not covered by this permit include: ancillary facilities (e.g., fleet centers, gas turbine stations, and substations) that are not contiguous to a steam electric power generating facility; and heat capture co-generation facilities.

2. **Special Conditions**

a. Prohibition of non-stormwater discharges - In addition to the general non-stormwater prohibition in Paragraph I.D.1, non-stormwater discharges subject to effluent limitation guidelines are also not covered by this permit.

3. **Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan Requirements** - In addition to the requirements of Part III, the plan shall include, at a minimum, the following items.

a. Site description.

(1) Site map - The site map shall identify the locations of any of the following activities or sources that may be exposed to precipitation/surface runoff: storage tanks, scrap yards, general refuse areas; short and long term storage of general materials (including, but not limited to: supplies, construction materials, plant equipment, oils, fuels, used and unused solvents, cleaning materials, paint, water treatment chemicals, fertilizer, and pesticides); landfills; construction sites; and stock pile areas (such as coal or limestone piles).

b. Stormwater controls

(1) Good housekeeping measures

(a) Fugitive dust emissions - The permittee shall describe and implement measures that prevent or minimize fugitive dust emissions from coal handling areas. The permittee shall consider establishing procedures to minimize off-site tracking of coal dust such as installing specially designed tires, or washing vehicles in a designated area before they leave the site, and controlling the wash water.

(b) Delivery vehicles - The plan must describe measures that prevent or minimize contamination of stormwater runoff from delivery vehicles arriving on the plant site. At a minimum the permittee shall consider the following:

(i) Develop procedures for the inspection of delivery vehicles arriving on the plant site, and ensure overall integrity of the body or container; and

(ii) Develop procedures to deal with leakage/spillage from vehicles or containers.

(c) Fuel oil unloading areas - The plan must describe measures that prevent or minimize contamination of precipitation/surface runoff from fuel oil unloading areas. At a minimum the permittee must consider using the following measures, or an equivalent:

(i) Use of containment curbs in unloading areas;

(ii) During deliveries, having station personnel familiar with spill prevention and response procedures present to ensure that any leaks/spills are immediately contained and cleaned up; and

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

(d) Chemical loading/unloading areas - The permittee must describe and implement measures that prevent or minimize the contamination of precipitation/surface runoff from chemical loading/unloading areas. At a minimum the permittee must consider using the following measures (or their equivalents):

(i) Use of containment curbs at chemical loading/unloading areas to contain spills;

(ii) During deliveries, having station personnel familiar with spill prevention and response procedures present to ensure that any leaks/spills are immediately contained and cleaned up; and

(iii) Covering chemical loading/unloading areas and storing chemicals indoors.

(e) Miscellaneous loading/unloading areas - The permittee shall describe and implement measures that prevent or minimize the contamination of stormwater runoff from loading and unloading areas. The permittee shall consider the following, at a minimum (or their equivalents): covering the loading area; grading, berming, or curbing around the loading area to divert runon; or locating the loading/unloading equipment and vehicles so that leaks are contained in existing containment and flow diversion systems.

(f) Liquid storage tanks - The permittee shall describe and implement measures that prevent or minimize contamination of stormwater runoff from aboveground liquid storage tanks. At a minimum the permittee must consider employing the following measures (or their equivalents):

(i) Use of protective guards around tanks;

(ii) Use of containment curbs;

(iii) Use of spill and overflow protection; and

(iv) Use of dry cleanup methods.

(g) Large bulk fuel storage tanks - The permittee shall describe and implement measures that prevent or minimize contamination of stormwater runoff from large bulk fuel storage tanks. At a minimum the permittee must consider employing containment berms (or its equivalent). The permittee shall also comply with applicable state and federal laws, including Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasures (SPCC).

(h) Spill reduction measures - The permittee shall describe and implement measures to reduce the potential for an oil/chemical spill, or reference the appropriate section of their SPCC plan. At a minimum the structural integrity of all aboveground tanks, pipelines, pumps and other related equipment shall be visually inspected on a weekly basis. All repairs deemed necessary based on the findings of the inspections shall be completed immediately to reduce the incidence of spills and leaks occurring from such faulty equipment.

(i) Oil bearing equipment in switchyards - The permittee shall describe and implement measures to prevent or minimize contamination of surface runoff from oil bearing equipment in switchyard areas. The permittee shall consider the use of level grades and gravel surfaces to retard flows and limit the spread of spills, and the collection of stormwater runoff in perimeter ditches.

(j) Residue hauling vehicles - All residue hauling vehicles shall be inspected for proper covering over the load, adequate gate sealing and overall integrity of the container body. Vehicles without load coverings or adequate gate sealing, or with leaking containers or beds must be repaired as soon as practicable.

(k) Ash loading areas - The permittee shall describe and implement procedures to reduce or control the tracking of ash/residue from ash loading areas where practicable, clear the ash building floor and immediately adjacent roadways of spillage, debris and excess water before departure of each loaded vehicle.

(l) Areas adjacent to disposal ponds or landfills - The permittee shall describe and implement measures that prevent or minimize contamination of stormwater runoff from areas adjacent to disposal ponds or landfills. The permittee must develop procedures to:

(i) Reduce ash residue which may be tracked on to access roads traveled by residue trucks or residue handling vehicles; and

(ii) Reduce ash residue on exit roads leading into and out of residue handling areas.

(m) Landfills, scrapyards, surface impoundments, non-compliant landfills, general refuse sites - The plan must address and include appropriate BMPs for landfills, scrapyards, surface impoundments, non-compliant landfills and general refuse sites.

(n) Vehicle maintenance activities - For vehicle maintenance activities performed on the plant site, the permittee shall use the applicable BMPs outlined in Sector P.

(o) Material storage areas - The permittee shall describe and implement measures that prevent or minimize contamination of stormwater runoff from material storage areas (including areas used for temporary storage of miscellaneous products, and construction materials stored in lay down areas). The permittee shall consider the use of the following measures (or their equivalents): flat yard grades; runoff collection in graded swales or ditches; erosion protection measures at steep outfall sites (e.g., concrete chutes, riprap, stilling basins); covering lay down areas storing materials indoors; and covering materials temporarily with polyethylene, polyurethane, polypropylene, or hypalon. Stormwater runon may be minimized by constructing an enclosure or building a berm around the area.

(2) Comprehensive site compliance evaluation - As part of the evaluation, qualified facility personnel shall inspect the following areas on a monthly basis: coal handling areas, loading/unloading areas, switchyards, fueling areas, bulk storage areas, ash handling areas, areas adjacent to disposal ponds and landfills, maintenance areas, liquid storage tanks, and long term and short term material storage areas.

4. **Numeric Effluent Limitations** - Permittees with point sources of coal pile runoff associated with steam electric power generation must monitor these stormwater discharges for the presence of TSS and for pH at least annually in accordance with Paragraph IV.A.1.c.

5. **Benchmark Monitoring and Reporting Requirements** - Steam electric power generating facilities are required to monitor their stormwater discharges for the pollutant of concern listed in Table VIII-O-1.

Table VIII-O-1.
Sector O - Benchmark Monitoring Requirements

Pollutants of Concern	Analytical Method	Benchmark Monitoring Cut-Off Concentration
Steam Electric Generating Facilities (Industrial Activity Code "SE")		
Oil & Grease	EPA 1664 or EPA 1664A	15 mg/L
PCBs	EPA 608	0.065 ug/L per Aroclor*
Total Recoverable Iron	EPA 200.7	1 mg/L

* Required for Aroclors 1016, 1221, 1232, 1242, 1248, 1254 and 1260

Sector P - Land Transportation and Warehousing

1. **Discharges Covered Under This Section** - The requirements listed under this section apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from land transportation and warehousing facilities (generally identified by SIC Codes 4011, 4013, 4111-4173, 4212-4231, 4311 and 5171), that have vehicle and equipment maintenance shops (vehicle and equipment rehabilitation, mechanical repairs, painting, fueling and lubrication) and/or equipment cleaning operations.

2. **Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan Requirements** - In addition to the requirements of Part III, the SWPPP shall include, at a minimum, the following items.

a. Site description

(1) Site Map - The site map shall identify the locations of any of the following activities or sources: fueling stations; vehicle/equipment maintenance or cleaning areas; storage areas for vehicle/equipment with actual or potential fluid leaks; loading/unloading areas; areas where treatment, storage or disposal of wastes occur; liquid storage tanks; processing areas; storage areas; and all monitoring areas.

b. Summary of potential pollutant sources - The plan shall describe and assess the potential for the following to contribute pollutants to stormwater discharges: on-site waste storage or disposal; dirt/gravel parking areas for vehicles awaiting maintenance; and fueling areas.

c. Stormwater controls

(2) Good housekeeping

(a) Vehicle and equipment storage areas - The storage of vehicles and equipment awaiting maintenance with actual or potential fluid leaks must be confined to designated areas (delineated on the site map). The permittee shall consider the following measures (or their equivalents): the use of drip pans under vehicles and equipment; indoor storage of vehicles and equipment; installation of berms or dikes; use of absorbents; roofing or covering storage areas; and cleaning pavement surface to remove oil and grease.

(b) Fueling areas - The permittee shall describe and implement measures that prevent or minimize contamination of the stormwater runoff from fueling areas. The permittee shall consider the following measures (or their equivalents): covering the fueling area; using spill/overflow protection and cleanup equipment; minimizing stormwater runon/runoff to the fueling area; using dry cleanup methods; and treating and/or recycling collected stormwater runoff.

(c) Material storage areas - Storage vessels of all materials (e.g., for used oil/oil filters, spent solvents, paint wastes, hydraulic fluids) must be maintained in good condition, so as to prevent contamination of stormwater, and plainly labeled (e.g., "used oil," "spent solvents," etc.). The permittee shall consider the following measures (or their equivalents): indoor storage of the materials; installation of berms/dikes around the areas, minimizing runoff of stormwater to the areas; using dry cleanup methods; and treating and/or recycling the collected stormwater runoff.

(d) Vehicle and equipment cleaning areas - The permittee shall describe and implement measures that prevent or minimize contamination of stormwater runoff from all areas used for vehicle/equipment cleaning. The permittee shall consider the following measures (or their equivalents): performing all cleaning operations indoors; covering the cleaning operation; ensuring that all washwaters drain to a proper collection system (i.e., not the stormwater drainage system unless SPDES permitted); and treating and/or recycling the collected stormwater runoff.

Note: The discharge of vehicle/equipment wash waters, including tank cleaning operations, are not authorized by this permit and must be covered under a separate SPDES permit or discharged to a sanitary sewer in accordance with applicable industrial pretreatment requirements.

(e) Vehicle and equipment maintenance areas - The permittee shall describe and implement measures that prevent or minimize contamination of the stormwater runoff from all areas used for vehicle/equipment maintenance. The permittee shall consider the following measures (or their equivalents): performing maintenance activities indoors; using drip pans; keeping an organized inventory of materials used in the shop; draining all parts of fluids prior to disposal; prohibiting wet clean up practices where the practices would result in the discharge of pollutants to stormwater drainage systems; using dry cleanup methods; treating and/or recycling collected stormwater runoff; and minimizing runon/runoff of stormwater to maintenance areas.

(f) Locomotive sanding (loading sand for traction) areas - The plan must describe measures that prevent or minimize contamination of the stormwater runoff from areas used for locomotive sanding. The permittee shall consider the following measures (or their equivalents): covering sanding areas; minimizing stormwater runon/runoff; or appropriate sediment removal practices to minimize the off-site transport of sanding material by stormwater.

(2) Routine facility inspections - The following areas /activities shall be included in all inspections: storage area for vehicles /equipment awaiting maintenance; fueling areas; indoor and outdoor vehicle/equipment maintenance areas; material storage areas; vehicle/equipment cleaning areas; and loading/unloading areas.

(3) Employee training - Employee training shall take place, at a minimum, annually (once per calendar year). Employee training must address the following, as applicable: used oil and spent solvent management; fueling procedures; general good housekeeping practices; proper painting procedures; and used battery management.

3. **Benchmark Monitoring and Reporting Requirements** - Land transportation and warehousing facilities are required to monitor their stormwater discharges for the pollutant of concern listed in Table VIII-P-1.

Table VIII-P-1.
Sector P - Benchmark Monitoring Requirements

Pollutants of Concern	**Analytical Method**	**Benchmark Monitoring Cut-Off Concentration**
Land Transportation and Warehousing Facilities (SIC Codes 4011, 4013, 4111-4173, 4212-4231, 4311 and 5171)		
Oil & Grease	EPA 1664 or EPA 1664A	15 mg/L
Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	EPA 410.4	120 mg/L
Benzene	EPA 602	50 ug/L
Ethylbenzene	EPA 602	50 ug/L
Toluene	EPA 602	50 ug/L
Xylene	EPA 602	50 ug/L

Sector Q - Water Transportation

1. **Discharges Covered Under This Section** - The requirements listed under this section apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from water transportation facilities (generally identified by SIC Major Group 44), that have vehicle (vessel) maintenance shops and/or equipment cleaning operations. The water transportation industry includes facilities engaged in foreign or domestic transport of freight or passengers in deep sea or inland waters; marine cargo handling operations; ferry operations; towing and tugboat services; and marinas.

2. **Special Conditions**

a. Prohibition of non-stormwater discharges - In addition to the general non-stormwater prohibition in Paragraph I.D.1, the following discharges not covered by this permit include, but are not limited to: bilge and ballast water, sanitary wastes, pressure wash water, and cooling water originating from vessels.

3. **Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan Requirements** - In addition to the requirements of Part III, the SWPPP shall include, at a minimum, the following items.

a. Site description

(1) Site map - The site map shall identify the locations where any of the following activities may be exposed to precipitation/surface runoff: fueling; engine maintenance/repair; vessel maintenance/repair, pressure washing; painting; sanding; blasting; welding; metal fabrication; loading/unloading areas; locations used for the treatment, storage or disposal of wastes; liquid storage tanks; liquid storage areas (e.g., paint, solvents, resins); and material storage areas (e.g., blasting media, aluminum, steel, scrap iron).

(2) Summary of potential pollutant sources - The plan shall describe the following additional sources and activities that have potential pollutants associated with them: outdoor manufacturing or processing activities (i.e., welding, metal fabricating); and significant dust or particulate generating processes (e.g., abrasive blasting, sanding, painting).

b. Stormwater controls

(1) Good housekeeping

(a) Pressure washing area - If pressure washing is used to remove marine growth from vessels, the discharge water must be permitted by a separate SPDES permit. The SWPPP must describe: the measures to collect or contain the discharge from

the pressure washing area; the method for the removal of the visible solids; the methods of disposal of the collected solids; and where the discharge will be released.

(b) Blasting and painting areas - The permittee must describe and implement measures to prevent spent abrasives, paint chips, and overspray from discharging into the receiving water or the storm sewer system. The permittee may consider containing all blasting/painting activities, or the use of other measures to prevent or minimize the discharge of contaminants (e.g., hanging plastic barriers or tarpaulins during blasting or painting operations to contain debris). Stormwater conveyances shall be regularly cleaned to remove deposits of abrasive blasting debris and paint chips. The plan shall include any standard operating practices with regard to blasting and painting activities, such as the prohibition of uncontained blasting/painting over open water, or the prohibition of blasting/painting during windy conditions which can render containment ineffective.

(c) Material storage areas - All containerized materials (fuels, paints, solvents, waste oil, antifreeze, batteries) must be plainly labeled and stored in a protected, secure location away from drains. The permittee must describe and implement measures to prevent or minimize the contamination of precipitation/surface runoff from the storage areas. The plan must specify which materials are stored indoors and consider containment or enclosure for materials that are stored outdoors. The permittee must consider implementing an inventory control plan to limit the presence of potentially hazardous materials on-site. Where abrasive blasting is performed, the plan must specifically include a discussion on the storage and disposal of spent abrasive materials generated at the facility.

(d) Engine maintenance and repair areas - The permittee must describe and implement measures to prevent or minimize contamination of precipitation/surface runoff from all areas used for engine maintenance and repair. The permittee shall consider the following measures (or their equivalent): performing all maintenance activities indoors; maintaining an organized inventory of materials used in the shop; draining all parts of fluids prior to disposal; prohibiting the practice of hosing down the shop floor; using dry cleanup methods; and treating and/or recycling stormwater runoff collected from the maintenance area.

(e) Material handling areas - The permittee must describe and implement measures to prevent or minimize contamination of precipitation/surface runoff from material handling operations and areas (e.g., fueling, paint and solvent mixing, disposal of process wastewater streams from vessels). The permittee shall consider the following measures (or their equivalents): covering fueling areas; using spill/overflow protection; mixing paints and solvents in a designated area

(preferably indoors or under a shed); and minimizing runon of stormwater to material handling areas.

(f) Drydock activities - The plan must address the routine maintenance and cleaning of the drydock to minimize the potential for pollutants in the stormwater runoff. The plan must describe the procedures for cleaning the accessible areas of the drydock prior to flooding and final cleanup after the vessel is removed and the dock is raised. Cleanup procedures for oil, grease, or fuel spills occurring on the drydock must also be included within the plan. The permittee shall consider the following measures (or their equivalents): sweeping rather than hosing off debris /spent blasting material from the accessible areas of the drydock prior to flooding; and having absorbent materials and oil containment booms readily available to contain/cleanup any spills.

(g) General yard area - The plan must include a schedule for routine yard maintenance and cleanup. Scrap metal, wood, plastic, miscellaneous trash, paper, glass, industrial scrap, insulation, welding rods, packaging, etc., must be routinely removed from the general yard area.

(2) Preventative Maintenance - As part of the facility's preventive maintenance program, stormwater management devices shall be inspected and maintained in a timely manner (e.g., oil/water separators and sediment traps cleaned to ensure that spent abrasives, paint chips and solids are intercepted and retained prior to entering the storm drainage system). Facility equipment and systems shall also be inspected and tested to uncover conditions that could cause breakdowns or failures resulting in discharges of pollutants to surface waters.

(3) Routine facility inspections - The following areas shall be included in all monthly inspections: pressure washing area; blasting, sanding, and painting areas; material storage areas; engine maintenance and repair areas; material handling areas; drydock area; and general yard area.

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

(5) Comprehensive site compliance evaluation - The permittee shall conduct regularly scheduled evaluations at least once a year and address those areas contributing to a stormwater discharge associated with industrial activity (e.g., pressure washing area, blasting/sanding areas, painting areas, material storage areas, engine maintenance/repair areas, material handling areas, and drydock area). These sources

shall be inspected for evidence of, or the potential for, pollutants entering the drainage system.

4. **Benchmark Monitoring and Reporting Requirements** - Water transportation facilities are required to monitor their stormwater discharges for the pollutants of concern listed in Table VIII-Q-1.

Table VIII-Q-1.
Sector Q - Benchmark Monitoring Requirements

Pollutants of Concern	Analytical Method	Benchmark Monitoring Cut-Off Concentration
Water Transportation Facilities (SIC 4412-4499)		
Total Recoverable Aluminum	EPA 200.7	750 ug/L
Total Recoverable Iron	EPA 200.7	1 mg/L
Total Recoverable Lead	EPA 200.7	82 ug/L
Total Recoverable Zinc	EPA 200.7	120 ug/L

Sector R - Ship and Boat Building or Repair Yards

1. **Discharges Covered Under This Section** - The requirements listed under this section apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from facilities engaged in ship and boat building and repairing (SIC Code 373). (According to the U.S. Coast Guard, a vessel 65 feet or greater in length is referred to as a ship and a vessel smaller than 65 feet is a boat.)

2. **Special Conditions**

a. Prohibition of non-stormwater discharges - In addition to the general non-stormwater prohibition in Paragraph I.D.1, the following discharges not covered by this permit include, but are not limited to : bilge and ballast water, pressure wash water, sanitary wastes, and cooling water originating from vessels.

3. **Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan Requirements** - In addition to the requirements of Part III, the SWPPP shall include, at a minimum, the following items.

a. Site description

(1) Site map - The site map shall identify the locations where any of the following activities may be exposed to precipitation/surface runoff: fueling; engine maintenance/repair; vessel maintenance/repair; pressure washing; painting; sanding; blasting; welding; metal fabrication; loading/unloading areas; locations used for the treatment, storage or disposal of wastes; liquid storage tanks; liquid storage areas (e.g., paint, solvents, resins); and material storage areas (e.g., blasting media, aluminum, steel, scrap iron).

(2) Potential pollutant sources - The plan shall include a description of the following additional sources and activities that have potential pollutants associated with them (if applicable): outdoor manufacturing/processing activities (e.g., welding, metal fabricating); and significant dust/particulate generating processes (e.g., abrasive blasting, sanding, painting).

b. Stormwater controls

(1) Good housekeeping measures

(a) Pressure washing area - If pressure washing is used to remove marine growth from vessels, the discharge water must be permitted as a process wastewater by a separate SPDES permit.

(b) Blasting and painting areas - The permittee must describe and implement measures to prevent spent abrasives, paint chips and overspray from discharging into the receiving waterbody or the storm sewer system. To prevent the discharge of contaminants, the permittee shall consider containing all blasting/painting activities, or using other methods, such as hanging plastic barriers or tarpaulins during blasting or painting operations to contain debris. Where necessary, the plan should include a schedule for regularly cleaning storm systems to remove deposits of abrasive blasting debris and paint chips. The plan should include any standard operating practices with regard to blasting and painting activities, such as the prohibition of uncontained blasting/painting over open water or the prohibition of blasting/painting during windy conditions that can render containment ineffective.

(c) Material storage areas - All containerized materials (fuels, paints, solvents, waste oil, antifreeze, batteries) must be plainly labeled and stored in a protected, secure location away from drains. The permittee must describe and implement measures to prevent or minimize contamination of precipitation/surface runoff from the storage areas. The plan must specify which materials are stored indoors and consider containment or enclosure for materials that are stored outdoors. The permittee must consider implementing an inventory control plan to limit the presence of potentially hazardous materials on-site. Where abrasive blasting is performed, the plan must specifically include a discussion on the storage and disposal of spent abrasive materials generated at the facility.

(d) Engine maintenance and repair areas - The permittee must describe and implement measures to prevent or minimize contamination of precipitation/surface runoff from all areas used for engine maintenance and repair. The permittee shall consider the following measures (or their equivalent): performing all maintenance activities indoors; maintaining an organized inventory of materials used in the shop; draining all parts of fluids prior to disposal; prohibiting the practice of hosing down the shop floor; using dry cleanup methods; and treating and/or recycling stormwater runoff collected from the maintenance area.

(e) Material handling areas - The permittee must describe and implement measures to prevent or minimize contamination of precipitation/surface runoff from material handling operations and areas (e.g., fueling, paint and solvent mixing, disposal of process wastewater streams from vessels). The permittee shall consider the following methods (or their equivalents): covering fueling areas; using spill/overflow protection; mixing paints and solvents in a designated area (preferably indoors or under a shed); and minimizing runon of stormwater to material handling areas.

(f) Drydock activities - The plan must address the routine maintenance and cleaning of the drydock to minimize the potential for pollutants in the stormwater runoff. The plan must describe the procedures for cleaning the accessible areas of the drydock prior to flooding and final cleanup after the vessel is removed and the dock is raised. Cleanup procedures for oil, grease, or fuel spills occurring on the drydock must also be included within the plan. The permittee shall consider the following measures (or their equivalents): sweeping rather than hosing off debris /spent blasting material from the accessible areas of the drydock prior to flooding and having absorbent materials and oil containment booms readily available to contain/cleanup any spills.

(g) General yard area - The plan must include a schedule for routine yard maintenance and cleanup. Scrap metal, wood, plastic, miscellaneous trash, paper, glass, industrial scrap, insulation, welding rods, packaging, etc., must be routinely removed from the general yard area.

(2) Preventative maintenance - As part of the facility's preventive maintenance program, stormwater management devices shall be inspected and maintained in a timely manner (e.g., oil/water separators and sediment traps cleaned to ensure that spent abrasives, paint chips and solids are intercepted and retained prior to entering the storm drainage system). Facility equipment and systems shall also be inspected and tested to uncover conditions that could cause breakdowns or failures resulting in discharges of pollutants to surface waters.

(3) Routine facility inspections - The following areas shall be included in all monthly inspections: pressure washing area; blasting, sanding, and painting areas; material storage areas; engine maintenance/repair areas; material handling areas; drydock area; and general yard area.

(4) Employee training - Training shall address, at a minimum, the following activities (as applicable): used oil management; spent solvent management; proper disposal of spent abrasives; proper disposal of vessel wastewaters, spill prevention and control; fueling procedures; general good housekeeping practices; painting and blasting procedures; and used battery management.

(5) Comprehensive site compliance evaluation - The permittee shall conduct regularly scheduled evaluations at least once a year and address those areas contributing to a stormwater discharge associated with industrial activity (e.g., pressure washing area, blasting/sanding areas, painting areas, material storage areas, engine maintenance/repair areas, material handling areas, and drydock area). These sources shall be inspected for evidence of, or the potential for, pollutants entering the drainage system.

Sector S - Air Transportation

1. **Discharges Covered Under This Section** - The requirements listed under this section apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from air transportation facilities including air transportation (scheduled and non-scheduled); air courier services; airports; flying fields (except those maintained by aviation clubs); air terminal services including air traffic control (except government); aircraft storage at airports; aircraft upholstery repair; airfreight handling at airports; airport hangar rental; airport leasing, if operating airport; airport terminal services; hangar operation; airport, aircraft service and maintenance including aircraft cleaning and janitorial service; aircraft servicing /repairing (except on a factory basis); vehicle maintenace shops; material handling facilities; equipment clearing operations; and airport/aircraft deicing and anti-icing. [Note: For the purpose of this section, the term "deicing" is defined as the process to remove frost, snow, or ice and "anti-icing" is the process which prevents the accumulation of frost, snow, or ice.] Only those portions of the facility that are either involved in vehicle maintenance (including vehicle rehabilitation, mechanical repairs, painting, fueling, and lubrication), equipment cleaning operations, or deicing/anti-icing operations are addressed under this section.

2. **Special Conditions**

a. Prohibition of non-stormwater discharges - In addition to the general non-stormwater prohibition in Paragraph I.D.1, the following discharges not covered by this permit include, but are not limited to: aircraft, ground vehicle, runway and equipment washwaters, and dry weather discharges of deicing/anti-icing chemicals. These discharges must be covered by a separate SPDES permit.

b. Releases of reportable quantities of hazardous substances and oil - Each individual permittee is required to report spills as described at Part II.B. If an airport authority is the sole permittee, then the sum total of all spills at the airport must be assessed against the reportable quantity. If the airport authority is a copermittee with other deicing/anti-icing owners or operators at the airport, such as numerous different airlines, the assessed amount must be the summation of spills by each copermittee. If separate, distinct individual permittees exist at the airport, then the amount spilled by each separate permittee must be the assessed amount for the reportable quantity determination.

3. **Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan Requirements** - SWPPPs developed for areas of the facility occupied by tenants of the airport shall be integrated with the plan for the entire airport. For the purposes of this permit, tenants of the airport facility include airline passenger or cargo companies, fixed based owners or operators and other parties who have contracts with the airport authority to conduct business operations on airport property and whose operations result in stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity. In addition to the requirements of Part III, the SWPPP shall include, at a minimum, the following items.

a. Site description

(1) Site map - The site map shall identify where any of the following activities may be exposed to precipitation/surface runoff: aircraft and runway deicing/anti-icing operations; fueling stations; aircraft, ground vehicle and equipment maintenance/cleaning areas; and storage areas for aircraft, ground vehicles and equipment awaiting maintenance.

(2) Summary of potential pollutant sources - A narrative description of the potential pollutant sources from the following activities: aircraft, runway, ground vehicle and equipment maintenance and cleaning; aircraft and runway deicing/anti-icing operations (including apron and centralized aircraft deicing/anti-icing stations, runways, taxiways and ramps). Facilities which conduct deicing/anti-icing operations shall maintain a record of the types (including the Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS)) and monthly quantities of deicing/anti-icing chemicals used, either as measured amounts, or in the absence of metering, as estimated amounts. This includes all deicing/anti-icing chemicals, not just glycols and urea (e.g., potassium acetate). Tenants and fixed-base operators who conduct deicing/anti-icing operations shall provide the above information to the airport authority for inclusion in the stormwater pollution prevention plan for the entire facility.

b. Stormwater controls

(1) Good housekeeping

(a) Aircraft, ground vehicle and equipment maintenance areas - The permittee must describe and implement measures that prevent or minimize the contamination of stormwater runoff from all areas used for aircraft, ground vehicle and equipment maintenance (including the maintenance conducted on the terminal apron and in dedicated hangars). The following practices (or their equivalents) shall be considered: performing maintenance activities indoors; maintaining an organized inventory of materials used in the maintenance areas; draining all parts of fluids prior to disposal; preventing the practice of hosing down the apron or hangar floor; using dry cleanup methods; and collecting the stormwater runoff from the maintenance area and providing treatment or recycling.

(b) Aircraft, ground vehicle and equipment cleaning areas - Permittees shall ensure that cleaning of equipment is conducted in designated areas only and clearly identify these areas on the ground and delineate them on the site map. The permittee must describe and implement measures that prevent or minimize the contamination of the stormwater runoff from cleaning areas.

(c) Aircraft, ground vehicle and equipment storage areas - The storage of aircraft, ground vehicles and equipment awaiting maintenance must be confined to designated areas (delineated on the site map). The following BMPs (or their equivalents) shall be considered: indoor storage of aircraft and ground vehicles; the use of drip pans for the collection of fluid leaks; and perimeter drains, dikes or berms surrounding storage areas.

(c) Material storage areas - Storage vessels of all materials (e.g., used oils, hydraulic fluids, spent solvents, and waste aircraft fuel) must be maintained in good condition, so as to prevent or minimize contamination of stormwater, and plainly labeled (e.g., "used oil," "Contaminated Jet A," etc.). The permittee must describe and implement measures that prevent or minimize contamination of precipitation/runoff from storage areas. The following BMPs or their equivalents shall be considered: indoor storage of materials; centralized storage areas for waste materials; and installation of berms/dikes around storage areas.

(e) Airport fuel system and fueling areas - The permittee must describe and implement measures that prevent or minimize the discharge of fuels to the storm sewer/surface waters resulting from fuel servicing activities or other operations conducted in support of the airport fuel system. The following BMPs (or their equivalents) shall be considered: implementing spill and overflow practices (e.g., placing absorptive materials beneath aircraft during fueling operations); using dry cleanup methods; and collecting the stormwater runoff.

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

(a) Runway deicing operations - Owners or operators shall evaluate present application rates to ensure against excessive over application by analyzing application rates and adjusting as necessary, consistent with considerations of flight safety. Also the following BMP options shall be considered (or their equivalents): metered application of chemicals; prewetting dry chemical constituents prior to application; installation of runway ice detection systems; and implementing anti-icing operations as a preventive measure against ice buildup.

(b) Aircraft deicing/anti-icing operations - Owners or operators shall determine whether excessive application of deicing/anti-icing chemicals occurs, and adjust as necessary, consistent with considerations of flight safety. This evaluation should be carried out by the personnel most familiar with the particular aircraft and flight

operations in question (versus an outside entity such as the airport authority). The use of alternative deicing/anti-icing agents, as well as containment measures for all applied chemicals, shall be considered. Also, the following BMP options (or their equivalents) shall be considered 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; solar radiation; hangar storage; aircraft covers; and thermal blankets for MD-80s and DC-9s. The use of ice-detection systems and airport traffic flow strategies and departure slot allocation systems shall also be considered.

(3) Management of runoff - Where deicing/anti-icing operations occur, owners or operators shall describe and implement a program to control or manage contaminated runoff to reduce the amount of pollutants being discharged from the site. The following BMPs (or their equivalents) shall be considered: establishing a dedicated deicing facility with a runoff collection/recovery system; using vacuum/collection trucks; storing contaminated stormwater/deicing fluids in tanks and releasing controlled amounts to a publicly owned treatment works in accordance with pretreatment program requirements; 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. The plan shall consider the recovery of deicing/anti-icing materials when these materials are applied during nonprecipitation events (e.g., covering storm sewer inlets, using booms, installing absorptive interceptors in the drains, etc.) to prevent these materials from later becoming a source of stormwater contamination. Used deicing fluid should be recycled whenever possible.

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

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

4. **Benchmark Monitoring and Reporting Requirements** - Airports that use more than 100,000 gallons of glycol-based deicing/antiicing chemicals and/or 100 tons or more of urea on an average annual basis shall sample their stormwater discharges for the parameters listed in Table VIII-S-1. Only those outfalls from the airport facility that collect runoff from areas where deicing/anti-icing activities occur must be monitored. The alternative certification provision of Part I A 3 b is not applicable to discharges covered under this section.

Table VIII-S-1.
Sector S - Benchmark Monitoring Requirements

Pollutants of Concern	Analytical Method	Benchmark Monitoring Cut-Off Concentration
Facilities at airports that use more than 100,000 gallons of glycol-based deicing/anti-icing chemicals and/or 100 tons or more of urea on an average annual basis: monitor ONLY those outfalls from the airport facility that collect runoff from areas where deicing/anti-icing activities occur (SIC 45).		
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD5)	EPA 405.1	30 mg/L
Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	EPA 410.4	120 mg/L
Total Nitrogen (TN)	EPA 350.1, 351.2, 353.2	6 mg/L
pH	EPA 150.1	within the range 6.0 to 9.0 s.u.

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

Sector T - Treatment Works

1. **Discharges Covered Under This Section** - The requirements listed under this section apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from treatment works treating domestic sewage or any other sewage sludge or wastewater treatment device or system, used in the storage, treatment, recycling, and reclamation of municipal or domestic sewage, including lands dedicated to the disposal of sewage sludge that are located within the confines of the facility with a design flow of 1.0 MGD or more, or required to have an approved pretreatment program under 40 CFR 403 (Industrial Activity Code "TW"). Farm lands, domestic gardens or lands used for sludge management where sludge is beneficially reused and that are not physically located within the facility, or areas that are in compliance with Section 405 of the CWA are not required to have permit coverage.

2 **Special Conditions**

a. Prohibition of non-stormwater discharges - In addition to the general non-stormwater prohibition in Paragraph I.D.1, the following discharges not covered by this permit include, but are not limited to: sanitary and industrial wastewater; and equipment/vehicle washwaters.

3. **Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan Requirements** - In addition to the requirements of Part III, the SWPPP shall include, at a minimum, the following items.

a. Site description

(1) Site map - The site map shall identify where any of the following may be exposed to precipitation/surface runoff: grit, screenings and other solids handling, storage or disposal areas; sludge drying beds; dried sludge piles; compost piles; septage or hauled waste receiving station; and storage areas for process chemicals, petroleum products, solvents, fertilizers, herbicides and pesticides.

(2) Summary of potential pollutant sources - A description of the potential pollutant sources from the following activities, as applicable: grit, screenings and other solids handling, storage or disposal areas; sludge drying beds; dried sludge piles; compost piles; septage or hauled waste receiving station; and access roads/rail lines.

b. Stormwater controls

(1) Best Management Practices (BMPs) - In addition to the other BMPs considered, the following BMPs shall be considered: 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; septage or hauled waste receiving station).

(2) Inspections - The following areas shall be included in all inspections: access roads/rail lines, grit, screenings and other solids handling, storage or disposal areas; sludge drying beds; dried sludge piles; compost piles; septage or hauled waste receiving station areas.

(3) Employee training - Employee training must, at a minimum, address the following areas when applicable to a facility: petroleum product management; process chemical management; spill prevention and control; fueling procedures; general good housekeeping practices; proper procedures for using fertilizers, herbicides and pesticides.

4. **Benchmark Monitoring and Reporting Requirements** - Treatment works are required to monitor their stormwater discharges for the pollutants of concern listed in Table VIII-T-1.

Table VIII-T-1.
Sector T - Benchmark Monitoring Requirements

Pollutants of Concern	**Analytical Method**	**Benchmark Monitoring Cut-Off Concentration**
Treatment Works (Industrial Activity Code "TW")		
Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	EPA 410.4	120 mg/L

Sector U - Food and Kindred Products

1. **Discharges Covered Under This Section** - The requirements listed under this section apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from food and kindred products processing facilities (commonly identified by SIC Code 20), including: meat products; dairy products; canned, frozen and preserved fruits, vegetables, and food specialties; grain mill products; bakery products; sugar and confectionery products; fats and oils; beverages; and miscellaneous food preparations and kindred products and tobacco products manufacturing (SIC Code 21).

2. **Special Conditions**

a. Prohibition of non-stormwater discharges - In addition to the general non-stormwater prohibition in Paragraph I.D.1, the following discharges not covered by this permit include, but are not limited to: boiler blowdown, cooling tower overflow and blowdown, ammonia refrigeration purging, and vehicle washing/clean-out operations.

3. **Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan Requirements** - In addition to the requirements of Part III, the SWPPP shall include, at a minimum, the following items.

a. Site description

(1) Site map - The site map shall identify the locations of the following activities if they are exposed to precipitation/surface runoff: vents/stacks from cooking, drying, and similar operations; dry product vacuum transfer lines; animal holding pens; spoiled product; and broken product container storage areas.

(2) Summary of potential pollutant sources - In addition to food and kindred products processing-related industrial activities, the plan must also describe application and storage of pest control chemicals (e.g., rodenticides, insecticides, fungicides, etc.) used on plant grounds.

b. Stormwater controls

(1) Routine facility inspections - At a minimum, the following areas, where the potential for exposure to stormwater exists, must be inspected: loading and unloading areas for all significant materials; storage areas, including associated containment areas; waste management units; vents and stacks emanating from industrial activities; spoiled product and broken product container holding areas; animal holding pens; staging areas; and air pollution control equipment.

(2) Employee training - The employee training program must also address pest control.

4. **Benchmark Monitoring and Reporting Requirements** - Grain mills and fats and oils products facilities are required to monitor their stormwater discharges for the pollutants of concern listed in Table VIII-U-1.

Table VIII-U-1.
Sector U - Benchmark Monitoring Requirements

Pollutants of Concern	Analytical Method	Benchmark Monitoring Cut-Off Concentration
Grain Mill Products (SIC 2041-2048)		
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	EPA 160.2	100 mg/L
Total Nitrogen (TN)	EPA 350.1, 351.2, 353.2	6 mg/L
Total Phosphorus (TP)	EPA 365.1	2 mg/L
Fats and Oils Products (SIC 2074-2079)		
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	EPA 160.2	100 mg/L
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD5)	EPA 405.1	30 mg/L
Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	EPA 410.4	120 mg/L
Total Nitrogen (TN)	EPA 350.1, 351.2, 353.2	6 mg/L
Total Phosphorus (TP)	EPA 365.1	2 mg/L

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

Sector V - Textile Mills, Apparel, and Other Fabric Products

1. Discharges Covered Under This Section - The requirements listed under this section apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from textile mills, apparel and other fabric product manufacturing, generally described by SIC 22 and 23. Facilities in this sector are primarily engaged in the following activities: textile mill products, of and regarding facilities and establishments engaged in the preparation of fiber and subsequent manufacturing of yarn, thread, braids, twine, and cordage, the manufacturing of broad woven fabrics, narrow woven fabrics, knit fabrics, and carpets and rugs from yarn; processes involved in the dyeing and finishing of fibers, yarn fabrics, and knit apparel; the integrated manufacturing of knit apparel and other finished articles of yarn; the manufacturing of felt goods (wool), lace goods, nonwoven fabrics , miscellaneous textiles, and other apparel products. This section also covers facilities engaged in manufacturing finished leather and artificial leather products (SIC 31, except 3111).

2. **Special Conditions**

a. Prohibition of non-stormwater discharges - In addition to the general non-stormwater prohibition in Paragraph I.D.1, the following discharges not covered by this permit include, but are not limited to: discharges of wastewater (e.g., wastewater as a result of wet processing or from any processes relating to the production process); reused/recycled water; and waters used in cooling towers. These discharges must be covered under a separate SPDES permit.

3. **Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan Requirements** - In addition to the requirements of Part III, the SWPPP shall include, at a minimum, the following items.

a. Site description

(1) Summary of potential pollutant sources - A description of the potential pollutant sources from the following activities: industry-specific significant materials and industrial activities (e.g., backwinding, beaming, bleaching, backing, bonding carbonizing, carding, cut and sew operations, desizing, drawing, dyeing, flocking, fulling, knitting, mercerizing, opening, packing, plying, scouring, slashing, spinning, synthetic-felt processing, textile waste processing, tufting, turning, weaving, web forming, winging, yarn spinning, and yarn texturing).

b. Stormwater controls

(1) Good housekeeping measures

(a) Material storage areas - All containerized materials (fuels, petroleum products, solvents, dyes, etc.) must be clearly labeled and stored in a protected area, away from drains. The permittee must describe and implement measures that prevent or minimize contamination of stormwater runoff from such storage areas, and must include a description of the containment area or enclosure for those materials that are stored outdoors. The permittee may consider an inventory control plan to prevent excessive purchasing of potentially hazardous substances. The permittee shall ensure that empty chemical drums/containers are clean (triple-rinsing shall be considered) and residuals are not subject to contact with precipitation/runoff. Washwater from these cleanings must be collected and disposed of properly.

(b) Material handling area - The permittee must describe and implement measures that prevent or minimize contamination of the stormwater runoff from materials handling operations and areas. The permittee shall consider the following measures (or their equivalents): use of spill/overflow protection; covering fueling areas; and covering and enclosing areas where the transfer of materials may occur. Where applicable, the plan must address the replacement or repair of leaking connections, valves, transfer lines and pipes that may carry chemicals, dyes, or wastewater.

(c) Fueling areas - The permittee must describe and implement measures that prevent or minimize contamination of the stormwater runoff from fueling areas. The permittee shall consider the following measures (or their equivalents): covering the fueling area; using spill and overflow protection; minimizing runon of stormwater to the fueling areas; using dry cleanup methods; and treating and/or recycling stormwater runoff collected from the fueling area.

(d) Aboveground storage tank areas - The permittee must describe and implement measures that prevent or minimize contamination of the stormwater runoff from aboveground storage tank areas, including the associated piping and valves. The permittee shall consider the following measures (or their equivalents): regular cleanup of these areas; preparation of a spill prevention control and countermeasure program; spill and overflow protection; minimizing runon of stormwater from adjacent areas; restricting access to the area; insertion of filters in adjacent catch basins; absorbent booms in unbermed fueling areas; use of dry cleanup methods; and permanently sealing drains within critical areas that may discharge to a storm drain.

(2) Routine facility inspections - Inspections shall be conducted at least monthly, and shall include the following activities and areas (at a minimum): transfer and transmission lines; spill prevention; good housekeeping practices; management of process waste products; and all structural and nonstructural management practices.

(3) Employee training - Employee training must, at a minimum address, the following areas when applicable to a facility: use of reused/recycled waters; solvents management; proper disposal of dyes; proper disposal of petroleum products and spent lubricants; spill prevention and control; fueling procedures; and general good housekeeping practices.

(4) Comprehensive Site Compliance Evaluation - Regularly scheduled evaluations shall be conducted at least once a year and address those areas contributing to a stormwater discharge associated with industrial activity. Inspections shall look for evidence of, or the potential for, pollutants entering the drainage system from the following areas, as appropriate: storage tank areas; waste disposal and storage areas; dumpsters and open containers stored outside; materials storage areas; engine maintenance and repair areas; material handling areas and loading dock areas.

Sector W - Furniture and Fixtures

1. **Discharges Covered Under This Section** - The requirements listed under this section apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from facilities involved in the manufacturing of wood kitchen cabinets (generally described by SIC Code 2434), household furniture (SIC 251); office furniture (SIC 252); public buildings and related furniture (SIC 253); partitions, shelving, lockers, and office and store fixtures (SIC 254); and miscellaneous furniture and fixtures (SIC 259).

2. **Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan Requirements** - In addition to the requirements of Part III, the SWPPP shall include, at a minimum, the following item:

a. Site Map - The site map shall identify where any of the following may be exposed to precipitation/surface runoff: material storage areas (including tanks or other vessels used for liquid or waste storage); outdoor material processing areas; areas where wastes are treated, stored or disposed; access roads; and rail spurs.

Sector X - Printing and Publishing

1. **Discharges Covered Under This Section** - The requirements listed under this section apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from printing and publishing facilities (generally classified under SIC Major Group 27) including the following: book printing; commercial printing and lithographics; plate making and related services; commercial printing; and commercial printing not elsewhere classified.

2. **Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan Requirements** - In addition to the requirements of Part III, the SWPPP shall include, at a minimum, the following items:

a. Site description

(1) Site map - The site map shall identify where any of the following may be exposed to precipitation/surface runoff: aboveground storage tanks, drums and barrels permanently stored outside.

(2) Summary of potential pollutant sources - The plan shall include a description of the following additional sources and activities that have potential pollutants associated with them, as applicable: loading and unloading operations; outdoor storage activities; significant dust or particulate generating processes; and on-site waste disposal practices (e.g., blanket wash). Also, the pollutant or pollutant parameter associated with each pollutant source shall be identified (e.g., oil and grease, scrap metal, etc.).

b. Stormwater controls

(1) Good housekeeping measures

(a) Material storage areas - All containerized materials (skids, pallets, solvents, bulk inks, and hazardous waste, empty drums, portable/mobile containers of plant debris, wood crates, steel racks, fuel oil, etc.) shall be properly labeled and stored in a protected area, away from drains. The permittee shall describe and implement measures that prevent or minimize contamination of the stormwater runoff from such storage areas and shall include a description of the containment area or enclosure for those materials which are stored outdoors. The permittee may consider an inventory control plan to prevent excessive purchasing of potentially hazardous substances.

(b) Material handling areas - The permittee must describe and implement measures that prevent or minimize contamination of the stormwater runoff from material handling operations and areas (e.g., blanket wash, mixing solvents, loading/unloading materials). The permittee shall consider the following measures (or their equivalents): the use of spill/overflow protection; covering fuel areas; and

covering/enclosing areas where the transfer of materials may occur. Where applicable, the plan must address the replacement or repair of leaking connections, valves, transfer lines and pipes that may carry chemicals, or wastewater.

(c) Fueling areas - The permittee must describe and implement measures that prevent or minimize contamination of the stormwater runoff from fueling areas. The permittee shall consider the following measures (or their equivalents): covering the fueling area; using spill and overflow protection; minimizing runon of stormwater to the fueling area; using dry cleanup methods; and treating and/or recycling stormwater runoff collected from the fueling areas.

(d) Aboveground storage tank areas - The permittee must describe and implement measures that prevent or minimize contamination of the stormwater runoff from aboveground storage tank areas, including the associated piping and valves. The permittee shall consider the following measures (or their equivalents): regular cleanup of these areas; preparation of a spill prevention control and countermeasure program; spill and overflow protection; minimizing runon of stormwater from adjacent facilities and properties; restricting access to the area; insertion of filters in adjacent catch basins; absorbent booms in unbermed fueling areas; use of dry cleanup methods; and permanently sealing drains within critical areas that may discharge to a storm drain.

(2) Employee training - Employee training must, at a minimum, address the following areas when applicable to a facility: spent solvent management; spill prevention and control; used oil management; fueling procedures; and general good housekeeping practices.

Sector Y - Rubber, Miscellaneous Plastic Products, and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries

1. **Discharges Covered Under This Section** - The requirements listed under this section apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from rubber and miscellaneous plastic products manufacturing facilities (SIC Major Group 30) and miscellaneous manufacturing industries, except jewelry, silverware, and plated ware (SIC Major Group 39, except 391).

2. **Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan Requirements** - In addition to the requirements of Part III, the SWPPP shall include, at a minimum, the following items:

a. Site description - Summary of potential pollutant sources. The permittee shall review the use of zinc at the facility and the possible pathways through which zinc may be discharged in stormwater runoff.

b. Stormwater controls

(1) Controls for rubber manufacturers - The permittee shall describe and implement specific controls to minimize the discharge of zinc in stormwater discharges from the facility. Some general BMP options to consider include: using chemicals that are purchased in pre-weighed, sealed polyethylene bags; storing materials that are in use in sealable containers; ensuring an airspace between the container and the cover to minimize "puffing" losses when the container is opened; and using automatic dispensing and weighing equipment. The following possible sources of zinc shall be reviewed and the accompanying BMPs (or their equivalents) shall be considered in the SWPPP:

(a) Inadequate housekeeping - All permittees shall review the handling and storage of zinc bags at their facilities and consider the following BMP options: employee training regarding the handling/storage of zinc bags; indoor storage of zinc bags; cleanup of zinc spills without washing the zinc into the storm drain; and the use of 2,500-pound sacks of zinc rather than 50- to 100-pound sacks.

(b) Dumpsters - The following BMPs shall be considered to reduce discharges of zinc from dumpsters: providing a cover for the dumpster; move the dumpster to an indoor location; or provide a lining for the dumpster.

(c) Malfunctioning dust collectors or baghouses - Permittees shall review dust collectors/baghouses as possible sources in zinc in stormwater runoff. Improperly operating dust collectors/baghouses shall be replaced or repaired as appropriate.

(d) Grinding operations - Permittees shall review dust generation from rubber grinding operations at their facility and, as appropriate, install a dust collection system.

(e) Zinc stearate coating operations - Permittees shall include in the SWPPP appropriate measures to prevent or clean up drips /spills of zinc stearate slurry that may be released to the storm drain. Alternate compounds to zinc stearate shall also be considered.

(2) Controls for plastic products manufacturers - The permittee shall describe and implement specific controls to minmize the discharge of plastic resin pellets in storm water discharges. Some general BMP options to consider include: minimizing spills; cleaning up spills promptly and thoroughly; sweeping thoroughly; pellet capturing; employee education; and disposal precautions.

3. **Benchmark Monitoring and Reporting Requirements** - Rubber product manufacturing facilities are required to monitor their stormwater discharges for the pollutants of concern listed in Table VIII-Y-1.

Table VIII-Y-1.
Sector Y - Benchmark Monitoring Requirements

Pollutants of Concern	Analytical Method	**Benchmark Monitoring Cut-Off Concentration**
Tires and Inner Tubes; Rubber Footwear; Gaskets, Packing and Sealing Devices; Rubber Hose and Belting; and Fabricated Rubber Products Not Elsewhere Classified (SIC 3011-3069).		
Total Recoverable Zinc	EPA 200.7	120 ug/L

Sector Z - Leather Tanning and Finishing

1. **Discharges Covered Under This Section** - The requirements listed under this section apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from leather tanning, currying and finishing (commonly identified by SIC Code 3111).

2. **Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan Requirements** - In addition to the requirements of Part III, the SWPPP shall include, at a minimum, the following items.

a. Site description

(1) Site map - The site map shall identify where any of the following may be exposed to precipitation/surface runoff: processing and storage areas of the beamhouse, tanyard, retan-wet finishing and dry finishing operations; and haul roads, access roads and rail spurs.

(2) Summary of potential pollutant sources - A description of potential pollutant sources including (as appropriate): temporary or permanent storage of fresh and brine cured hides; chemical drums, bags, containers and aboveground tanks; leather dust, scraps, trimmings and shavings; spent solvents; extraneous hide substances and hair; empty chemical containers and bags; floor sweepings/washings; refuse and waste piles and sludge; and significant dust/particulate generating processes (e.g., buffing).

b. Stormwater controls

(1) Good housekeeping

(a) Storage areas for raw, semiprocessed, or finished tannery by-products - Pallets/bales of raw, semiprocessed or finished tannery by-products (e.g., splits, trimmings, shavings, etc.) shall be stored indoors or protected by polyethylene wrapping, tarpaulins, roofed storage area or other suitable means. Materials shall be placed on an impermeable surface, the area should be enclosed or bermed or other equivalent measures should be employed to prevent runon/runoff of stormwater.

(b) Material storage areas - Label storage units of all materials (e.g., specific chemicals, hazardous materials, spent solvents, waste materials). Describe and implement measures that prevent or minimize contact with stormwater.

(c) Buffing and shaving areas - The permittee must describe and implement measures that prevent or minimize contamination of the stormwater runoff with leather dust from buffing/shaving areas. The permittee may consider dust

collection enclosures, preventive inspection/maintenance programs or other appropriate preventive measures.

(d) Receiving, unloading, and storage areas - The permittee must describe and implement measures that prevent or minimize contamination of the stormwater runoff from receiving, unloading, and storage areas. The following measures (or their equivalents) shall be considered for exposed receiving, unloading and storage areas: hides and chemical supplies protected by a suitable cover; diversion of drainage to the process sewer; and grade berming/curbing area to prevent runoff of stormwater.

(e) Outdoor storage of contaminated equipment - The permittee must describe and implement measures that prevent or minimize contact of stormwater with contaminated equipment. The following measures (or their equivalents) shall be considered: equipment protected by suitable cover; diversion of drainage to the process sewer; and thorough cleaning prior to storage.

(f) Waste management - The permittee must describe and implement measures that prevent or minimize contamination of the stormwater runoff from waste storage areas. The permittee shall consider the following measures (or their equivalents): inspection/maintenance programs for leaking containers or spills; 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.

3. **Benchmark Monitoring and Reporting Requirements** - Leather tanning and finishing facilities are required to monitor their stormwater discharges for the pollutants of concern listed in Table VIII-Z-1.

Table VIII-Z-1.
Sector Z - Benchmark Monitoring Requirements

Pollutants of Concern	Analytical Method	Benchmark Monitoring Cut-Off Concentration
Leather Tanning and Finishing (SIC 3111)		
Total Nitrogen (TN)	EPA 350.1, 351.2, 353.2	**6 mg/L**
Total Recoverable Chromium	EPA 200.7	1.8 mg/L

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

Sector AA - Fabricated Metal Products

1. **Discharges Covered Under This Section** - The requirements listed under this section apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from the fabricated metals industry (except for electrical related industries); fabricated metal products (except machinery and transportation equipment); and jewelry, silverware, and plated ware.

2. **Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan Requirements** - In addition to the requirements of Part III, the SWPPP shall include, at a minimum, the following items.

a. Site description

(1) Site Map - The site map shall identify where any of the following may be exposed to precipitation/surface runoff: raw metal storage areas; finished metal storage areas; scrap disposal collection sites; equipment storage areas; retention and detention basins; temporary/permanent diversion dikes or berms; right-of-way or perimeter diversion devices; sediment traps/barriers; processing areas including outside painting areas; wood preparation; recycling; and raw material storage.

(2) Spills and Leaks - When listing reportable spills/leaks, the permittee shall pay attention to the following materials, at a minimum: chromium, toluene, pickle liquor, sulfuric acid, zinc and other water priority chemicals and hazardous chemicals and wastes.

(3) Summary of potential pollutant sources - A description of the potential pollutant sources from the following activities: loading and unloading operations for paints, chemicals and raw materials; outdoor storage activities for raw materials, paints, empty containers, corn cob, chemicals, scrap metals; outdoor manufacturing or processing activities such as grinding, cutting, degreasing, buffing, brazing, etc.; and on-site waste disposal practices for spent solvents, sludge, pickling baths, shavings, ingots pieces, refuse and waste piles.

b. Stormwater controls

(1) Good housekeeping

(a) Raw steel handling storage - Describe and implement measures controlling or recovering scrap metals, fines, and iron dust, including measures for containing materials within storage handling areas.

(b) Paints and painting equipment - Describe and implement measures to prevent or minimize exposure of paint and painting equipment from exposure to stormwater.

(2) Spill prevention and response procedures - The permittee shall ensure that the necessary equipment to implement a clean up is available to personnel. The following areas should be addressed:

(a) Metal fabricating areas - Describe and implement measures for maintaining clean, dry, orderly conditions in these areas. Use of dry clean-up techniques shall be considered in the plan.

(b) Storage areas for raw metal - Describe and implement measures to keep these areas free of conditions that could cause spills or leakage of materials. The following measures (or their equivalents) shall be considered: storage areas maintained such that there is easy access in the event of a spill; stored materials labeled to aid in identifying spill contents .

(c) Receiving, unloading, and storage areas - Describe and implement measures to prevent spills and leaks; plan for quick remedial clean up and instruct employees on clean-up techniques and procedures.

(d) Storage of equipment - Describe and implement measures for preparing equipment for storage and the proper method to store equipment. The following measures (or their equivalents) shall be considered: protecting with covers; storing indoors; and cleaning potential pollutants from equipment to be stored outdoors.

(e) Metal working fluid storage areas - Describe and implement measures for storage of metal working fluids.

(f) Cleaners and rinse water - Describe and implement measures to control/cleanup spills of solvents and other liquid cleaners; control sand buildup and disbursement from sand-blasting operations; and prevent exposure of recyclable wastes. Environmentally benign cleaners should be substituted when possible.

(g) Lubricating oil and hydraulic fluid operations - Consider using devices or monitoring equipment or other devices to detect and control leaks /overflows. Consider the installation of perimeter controls such as dikes, curbs, grass filter strips, or other equivalent measures.

(h) Chemical storage areas - Describe and implement proper storage methods that prevent stormwater contamination and accidental spillage. The plan should include a program to inspect containers, and identify proper disposal methods .

(3) Inspections - Metal fabricators shall at a minimum include the following areas for inspection: raw metal storage areas; finished product storage areas; material and

chemical storage areas; recycling areas; loading and unloading areas; equipment storage areas; paint areas; and vehicle fueling and maintenance areas.

(4). Comprehensive site compliance evaluation - The site compliance evaluation shall also include inspections of: areas associated with the storage of raw metals; storage of spent solvents and chemicals; outdoor paint areas; and roof drainage. Potential pollutants include chromium, zinc, lubricating oil, solvents, aluminum, oil and grease, methyl ethyl ketone, steel and other related materials.

3. **Benchmark Monitoring and Reporting Requirements** - Metal fabricating facilities are required to monitor their stormwater discharges for the pollutants of concern listed in Table VIII-AA-1.

Table VIII-AA-1.
Sector AA - Benchmark Monitoring Requirements

Pollutants of Concern	Analytical Method	Benchmark Monitoring Cut-Off Concentration
Fabricated Metal Products Except Coating (SIC 3411-3471, 3482-3499, 3911-3915)		
Total Nitrogen (TN)	EPA 350.1, 351.2, 353.2	6 mg/L
Total Recoverable Aluminum	EPA 200.7	750 ug/L
Total Recoverable Iron	EPA 200.7	1 mg/L
Total Recoverable Zinc	EPA 200.7	120 ug/L
Fabricated Metal Coating and Engraving (SIC 3479)		
Total Nitrogen (TN)	EPA 350.1, 351.2, 353.2	6 mg/L
Total Recoverable Zinc	EPA 200.7	120 ug/L

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

Sector AB - Transportation Equipment, Industrial or Commercial Machinery

1. **Discharges Covered Under This Section** - The requirements listed under this section apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from transportation equipment, industrial or commercial machinery manufacturing facilities (commonly described by SIC Major Group 35 (except SIC Code 357 - computer and office equipment covered by Sector AC), and SIC Major Group 37 (except SIC Code 373 - ship and boat building and repair cover by Sector R)).

2. **Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan Requirements** - In addition to the requirements of Part III, the SWPPP shall include, at a minimum, the following items:

a. Site description

(1) Site map - The site map shall identify where any of the following may be exposed to precipitation/surface runoff: vents and stacks from metal processing and similar operations.

b. Stormwater controls

(1) Non-stormwater discharges - For facilities that discharge wastewater, other than solely domestic wastewater, to the sanitary sewer system, the permittee must notify the owner or operator of the sanitary sewer and associated treatment works of its discharge. In such cases, a copy of a notification letter must be attached to the plan.

Sector AC - Electronic, Electrical Equipment and Components, Photographic and Optical Goods

1. **Discharges Covered Under This Section** - The requirements listed under this section apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from facilities that manufacture: electronic and other electrical equipment and components, except computer equipment (SIC Major Group 36); measuring, analyzing, and controlling instruments; photographic, medical and optical goods; watches and clocks (SIC Major Group 38) and computer and office equipment (SIC Code 357).

2. **Monitoring and Reporting Requirements** - Facilities under this sector are required to monitor their stormwater discharges for the pollutants of concern listed in Table VIII-AC-1.

Table VIII-AC-1.
Sector AC - Benchmark Monitoring Requirements

Pollutants of Concern	**Analytical Method**	**Benchmark Monitoring Cut-Off Concentration**
Electronic and Other Electrical Equipment and Components, Except Computer Equipment (SIC Major Group 36); Measuring, Analyzing, and Controlling Instruments; Photographic, Medical and Optical Goods; Watches and Clocks (SIC Major Group 38) and Computer and Office Equipment (SIC Code 357)		
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	EPA 160.2	100 mg/L
Total Recoverable Copper	EPA 200.7	64 ug/L
Total Recoverable Lead	EPA 200.7	82 ug/L

Sector AD - Non-classified Facilities/Stormwater Discharges Designated by the Department as Requiring Permit Coverage

1. **Discharges Covered Under This Section** - Sector AD is intended to allow permit coverage for stormwater discharges from industrial activities at facilities not covered by Sectors A-AC and where coverage under a general permit would be more suitable than requiring an individual industrial SPDES permit. Facilities must be assigned to Sector AD by the Department and must receive written notification granting permission to use this permit prior to submitting an NOIT.

2. **Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan** - The Department may establish additional Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan requirements upon granting permission for coverage under this sector. Additional requirements would be based upon the nature of activities conducted at the facility.

3. **Monitoring and Reporting Requirements** - In addition to monitoring for the following parameters, the Department may establish additional monitoring requirements based upon the nature of activities conducted at the facility and potential pollution sources that are exposed to stormwater.

Table VIII-AD-1.
Sector AD - Benchmark Monitoring Requirements

Pollutants of Concern	Analytical Method	Benchmark Monitoring Cut-Off Concentration
Non-classified Facilities/Stormwater Discharges Designated by the Department as Requiring Permit Coverage		
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	EPA 160.2	100 mg/L
Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	EPA 410.4	120 mg/L
Oil and Grease	EPA 1664 or EPA 1664A	15 mg/L
Total Nitrogen (TN)	EPA 353.1	6 mg/L
Total Recoverable Iron	EPA 200.7	1 mg/L
Total Recoverable Zinc	EPA 200.7	120 ug/L

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

Sector AE - Department of Public Works and Highway Maintenance Facilities

(A Non-classified Facilities/Stormwater Discharges Designated by the Department as Requiring Permit Coverage)

1. **Discharges Covered Under This Section** - Sector AE is intended to allow permit coverage for stormwater discharges from Department of Public Works and Highway Maintenance facilities that have operations including vehicle and equipment maintenance shops (vehicle and equipment rehabilitation, mechanical repairs, painting, fueling and lubrication), equipment cleaning operations and salt storage for road deicing activities. Facilities must be assigned to Sector AE by the Department and must receive written notification granting permission to use this permit prior to submitting an NOIT. Coverage under this permit may not be required for a municipally owned facility whose stormwater discharge is already addressed through the municipality's MS4 permit.

2. **Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan Requirements** - In addition to the requirements of Part III, the SWPPP shall include, at a minimum, the requirements listed for Sector P - Land Transportation and Warehousing.

3. **Benchmark Monitoring and Reporting Requirements** - Department of Public Works and Highway Maintenance facilities are required to monitor their stormwater discharges for the pollutant of concern listed in Table VIII-AE-1.

Table VIII-AE-1.
Sector AE - Benchmark Monitoring Requirements

Pollutants of Concern	Analytical Method	Benchmark Monitoring Cut-Off Concentration
Department of Public Works and Highway Maintenance Facilities		
Oil & Grease	EPA 1664 or EPA 1664A	15 mg/L
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	EPA 160.2	100 mg/L
Benzene	EPA 602	50 ug/L
Ethylbenzene	EPA 602	50 ug/L
Toluene	EPA 602	50 ug/L
Total Xylene	EPA 602	50 ug/L
Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	EPA 410.4	120 mg/L

APPENDIX A

Definitions

Definitions and Acronyms

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

Best Management Practices (BMPs) - means schedules of activities, prohibitions of practices, maintenance procedures, and other management practices to prevent or reduce the pollution of waters of the state. BMPs also include treatment requirements (if determined necessary by the permittee), operating procedures, and practices to control plant site runoff, spillage and leaks, sludge or waste disposal, or drainage from raw material storage.

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

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

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

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

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

(i) discharges within permit limitations of pollutants limited in the SPDES permit;

(ii) discharges within permit limitations of pollutants limited by an indicator limit in the SPDES permit;

(iii) discharges of pollutants subject to action level requirements in the SPDES permit;

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

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

(vi) discharges from fire fighting activities; fire hydrant flushings; testing of fire fighting equipment, provided that such equipment is for water only fire suppression; potable water

sources including waterline flushings; irrigation drainage; lawn watering; uncontaminated infiltration and inflow; leakage from raw water conveyance systems; routine external building washdown and vehicle washing which does not use detergents or other compounds; pavement washwaters where spills or leaks of toxic or hazardous materials, other than minor and routine releases from motor vehicles, have not occurred (unless such material has been removed) and where detergents are not used; air conditioning and steam condensate; springs; uncontaminated groundwater; and foundation or footing drains where flows are not contaminated with process materials such as solvents provided that the permittee has implemented an effective plan for minimizing the discharge of pollutants from all of the sources listed in this subparagraph.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(ii) Designed or used for collecting or conveying stormwater;

(iii) Which is not a combined sewer; and

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

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

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

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

Owner or operator - means the owner or operator of any facility or activity subject to regulation under this Part.

Permittee - means the holder of a SPDES permit.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

State - means the State of New York.

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

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

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

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

Waters of the United States - means:

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

(ii) All interstate waters, including interstate "wetlands";

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

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

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

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

(iv) All impoundments of waters otherwise defined as waters of the United States under this definition;

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

(vi) The territorial sea; and

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

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

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

ACRONYMS

BOD5 – Biochemical Oxygen Demand (5-day test)
BMP – Best Management Practice
CBS - Chemical Bulk Storage
COD – Chemical Oxygen Demand
CWA – Clean Water Act (or the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, 33 U.S.C. §1251 et seq)
DMR – Discharge Monitoring Report
ECL - Environmental Conservation Law
ELG – Effluent Limitations Guidelines
EPA – U. S. Environmental Protection Agency
EPCRA – Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-know Act
MDL - Method Detection Limit
MGD – Million Gallons per Day
MS4 – Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System
MSGP – Multi-Sector General Permit
NOIT – Notice of Intent or Termination
NPDES – National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
NRC – National Response Center
NTU – Nephelometric Turbidity Unit
PBS - Petroleum Bulk Storage
PQL - Practical Quantitation Limit
RCRA – Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
RQ – Reportable Quantity
SIC – Standard Industrial Classification
SPCC – Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure
SWPPP – Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan
TMDL – Total Maximum Daily Load
TSS – Total Suspended Solids
USGS – United States Geological Survey

APPENDIX B

Notice of Intent or Termination

9100215042

New York State Department of Environmental Conservation

Division of Water

Bureau of Water Permits, 4th Floor

625 Broadway, Albany, New York 12233-3505

Phone: (518) 402-8111 . **Fax:** (518) 402-9029

Website: www.dec.state.ny.us

NYR ☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐

(for DEC use only)

Notice of Intent or Termination

For Stormwater Discharges Associated with Industrial Activity under the State Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (SPDES) Multi-Sector General Permit GP-0-06-002

All Sections must be completed unless otherwise noted. Failure to complete all items may result in this form being returned to you, thereby delaying your coverage under this General Permit. Applicants must read and understand the conditions of the permit and prepare a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan prior to submitting this Notice of Intent or Termination (NOIT) Form. Applicants are responsible for identifying and obtaining other DEC permits that may be required.

"IMPORTANT - PRINT CAPITAL LETTERS USING BLACK INK. AVOID CONTACT WITH THE EDGE OF THE BOXES. FILL IN CIRCLES COMPLETELY AND DO NOT USE CHECK MARKS. OWNER/OPERATOR MUST SIGN FORM."

Owner/Operator Information

O/O Name

O/O Street Address

O/O City

O/O State N Y

O/O Zip ☐☐☐☐☐ - ☐☐☐☐

Contact Information

Contact First Name

Contact Last Name

Contact Phone ☐☐☐ - ☐☐☐ - ☐☐☐☐

Contact Fax ☐☐☐ - ☐☐☐ - ☐☐☐☐

Contact eMail

Facility Information

Facility Name

Facility Street Address

Facility City

Facility State NY

Facility Zip -

Facility County

Name of Nearest Cross Street

Distance to Nearest Cross Street (feet)

Direction to Nearest Cross Street

○ **North** ○ **South** ○ **East** ○ **West**

---

1. Permit I.D Number (for renewals, modifications or terminations) **NYR**

2. Reason for Submittal:

   ○ Coverage for a new facility (not previously permitted)

   ○ Permit Renewal

   ○ Modification (There has been a change in information since the earlier submission)

   ○ Want to terminate general stormwater permit coverage

3. Provide the Geographic Coordinates for the facility in NYTM units.

   X Coordinates (Easting)

   4 Y Coordinates (Northing)

These coordinates can be obtained through the NYSDEC Stormwater Interactive Map on the DEC Website at: http://www.dec.state.ny.us/website/imsmaps/stormwater/viewer.htm
Directions: Go to the above website. Zoom into your project location such that you can accurately click on the center of your facility. Once you have located your facility, go to the drop-down menu on the left and choose "Get Coordinates". Click on the center of your facility and a small window containing the X, Y coordinates in NYTM units will pop up. Transcribe these coordinates into the spaces above. For problems with the interactive map, please try the help function.

4. Identify all applicable Industrial Activities from the Industrial Sectors shown below that are located within areas subject to the stormwater discharges covered under this permit. Check all that apply to your facility.

Sampling Notes	Mark all that apply	SIC Code or Activity Code	Activity Represented
		Sector A: Timber Products	
B,C	○	2411	Log Storage and Handling (Wet deck storage areas are only authorized if no chemical additives are used in the spray water or applied to the logs).
B	○	2421	General Sawmills and Planning Mills
B	○	2426	Hardwood Dimension and Flooring Mills
B	○	2429	Special Product Sawmills, Not Elsewhere
B	○	2431-2439 (except 2434 - see sector W)	Millwork, Veneer, Plywood, and Structural Wood.
B	○	2441, 2448, 2449	Wood Containers
B	○	2451, 2452	Wood Buildings and Mobile Homes
B	○	2491	Wood Preserving
B	○	2493	Reconstituted Wood Products
B	○	2499	Wood Products, Not Elsewhere Classified
		Sector B: Paper and Allied Products	
	○	2611	Pulp Mills
	○	2621	Paper Mills
B	○	2631	Paperboard Mills
	○	2652-2657	Paperboard Containers and Boxes
	○	2671-2679	Converted Paper and Paperboard Products, Except Containers and Boxes
		Sector C: Chemical and Allied Products	
B	○	2812-2819	Industrial Inorganic Chemicals.
B	○	2821-2824	Plastics Materials and Synthetic Resins, Synthetic Rubber, Cellulosic and Other Manmade Fibers Except Glass.
	○	2833-2836	Medicinal Chemicals and Botanical Products; Pharmaceutical Preparations; In Vitro and In Vivo Diagnostic Substances; Biological Products, Except Diagnostic Substances.
B	○	2841-2844	Soaps, Detergents, and Cleaning Preparations; Perfumes, Cosmetics, and Other Toilet Preparations.
	○	2851	Paints, Varnishes, Lacquers, Enamels, and Allied Products.
	○	2861-2869	Industrial Organic Chemicals.
B,C	○	2873-2879	Agricultural Chemicals.
	○	2891-2899	Miscellaneous Chemical Products.
	○	3952 (limited to list)	Inks and Paints, Including China Painting Enamels, India Ink, Drawing Ink, Platinum Paints for Burnt Wood or Leather Work, Paints for China Painting, Artist's Paints and Artist's Watercolors.
		Sector D: Asphalt Paving and Roofing Materials and Lubricants	
B,C	○	2951, 2952	Asphalt Paving and Roofing Materials
	○	2992, 2999	Miscellaneous Products of Petroleum and Coal
		Sector E: Glass Clay, Cement, Concrete, and Gypsum Products	
	○	3211	Flat Glass
	○	3221, 3229	Glass and Glassware, Pressed or Blown
	○	3231	Glass Products Made of Purchased Glass
C	○	3241	Hydraulic Cement
B	○	3251-3259	Structural Clay Products
B	○	3261-3269	Pottery and Related Products
B,C	○	3271-3275	Concrete, Gypsum and Plaster
	○	3281	Cut Stone and Stone Products
	○	3291-3299	Abrasive, Asbestos, and Miscellaneous Non-metallic Mineral Products

Sampling Notes	Mark all that apply	SIC Code or Activity Code	Activity Represented
		Sector F: Primary Metals	
B	○	3312-3317	Steel Works, Blast Furnaces, and Rolling and Finishing Mills
B	○	3321-3325	Iron and Steel Foundries
	○	3331-3339	Primary Smelting and Refining of Nonferrous Metals
	○	3341	Secondary Smelting and Refining of Nonferrous Metals
B	○	3351-3357	Rolling, Drawing, and Extruding of Nonferrous
B	○	3363-3369	Nonferrous Foundries (Castings)
	○	3398, 3399	Miscellaneous Primary Metal Products
		Sector G: Metal Mining (Ore Mining and Dressing)	
B	○	1011	Iron Ores
B	○	1021	Copper Ores
B	○	1031	Lead and Zinc Ores
B	○	1041, 1044	Gold and Silver Ores
B	○	1061	Ferroalloy Ores, Except Vanadium
B	○	1081	Metal Mining Services
B	○	1094, 1099	Miscellaneous Metal Ores
		Sector H: Coal Mines and Coal Mining Related Facilities	
		Sector I: Oil and Gas Extraction and Refining	
B	○	1311	Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas
B	○	1321	Natural Gas Liquids
B	○	1381-1389	Oil and Gas Field Services
B	○	2911	Petroleum Refineries
		Sector J: Mineral Mining and Dressing	
B	○	1411	Dimension Stone
B,C	○	1422-1429	Crushed and Broken Stone, Including Rip Rap
B,C	○	1442, 1446	Sand and Gravel
	○	1455, 1459	Clay, Ceramic, and Refractory Materials
	○	1474-1479	Chemical and Fertilizer Mineral Mining
B	○	1481	Nonmetallic Minerals Services, Except Fuels
B	○	1499	Miscellaneous Nonmetallic Minerals, Except Fuels
		Sector K: Hazardous Waste Treatment, Storage, or Disposal Facilities	
B,C	○	HZ	Hazardous Waste Treatment, Storage or Disposal
		Sector L: Land Fills and Land Application Sites	
B,C	○	LF	Landfills, Land Application Sites, and Open Dumps
		Sector M: Automobile Salvage Yards	
B	○	5015	Automobile Salvage Yards
		Sector N: Scrap Recycling Facilities	
B	○	5093	Scrap Recycling Facilities
B	○	4499 (limited to list)	Dismantling Ships, Marine Salvaging, and Marine Wrecking - Ships for Scrap
		Sector O: Steam Electric Generating Facilities	
B,C	○	SE	Steam Electric Generating Facilities

Sampling Notes	Mark all that apply	SIC Code or Activity Code	Activity Represented
		Sector P: Land Transportation and Warehousing	
B	○	4011, 4013	Railroad Transportation
B	○	4111-4173	Local and Highway Passenger Transportation
B	○	4212-4231	Motor Freight Transportation and Warehousing
B	○	4311	United States Postal Service
B	○	5171	Petroleum Bulk Stations and Terminals
		Sector Q: Water Transportation	
B	○	4412-4499 (except 4499 as specified in Sector N)	Water Transportation
		Sector R: Ship and Boat Building or Repairing Yards	
	○	3731, 3732	Ship and Boat Building or Repair Yards
		Sector S: Air Transportation	
B	○	4512-4581	Air Transportation Facilities
		Sector T: Treatment Works	
B	○	TW	Treatment Works
		Sector U: Food and Kindred Products	
	○	2011-2015	Meat Products
	○	2021-2026	Dairy Products
	○	2032-2038	Canned, Frozen and Preserved Fruits, Vegetables and Food Specialties
B	○	2041-2048	Grain Mill Products
	○	2051-2053	Bakery Products
	○	2061-2068	Sugar and Confectionery Products
B	○	2074-2079	Fats and Oils
	○	2082-2087	Beverages
	○	2091-2099	Miscellaneous Food Preparations and Kindred Products
	○	2111-2141	Tobacco Products
		Sector V: Textile Mills, Apparel, and Other Fabric Product Manufacturing, Leather and Leather Pruducts	
	○	2211-2299	Textile Mill Products
	○	2311-2399	Apparel and Other Finished Products Made From Fabrics and Similiar Materials
	○	3131-3199 (except 3111- see sector Z)	Leather and Leather Products, except Leather Tanning and Finishing
		Sector W: Furniture and Fixtures	
	○	2434	Wood Kitchen Cabinets
	○	2511-2599	Furniture and Fixtures
		Sector X: Printing and Publishing	
	○	2711-2796	Printing, Publishing, and Allied Industries
		Sector Y: Rubber, Miscellaneous Plastic Products, and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	
B	○	3011	Tires and Inner Tubes
B	○	3021	Rubber and Plastics Footwear
B	○	3052, 3053	Gaskets, Packing, and Sealing Devices and rubber and Plastics Hose and Belting
B	○	3061, 3069	Fabricated Rubber Products, Not Elsewhere Classified
B	○	3081-3089	Miscellaneous Plastics Products
	○	3931	Musical Instruments
	○	3942-3949	Dolls, Toys, Games and Sporting and Athletic Goods
	○	3951-3955	Pens, Pencils, and Other Artists' Materials
	○	3961, 3965	Costume Jewelry, Costume Novelties, Buttons, and Miscellaneous Notions, Except Precious Metal
	○	3991-3999	Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries

Sampling Notes	Mark all that apply	SIC Code or Activity Code	Activity Represented
		Sector Z: Leather Tanning and Finishing	
B	○	3111	Leather Tanning, Currying and Finishing
		Sector AA: Fabricated Metal Products	
B	○	3411-3499	Fabricated Metal Products, Except Machinery and Transportation Equipment
B	○	3911-3915	Jewelry, Silverware, and Plated Ware
		Sector AB: Transportation Equipment, Industrial or Commercial Machinery	
	○	3511-3599 (except 3571-3579 see Sector AC)	Industrial and Commercial Machinery (Except Computer and Office Equipment)
	○	3711-3799 (except 3731 & 3732 see Sector R)	Transportation Equipment (Except Ship and Boat Building and Repairing)
		Sector AC: Electronic, Electrical, Photographic, and Optical Goods	
B	○	3571-3579	Computer and Office Equipment
B	○	3612-3699	Electronic, Electrical Equipment and Components, Except Computer Equipment
B	○	3812-3873	Measuring, Analyzing and Controlling Instrument; Photographic and Optical Goods
		Sector AD & AE: Non-Classified Facilities/Storm Water Discharges Designated By the Board As Requiring Permits	
B	○	Sector AD	Other Storm Water Discharges Designated By the Department As Needing a Permit or Any Facility Discharging Storm Water Associated With Industrial Activity Not Described By Any of Sectors A-AC. Note: Facilities may not elect to be covered under Sector AD. Only the Department may assign a facility to Sector AD.
B	○	Sector AE	

Notes: B - Benchmark Monitoring Required
C - Compliance Monitoring for Point Source Category Effluent Limitations

5. Has a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) been prepared for this facility in accordance with the requirements of the SPDES Multi-Sector General Permit? Please be advised that you cannot obtain coverage under this permit without having first prepared a SWPPP. ..... ○ Yes ○ No

6. For each stormwater discharge associated with industrial activity at your facility identify the outfall number (e.g., 001, 002, etc.); the four digit Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes or 2-letter Industrial Activity Codes that best represent the principal products or services rendered by the facility for that drainage area; and the acreage of industrial activity exposed to stormwater for each outfall (round to nearest tenth of an acre):

	Outfall No.	Industrial Activities (SIC or 2-letter Codes) A	B	C	Acreage
1					.
2					.
3					.
4					.
5					.
6					.
7					.
8					.
9					.
				Total Acreage	.

(Note: SIC information can be obtained at the following web sites: http://www.osha.gov/pls/imis/sicsearch.html and http://www.softshare.com/tables/sic/. The 2-letter Industrial Activity Codes are: **HZ** - hazardous waste treatment, storage or disposal facilities; **LF** - landfills/disposal facilities that receive or have received any industrial waste; **SE** - steam electric power generating facilities; or **TW** - treatment works for treating domestic sewage.)

7. Does this facility have coal piles that are exposed to precipitation? ..... ○ Yes ○ No

8. Does this facility discharge have salt piles that are exposed to precipitation? ..... ○ Yes ○ No

9. Does this facility discharge stormwater from secondary containment areas for liquid bulk storage or transfer areas? ..... ○ Yes ○ No

10. Is the facility subject to any of the following EPA Point Source Category Effluent Limitations?

- Runoff from material storage piles at cement manufacturing facilities (40 CFR Part 411 Subpart C)? ..... ○ Yes ○ No

If yes, list Outfall Nos. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

- Contaminated runoff from phosphate fertilizer manufacturing facilities (40 CFR Part 418 Subpart A)? ..... ○ Yes ○ No

If yes, list Outfall Nos. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

- Coal Pile runoff at steam electric power generating facilities (40 CFR Part 423)? ..... ○ Yes ○ No

If yes, list Outfall Nos. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

- Discharges resulting from spraydown or intentional wetting of logs at wet deck storage areas (40 CFR Part 429 Subpart I)? ..... ○ Yes ○ No

If yes, list Outfall Nos. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

- Mine dewatering discharges at crushed stone, construction sand and gravel, and industrial sand mines (40 CFR Part 436)? ..... ○ Yes ○ No

If yes, list Outfall Nos. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

- Runoff from asphalt emulsion facilities (40 CFR Part 443 Subpart A)? ..... ○ Yes ○ No

If yes, list Outfall Nos. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

- Runoff from landfills (40 CFR 445 Subpart A and B)? ..... ○ Yes ○ No

If yes, list Outfall Nos. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

11. Provide the name(s) of the surface waterbody(ies) into which site runoff will discharge:

12(a). Does site runoff enter a Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System including roadside drains, swales, ditches, culverts, etc.? ..... ○ Yes ○ No

12(b). If yes, what is the name of the municipality/entity that owns the Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System?

13. Identify any other DEC Permits that are required for this facility:

○ Air Pollution Control	○ Stream Protection/Article 15
○ Coastal Erosion	○ Water Quality Certificate
○ Hazardous Waste	○ Dam Safety
○ Long Island Wells	○ Water supply
○ Mined Land Reclamation	○ Freshwater Wetlands
○ Other SPDES	○ Tidal Wetlands
○ Solid Waste	○ Wild, Scenic and Recreational Rivers

Other

Certification

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

Owner/Operator First Name (please print or type)

MI

Date

Owner/Operator Last Name (please print or type)

Signature

APPENDIX C

Annual Certification Report

8246197221

Annual Certification Report
SPDES Multi-Sector General Permit for Stormwater
Discharges Associated with Industrial Activity (GP-0-06-002)

The permittee shall complete this Annual Certification Report form by answering the following questions, describing improvements to the facility's Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP), provide copies of monitoring results on appropriate Monitoring Reports Forms and signing the certification at the end of this form. This completed report is to be submitted each calendar year by March 31st of the following year to: Industrial Stormwater General Permit Coordinator, NYSDEC, Bureau of Water Permits, 625 Broadway, Albany, NY, 12233-3505

SECTION I: FACILITY INFORMATION

Permit I.D. No.: NYR00 ☐☐☐☐ **Report for Calendar Year:** ☐☐☐☐

Owner Name

Facility Name

SECTION II: GENERAL INFORMATION:

1. List the number of stormwater outfalls at the facility that are from areas of industrial activity. ..... ☐☐☐

2. Is the facility claiming any monitoring waivers? ..... ○ Yes ○ No
[describe and certify in your cover letter]
   - ○ Representative Outfall
   - ○ Inactive or Unstaffed Site
   - ○ Adverse Climatic Conditions
   - ○ Alternate Certification of "Not Present" or "No Exposure"

3. Is the information provided in your original Notice of Intent or Termination (NOIT) submission still accurate and up to date? If not, please submit an updated NOIT indicating the correct facility information. ..... ○ Yes ○ No

4. Has a comprehensive site compliance evaluation been conducted at the facility in the past year? ..... ○ Yes ○ No

5. Is the facility's Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) kept up to date and modified when necessary? ..... ○ Yes ○ No

SECTION III: QUARTERLY VISUAL EXAMINATIONS AND DRY WEATHER FLOW INSPECTIONS:

6. Have the required quarterly visual examinations of stormwater at the facility been performed during this reporting period? ..... ○ Yes ○ No

7. Did any of the quarterly visual examinations result in observations of color, odor, clarity, floating solids, settled solids, suspended solids, foam, oil sheen, or other indicators of stormwater pollution and contamination? ..... ○ Yes ○ No

8. Was the annual dry weather flow inspection performed during this reporting period? ..... ○ Yes ○ No ○ NA

9. Were any indicators of stormwater pollution or unauthorized discharges identified? ..... ○ Yes ○ No ○ NA

10. Did any of these findings result in modification of the SWPPP? ..... ○ Yes ○ No ○ NA

SECTION IV: STORMWATER MONITORING - BENCHMARK PARAMETERS:

11. Is the permittee required to monitor stormwater at the facility for benchmark parameters? (If no, skip to Section V) ..... ○ Yes ○ No

12. Were there any of the sampling results from this year higher than the cut-off values listed in the permit? ..... ○ Yes ○ No

13. Were there any monitoring problems?(Answer "Yes" if storm event criteria was not met or if the laboratory indicated quality assurance/quality control problems) ..... ○ Yes ○ No

14. If any of the sampling results were higher than the benchmark values listed in the permit, was the facility inspected to identify the source? ..... ○ Yes ○ No ○ NA

15. Did this result in modification of the SWPPP? ..... ○ Yes ○ No

SECTION IV: STORMWATER MONITORING - COMPLIANCE MONITORING

16. Is the permittee required to conduct compliance monitoring for storm water discharges subject to Point Source Category Effluent Limitation? ..... ○ Yes ○ No

17. Is the permittee required to conduct compliance monitoring for storm water discharges from coal piles? (If no to questions 16 & 17, go to Section VI) ..... ○ Yes ○ No

18. Were there any monitoring problems? (Answer "Yes" if storm event criteria was not met or if the laboratory indicated quality assurance/quality control problems) ..... ○ Yes ○ No

19. Were any of the sampling results from this year higher than the effluent limitation listed in the permit? ..... ○ Yes ○ No

20. If any of the sampling results were higher than the effluent limitations listed in the permit, was the facility inspected to identify the source? ..... ○ Yes ○ No ○ NA

21. Did this result in modification of the SWPPP? ..... ○ Yes ○ No

SECTION VI: SUMMARY

Provide a brief description of any facility changes; problems identified during comprehensive compliance evaluations, quarterly visual observations or monitoring results; and action taken to improve the quality of the stormwater discharge.

CERTIFICATION

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

Owner/Operator First Name (please print or type) | MI | Date

Owner/Operator Last Name (please print or type) | Signature

APPENDIX D

Example Quarterly Visual Monitoring Report

Quarterly Visual Monitoring Form

Example

Fill out a separate form for each sample you collect (one form per quarter per outfall)

Facility:		**Permit ID: NYR00 _ _ _ _**
Outfall No.:	**Examiner's Name & Title:**	
Quarter/Year:	**Date/Time Collected:**	**Date/Time Examined:**
Rainfall Amount:	**Qualifying Storm?** Yes No	**Runoff Source:** Rainfall Snowmelt

Parameter	Parameter Description	Parameter Characteristics
Color	Does the stormwater appear to be colored? **Yes** **No**	**Describe:**
Clarity	Is the stormwater clear or transparent **Yes** **No**	Which of the following best describes the clarity of the stormwater? **Clear** **Milky** **Opague**
Oil Sheen	Can you see a rainbow effect or sheen on the water surface? **Yes** **No**	Which bests describes the sheen? **Rainbow sheen** **Floating Oil globules**
Odor	Does the sample have an odor? **Yes** **No**	**Describe:**
Floating Solids	Is there something floating on the surface of the sample? **Yes** **No**	**Describe:**
Suspended Solids	Is there something suspended in the water column of the sample? **Yes** **No**	**Describe:**
Settled Solids	Is there something settled on the bottom of the sample? **Yes** **No**	**Describe:**
Foam	Is there foam or material forming on the top of the sample surface? **Yes** **No**	**Describe:**

Detail any concerns, corrective actions taken and any other indicators of pollution present in the sample:

Stormwater Examiner's Signature:

APPENDIX E

Example Discharge Monitoring Report
(For Effluent Guideline Limitations and Benchmark Monitoring Cut-Off Concentrations)

PERMITTEE NAME/ADDRESS (Include Facility Name/Location if Different)
NAME

ADDRESS

FACILITY
LOCATION

NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM (NPDES)
DISCHARGE MONITORING REPORT (DMR)

(2-16) NYR00 PERMIT NUMBER	(17-19) DISCHARGE NUMBER

MONITORING PERIOD

	YEAR	MO	DAY		YEAR	MO	DAY
FROM				TO			
	(20-21)	(22-23)	(24-25)		(26-27)	(28-29)	(30-31)

☐ Check here if No Discharge

NOTE: Read Instructions before completing this form

PARAMETER (32-37)		(3 Card Only) QUANTITY OR LOADING (46-53) AVERAGE	(54-61) MAXIMUM	UNITS	(4 Card Only) QUALITY OR CONCENTRATION (38-45) MINIMUM	(46-53) AVERAGE	(54-61) MAXIMUM	UNITS	NO. EX (62-63)	FREQUENCY OF ANALYSIS (64-68)	SAMPLE TYPE (69-70)
DATE OF STORM EVENT	SAMPLE MEASUREMENT	*****	*****		*****	*****	*****		**	*****	*****
	PERMIT REQUIREMENT	*****	*****		*****	*****	*****			*****	*****
DURATION OF ___ERS STORM	SAMPLE MEASUREMENT	*****		INS	*****	*****		GALS	**		*****
ELAPSED SINCE___DAYS LAST STORM > 0.1 INS	PERMIT REQUIREMENT	*****	ESTIMATE RAINFALL		*****	*****	ESTIMATE VOL DIS			ONCE/ YEAR	*****
FLUORIDE, TOTAL (as F) 00951 1 EFFLUENT GROSS VALUE	SAMPLE MEASUREMENT	*****	*****		*****			MG/L			
	PERMIT REQUIREMENT	*****	*****		*****	25.0 30-DAY AVG	75.0 DAILY MAX			ONCE/ YEAR	GRAB
PHOSPHORUS, TOTAL (AS P) 00665 1 EFFLUENT GROSS VALUE	SAMPLE MEASUREMENT	*****	*****		*****			MG/L			
	PERMIT REQUIREMENT	*****	*****		*****	35.0 30-DAY AVG	105.0 DAILY MAX			ONCE/ YEAR	GRAB
	SAMPLE MEASUREMENT										
	PERMIT REQUIREMENT										
	SAMPLE MEASUREMENT										
	PERMIT REQUIREMENT										
	SAMPLE MEASUREMENT										
	PERMIT REQUIREMENT										

NAME/TITLE PRINCIPAL EXECUTIVE OFFICER	I CERTIFY UNDER PENALTY OF LAW THAT THIS DOCUMENT AND ALL ATTACHMENTS WERE PREPARED UNDER MY DIRECTION OR SUPERVISION IN ACCORDANCE WITH A SYSTEM DESIGNED TO ASSURE THAT QUALIFIED PERSONNEL PROPERLY GATHER AND EVALUATE THE INFORMATION SUBMITTED. BASED ON MY INQUIRY OF THE PERSON OR PERSONS WHO MANAGE THE SYSTEM, OR THOSE PERSONS DIRECTLY RESPONSIBLE FOR GATHERING THE INFORMATION, THE INFORMATION SUBMITTED IS, TO THE BEST OF MY KNOWLEDGE AND BELIEF, TRUE, ACCURATE, AND COMPLETE. I AM AWARE THAT THERE ARE SIGNIFICANT PENALTIES FOR SUBMITTING FALSE INFORMATION, INCLUDING THE POSSIBILITY OF FINE AND IMPRISONMENT FOR KNOWING VIOLATIONS		TELEPHONE		DATE		
			AREA CODE	NUMBER	YEAR	MO	DAY
TYPED OR PRINTED		SIGNATURE OF PRINCIPAL EXECUTIVE OFFICER OR AUTHORIZED AGENT					

COMMENTS AND EXPLANATION OF ANY VIOLATIONS (Reference all attachments here)

SECTOR C: CHEMICAL AND ALLIED PRODUCTS MANUFACTURERS, SUBSECTOR: AGRICULTURAL CHEMICALS

SIC CODE: 287X

APPLICABLE ONLY TO: Discharges from the Phosphate Subcategory of the Fertilizer Manufacturing Point Source Category (see 40 CFR Part 418)

Send completed DMR to: Industrial Storm Water General Permit Coordinator, NYSDEC, Bureau of Water Permits, 625 Broadway, Albany, NY 12233-3505

APPENDIX F

Additional Information for New Discharges

Appendix F - Additional Information For New Stormwater Discharges

(See General Permit Part II.A on page 9)

Any facility with new stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity which require any other Uniform Procedures Act permit(s) (Environmental Conservation Law, 6 NYCRR Part 621) are not initially eligible for coverage under this general permit. The discharger must first complete a Short Environmental Assessment Form which can be found in Appendix C of 6 NYCRR Part 617. Upon a review of the Short Environmental Assessment Form and the information specified below, the Department may authorize the applicant to submit a Notice of Intent or Termination (NOIT) to obtain coverage under this general permit or, alternatively, require an application for an individual SPDES permit.

Additional Information

1. A site map showing topography (or indicating the outline of drainage areas served by the outfall(s) for which discharge authorization and permit coverage is being sought if a topographic map is unavailable) of the facility including: each of its drainage and discharge structures; the drainage area of each stormwater outfall; paved areas and buildings within the drainage area of each stormwater outfall; areas used for outdoor storage or disposal of significant materials; structural control measure(s) to reduce pollutants in stormwater runoff; material loading and access areas; areas where pesticides, herbicides, soil conditioners and fertilizers are applied; each hazardous waste treatment, storage or disposal facility (including each area not required to have a RCRA permit which is used for accumulating hazardous waste under 40 CFR 262.34); each well where fluids from the facility are injected underground; and springs, and surface and/or groundwater bodies which will receive stormwater discharges from the facility.

2. An estimate of the area of impervious surfaces (including paved areas and building roofs) and the total area drained by each outfall and a narrative description of the following: significant materials that, in the three years prior to the submittal of this information, have been treated, stored or disposed of in a manner which will allow exposure to stormwater; methods of treatment, storage or disposal of such materials; materials management practices employed to minimize contact of these materials with stormwater runoff; materials loading and access areas; the location, manner and frequency of application of pesticides, herbicides, soil conditioners and fertilizers; the location and description of structural and non-structural control measures being used to reduce pollutants in stormwater runoff; and a description of the stormwater treatment, including the ultimate disposal of any solid or fluid wastes other than by discharge.

3. A certification that all outfalls that could contain stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity have been tested or evaluated for the presence of non-stormwater discharges which are not covered by an existing SPDES permit; tests for such non-stormwater discharges may include smoke tests, fluorometric, analysis of accurate schematics, as well as other appropriate tests. The certification shall include a description of the method used, the date of any testing, and the on-site drainage points that were directly observed during a test.

4. Existing information regarding reportableleaks or spills of toxic or hazardous pollutants at the facility that have occurred within the three years prior to the submittal of this information.

5. Estimates for the following parameters for all outfalls:

- Any pollutant limited in an effluent limitations guideline for which the facility is subject;

- Any pollutant listed in the facility's existing SPDES permit, if any;

- Oil and grease, pH, BOD5, COD, TSS, total phosphorus, total Kjeldahl nitrogen, and nitrate plus nitrite nitrogen;

- Any information on the discharge required under paragraph §122.21.21(g)(7)(iii) and (iv) of 40 CFR Part 122; and

- The flow rate and total amount of discharge for stormwater event(s) and the method of estimation.

Other information as the State Director may reasonably require to determine whether coverage under this general permit or, alternatively, under an individual permit is acceptable.

APPENDIX G

List of DEC Regional Offices

APPENDIX G
List of NYS DEC Regional Offices

Region	Covering the following counties:	DIVISION OF ENVIRONMENTAL PERMITS (DEP) Permit Administrators	DIVISION OF WATER (DOW) Water (SPDES) Program
1	Nassau and Suffolk	SUNY @ Stony Brook 50 Circle Road Stony Brook, NY 11790-3409 Tel. (631) 444-0365	SUNY @ Stony Brook 50 Circle Road Stony Brook, NY 11790-3409 Tel. (631) 444-0405
2	Bronx, Kings, New York, Queens and Richmond	1 Hunters Point Plaza, 47-40 21st St. Long Island City, NY 11101-5407 Tel. (718) 482-4997	1 Hunters Point Plaza, 47-40 21st St. Long Island City, NY 11101-5407 Tel. (718) 482-4933
3	Dutchess, Orange, Putnam, Rockland, Sullivan, Ulster and Westchester	21 South Putt Corners Road New Paltz, NY 12561-1696 Tel. (845) 256-3059	100 Hillside Ave., Suite 1W Whiteplains, NY 10603-2860 Tel. (914) 428-2505
4	Albany, Columbia, Delaware, Greene, Montgomery, Otsego, Rensselaer, Schenectady and Schoharie	1130 North Westcott Road Schenectady, NY 12306-2014 Tel. (518) 357-2069	1130 North Westcott Road Schenectady, NY 12306-2014 Tel. (518) 357-2045
5	Clinton, Essex, Franklin, Fulton, Hamilton, Saratoga, Warren and Washington	1115 NYS Route 86, PO Box 296 Ray Brook, NY 12977-0296 Tel. (518) 897-1234	232 Golf Course Road, PO Box 220 Warrensburg, NY 12885-0220 Tel. (518) 623-1200
6	Herkimer, Jefferson, Lewis, Oneida and St. Lawrence	State Office Building 317 Washington Street Watertown, NY 13601-3787 Tel. (315) 785-2245	State Office Building 207 Genesee Street Utica, NY 13501-2885 Tel. (315) 793-2554
7	Broome, Cayuga, Chenango, Cortland, Madison, Onondaga, Oswego, Tioga and Tompkins	615 Erie Blvd. West Syracuse, NY 13204-2400 Tel. (315) 426-7438	615 Erie Blvd. West Syracuse, NY 13204-2400 Tel. (315) 426-7500
8	Chemung, Genesee, Livingston, Monroe, Ontario, Orleans, Schuyler, Seneca, Steuben, Wayne and Yates	6274 East Avon-Lima Road Avon, NY 14414-9519 Tel. (585) 226-2466	6274 East Avon-Lima Rd. Avon, NY 14414-9519 Tel. (585) 226-2466
9	Allegany, Cattaraugus, Chautauqua, Erie, Niagara and Wyoming	270 Michigan Avenue Buffalo, NY 14203-2999 Tel. (716) 851-7165	270 Michigan Ave. Buffalo, NY 14203-2999 Tel. (716) 851-7070

APPENDIX C:

Site Storm Water Peak Discharge & Bioretention System Sizing Calculation

Calculation of Peak Discharge for Storm Water System

To appropriately size the stormwater collection system for any given site, the Peak Discharge or $\mathbf{q_p}$ must be calculated. The following calculations follow the procedure described in chapter 4 of the USDA Technical Release 55, and is used to calculate the peak discharge of the site described herein.

$\mathbf{q_p = q_u * A_m * Q * F_p}$

Where:

$\mathbf{q_p}$ =Peak Discharge (cfs)
$\mathbf{q_u}$=Unit Peak Discharge (csm/in)
$\mathbf{A_m}$=Drainage Area (mi^2)
Q=Runoff (in)
$\mathbf{F_p}$= Pond and Swamp Adj. Factor

Step 1: Determine Q

-$\mathbf{Q} = (\mathbf{P}-0.2*\mathbf{S})^2/(\mathbf{P}+.08*\mathbf{S})$

where **S=0.2**=1000/**CN**-10, where **CN**=Curve Number=**98** for impervious surfaces

-**P=6"** based on the U.S. Department of Agriculture's estimate for 25-year 24-hour Rainfall for the New York City Area

-Based Upon **S=0.2** and **P=6"** the value of **Q=5.77 in**

Step 2: Determine q_u

- $\mathbf{q_u}$ is determined based upon the values for $\mathbf{I_a}$ or initial abstraction, $\mathbf{T_c}$ or Time of Concentration and **CN** and **P**
    - $\mathbf{I_a}$ is obtained using the **CN** and a table provided by the USDA, $\mathbf{I_a=0.041}$
    - $\mathbf{T_c}$ is assumed to be **0.1 hours**, and is the most conservative value

-Using these values and the Unit peal discharge ($\mathbf{q_u}$) for NRCS(SCS) type III rainfall distribution(typical for New York City Area) Chart provided by the USDA, $\mathbf{q_u=660}$ which is the limiting value

Step 3: Determine F_p

-**Fp** for impervious areas equal **1.0**

Step 4: Determine A_m

-The Drainage area is assumed to be the entire site and has a value of 4.32 acres or **0.0067 mi^2**

Step 5: Solve for q_p

- $\mathbf{q_p}$ =660csm/in*0.0067 mi^2*5.67in*1=**25.7 cfs**

Calculation of Sizing of Filterra System Based on Water Quality Volume (WQ_v)

Filterra gives a general guidenance for the sizing of their units based on drainage area. This guidance is based upon the typical WQ_v value in the Northeast Region of the United States of America, and a CN or I value of 85. Since WQ_v is not specifically given in this table the value used by Filiterra was back calculated to ensure proper sizing. Additionally Filterra's Engineering department was consulted for confirmation that our sizing methods where correct.

-$\mathbf{WQ_v=(P*R_v*A)/12}$

Where:
-**P**=90% Rainfall Event Number
-$\mathbf{R_v}$= 0.05+0.009(I), where I is percent impervious cover (Given as 85%)
-**A**= site area in acres (Contributing Area)

Step 1: Calculated WQv based on information provided by Filterra

-For a Standard 6'x6' Filterra Box the recommended contributing drainage area **A=.47 acres**

-**P=1.30** for the NYC area, which will be assumed to roughly equal the typical value used by Filterra for the Northeast Region

-$\mathbf{R_v}$=0.05+0.009*85=**0.815**

-$\mathbf{WQ_v}$=(1.30*0.815*0.47)/12= **0.0415 acre*ft**

Step 2: Calculate $\mathbf{WQ_v}$ based on site conditions

-**P**=1.30

-$\mathbf{R_v}$=0.05+0.009*100=**0.95**

-**A**= 40'x90'=3600 SF = **0.0826 acres**

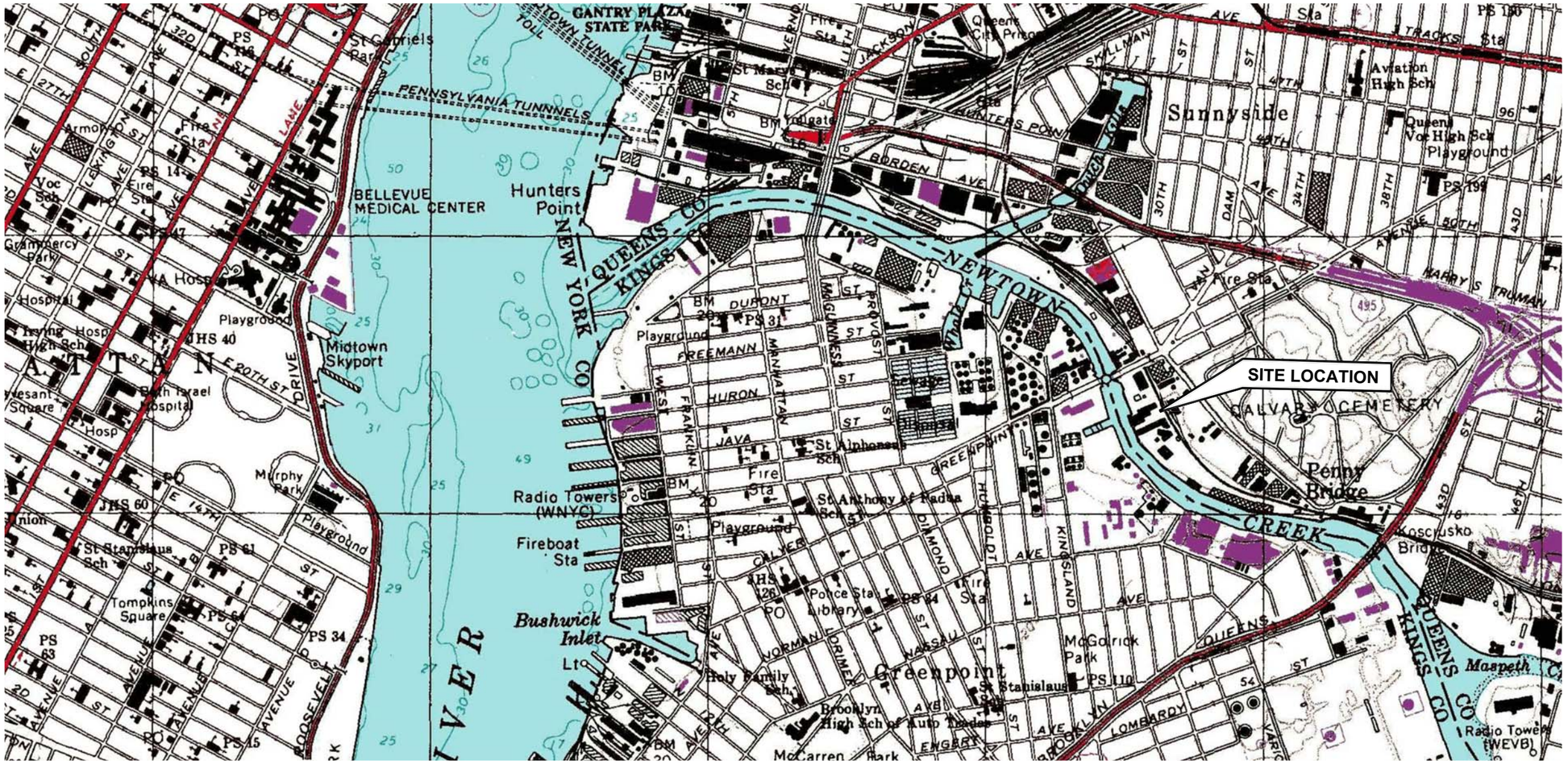
-$\mathbf{WQ_v}$=(1.30*0.95*0.0826)/12= **0.00850 acre*ft**

Step 3: Compare the two WQ_v values

-$\mathbf{WQ_{v1}/WQ_{v2}}$*100=0.0415 acre*ft/0.00850 acre*ft*100=**488%**

Based on this comparison the 6'x6' Filterra Box has been sized to handle an flow nearly 5 times the area of concern. This information was confirmed by Filterra and is consistent with what they would recommend for this application.

APPENDIX D:
Drawings



SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION	DATE	APPROVED
	REVISIONS		

Prepared by:
SAVIN ENGINEERS, P.C.
3 CAMPUS DRIVE
PLEASANTVILLE, NY 10570

Prepared for:
WASTE MANAGEMENT OF NEW YORK, LLC
123 VARICK AVENUE
BROOKLYN, N.Y. 11237

DESIGNED BY: J. FITENI, PE
DRAWN BY: G. NICOLAIS
CHECKED BY: J. FITENI, PE

REVIEW AVENUE TRANSFER STATION
38-22 REVIEW AVENUE
LONG ISLAND CITY, N.Y. 11101

NYS DEC PERMIT NO 2-6304-00029/0001-1

STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN
SITE LOCATION

SUBMITTED BY:	DATE:	SCALE:	SHEET NO.:	DRAWING NO.:
J. FITENI, PE	11/01/11	AS SHOWN	1 OF 3	C-1

Sheet File: G:\SAVINAUTOCAD\2440\04\007\C\C-1.DWG
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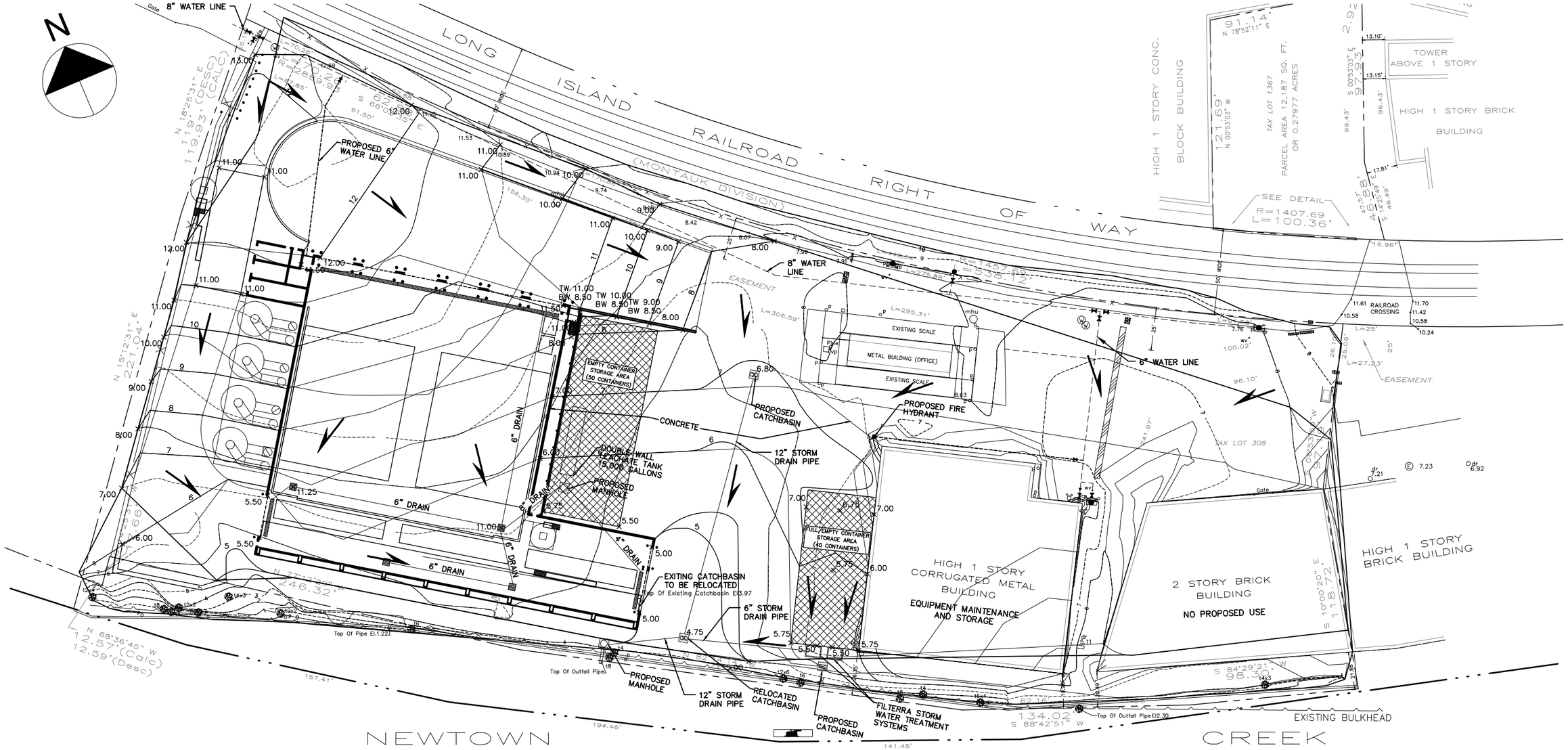

LEGEND:

- ——— – EXISTING BUILDINGS
- --x---x--- – EXISTING CHAIN LINK FENCE
- ~~~~~ – EXISTING BULKHEAD
- 6 – EXISTING CONTOURS (APPROXIMATE)
- 10 – PROPOSED CONTOURS
- 8.3 – SPOT ELEVATIONS
- – FIRE HYDRANT W/ VALVE ASSEMBLY
- FDC – FIRE DEPARTMENT SIAMESE CONNECTION
- – PROPOSED DRAINAGE FLOW ARROW

NOTES:

1. THE ELEVATIONS SHOWN HEREIN REFER TO THE QUEENS HIGHWAY DATUM, WHICH IS 2.725 FEET ABOVE THE NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM (NGVD, 1929).
2. THE 100 YEAR FLOOD PLAIN ELEVATION IS 7.3FT.
3. CATCH BASINS ARE CLEANED AS NEEDED TO PREVENT SEDIMENT DISCHARGE TO NEWTOWN CREEK AND AT A MINIMUM OF ONCE EVERY SIX MONTHS.
4. THE HOLDING TANK IS DOUBLE WALL CONSTRUCTED WITH A LEAK DETECTION MONITORING SYSTEM AND CONCRETE TOP SLAB.
5. ALL FLOOR DRAINS ARE CONNECTED TO THE 15,000 GALLON HOLDING TANK.
6. FULL/ EMPTY CONTAINER STORAGE AREA IS DESIGNED AS AN ISOLATED DRAINAGE SUBCATCHMENT BASIN.
7. UNDER ALL CONDITIONS IN THE FULL/EMPTY CONTAINER STORAGE AREA STORMWATER FROM THE FIRST 2" STORM WILL FLOW THROUGH THE SUBCATCHMENT BASIN TO PERCOLATE THROUGH THE FILTERRA MEDIA, TO THE OUTFALL.

0 30 60
SCALE IN FEET

SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION (REVISIONS)	DATE	APPROVED

Prepared by:
SAVIN ENGINEERS, P.C.
3 CAMPUS DRIVE
PLEASANTVILLE, NY 10570

Prepared for:
WASTE MANAGEMENT OF NEW YORK, LLC
123 VARICK AVENUE
BROOKLYN, N.Y. 11237

DESIGNED BY: J.FITENI, PE
DRAWN BY: G. NICOLAIS
CHECKED BY: J. FITENI, PE

REVIEW AVENUE TRANSFER STATION
38-22 REVIEW AVENUE
LONG ISLAND CITY, N.Y. 11101

NYS DEC PERMIT NO 2-6304-00029/0001-1

STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN
PROPOSED IMPROVEMENTS

SUBMITTED BY:	DATE:	SCALE:	SHEET NO.:	DRAWING NO.:
J. FITENI, PE	11/01/11	1"=30'	2 OF 3	SP-1

Sheet File: G:\SAVINAUTOCAD\2440\04\007\C\SP-1.DWG
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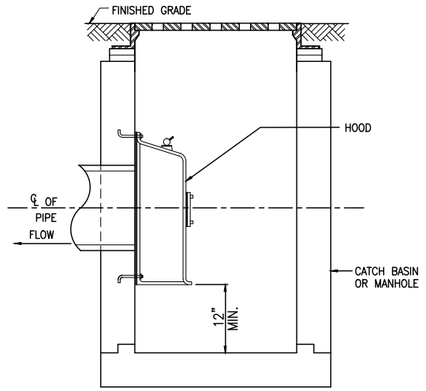
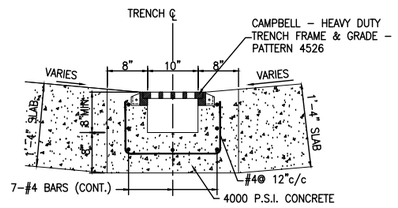
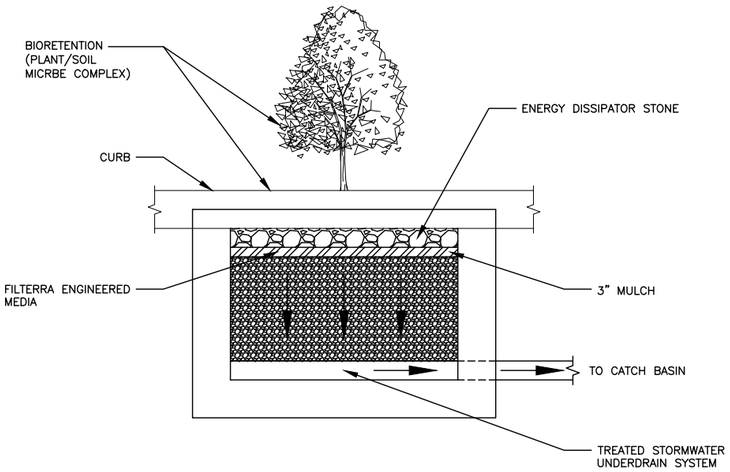


CATCH BASIN CROSS SECTION (TYP.)
NOT TO SCALE



TRENCH DRAIN CROSS SECTION (TYP.)
NOT TO SCALE



FILERRA STORM WATER TREATMENT SYSTEM CRODD SECTION (TYP.)
NOT TO SCALE

SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION	DATE	APPROVED
	REVISIONS		

Prepared by:
SAVIN ENGINEERS, P.C.
3 CAMPUS DRIVE
PLEASANTVILLE, NY 10570

Prepared for:
WASTE MANAGEMENT OF NEW YORK, LLC
123 VARICK AVENUE
BROOKLYN, N.Y. 11237

DESIGNED BY: J. FITENI, PE
DRAWN BY: G. NICOLAIS
CHECKED BY: J. FITENI, PE

REVIEW AVENUE TRANSFER STATION
38-22 REVIEW AVENUE
LONG ISLAND CITY, N.Y. 11101

NYS DEC PERMIT NO 2-6304-00029/0001-1

STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN
PROPOSED IMPROVEMENTS - DETAILS

SUBMITTED BY:	DATE:	SCALE:	SHEET NO.:	DRAWING NO.:
J. FITENI, PE	11/01/11	1"=30'	3 OF 3	SP-2

Sheet File: G:\SAVINAUTOCAD\2440\04\007\C\SP-2.DWG
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APPENDIX E:
Quarterly Visual Monitoring Inspection Form

Quarterly Visual Monitoring Form

Example

Fill out a separate form for each sample you collect (one form per quarter per outfall)

Facility:		Permit ID: NYR00 _____
Outfall No.:	Examiner's Name & Title:	
Quarter/Year:	Date/Time Collected:	Date/Time Examined:
Rainfall amount:	Qualifying Storm? Yes No	Runoff Source: Rainfall Snowmelt
Parameter	**Parameter Description**	**Parameter Characteristics**
Color	Does the stormwater appear to be colored? Yes No	Describe:
Clarity	Is the stormwater clear or transparent? Yes No	Which of the following best describes the clarity of the stormwater: Clear Milky Opaque
Oil Sheet	Can you see a rainbow effect of sheet on the water surface? Yes No	Which bests describes the sheen? Rainbow sheet Floating Oil globules
Odor	Does the sample have an odor: Yes No	Describe:
Floating Solids	Is there something floating on the surface of the sample? Yes No	Describe:
Suspended Solids	Is there something suspended in the water column of the sample? Yes No	Describe:
Settled Solids	Is there something settled on the bottom of the sample? Yes No	Describe:
Foam	Is there foam or material forming on the top of the sample surface? Yes No	Describe:
Detail any concerns, corrective actions taken and any other indicators of pollution present in the sample:		
Stormwater Examiner's Signature:		

APPENDIX F:
Annual Certification Report Form

9702489784

Annual Certification Report
SPDES Multi-Sector General Permit for Stormwater
Discharges Associated with Industrial Activity (GP-0-06-002)

The permittee shall complete this Annual Certification Report form by answering the following questions, describing improvements to the facility's Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP), provide copies of monitoring results on appropriate Monitoring Reports Forms and signing the certification at the end of this form. This completed report is to be submitted each calendar year by March 31st of the following year to: Industrial Stormwater General Permit Coordinator, NYSDEC, Bureau of Water Permits, 625 Broadway, Albany, NY, 12233-3505

SECTION I: FACILITY INFORMATION

Permit I.D. No.: NYR00 [ ][ ][ ][ ] **Report for Calendar Year:** [ ][ ][ ][ ]

Owner Name

WASTE MANAGEMENT OF NY LLC

Facility Name

SECTION II: GENERAL INFORMATION:

1. List the number of stormwater outfalls at the facility that are from areas of industrial activity. ..... [ ][ ][ ]

2. Is the facility claiming any monitoring waivers? ..... ○ Yes ○ No
   [describe and certify in your cover letter]
   - ○ Representative Outfall
   - ○ Inactive or Unstaffed Site
   - ○ Adverse Climatic Conditions
   - ○ Alternate Certification of "Not Present" or "No Exposure"

3. Is the information provided in your original Notice of Intent or Termination (NOIT) submission still accurate and up to date? If not, please submit an updated NOIT indicating the correct facility information. ..... ○ Yes ○ No

4. Has a comprehensive site compliance evaluation been conducted at the facility in the past year? ..... ○ Yes ○ No

5. Is the facility's Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) kept up to date and modified when necessary? ..... ○ Yes ○ No

SECTION III: QUARTERLY VISUAL EXAMINATIONS AND DRY WEATHER FLOW INSPECTIONS:

6. Have the required quarterly visual examinations of stormwater at the facility been performed during this reporting period? ..... ○ Yes ○ No

7. Did any of the quarterly visual examinations result in observations of color, odor, clarity, floating solids, settled solids, suspended solids, foam, oil sheen, or other indicators of stormwater pollution and contamination? ..... ○ Yes ○ No

8. Was the annual dry weather flow inspection performed during this reporting period? ..... ○ Yes ○ No

9. Were any indicators of stormwater pollution or unauthorized discharges identified? ..... ○ Yes ○ No

10. Did any of these findings result in modification of the SWPPP? ..... ○ Yes ○ No ○ NA

SECTION IV: STORMWATER MONITORING - BENCHMARK PARAMETERS:

11. Is the permittee required to monitor stormwater at the facility for benchmark parameters? (If no, skip to Section V) ..... ○ Yes ○ No

12. Were there any of the sampling results from this year higher than the cut-off values listed in the permit? ..... ○ Yes ○ No

13. Were there any monitoring problems? (Answer "Yes" if storm event criteria was not met or if the laboratory indicated quality assurance/quality control problems) ..... ○ Yes ○ No

14. If any of the sampling results were higher than the benchmark values listed in the permit, was the facility inspected to identify the source? ..... ○ Yes ○ No ○ NA

15. Did this result in modification of the SWPPP? ..... ○ Yes ○ No ○ NA

SECTION V: STORMWATER MONITORING - COMPLIANCE MONITORING

16. Is the permittee required to conduct compliance monitoring for storm water discharges subject to Point Source Category Effluent Limitation? ..... ○ Yes ○ No

17. Is the permittee required to conduct compliance monitoring for storm water discharges from coal piles? (If no to questions 16 & 17, go to Section VI) ..... ○ Yes ○ No

18. Were there any monitoring problems? (Answer "Yes" if storm event criteria was not met or if the laboratory indicated quality assurance/quality control problems) ..... ○ Yes ○ No

19. Were any of the sampling results from this year higher than the effluent limitation listed in the permit? ..... ○ Yes ○ No

20. If any of the sampling results were higher than the effluent limitations listed in the permit, was the facility inspected to identify the source? ..... ○ Yes ○ No ○ NA

21. Did this result in modification of the SWPPP? ..... ○ Yes ○ No ○ NA

SECTION VI: SUMMARY

Provide a brief description of any facility changes; problems identified during comprehensive compliance evaluations, quarterly visual observations or monitoring results; and action taken to improve the quality of the stormwater discharge.

CERTIFICATION

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

Owner/Operator First Name (please print or type) | MI | Date

Owner/Operator Last Name (please print or type) | Owner/Operator Signature

APPENDIX G:
Discharge Monitoring Report Manual

DEC
PUBLICATION

Erin M. Crotty
Commissioner

Division of Water

DMR MANUAL

For Completing the Discharge Monitoring Report for the State Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (SPDES)

2002

New York State Department of Environmental Conservation

DMR MANUAL

for

Completing the Discharge Monitoring Report

for the

State Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (SPDES)

New York State

Department of Environmental Conservation

Division of Water

Bureau of Water Compliance Programs

625 Broadway

Albany, New York 12233-3506

February 2002

Acknowledgments

The following DMR Manual Update Team members are recognized for their efforts in developing this revised comprehensive manual:

Rose Ann Garry, Meredith Streeter, Cheryle Merkley, Roland Tozer, George Hansen, Angelo Sarkees, Chuck Haugh, Mu Hao Wang, Nick Onderdonk-Milne, Dan Gordon, Dilip Banerjee, Steve Vogler, Bruce Wager, Bill McCarthy, Rich Swiniuch,

and

special recognition in memory of Richard (Dick) Cukrovany, who was a valuable member of the team which prepared this DMR Manual. His 26 year career with the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation was devoted to the protection of the State's water resources.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This manual has been developed for use by individuals responsible for completing and submitting the Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) form (sample DMR form in Appendix J) required by the New York State Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (SPDES). It is intended to complement, but not supercede, either the SPDES Permit or applicable SPDES Regulations (Parts 750-1 and 750-2) which are the legal documents to which the permittee will be held responsible. If ever there is a conflict between this guidance and either the SPDES permit or the applicable regulations, the permit or regulations will supercede this guidance.

This DMR manual supercedes the guidance contained in the "General Instructions" printed on the back of each DMR form. Those instructions were intended for use by EPA in the national permit program.

Inquiries and questions regarding the Permit, the Discharge Monitoring Report or guidance contained in this manual should be directed to the appropriate NYSDEC Regional Office, Division of Water (see Appendix A for address). This information is also available on the NYSDEC website.

2.0 GENERAL GUIDANCE

This section contains general guidance for filling out and submitting a Discharge Monitoring Report form. Specific instructions can be found in Sections 3.0 - 6.0 of this manual. Sections are identified on the sample DMR in Appendix J.

2.1 Pre-Printed DMRs

The permittee, as required by their permit, shall report any wastewater or ambient monitoring results using the pre-printed DMR form. Permittees whose permit requires monthly or more frequent monitoring of their discharge will receive pre-printed DMRs on a monthly basis (usually mid-month of the monitoring period). Those who are required by their permit to sample and submit less frequently, such as quarterly, semi-annually, or annually, will receive DMRs during the last month of the monitoring period.

The pre-printed information contained on these forms are: Permittee Name/Address, Permit Number, Discharge Number, Monitoring Period, and Limit Information. If the pre-printed forms are not received by the permittee, or the permittee's designated representative, reprints can be requested from the Bureau of Water Compliance Programs, (see Appendix A or the NYSDEC website for the address). Should the pre-printed form(s) be unavailable to be submitted within the appropriate time period, blank DMR form(s) may be handwritten and submitted, on a temporary basis. Blank forms may be obtained from the appropriate Regional Office (see Appendix A for addresses). Permittees are responsible for submitting their DMR in a timely manner (within 28 days following the last day of the monitoring period, unless otherwise specified by the Department) regardless of whether or not a pre-printed DMR is received.

2.2 Attachments to DMRs

All correspondence and DMR attachments must contain the appropriate SPDES permit number, outfall and monitoring period information. The permit may contain additional reporting provisions with specific reporting requirements. These additional reports should not be attached to the DMR unless specifically required by the permit.

2.3 Sampling

The permittee should have a facility monitoring program that addresses both process control monitoring and permit compliance monitoring. Process control monitoring should be performed to optimize treatment system operations. Permit compliance monitoring is performed to verify compliance with permit limits, and must be reported on the DMR.

Permit compliance monitoring must meet conditions specified by SPDES Regulations which include, but are not limited to, the following:

1.) must be routine and representative of wastewater discharged.
2.) must be conducted using test procedures specified in 40 CFR Part 136[1] except when the permit specifies an alternative procedure; or the Department approves an alternative

[1]To obtain a copy of 40 CFR Part 136, please contact the GPO Order Desk, toll-free at 1-866-512-1800 or browse online at: http://www.access.gpo.gov/nara/cfr/waisidx_01/40cfrv19_01.html

test method.

3.) must be conducted by a laboratory certified by the NYS Health Department under the National Environmental Laboratory Approval Program (NELAP) for tests or sample analyses which require NELAP certificates of approval.[2]

4.) must periodically calibrate and perform maintenance on instrumentation.

2.4 Record Keeping and Data Retention

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 and copies of all reports required by a SPDES permit, for a period of at least 5 years[3] from the date of the sample, measurement, report or application. Records of monitoring information shall include:

(i) the date, exact place, and time of sampling or measurements;
(ii) the individual(s) who performed the sampling or measurements;
(iii) the date(s) analyses were performed;
(iv) the individual(s) who performed the analyses;
(v) the analytical techniques or methods used; and
(vi) the results of such analyses.

When records are stored electronically, the records must be preserved in a manner that reasonably assures their integrity and are acceptable to the department. All records must be accessible to DEC/regulatory staff during business hours with reasonable notice.

2.5 Failure to Comply

Failure to submit a completed DMR is a violation of the SPDES permit, Article 17 of the New York State Environmental Conservation Law, and the Federal Clean Water Act. Should such violation(s) necessitate follow-up action by NYSDEC, such actions may lead to applicable penalties under the Law. Willful failure to comply could result in criminal sanctions including fines and imprisonment. Certified wastewater treatment plant operators found responsible for failure to comply could be subject to revocation or suspension of their certificate to operate, pursuant to 6NYCRR 650.10.

Failure to comply with the guidance, as outlined in this manual, for properly completing the DMR may necessitate the return of the submitted information (e.g. DMR, correspondence, etc.) to permittee for correction(s). This could put the permittee in jeopardy of failure to submit the completed DMR within the appropriate time period, which could also result in enforcement.

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[2] Certain specific operation tests are exempted from the requirements of this program, and therefore, do not have to be performed in an approved laboratory. These tests are pH (except monitoring at neutralization treatment processes), temperature (except monitoring of cooling treatment processes), residual chlorine, fluoride (for process control where fluoridation is practiced), settleable solids and dissolved oxygen.

[3] This requirement reflects proposed pending regulations.

3.0 COMPLETING HEADING INFORMATION

See Appendix J for a Sample DMR with specific areas of the form noted to align with the following sub-headings:

3.1 Permittee Name and Address

This is identifying information for the permittee and the facility. The permittee should verify that all information contained on the pre-printed DMR agrees with the SPDES permit. If you believe that the pre-printed DMR is in error, submit a request for a change to the Regional Water Office and attach a copy of the letter with an explanation to each copy of the submitted DMR. Do not alter, line out or highlight any pre-printed items that appear on the DMR.

3.2 Facility Location/Contact Person

This is location information for the facility and sometimes a contact person at the facility. The permittee should verify that all information contained on the pre-printed DMR agrees with the SPDES permit. If you believe that the pre-printed DMR is in error, attach a cover letter with an explanation to each copy of the submitted DMR. Do not alter, line out or highlight any pre-printed items that appear on the DMR.

3.3 Permit Number

Each facility has a unique number consisting of the prefix NY followed by 7 characters (alpha or numeric) which is used by the Department to identify SPDES permitted facilities.

3.4 Discharge Number (Outfall Number) and Designator

The Discharge Numbers are three character fields (alpha or numeric) identifying specific discharge points within the facility. These will correspond to specific sampling points detailed in the SPDES permit. These numbers will be followed by another character (alpha or numeric) which is used to further define specific aspects of the discharge. Different submission frequencies for parameters of the same outfall will be printed on separate DMRs, each with a unique outfall number designator. For example, all parameters requiring monthly monitoring for outfall 001 will appear as outfall 001M, all parameters for outfall 001 with quarterly requirements would print on 001Q, and those with annual requirements on 001A. The outfall designators may also be used in other ways unique to each permit.

3.5 Monitoring Period

Monitoring period (in YY MM DD format) for which the particular DMR is applicable, is from the first day of the period to the last day of the period. Monitoring frequency and cycle are spelled out in the permit and monitoring periods will correspond to those frequencies and cycles.

Example:

		YYMMDD to YYMMDD
Monthly	-	02 01 01 to 02 01 31, etc.
Quarterly	-	02 01 01 to 02 03 31, etc.
Semi-annual	-	02 01 01 to 02 06 30, etc.
Annual	-	02 01 01 to 02 12 31, etc.

3.6 Permit Information and No Discharge Reporting

This area contains information regarding classification of the permit (major/minor), DEC region, the effluent limits type (initial, interim or final) outfall description, and an area to report a “No Discharge” situation.

Should there be no discharge from a particular outfall during the entire monitoring period, the permittee shall check the pre-printed "No Discharge" box located in the upper right-hand corner of each DMR page. The permittee shall also sign, date and submit each page of the DMR and provide an explanation at the bottom for “No Discharge”.

In the event that the facility has permanently ceased discharges, and no longer requires a SPDES permit, notify the appropriate Regional Water Office (See Appendix A for addresses) so that action may be taken to delete the SPDES permit. As required by the ECL, the permittee must continue to submit the DMRs, and indicate “no discharge”, for each outfall until the permittee receives written notice from the Department that they are no longer required to submit DMRS.

4.0 COMPLETING PARAMETER INFORMATION

See Appendix J for a Sample DMR with specific areas of the form noted to align with the following sub-headings.

For the purposes of clarification the following will apply:

Permit Requirement :	A limit and/or monitoring requirement imposed by a SPDES Permit
Sample Measurement :	The value which is reported on the DMR for a parameter
observed/analytical value :	A single observed measurement or analyzed sample result

4.1 Parameter and Monitoring Location

All parameter and monitoring location requirements for each unique discharge number (outfall and designator) are printed on an individual page or multiple pages, as necessary. The parameters are sorted numerically by 5-digit parameter code number, and within that, by monitoring location.

The parameter data is located in the open box(es) along the left side column of the form designated as “Parameter”. The name of the parameter is printed on the first and possibly second line(s). The eight digit number printed on the next (second or third) line in the same box is for internal DEC use only. The description of the monitoring location is printed on the last (third or fourth) line in the same box. These parameters and monitoring locations will correspond with the permit requirements.

4.2 Sample Measurement/Permit Requirement

Unless otherwise specified in the permit or directed by the Regional Water Engineer, actual measured values of all analytical results obtained above the Method Detection Limit (MDL) for all monitored parameters shall be recorded and reported, as required by the permit

Sample Measurement:

The Sample Measurement box is located on the horizontal rows across the DMR form to the right of the Parameter section (box) above the shaded “Permit Requirement” row. Data must be entered in the open boxes labeled Sample Measurement.

- Data must be entered in blue or black ink.
- Do not enter data in boxes that contain a series of asterisks. Only numeric data may be entered, except as noted in Section 4.4. Data must be reported in the same units required by the SPDES permit and as pre-printed on the DMR.
- Do not enter the reporting units, commas or comments, etc. in the Sample Measurement boxes.
- Do not enter symbols or words such as "Trace", "None", "NA", "Not Applicable", etc., on the DMR, except as noted in Section 4.4.
- No more than 8 characters (including decimals) can be entered in each open Sample Measurement box.

Failure to report data as required by a SPDES permit is a violation of the permit. If you do not report certain data, leave that Sample Measurement box blank and attach a note of explanation (See Section 6.1 Comments and Explanation of any Violations).

Example: Permit Requirement: 25000 GPD Actual Flow is 15,000 GPD
In the Sample Measurement box enter 15000 (no comma and no units)

Permit Requirement:
Permit limits and the corresponding statistical bases are pre-printed in the shaded horizontal boxes labeled Permit Requirement. These are located to the right of the "Parameter" box on DMR form. For an explanation of statistical base frequencies and guidance for performing calculations see Section 4.4.

DMR/Permit Discrepancies:
If the pre-printed parameter information on the DMR does not match that required by the SPDES permit, report as required by the SPDES permit (See Section 1.0). Enter on a blank line of the DMR: the correct parameter description, Permit Requirements (include units, frequency of analysis and sample type), and the reported Sample Measurement information (include number of excursions, frequency of analysis and sample type). Should a blank line not be available use a blank DMR form. Attach an explanation of the discrepancy to each copy of the DMR report. Do not alter, line out or highlight any pre-printed items that appear on the DMR.

4.3 Data Reporting Conventions

In reporting data it is important to follow a number of conventions in order to properly report Sample Measurement information. The following rules for significant figures, rounding and precision apply to measured values, such as concentration and not to counted values, such as number of days or conversion factors. Data reporting examples which include these principals can be found in Appendix D.

Significant Figures:
Regardless of the measuring device there is always some uncertainty in a measurement. Significant figures include all the digits in a measurement that are known with certainty as well as the last digit which is an approximation.

> For any parameter, Sample Measurements shall be reported in the same number of significant digits as the limits or action level for that parameter as set forth in the permit. If the permit does not clarify the number of significant digits, Sample Measurements shall be reported in two significant digits, except in the cases of effluent TSS or BOD where single digit effluents are achieved. In these cases, single digits can be reported.

Rules for Significant Figures:
1.) All non-zero digits (1-9) are to be counted as significant.
2.) All zeros between non-zero digits are always significant. Both 4308 and 40.05 contain four significant digits.
3.) For numbers that do not contain decimal points, the trailing zeros may or may not be significant. The number 470,000 may have two to six significant digits.
4.) For numbers that do contain decimal points, the trailing zeros are significant. Both .360 and 4.00 have three significant digits.
5.) If a number is less than 1, zeros that follow the decimal point **and** are before a non-zero digit are not significant. Both 0.00253 and .0670 contain three significant digits.

Rounding:
Rounding may be necessary in order to report in the same number of significant figures as the permit limit. All calculations (i.e. averaging and multiplying) are performed prior to any rounding that is done.

Rules for Rounding:
1.) If the digit being dropped is 1, 2, 3, or 4, leave the preceding number as it is.
20.3 rounded to the nearest whole number, gives you 20.
2.) If the digit being dropped is 5, 6, 7, 8, or 9, increase the preceding digit by one.
26.5 and 26.9, rounded to the nearest whole number, gives you 27 in both cases.

Precision:

In addition to using the correct unit of measurement and applying the appropriate statistical base interval, Sample Measurements must be reported with the same degree of precision that was achieved in the analysis/measurement of the value. This means that numbers resulting from calculations cannot be more precise than the raw data used in the calculations.

Rules for Precision:

1.) For addition or subtraction, the answer can contain no more decimal places than the least precise measurement.
13.681 - 0.5 = 13.181 should be rounded off to the tenths place, with a correct answer of 13.2

2.) For multiplication or division, the least number of significant digits in any of the measurements determines the number of significant digits in the answer.
2.5 x 3.42 = 8.55 should be rounded off to two significant digits, with a correct answer of 8.6

3.) Numbers such as conversion factors or number of days, are counted numbers and are not considered when determining the number of significant digits or decimal places in the calculation.

4.) If both addition/subtraction and multiplication/division are used in a calculation, follow the rules for multiplication/division.

Example: Report the annual total mass loading for phosphorous. Permit Limit: 3125 lbs/yr
Monthly mass loadings:
250.2+ 101+ 135+ 180+ 159+ 225.9+ 258+ 237+ 202.5+ 210+ 246.3+ 236.4 = 2441.3 lbs/yr

Precision rule # 1 applies.
The number 3 (in the tenths place) in the result, is rounded down. Leave preceding number as is.
Enter 2441 in the Sample Measurement Box.

Example: Calculate the suspended solids mass loading.
Permit limit: 75 lbs/day, Q = .67 MGD, C = 10.5mg/L
8.34 lbs/MG = Unit conversion for weight of one gallon of water in pounds.
mg/L

Q x C x Unit Conversion = Mass Loading
0.67 x 10.5 x 8.34 = 58.6719 lbs/day

Precision rule # 2 applies.
The numbers 5 and 8 in the result, are the two significant digits.
The number 6 (in the tenths place) in the result, is rounded up. Increase the preceding digit by one.
Enter 59 in the Sample Measurement Box

Example: Calculate the 7-day average for ammonia
Permit Limit: 4.5 mg/L, sampled 4 times a week
C= 0.56, 0.93, 2.53, 6.92 mg/L

$$\frac{0.56 + 0.93 + 2.53 + 6.92}{4} = 2.735 \text{ mg/L}$$

Precision rules # 3 and # 4 apply (Note: The 4 in the denominator is a counted number).
The numbers 2 and 7 in the result, are the two significant digits.
The number 3 (in the hundredths place) in the result, is rounded down. Leave preceding number as is.
Enter 2.7 in the Sample Measurement Box

Example: Report the 30-day average total suspended solids. Permit Limit: 22 lbs/day
Weekly averages:

$$\frac{11.71 + 6.69 + 4.52 + 3.33}{4} = 6.5625 \text{ lbs/day}$$

Precision rules # 3 and # 4 apply (Note: The 4 in the denominator is a counted number).
The numbers 6, 5 and 6 in the result are the three significant digits.
The number 2 (in the thousandths place) in the result, is rounded down, leaving 6.56 as the result.
The permit limit of 22 lbs/day requires that the result be reported to 2 significant digits. Round 5 up.
Enter 6.6 in the Sample Measurement Box.

Statistical Base Intervals:

Daily
A daily time period is considered as a calendar day or any 24-hour period that reasonably represents the calendar day for purposes of sampling.

Seven (7) Day
A 7-day period is considered as 7 consecutive days generally beginning on Sunday and ending on Saturday. When used in average calculations, divide the monitoring period, typically a period of one calendar month (30 days), into 7-day periods. If part of a 7 day period falls partially in one month (monitoring period) then that portion shall be combined with the data for the remaining portion of that 7-day period at the beginning of the following monitoring period. This 7-day period (part in one month and the remainder in the next month) is used to calculate the 7-day average for the following monitoring period. This data carryover is used only for calculating 7-day averages.

Thirty (30) Day
A 30-day period is considered as 30 consecutive days or a calendar month generally beginning on the first day of the calendar month and ending on the last day of the month.

Quarterly, Semi-annually, Annual
Monitoring periods in excess of 30 days generally require one observed/analytical value per designated interval

Units of Measure:
Data must be reported in the units required by the SPDES permit and as pre-printed on the DMR. Consistent and appropriate units of measure must be used in all calculations/formulas. Conversion information can be found in Appendix C - Conversion Tables

Example:
a) Flow - The pre-printed required unit on the DMR is MGD (Million Gallons per Day). The measured average daily flow is 155,000 GPD (Gallons per Day). The flow data must be converted to MGD (155000/1000000) and then reported as 0.155

b) Zinc - The pre-printed required unit on the DMR is mg/L (Milligrams per Liter). The analytical data provided by the laboratory is 200 ug/L (Micrograms per Liter). The data must be converted to mg/L, (200/1000) and then reported as 0.2

4.4 How to Calculate and Report Data

This section contains general guidance on how to report observed/analytical value information and the calculations that may be required in order to report that information on the DMR. Check for specific requirements in your permit or call your NYSDEC Regional Office for clarification. Report all letter and symbols that are required to the left of the numeric value entered in the Sample Measurement box. Data reporting examples which include these principals can be found in Appendix D.

All calculations (i.e. averaging and multiplying) are performed prior to any rounding off that is done.

Annual Total:
The annual total is the total cumulative mass loading for an entire monitoring year.

Average/Arithmetic Mean:
The average or arithmetic mean is equal to the sum of the measurements divided by the number of measurements.

Example: Set of measurements: 2, 9, 8, 5, 6

$$\text{Arithmetic Mean} = \frac{2+9+8+5+6}{5} = \frac{30}{5} = 6$$

Daily Discharge
For pollutants expressed in units of mass loading (lbs/day or kg/day):
Calculate the total mass loading of the pollutant discharged over the day by using the formula for mass loading found on page 10.
For pollutants with limitations expressed in other units of measurement:
Calculate the average observed/analytical value of the pollutant over the day (except for pH).

Daily Average or Monthly Average
This is the average of daily discharges over a calendar month. Find by calculating the sum of all daily discharges measured during a calendar month divided by the number of daily discharges measured during that month.

Average Concentration:
Seven (7) Day Average Concentration (Quality):
Report in the Sample Measurement box under the maximum column.
Calculate the average of all daily discharges for each 7 days in the monitoring period. The Sample Measurement is the highest of the 7-day averages calculated during the monitoring period.

Thirty (30) Day Average Concentration (Quality):
Report in the Sample Measurement box under the average column.
Calculate the average of all daily discharges during the 30-day monitoring period. The Sample Measurement is the average of all samples measured during the 1 month (30-day) monitoring period. When the SPDES permit requires only 1 observed/analytical value per monitoring period and only one sample was taken, the 30-day and 7-day Sample Measurements are the same. See **Repeated Single Values**, page 16.

Mass Loading:
Mass loading is determined by multiplying the daily flow in million gallons per day (MGD), first by the concentration (mg/L), and then by the unit conversion 8.34 $\frac{\text{lbs/MG}}{\text{mg/L}}$

$$\text{Mass Loading (lbs/day)} = Q\ (\text{MGD}) \times C\ (\text{mg/L}) \times 8.34\ \frac{\text{lbs/MG}}{\text{mg/L}}$$

Q = Daily flow in MGD for each day observed/analytical values are taken.
C = Parameter concentration in mg/L
8.34 $\frac{\text{lbs/MG}}{\text{mg/L}}$ = unit conversion for weight of one gallon of water in pounds.

Seven (7) Day Average Mass Loading (Quantity):
Report in the Sample Measurement box under the maximum column.
Calculate the average of all observed/analytical values for each 7 days in the monitoring period. The Sample Measurement is the highest of the 7-day averages calculated during the monitoring period.

Thirty (30) Day Average Mass Loading (Quantity):
Report in the Sample Measurement box under the average column.
Calculate the average of all observed/analytical values during the 30-day monitoring period. The Sample Measurement is the average of all samples measured during the 1 month (30-day) monitoring period. When the SPDES permit requires only 1 observed/analytical value per monitoring period and only 1 sample was taken, the 30-day and 7-day Sample Measurements are the same. See **Repeated Single Values**, page 16.

Example: Calculate mass loading (lbs/day) as follows:

$$\text{Mass Loading} = \frac{[(Q_{1(MGD)} \times C_{1\,(mg/L)} \times \frac{8.34}{\text{mg/L}}_{(lbs/\,MG)}) + (Q_2 \times C_2 \times \frac{8.34}{\text{mg/L}}_{(lbs/\,MG)}) + \ldots + (Q_N \times C_N \times \frac{8.34}{\text{mg/L}}_{(lbs/\,MG)})]}{N}$$

$Q_1, Q_2, \ldots Q_N$ = Daily Flow in MGD for each day 1, 2, ... N, observed/analytical values are taken
$C_1, C_2, \ldots C_N$ = Parameter concentration(s) in appropriate units (mg/L) for days 1, 2, ... N
8.34 $\frac{\text{lbs/MG}}{\text{mg/L}}$ = Unit conversion for weight of one gallon of water in pounds.
N = Number of observed/analytical value days in the monitoring period

Moving/Rolling Average:
A rolling average is calculated by using data results from the current date and the respective designated interval prior to the current date.

Example: 12 month rolling average
Calculate the current monthly average and the previous 11 monthly averages and divide the total by 12.

$$\frac{MA_C + MA_1 + MA_2 + \ldots + MA_{11}}{12} = 12\ \text{MRA}$$

MA_C = Current monthly average
MA_1 = First prior month's monthly average
MA_2 = Second prior month's monthly average
MA_{11} = Eleventh prior month's monthly average

Estimated Value (Flow Only):
Use the letter E to indicate estimated value.

Example: Flow is estimated to be 150,000 GPD Permit Limit is 250000 GPD
Enter E150000 in the Sample Measurement box

Extra Sampling:
Permit compliance monitoring shall be scheduled to be routine and representative of the normal discharge and set prior to collection. The permittee may decide to sample and analyze more frequently than required by the permit. This extra sample collection must be incorporated into the facility's monitoring schedule prior to collection and obtained as outlined in Section 2.3 **Sampling**, page 2. The extra sample observed/analytical values must be used in calculations for reporting on the DMR.

Geometric Mean:
(Applicable to Fecal Coliform and Total Coliform, only)

The geometric mean is calculated by multiplying each of the N values together and taking the Nth root of the product.

$$\text{Geometric Mean} = \sqrt[N]{C_1 \text{ x } C_2 \text{ x } \ldots C_N}$$

N = Number of observed/analytical values during the monitoring period.
C_1, C_2,...C_N = Concentration observed/analytical values during the monitoring period.

Example: Wk 1 = 3.0/100 ml, Wk 2 = 36/100 ml, Wk 3 = 24/100ml, Wk 4 = 14/100ml, Permit Limit: 20

geo. mean = $\sqrt[4]{3.0x36x24x14}$ = 13.8/100ml

Precision rule # 2 applies (Note: Exponentials follow the same precision rules as multiplication/division).
The numbers 1 and 3 in the result, are the two significant figures.
The number 8 (in the tenths place) in the result, is rounded up. Increase the preceding digit by one.
Enter 14 in the Sample Measurement Box.

Or, calculate a geometric mean by taking the antilog of the log average.

$$\text{Geometric Mean} = \text{Log}^{-1} \frac{[\text{Log}C_1 + \text{Log}C_2 + \ldots + \text{Log}C_N]}{N}$$

N = Number of observed/analytical values during the monitoring period.
C_1, C_2, ...C_N = Concentration of observed/analytical value during the monitoring period.

Seven (7) Day Geometric Mean (7 DA GEO):
Report in the Sample Measurement box under the maximum column.
Calculate the geometric mean of all observed/analytical values for each 7 days in the monitoring period. The Sample Measurement is the highest of the 7-day geometric means calculated during the monitoring period. See **Too Numerous To Count (TNTC)**, page 16.

Thirty (30) Day Geometric Mean (30 DA GEO):
Report in the Sample Measurement box under the average column.
Calculate the geometric mean of all observed/analytical values during the 30 day monitoring period. The Sample Measurement is the geometric mean of all samples measured during the 1 month (30-day) monitoring period. If only one sample is taken during the monitoring period the Sample Measurement for the 7-day geometric mean will be the same for the 30-day geometric mean. See **Repeated Single Values** and **Too Numerous To Count (TNTC)**, page 16.

Instantaneous Maximum:
Report the Sample Measurement as the highest observed/analytical value during the monitoring period for a specified parameter regardless of the number of samples taken. Report the number of samples collected in the frequency of analysis box.

Instantaneous Minimum:
Report the Sample Measurement as the lowest observed/analytical value during the monitoring period for a specified parameter regardless of the number of samples taken. Report the number of samples collected in the frequency of analysis box.

Invalid Sample (Invalid Quality Control / Lab Accident):
There are a number of conditions when a sample or sample result is considered invalid. These include:

- if a sample is subject to a lab accident and a valid analysis cannot be performed,
- the quality control during sample analysis is not within analytical standards,
- sample preparation results in insufficient dilutions and the result is reported with a greater than symbol >. (Typically occurs with BOD and coliform analysis)

Regardless of the source of error all invalid samples shall be treated as follows:

For one observed/analytical value:
Leave the Sample Measurement box blank.
When sufficient time remains in the statistical base interval (Section 4.3), an additional sample can be collected and reported. When an additional sample is collected and results are not available in time to submit the DMR, submit the DMR on time leaving the Sample Measurement box blank, notify DEC of the situation and submit an amended DMR when the data becomes available.

For more than one observed/analytical value:
Invalid sample results are not to be used in performing calculations. Omit the invalid result from the calculation and report with either a greater than > symbol for maximum or average or the less than < symbol for minimum in the Sample Measurement box.

For all invalid samples:
The permittee shall provide an explanation as to why the sample was invalid and from which if any calculations it was omitted from in the "Comment and Explanation of any Violations" section of the DMR or by attaching an explanation to each copy of the DMR. Documentation from the lab and/or a written explanation from the operator must be retained with lab records for inspection.

Less than:
Use the symbol < to indicate Less Than.
To calculate a Sample Measurement (concentration, mass loading, etc) in which one or more of the reported observed/analytical values are preceded by the “less than” symbol, use the reported value in the calculation. At the end of the calculation add the less than symbol < to the left of the calculated value. The Sample Measurement is then reported as less than the calculated value. When the analytical laboratory performing analysis for the permittee completes the annual MDL study for NELAP certification, the permittee shall submit the results of the study with the next DMR. The submission shall list the parameter certified, method used, and the MDL achieved.

Example: Calculate daily average for ammonia (sample once/week).
Permit Limit: 0.9 mg/L The raw data in mg/L: 0.9, 1.0,< 0.1, 0.5

$$\text{Average concentration} = \frac{0.9+ 1.0+ 0.1+ 0.5}{4} = 0.625 \text{ mg/L}$$

Precision rules # 3 and # 4 apply (Note: The 4 in the denominator is a counted number).
The number 2 in the result, is rounded down. Leave the preceding digit as it is.
Enter < 0.6 in the Sample Measurement Box

Exception - "Less than Method Detection Limit" (MDL)

When the most sensitive approved analytical method for a parameter as described in the NYSDEC document entitled Analytical Detectability and Quantitation Guidelines For Selected Environmental Parameters[4] is used and the MDL was achieved, substitute zero for the "less than MDL value" in calculating a Sample Measurement. When the analytical laboratory performing analysis for the permittee completes the annual MDL study for NELAP certification, the permittee shall submit the results of the study with the next DMR. The submission shall list the parameter certified, method used, and the MDL achieved.

Example: Calculate the average Zinc Concentration.
The most sensitive analytical method listed in the DEC Analytical Guidelines for zinc is GFAA (digestion followed by graphite furnace atomic absorption).

Zinc data: 0.06 mg/L, 0.10 mg/L, 0.02 mg/L, < 0.05 ug/L (where 0.05 ug/L = MDL by GFAA)
Permit Limit: .05mg/L

In the calculation substitute 0 for < 0.05 ug/L.

Average Zinc Conc. = $\frac{0.06+0.10+0.02+0}{4}$ = 0.045 mg/L

Precision rules # 3 and # 4 apply.
After applying rounding rules, the number 5 (in the thousandths place) is rounded up.
Increase the preceding digit by one. Enter 0.05 in the Sample Measurement Box

Maximum/Daily Maximum:

For one observed/analytical value per day:

The maximum or daily maximum Sample Measurement is the highest observed/analytical value during the monitoring period for a specified parameter.

For more than one observed/analytical value per day:

Calculate the daily discharge for each day in the reporting period. Report the Sample Measurement as the highest of the daily discharges calculated.

For pH do not average - report the highest value in the reporting period.

Median:

The median value of a set of measurements is the observed/analytical value that falls in the middle when the values are arranged in order from the lowest to the highest. If there are an even number of values, the median is the arithmetic average of the 2 values which have an equal number of values greater and less than both of them. Should there be only 1 value, that value is the median.

Example:
a. Six Values: 22, 43, 63, 87, 102, 127
The median is the average of 63 and 87, or 75.
b. Five Values: 29, 44, 67, 82, 105
The median is 67.
c. One Value: 20
The median is 20

[4]To obtain a copy of this document, please contact the Bureau of Watershed Assessment & Research at 625 Broadway, Albany NY 12233-3502 or by phone at: (518) 402-8179

Minimum/Daily Minimum:
For one observed/analytical value per day:
The minimum, or daily minimum Sample Measurement is the lowest observed/analytical value observed during the monitoring period for a specified parameter.

For more than one observed/analytical value per day:
Calculate the daily discharge for each day in the monitoring period. Report the Sample Measurement as the lowest of the daily discharges calculated .

For pH do not average - report the lowest value in the reporting period.

Monthly Average Minimum (Percent Removal):
Report the Sample Measurement as the average influent concentration for the month minus the average effluent concentration of the month all divided by the average influent concentration, all multiplied by 100. This is limited as a minimum and is reported in the minimum concentration column of the DMR. (See **Percent (%) Removal**, page 16)

Net Value Limits:
When an analytical value is reported as a concentration, and the limit is a mass loading limit, convert the concentration to mass loading, using the average flow for the day the sample was taken, before doing the calculation for the net value limit.

When either the intake or effluent observed/analytical value is reported as “less than”, substitute the reported value without the less than symbol or negative sign in the calculation unless otherwise directed by the Department.

To report a singular negative net observed/analytical value, report by entering a “0" in the Sample Measurement box. When negative observed/analytical values are involved in a calculation substitute zero “0" for the negative net observed/analytical value.

Example:		Net value	Net calculation (Enter 0 for negative values), lbs/day
Intake (lbs/day)	Effluent (lbs/day)	Effluent-Intake (lbs/day)	
1630	1751	121	121
2335	1635	-700	0
1460	1693	233	233
Avg. net value = [121 + 0 + 233] ÷ 3 = 118 lbs/day Enter 118 in the Sample Measurement box.			

No Discharge of a Single Parameter:
If there is no discharge of a certain parameter during the entire monitoring period, the permittee shall enter "NODI 9" anywhere on the line in the appropriate Sample Measurement reporting box(es) area. This communicates that there was no discharge of that specific parameter. The permittee shall provide an explanation of the "NODI 9" notation in the "Comment and Explanation of any Violations" section of the DMR or by attaching an explanation to each copy of the DMR.

Percent (%) Removal:
Percent removal is reported in the "quality or concentration" minimum column. Calculate the % removal for a given monitoring period as follows:

$$\%\text{Removal} = \left(\frac{[C_{\text{Influent}} - C_{\text{Effluent}}]}{C_{\text{Influent}}} \right) X\ (100)$$

$C_{Influent}$ = Average influent concentration for a given monitoring period

$C_{Effluent}$ = Average effluent concentration for a given monitoring period

Repeated Single Values:
If only one sample is analyzed during a monitoring period, the daily minimum/daily average/daily maximum or 30-day average/7-day average, respectively are the same for reporting purposes. In this particular situation do not leave any of the Sample Measurement boxes blank. Enter the same value in each Sample Measurement box.

Example: Sampling is required once per month for pH. The observed/analytical value is 7.3 units. Enter 7.3 in the Minimum and Maximum Sample Measurement Boxes.

Split Samples:
The permittee may decide for various reasons, to split a sample. This split sample must be incorporated into the facility's monitoring schedule prior to collection and must be obtained as outlined in Section 2.3 **Sampling**. Split sample observed/analytical values are to be averaged and must be used in calculations for reporting on the DMR. In addition, split samples must:

1.) be split on the collection site (not in the lab).
2.) be considered a representative sample and consistent with the facility's monitoring program.
3.) be independent of any selection process for analysis.

Too Numerous to Count (TNTC):
(Applicable to Fecal Coliform and Total Coliform, only).

For one observed/analytical value per monitoring period:
Report the observed/analytical value by entering the letter T in the Sample Measurement box and attach an explanation to the DMR.

For more than one observed/analytical value per monitoring period:
Use all numeric values in the calculation. At the end of the calculation, add the greater than symbol > to the left of the calculated value and attach an explanation to the DMR.

When determining the highest of the 7-day/30-day Averages to report, any value with a greater than symbol (>) will be considered the highest and must be reported.

Example: Calculate the 7-day and 30-day Geometric Means.
Observed/analytical values: Wk 1 = 3.0/100 ml, Wk 2 = 36/100 ml, Wk 3 =T, Wk 4=14/100 ml

7-day geometric mean for Wk 3 = T Enter T in the Sample Measurement box

30-day geometric mean = $\sqrt[3]{3.0 \times 36 \times 14}$ = 11.47/100 ml

Precision rule # 2 applies (Note: Exponentials follow the same precision rules as multiplication/division).
After applying rounding rules, round 4 down. Leave preceding number as is.
Enter > 11 in the Sample Measurement Box .

4.5 Action Levels and Sludge Reporting

Action Levels:
Action Levels are thresholds for parameters that have been reported present in the discharge, but at levels that currently do not require water quality or technology based limits. Action levels are assigned a separate outfall designator (usually "V") for each monitoring frequency. These frequencies are specified in the permit similar to the way effluent limits are (monthly, quarterly, semi-annually and/or annually). Should action levels be exceeded, see the SPDES Permit for necessary action to be taken by the permittee.

Sludge Reporting:
Some permittees meet Federal and State criteria that requires them to report sludge sampling information on the DMR forms (see 40 CFR 501.13, Tables 1-4, 503.18, and 503.32). The DMR forms will have preprinted fields for the sludge parameters for which sampling is required. The permittee must fill out these sections, even though the word "optional" is printed on the DMR form. The word "optional" is necessary for DEC purposes, as there are no numerical limits for the sludge parameters at this time. See Appendix C for information on converting sludge gallons to metric tons.

4.6 Number of Excursions (No. Ex.)
The unshaded areas in this column are where the number of excursions (if any) for each parameter are to be reported.

The value reported in the No. Ex column on the pre-printed DMR shall be the number of days that daily discharge values observed during a specified monitoring period are either lower than the minimum quality (concentration) and/or higher than the maximum quality(concentration) or maximum quantity (mass loading) permit requirements. Number of excursions are not reported for Sample Measurements reported in either of the two "Average" columns.

7-day Averages used to determine the Sample Measurement which exceed the permit limit or contain a greater than symbol (>) should be reported in the Number of Excursions column, as representative of the number of days the sample represents (i.e. 7, 14, 21, 28). Sample Measurements of the 30-day average, daily average, or 12-month rolling average which exceed the permit limit should not be reported in the "No. Ex." column. However, any Sample Measurement which exceeds a 30-day average, daily average, or 12-month rolling average Permit Requirement must be explained and reported on a Report of Non-Compliance Event form (see Appendix B for form, Section 2.5 for instructions) and attached to each copy of the submitted DMR.

Example: The Plainville municipal wastewater treatment facility is required to monitor effluent BOD once per week. During the first and second weeks of the month, there was a plant upset and the effluent BOD concentrations and mass loadings exceeded the 7-day average Permit Requirement. The 30-day average BOD concentrations and mass loadings also exceeded the 30-day average Permit Requirement. The correct number of excursions to be reported in the "No.Ex." box for effluent BOD is

When the SPDES Permit requires continuous monitoring of a parameter, all excursions shall be reported on an attachment, to include the duration, magnitude, and cause of the excursion. The total number of days in which an excursion occurred should be reported in the "No. Ex." column. In the case of continuously monitored pH, each excursion exceeding a 1 hour duration should be footnoted or underlined for emphasis on the attachment. The total number of days that an excursion exceeding 1 hour occurred should be entered in the "No. Ex" column. If pH is monitored more than once per day, the total number of days which had one or more excursions shall be reported in the "No.Ex." column.

Example: An industrial facility adds chemicals to control pH. They measure pH six times per day. During the first three days of the month, the chemical feed equipment malfunctioned. During the first two days of the malfunction, two pH measurements on the first day and three on the second day exceeded the maximum Permit Requirement. On the third day, one measurement exceeded the maximum Permit Requirement, and one measurement was less than the minimum Permit Requirement. The number of excursions that must be reported for the month, is three (3 days).

4.7 Frequency of Analysis

Information in the shaded area of this column reflects the permit requirement for the frequency with which samples are to be taken. Enter the actual frequency of analysis used during the monitoring period in the blank area above the requirement. Appendix E contains the appropriate abbreviations to be used in this space. These abbreviations do not match the information in the shaded area but are in a numerical format for ease of data entry. The left-hand column contains the abbreviation most likely found in the shaded area of the DMR and the next column contains the abbreviation the permittee is required to enter. A written explanation must be attached to each submitted copy of the DMR if the actual frequency of analysis is different than the permit specification.

4.8 Sample Type

Information in the shaded area of this column reflects the permit requirement for the type of sample to be taken. Enter the actual sample type used during the monitoring period in the unshaded area above the requirement. The left column in Appendix F contains the abbreviation most likely found in the shaded area of the DMR and the right column contains the appropriate PCS codes to be entered by the permittee in the unshaded area. A written explanation must be attached to each submitted copy of the DMR if the actual sample type is different than the permit requirement.

5.0 COMPLETING SIGNATURE INFORMATION

See Appendix J for a Sample DMR with specific areas of the form noted to align with the following sub-headings:

5.1 Name/Title Principal Executive Officer or Auth. Agent

The name and title of the person who is authorized to sign the DMR. See Appendix G for clarification of who may sign the DMR.

5.2 Signature and Certification

All DMRs shall be signed (use only black or blue ink) by the person who is authorized to sign the DMR. Each page of the DMR must have an original legible signature. If the principal executive officer authorizes another person to sign the DMRs an authorization form must be signed by the principal executive officer and submitted to the Bureau of Water Compliance Programs (see Appendix A for address). Authorization forms must be submitted and approved prior to DMR submission. See Appendix G for Authorization Form.

The signature box is to the right of the pre-printed certification statement. By signing the DMR, the principal executive officer or his/her authorized agent are acknowledging their agreement with the certification statement which certifies, under penalty of law, that to the best of their knowledge, the data on the DMR was properly collected and evaluated and is true, accurate, and complete. False information entered on the DMR by a permittee, or the permittee's designated representative, may be punishable as a Class A misdemeanor pursuant to Section 210.45 of the State Penal Law. Falsification of a DMR by a certified wastewater treatment plant operator could result in revocation or suspension of the operator's certification pursuant to 6NYCRR 650.10.

Disclaimers and Unsigned DMRs:
The permittee shall not use disclaimers on the DMR. SPDES regulations requires that the DMR be sworn to, "In respect to all statements of fact herein." The DMR form requires certification that, "... the submitted information is true, accurate, and complete." The use of a disclaimer(s) clearly contravenes these requirements. Therefore, any DMR submitted with a disclaimer will not be accepted by NYSDEC and will immediately be returned to the permittee. DMRs which lack a signature are not acceptable and will also be immediately returned to the permittee. No portion of a returned DMR will be accepted by DEC and this could result in penalties for late filing or failure to file.

5.3 Telephone

Telephone number of person signing DMR.

5.4 Date

Date of signature.

6.0 COMPLETING COMMENT INFORMATION

See Appendix J for a Sample DMR with specific areas of the form noted to align with the following sub-heading:

6.1 Comments and Explanation of any Violations

This area may contain pre-printed permit-related clarifying information from the Agency or may be used by the Permittee to communicate to the Agency. Any specific comments regarding a specific discharge number may be printed in this area. If necessary, additional specific comments may be made on a separate sheet (with SPDES permit number, outfall and monitoring period dates referenced) and attached to the DMR.

The permittee is required to report all instances of non-compliance with permit effluent limitations or monitoring requirements. These reports must be attached to each submitted copy of a Discharge Monitoring Report until such non-compliance ceases. These non-compliance reports shall contain each of the following:

- a description of the non-compliance and its cause;
- the period of the non-compliance, including exact dates and times,
- if the non-compliance has not been corrected, the anticipated time it is expected to continue; and
- steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent the non-compliance and its recurrence.

The Report of Non-Compliance Event form (Appendix B) or an equivalent written explanation containing the information requested above shall be used to report all instances of non-compliance.

7.0 SUBMISSION INFORMATION

7.1 Preprinted (paper) Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMRs)

Copies:
Copies of the completed DMR shall be returned to the following offices no later than the 28th of the month following the end of each reporting period (unless otherwise specified in the SPDES permit or a consent order).

The original (top sheet) completed DMR shall be submitted to the Bureau of Water Compliance Programs (see Appendix A for address).
The first copy (second sheet) of the completed DMR shall be submitted to the NYSDEC Regional Office specified in the SPDES permit (see Appendix A for Regional Water Office addresses).

The second copy (third sheet) of the completed DMR shall be submitted to the local County Health Department, if required by the SPDES permit.

The third copy (fourth sheet) shall be retained by the facility for their records. The monitoring information required by the SPDES permit (or a consent order, if appropriate) shall be summarized, signed and retained as required by regulations, for subsequent inspection by the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) or its designated agent.

Additional copies of the completed DMR, not otherwise mentioned above, but required by the SPDES permit, must be provided by the permittee and submitted as required.

Attachments to DMRs. Please remember, all correspondence and DMR attachments must contain the appropriate SPDES permit number, outfall and monitoring period information

7.2 Amended DMRs
To revise reported information previously submitted on a DMR, submit a revised copy of the affected pages conspicuously marked “Amendment” in the upper right corner and initial and date the amended areas. The permittees initialing of the amended DMR form shall be subject to the same certification requirements as the original DMR. Attach explanations for the amendments to the DMR.

7.3 Computer Generated DMRs
The DEC will accept computer generated DMRs as long as the permittee receives prior DEC approval. This means that a facility does not have to fill out the paper DMR, rather they can send their monitoring information on a form that they designed. In order to do this, the permittee must submit a formal letter to DEC, requesting permission to use their own form. Along with the letter, they must send in a completed copy of their pre-printed DMR as well as a copy of their computer generated DMR, which closely resembles the preprinted one. DEC will review the form and provide input back to the facility on acceptability. Facilities cannot submit computer generated DMRs until they have received DEC approval. It is the facilities’ responsibility to account for any changes in their computer generated DMR if the preprinted one changes at all. The preprinted DMR will still be sent to the facility, even if they are submitting their own computer generated form.

7.4 Alternative Methods
DEC is developing alternative options to file DMRs, including developing a web site that will allow the submission of DMRs via the Internet. For more information on these programs, please contact the Bureau of Water Compliance Programs at (518) 402-8154 or via email at: cshaugh@gw.dec.state.ny.us.

8.0 TIPS FOR SUCCESSFUL DMR REPORTING

1. Enter data legibly in blue or black ink. Make decimals look like decimals. Do not use commas.

2. Report all data as required by the SPDES permit on the pre-printed DMR.

3. For monthly pH reporting requirement, complete both the maximum and the minimum columns (same value should be entered in both boxes reflecting the one measurement).

4. Enter data in open boxes only (not shaded box(es) or boxes containing asterisks).

5. Do not alter, line out or highlight items appearing on the pre-printed DMR(s).

6. Do not enter units or other extraneous information (such descriptive words or symbols as Trace, Not Applicable, None, etc) in Sample Measurement value boxes.

7. Make sure the reporting units are the same as those that appear in the permit. Special attention should be given when reporting: Flow Data; Temperature; and Concentrations. Use consistent units in calculations.

8. Report values that are less than the detection limit by entering "< MDL" where MDL is the numeric value of the Method Detection Limit. Do not enter "Not Detectable", "Non-Detectable". "ND", "BDL", etc.

9. For no discharge during the entire monitoring period, check the No Discharge box (upper right-hand corner of DMR). Submit all pages marked "No Discharge" for all outfalls.

10. For no discharge of a single parameter during the monitoring period, enter "NODI 9". However, do not use "NODI 9" to report "less than (<)" values.

11. Date and sign all pages of the pre-printed DMR prior to submission.

12. For each instance of non-compliance with a permit requirement, provide a written report.

13. For modifications to permits, make requests in writing to the Regional Permit Administrator. Do not make requests on the DMR form.

14. Send proper copies and attachments to appropriate offices.

List of Appendices

Appendix A

NYS Department of Environmental Conservation Regional Offices

NYSDEC Region 1 Regional Water Engineer NYS SUNY - Bldg. 40 North Loop Road Stony Brook, NY 11790-2356	(631) 444-0405	Nassau, Suffolk
NYSDEC Region 2 Regional Water Engineer Hunter Point Plaza 47-40 21st Street Long Island City, NY 11101-5407	(718) 482-4900	Bronx, Kings, Queens, New York City, Richmond
NYSDEC Region 3 Regional Water Engineer 21 South Putt Corners Road New Paltz, NY 12561-1696	(845) 255-5453	Sullivan, Ulster
NYSDEC Region 3 Sub-Office Regional Water Engineer 200 White Plains Road Tarrytown, NY 10591-5805	(914) 332-1835	Dutchess Orange, Putnam, Rockland, Westchester
NYSDEC Region 4 Regional Water Engineer 1150 North Westcott Rd. Schenectady, NY 12306	(518) 357-2045	Albany, Columbia, Delaware, Greene, Montgomery, Otsego, Rensselaer, Schoharie, Schenectady
NYSDEC Region 5 Regional Water Engineer Route 86 PO Box 296 Ray Brook, NY 12977-0296	(518) 897-1243	Clinton, Essex, Franklin, Hamilton
NYSDEC Region 5 Sub-Office Regional Water Engineer Hudson Street Extension Box 220 Warrensburg, NY 12885-0220	(518) 623-1200	Fulton, Saratoga, Warren, Washington
NYSDEC Region 6 Regional Water Engineer 317 Washington Street Watertown, NY 13601-3787	(315) 785-2236	Jefferson, Lewis, St. Lawrence
NYSDEC Region 6 Sub-Office Regional Water Engineer State Office Bldg. 207 Genesee Street Utica, NY 13501-2885	(315) 793-2554	Herkimer, Oneida
NYSDEC Region 7 Regional Water Engineer 615 Erie Boulevard West Syracuse, NY 13204-2400	(315) 426-7500	Broome, Cayuga, Chenango, Cortland, Madison, Onondaga, Oswego, Tioga, Tompkins
NYSDEC Region 8 Regional Water Engineer 6274 East Avon-Lima Road Avon, NY 14414-9519	(585) 226-2466	Chemung, Genesee, Livingston, Monroe, Ontario, Orleans, Schuyler, Seneca, Steuben, Wayne, Yates
NYSDEC Region 9 Regional Water Engineer 270 Michigan Avenue Buffalo, NY 14203-2999	(716) 851-7070	Allegany, Cattaraugus, Chautauqua, Erie, Niagara, Wyoming
NYSDEC Central Office Bureau of Water Compliance Programs SPDES Compliance Information Section 625 Broadway Albany, New York 12233-3506		

Note: See list of current addresses on NYSDEC Website

Appendix B

SECTION 1

New York State Department of Environmental Conservation
Division of Water

Report of Noncompliance Event

To: DEC Water Contact _____ ***DEC Region:*** _____

Report Type: ___ *5 Day* ___ *Permit Violation* ___ *Order Violation* ___ *Anticipated Noncompliance* ___ *Bypass/Overflow* ___ *Other*

SECTION 2

SPDES #: NY-_____ **Facility:**_____

Date of noncompliance:___/___/___ **Location (Outfall, Treatment Unit, or Pump Station):**_____

Description of noncompliance(s) and cause(s):_____

_____

_____

_____

Has event ceased? (Yes) (No) **If so, when?** _____ **Was event due to plant upset?** (Yes) (No) **SPDES limits violated?** (Yes) (No)

Start date, time of event:___/___/___, ___:___ (AM) (PM) **End date, time of event:** ___/___/___, ___:___ (AM) (PM)

Date, time oral notification made to DEC? ___/___/___, ___:___ (AM) (PM) **DEC Official contacted:** _____

Immediate corrective actions:_____

_____

_____

_____

Preventive (long term) corrective actions:_____

_____

_____

_____

SECTION 3

Complete this section if event was a bypass:

Bypass amount: _____ Was prior DEC authorization received for this event? (Yes) (No)

DEC Official contacted: _____ Date of DEC approval: ___/___/___

Describe event in "Description of noncompliance and cause" area in Section 2. Detail the start and end dates and times in Section 2 also.

SECTION 4

Facility Representative: _____ **Title:**_____ **Date:** ___/___/___

Phone #: (_____) _____ - _____ **Fax #:** (_____) _____ - _____

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

X _____

Signature of Principal Executive Officer or Authorized Agent

INSTRUCTIONS

The Division of Water developed this standardized form to simplify the reporting of noncompliance events. The SPDES Permit General Conditions, require that certain discharges of untreated or partially treated sewage must be reported orally within either 2 hours[1] or 24 hours and also in writing within five (5) days as required by the appropriate regulation. All other permit noncompliance shall be reported as attachments to the Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR). This form should be used for these events as well as to report noncompliance relating to consent orders, scheduled events and bypass events.

All necessary information can readily be reported to DEC on this form. Additional information required to describe the event can be attached. **Please make additional copies of this form and use as needed**. Instructions are provided below. For questions on form use please contact the appropriate office listed below for the county where your permitted facility is located. Thank you for your cooperation.

Instructions to complete and submit Noncompliance Report

1. Provide facility information and all applicable event details in Sections 1 through 3. Dates should be completed in month/day/year format.

2. Provide your name, title, business phone number, and date report was completed in Section 4. Use additional sheets as needed to provide full detail of the event in Section 2.

3. For 5-day written reports, mail or fax the completed form to the appropriate DEC Regional Office listed below. Attach all other noncompliance reports to the DMR submittal (be sure to attach to each set of DMR copies) or mail separately if related to consent order/scheduled event noncompliance. After hours and weekend reporting of unusual discharge events of other noncompliance must be reported through the DEC Telephone Hotline, which is 1-800-457-7362.

DEC Regional Offices:

REGION 1

Regional Water Engineer
NYS SUNY , Bldg. 40
Loop Road
Stony Brook, NY 11790-2356
Phone: 631-444-0405 Fax: 631-444-0373
Counties:
Nassau Suffolk

REGION 2

Regional Water Engineer
One Hunters Point Plaza
47-40 21st St.
Long Island City, NY 11101-5407
Phone: 718-482-4900 Fax: 718-482-6516
Counties: Queens Bronx
New York Richmond Kings

REGION 3 **

Regional Water Engineer
21 So. Putt Corners Rd
New Paltz, NY 12561-1696
Phone: 845-256-3000 Fax: 845-255-0714
Counties: Rockland Dutchess
Sullivan Orange Ulster
Putnam Westchester

REGION 4

Regional Water Engineer
1150 North Westcott Rd.
Schenectady, NY 12306-2014
Phone: 518-357-2045 Fax: 518-357-2398
Counties: Montgomery Albany
Otsego Rensselaer Columbia
Delaware Schoharie Greene
Schenectady

REGION 5 **

Regional Water Engineer
Route 86, P.O. Box 296
Ray Brook N.Y. 12977-0296
Phone: 518-897-1241 Fax: 518-897-1245
Counties:
Clinton Hamilton Franklin
Essex Saratoga Warren
Fulton Washington

REGION 6 **

Regional Water Engineer
Region 6 Suboffice
State Office Bldg.
207 Genesee St.
Utica, NY 13500
Phone: 315-793-2554 Fax: 315-793-2748
Counties: Lewis Jefferson
Herkimer Oneida St. Lawrence

REGION 7

Regional Water Engineer
615 Erie Blvd West
Syracuse, NY 13204-2400
Phone: 315-426-7506 Fax: 315-426-7402
Counties: Madison Cayuga
Broome Onondaga Oswego
Chenango Tioga Tompkins
Cortland

REGION 8

Regional Water Engineer
6274 East Avon-Lima Rd
Avon, NY 14414-9519
Phone: 585-226-2466 Fax: 585-226-2830
Counties: Orleans Genessee
Chemung Schuyler Seneca
Livingston Steuben Ontario
Monroe Wayne Yates

REGION 9

Regional Water Engineer
270 Michigan Avenue
Buffalo, NY 14203-2999
Phone: 716-851-7070 Fax: 716-851-7009
Counties: Allegany Erie
Cattaraugus Niagara Wyoming
Chautauqua

** **REGION 3 Suboffice**
Regional Water Staff
200 White Plains Rd.., 5th Floor
Tarrytown, NY 10591-5805
Phone: 914-332-1835
Fax: 914-332-4670

REGION 5 Suboffice
Regional Water Staff
Box 220, Hudson St Extension
Warrensburg, NY 12885-0220
Phone: 518-623-1200
Fax: 518-623-4193

REGION 6 Suboffice
Regional Water Staff
317 Washington St.
Watertown, NY 13601-3787
Phone: 315-785-2513
Fax: 315-785-2422

[1] This requirement reflects proposed pending regulations.

Appendix C

Conversion Tables

1 Million Gallons Per Day (MGD) = 1,000,000 GPD To convert MGD to GPD multiply by 1,000,000

1 Gallons Per Day (GPD) = 0.000001 MGD To convert GPD to MGD divide by 1,000,000

1 gallon of water = 8.34 pounds

1 part per million (ppm) = 1 milligrams per Liter (mg/L)

1 part per billion (ppb) = 1 micrograms per liter (ug/L)

1 ppm = 1 mg/L = 1,000 ppb = 1,000 ug/L

1 ppb = 0.001 ppm = 0.001 mg/L

1 ppm = 1 gallon per 1,000,000 gallons (1gal/MG)

Temperature (•F) = [1.8 x TEMP(•C)]+ 32

Temperature (•C) = [TEMP(•F) - 32] x (5/9)

Converting Sludge Gallons to Metric Tons

$$\text{Dry Metric Tons} = \frac{\text{gallons hauled} \times 0.00417 \text{ tons/gal} \times \%\text{ total solids in decimal form}}{1.1 \text{ tons/metric ton}}$$

$$.00417 \text{ tons/gal} = \frac{8.34 \text{ lbs/gallon}}{2000 \text{ lbs/ton}} \qquad \text{Total Solids (in decimal form)} = \frac{\%\text{ Total Solids}}{100}$$

Example: Sludge hauled = 100,000 gals Total Solids = 5.0% or .05

$$\text{Dry Metric Tons} = \frac{100{,}000 \text{ gals} \times 0.0147 \text{ tons/gal} \times .05}{1.1 \text{ tons/metric ton}} = 18.9 \text{ metric tons}$$

Precision rule # 2 applies.
After applying rounding rules, the number 9 is rounded up. Increase the preceding digit by one.
Dry Metric Tons = 19

Appendix D

Data Reporting Examples

Precision:

Rules for Precision:
1.) For addition or subtraction, the answer can contain no more decimal places than the least precise measurement.
13.681 - 0.5 = 13.181 should be rounded off to the tenths place, with a correct answer of 13.2
2.) For multiplication or division, the least number of significant digits in any of the measurements determines the number of significant digits in the answer.
2.5 x 3.42 = 8.55 should be rounded off to two significant digits, with a correct answer of 8.6
3.) Numbers such as conversion factors or number of days, are counted numbers and are not considered when determining the number of significant digits or decimal places in the calculation.
4.) If both addition/subtraction and multiplication/division are used in a calculation, follow the rules for multiplication/division.

Addition:

3.5682	Rule # 1
2.164	
+7.**02**	
12.7522	Rounding –> 12.75

Subtraction:

3.**0486**	Rule # 1
- 0.76358	
2.28502	Rounding –> 2.2850

Multiplication:

1.6843	Rule # 2
x **2.6**	
4.37918	Rounding –> 4.4

Division:

38.2	Rule # 2
÷ 4.1458	
9.2141444	Rounding –> 9.21

Daily Discharge Computation:

Example One: How to calculate a daily discharge involving units of mass loading.
The 5-day BOD concentration is 18 mg/L. The flow on the day the sample was taken was .15 MGD

Step 1: Determine the daily discharge, by finding the total mass loading discharged over the day, using the following formula:

Total Mass Loading (lbs/day) = Q (MGD) x C (mg/L) x 8.34 $\frac{\text{lbs/MG}}{\text{mg/L}}$

Q = Daily flow in MGD for day observed/analytical values are taken.
C = Parameter concentration in mg/L
8.34 $\frac{\text{lbs/MG}}{\text{mg/L}}$ = unit conversion for weight of one gallon of water in pounds.

= 18 x .15 x 8.34 = 22.518 lbs/day

Step 2: Precision rule # 2 applies. The daily discharge is 23 lbs/day.

Example Two: How to calculate a daily discharge involving units other than mass loading.
The chlorine residual concentrations from grab samples collected throughout the day are:

Sample One:	1.8 mg/L	Sample Four:	2.0 mg/L
Sample Two:	1.9 mg/L	Sample Five:	1.1 mg/L
Sample Three:	1.6 mg/L	Sample Six:	1.5 mg/L

Step 1: Determine the daily discharge by taking the average of the 6 samples.

$$\frac{1.8+1.9+1.6+2.0+1.1+1.5}{6} = \frac{9.9}{6} = 1.65 \text{ mg/L}$$

Step 2: Precision rules # 3 and # 4 apply. The daily discharge is 1.7 mg/L.

Daily Average Computation:

Example Three: How to calculate a daily average at a facility which operates 4 days a week and discharges 4 days a week.

The measured 5-day BOD daily discharges are:

Week One: 12.4mg/L, 16.5mg/L, 11.1mg/L, 14.8mg/L;
Week Two: 15.2mg/L, 10.8mg/L, 10.1mg/L, 12.7mg/L;
Week Three: 11.6mg/L, 10.7mg/L, 13.3mg/L, 14.0mg/L;
Week Four: 14.5mg/L, 16.8mg/L, 17.2mg/L, 20.1mg/L;

Step 1: Determine the daily average. This is accomplished by adding all of the daily discharges and dividing by the number of daily discharges.

$$\frac{12.4+16.5+11.1+14.8+15.2+10.8+10.1+12.7+11.6+10.7+13.3+14.0+14.5+16.8+17.2+20.1}{16} = \frac{221.8}{16} = 13.8625 \text{ mg/L}$$

Step 2: Precision Rules # 3 and 4 apply (Note: The 16 in the denominator is a counted number)
Enter 13.8 in the Sample Measurement Box.

Concentration Computations:

Example Four: How to calculate and report a 30-day and 7-day average 5-day BOD concentration when the sampling frequency requires only one sample per monitoring period.

The measured 5-day BOD concentration of a 24-hour effluent composite is 31 mg/L.

Step 1: Enter 31 in the Sample Measurement Boxes under the "Quantity or Concentration" column. (Since only one sample was collected, the "Average" and "Maximum" Sample Measurements are identical).

Example Five: How to calculate and report a 30-day and 7-day average 5-day BOD concentration when the sampling frequency requires only one sample per week.

The measured 5-day BOD concentrations are:

Week One: 5-day BOD = 31 mg/L;
Week Two: 5-day BOD = 37 mg/L;
Week Three: 5-day BOD = 12 mg/L;
Week Four: 5-day BOD = 27 mg/L;

Step 1: Determine the maximum 7-day average 5-day BOD concentration to be reported. This occurs in Week Two, where 37 mg/L is the highest concentration. Enter 37 in the Sample Measurement Box under the "Maximum" column in the "Quantity or Concentration" section.

Step 2: Determine the 30-day average 5-day BOD concentration. This is calculated, by averaging the 4 concentrations:

$$\frac{31+37+12+27}{4} = \frac{107}{4} = 26.75 \text{ mg/L}$$

Step 3: Precision rules # 3 and # 4 apply.
Enter 27 in the Sample Measurement Box under the "Average" column in the "Quantity or Concentration" section.

Example Six: How to calculate and report a 30-day and 7-day average 5-day BOD concentration when more than one sample per week is collected.

The measured 5-day BOD concentrations are:

Week One:	Day One:	5-day BOD = 28 mg/L;
	Day Two:	5-day BOD = 30 mg/L;
Week Two:	Day One:	5-day BOD = 27 mg/L;
	Day Two:	5-day BOD = 25 mg/L;
Week Three:	Day One:	5-day BOD = 30 mg/L;
	Day Two:	5-day BOD = 29 mg/L;
Week One:	Day One:	5-day BOD = 28 mg/L;
	Day Two:	5-day BOD = 32 mg/L;

Step 1: Compute concentrations for each week:

Week One: Average Concentration = $\frac{28+30}{2} = \frac{58}{2}$ = 29 mg/L

Week Two: Average Concentration = $\frac{27+25}{2} = \frac{52}{2}$ = 26 mg/L

Week Three: Average Concentration = $\frac{30+29}{2} = \frac{59}{2}$ = 29.5 mg/L

Week Four: Average Concentration = $\frac{28+32}{2} = \frac{60}{2}$ = 30 mg/L

Step 2: Determine the maximum 7-day average 5-day BOD concentration to be reported. This occurs in Week Four, where 30 mg/L is the highest concentration. Enter 30 in the Sample Measurement Box under the "Maximum" column in the "Quantity or Concentration" section.

Step 3: Determine the 30-day average 5-day BOD concentration. This is calculated, by averaging the eight 5-day BOD concentrations:

$$\frac{28+30+27+25+30+29+28+32}{8} = \frac{229}{8} = 28.625 \text{ mg/L}$$

Step 4: Precision rules # 3 and # 4 apply.
Enter 29 in the Sample Measurement Box under the "Average" column in the "Quantity or Concentration" section.

Mass Loading Computations:

Example Seven: How to calculate and report a 30-day and 7-day average 5-day BOD mass loading when the sampling frequency requires only one sample per monitoring period.

The measured 5-day BOD concentration of a 24-hour effluent composite is 28 mg/L. The daily flow on the day the sample was collected was 120,000 gallons.

Step 1: Convert flow to Million Gallons: 120,000 gal/day = 0.12 MGD
Step 2: Compute mass loading in lbs/day:

Mass Loading (lbs/day) = Q (MGD) x C (mg/L) x 8.34 $\frac{\text{lbs/MG}}{\text{mg/L}}$

Q = Daily flow in MGD for each day observed/analytical values are taken.
C = Parameter concentration in mg/L
8.34 $\frac{\text{lbs/MG}}{\text{mg/L}}$ = unit conversion for weight of one gallon of water in pounds.

= 0.12 x 28 x 8.34 = 28.0224 lbs/day

Step 3: Precision rule # 2 applies.
Enter 28 in both of the Sample Measurement Boxes under the "Quantity or Loading" column. (Since only one sample was collected, the "Average" and "Maximum" Sample Measurement are identical).

Example Eight: How to calculate and report 30-day average and 7-day average 5-day BOD mass loadings when the sampling frequency requires only one sample per week:

The weekly 5-day BOD concentrations and daily flows on the days samples were collected were:

Week One:	5-day BOD = 25 mg/L;	daily flow = 0.13 MGD
Week Two:	5-day BOD = 30 mg/L;	daily flow = 0.14 MGD
Week Three:	5-day BOD = 35 mg/L;	daily flow = 0.12 MGD
Week Four:	5-day BOD = 27 mg/L;	daily flow = 0.15 MGD

Step 1: Compute Mass Loadings for each week:

$$\text{Mass Loading (lbs/day)} = Q\ (\text{MGD}) \times C\ (\text{mg/L}) \times 8.34\ \frac{\text{lbs/MG}}{\text{mg/L}}$$

Q = Daily flow in MGD for each day observed/analytical values are taken.
C = Parameter concentration in mg/L
8.34 $\frac{\text{lbs/MG}}{\text{mg/L}}$ = unit conversion for weight of one gallon of water in pounds.

Week One (L_1):	Mass Loading = 25 x 0.13 x 8.34 = 27.105 lbs/day
Week Two (L_2):	Mass Loading = 30 x 0.14 x 8.34 = 35.028 lbs/day
Week Three (L_3):	Mass Loading = 35 x 0.12 x 8.34 = 35.028 lbs/day
Week Four (L_4):	Mass Loading = 27 x 0.15 x 8.34 = 33.777 lbs/day

Step 2: The highest of the 7-day averages should be reported . This occurs in both Weeks Two and Three, where 35.028 lbs/day is the highest mass loading. After applying precision rule # 3 and the rounding rules, enter 35 in Sample Measurement Box under the “Maximum” column in the “Quantity or Loading” section.

Step 3: Compute 30-day average (monthly average) mass loading =

$$MA = [(L_1 + L_2 + ... + L_N) / N)]$$

MA = Current Monthly Average
$L_1, L_2, ... L_N$ = Daily mass loading in lbs/day for each day 1, 2, ...N, observed/analytical values are taken
N = Number of observed/analytical value days in the monitoring period.

$$\frac{27.105+35.028+35.028+33.777}{4} = \frac{130.938}{4} = 32.7345 \text{ lbs/day}$$

Step 4: Precision rules # 3 and # 4 apply.
Enter 33 in the Sample Measurement Box under the “Average” column in the “Quantity or Loading” section.

Example Nine: How to calculate and report the 30-day average and 7-day average 5-day BOD mass loadings when more than one sample per week is collected:

The daily 5-day BOD concentrations and daily flows on the days that samples were collected were:

Week One:	Day One:	5-day BOD = 25 mg/L; daily flow = 0.13 MGD
	Day Two:	5-day BOD = 23 mg/L; daily flow = 0.12 MGD
Week Two:	Day One:	5-day BOD = 30 mg/L; daily flow = 0.14 MGD
	Day Two:	5-day BOD = 29 mg/L; daily flow = 0.15 MGD
Week Three:	Day One:	5-day BOD = 35 mg/L; daily flow = 0.12 MGD
	Day Two:	5-day BOD = 33 mg/L; daily flow = 0.13 MGD
Week Four	Day One:	5-day BOD = 27 mg/L; daily flow = 0.15 MGD
	Day Two:	5-day BOD = 29 mg/L; daily flow = 0.14 MGD

Step 1: Compute mass loadings for each day:

$$\text{Mass Loading (lbs/day)} = Q\ (\text{MGD}) \times C\ (\text{mg/L}) \times 8.34\ \frac{\text{lbs/MG}}{\text{mg/L}}$$

Q = Daily flow in MGD for each day observed/analytical values are taken.
C = Parameter concentration in mg/L

8.34 $\frac{\text{lbs/MG}}{\text{mg/L}}$ = unit conversion for weight of one gallon of water in pounds.

Week One: Day One (L_1): Mass Loading = 25 x 0.13 x 8.34 = 27.105 lbs/day
Day Two (L_2): Mass Loading = 23 x 0.12 x 8.34 = 23.0184 lbs/day
Week Two: Day One (L_3): Mass Loading = 30 x 0.14 x 8.34 = 35.028 lbs/day
Day Two (L_4): Mass Loading = 29 x 0.15 x 8.34 = 36.279 lbs/day
Week Three: Day One (L_5): Mass Loading = 35 x 0.12 x 8.34 = 35.028 lbs/day
Day Two (L_6): Mass Loading = 33 x 0.13 x 8.34 = 35.7786 lbs/day
Week Four: Day One (L_7): Mass Loading = 27 x 0.15 x 8.34 = 33.777 lbs/day
Day Two (L_8): Mass Loading = 29 x 0.14 x 8.34 = 33.8604 lbs/day

Step 2: Compute average mass loadings for each week:

Week One: Average mass loading = $\frac{27.105 + 23.0184}{2} = \frac{50.1234}{2}$ = 25.0617 lbs/day

Week Two: Average mass loading = $\frac{35.028 + 36.279}{2} = \frac{71.307}{2}$ = 35.6535 lbs/day

Week Three: Average mass loading = $\frac{35.028 + 35.7786}{2} = \frac{70.8066}{2}$ = 35.4033 lbs/day

Week Four: Average mass loading = $\frac{33.777 + 33.8604}{2} = \frac{67.6374}{2}$ = 33.8187 lbs/day

Step 3: The highest of the 7-day averages should be reported. This applies in Week Two, where 35.6535 lbs/day is the highest mass loading. After applying precision and rounding rules, enter 36 in the Sample Measurement Box under the "Maximum" column in the "Quantity or Loading" section.

Step 4: Compute 30-day average (monthly average) mass loading =

$$MA = [(L_1 + L_2 + ... + L_N) / N)]$$

MA = Current Monthly Average
$L_1, L_2, ... L_N$ = Daily mass loading in lbs/day for each day 1, 2, ...N, observed/analytical values are taken
N = Number of observed/analytical value days in the monitoring period.

$$\frac{27.105+23.0184+35.028+36.279+35.028+35.7786+33.777+33.8604}{8} = \frac{259.8744}{8} = 32.4843 \text{ lbs/day}$$

Step 5: Precision rules # 3 and # 4 apply.
Enter 32 in the Sample Measurement Box under the "average" column in the "Quantity or Loading" section.

Example Ten: How to calculate and report the 30-day average nitrogen mass loadings when one sample per day is collected:

The different component parameters of nitrogen have the following concentrations:

Nitrate=0.5 mg/L Nitrite=0.06 mg/L Ammonia=20.25 mg/L TKN = 22.55 mg/L
Organic Nitrogen = Total Kjehldal Nitrogen (TKN) - Ammonia = 22.55mg/L - 20.25mg/L = 2.30 mg/L

Step 1: Sum the concentrations of the different component parameters of nitrogen.
Nitrate + Nitrite + Ammonia + Organic Nitrogen
0.5 mg/L + 0.06 mg/L + 20.25 mg/L + 2.30 mg/L = 23.11 mg/L
Apply precision rule #1. Nitrogen concentration = 23.1 mg/L.

Step 2: Compute the daily mass loading of nitrogen with a daily flow of 100MGD.
Mass Loading (lbs/day) = Q (MGD) x C (mg/L) x 8.34 $\frac{\text{lbs/MG}}{\text{mg/L}}$
Q = Daily flow in MGD for each day observed/analytical values are taken.
C = Parameter concentration in mg/L
8.34 $\frac{\text{lbs/MG}}{\text{mg/L}}$ = unit conversion for weight of one gallon of water in pounds.

Day One (L_1) : Mass Loading = 100 x 23.1 x 8.34 = 19265.4 lbs/day

Step 3: Compute mass loadings for each day of the month using the methods in Step 2.

Step 4: Compute the 30-day (or monthly) average Nitrogen mass loading, using the formula below:

$$MA = [(L_1 + L_2 + ... + L_N) / N)]$$

MA = Current Monthly Average
L_1, L_2, ... L_N = Daily mass loading in lbs/day for each day 1, 2, ...N, observed/analytical values are taken
N = Number of observed/analytical value days in the monitoring period.

Step 5: Apply precision rules # 3 and # 4. Round number and enter in Sample Measurement Box.

Rolling Average Computation:

Example Eleven: How to calculate 12-month rolling average phosphorus mass loadings from collected sample data.

Step 1: Follow the steps 1 - 4, for calculating the 30-day average mass loadings as seen in the 30-day average 5-day BOD mass loadings above (Examples Seven - Nine).

Step 2: Calculate the 12-month rolling average by using the following equation:

$$\frac{MA_C + MA_1 + MA_2 + \ldots + MA_{11}}{12} = 12 \text{ MRA}$$

MA_C = Current monthly average
MA_1 = First prior month's monthly average
MA_2 = Second prior month's monthly average
MA_{11} = Eleventh prior month's monthly average

MA_1 = 2.7 mg/L	MA_7 = 3.0 mg/L
MA_2 = 3.2 mg/L	MA_8 = 3.6 mg/L
MA_3 = 6.0 mg/L	MA_9 = 2.7 mg/L
MA_4 = 6.0 mg/L	MA_{10} = 2.5 mg/L
MA_5 = 3.2 mg/L	MA_{11} = 1.9 mg/L
MA_6 = 2.9 mg/L	MA_{12} = 2.2 mg/L

$$\frac{2.7+3.2+6.0+6.0+3.2+2.9+3.0+3.6+2.7+2.5+1.9+2.2}{12} = \frac{39.9}{12} = 3.325 \text{ mg/L}$$

Step 3: Precision rules # 3 and # 4 apply. Enter 3.3 in the Sample Measurement Box.

Step 4: For the following month, use the current monthly average as well as the previous 11 months.
Current month = MA_{13} = 3.9 mg/L

$$\frac{3.2+6.0+6.0+3.2+2.9+3.0+3.6+2.7+2.5+1.9+2.2+3.9}{12} = \frac{41.1}{12} = 3.425 \text{ mg/L}$$

Step 5: Precision rules # 3 and # 4 apply. Enter 3.4 in the Sample Measurement Box.

Geometric Mean Example:

Example Twelve: How to calculate a 7-day and 30-day geometric mean when the sampling frequency requires only one sample per week.

The measured fecal coliform concentrations for each week are:

Week One:	4 MPN/100ml
Week Two:	6 MPN/100ml
Week Three:	1,100 MPN/100ml
Week Four:	80 MPN/100ml

Step 1: Determine the 7-day geometric mean. This occurs in Week Three, where 1,100 MPN/100ml is the highest concentration. Enter 1100 in the Sample Measurement Box under the "Maximum" column in the "Quality or Concentration" section.

Step 2: Determine the 30-day geometric mean.

Either using:

$$\text{Geometric Mean} = \sqrt[N]{C_1 x C_2 x ... x C_N}$$

N = Number of observed/analytical values during the monitoring period.
C_1, C_2, ...C_N = Concentration of observed/analytical value during the monitoring period.

$$\text{Geometric Mean} = \sqrt[4]{4 \times 6 \times 1100 \times 80} = \sqrt[4]{2112000} = 38 \text{ MPN/100ml}$$

or:

$$\text{Geometric Mean} = \text{Log}^{-1}\frac{\left[\text{Log}C_1 + \text{Log}C_2 + ... + \text{Log}C_N\right]}{N}$$

N = Number of observed/analytical values during the monitoring period.
C_1, C_2, ...C_N = Concentration of observed/analytical value during the monitoring period.

$$\text{Geometric mean} = 10^{\frac{[\text{Log}\,4 + \text{Log}\,6 + \text{Log}\,1100 + \text{Log}\,80]}{4}} = 38 \text{ MPN/100ml}$$

Enter 38 in the Sample Measurement Box under the "Average" column in the "Quality or Concentration" section.

Appendix E

Frequency of Analysis

If the permittee does sampling at a frequency which is not on the list, then he/she should use the following guidelines to determine how to report it: The denominator of the code denotes the sampling period in the permit. For instance, 07 stands for a week, 30 for a month, YR for a year. Choose the appropriate denominator and then insert the number of samples taken in that time as the numerator. The numerator and denominator may not exceed two places.

FREQUENCY OF ANALYSIS	
DESCRIPTION	PCS CODE
INSTNT	01/99
EVERY ½ HR	48/01
HOURLY	24/01
DAILY and/or ONCE/ DSCHDAY and/or DLY WHNDISCHARG	01/01
TWICE/ DAY	02/01
WEEKLY and/or ONCE/DSCHWK and/or WKLY WHN DISCHARG	01/07
TWICE/ WEEK	02/07
ONCE/ 8 DAYS	01/08
ONCE/ 2WEEKS	01/14
ONCE/ MONTH	01/30
ONCE/2 MONTHS	01/60
QTRLY and/or ONCE/ DSCHQTR	01/90
SEMI- ANNUAL	02/YR
ANNUAL	01/YR
THREE/ YEAR	03/YR
CONTINUOUS	99/99
ONCE/ DISCHG	01/DS
ONCE/ BATCH	01/BA
ALTERNTRUN	AL/RN
SEE PERMIT	02/99

Appendix F

Sample Type

The table contains the sample types most often used in New York State SPDES permits. If the exact description of the sample type used is not in the table, the permittee should simply follow the conventions for PCS codes that are in the table.

SAMPLE TYPE	
DESCRIPTION	PCS CODE
GRAB	GR
GRAB-4	G4
GRAB-6	G6
COMPOS	CP
COMP-4 (hour)	04
COMP-6	06
COMP-8	08
COMP24	24
BATCH	22
CALCULATED	CA
CHECK REQUIREMENTS	CR
ESTIMATED	ES
FLOW IND	FI
INSTANTANEOUS	IN
MEASURED	MS
METER	MT
RECORDER	RC
TOTALZ	TM
VISUAL	VI

Appendix G

Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) Signature Authorization

Your SPDES permit may require you to periodically submit a Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR). The reports must be signed as follows:

1. for a corporation: by a responsible corporate officer. For the purposes of this section, a responsible corporate officer means:

   (i) 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 function for the corporation, or

   (ii) the manager of one or more manufacturing, production, or operating facilities employing more than 250 persons or having annual sales or expenditures exceeding $25 million (in second quarter 1980 dollars), if authority to sign documents has been assigned or delegated to the manager in accordance with corporate procedures, or

2. for a partnership or sole proprietorship: by a general partner or the proprietor, respectively; or

3. for a municipality, state, federal, or other public agency: by either a principal or executive officer or ranking elected official. A principal executive officer of a federal agency includes:

   (i) the chief executive officer of the agency, or

   (ii) a senior executive officer having responsibility for the overall operations of a principal geographic unit of the agency; or

4. a duly authorized representative of the person described in items (1), (2), or (3). A person is a duly authorized representative only if

   (i) the authorization is made in writing by a person described in paragraph (1), (2), or (3);

   (ii) 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 plant manager, operator of a well or well field, superintendent, position of equivalent responsibility, or an individual or position having overall responsibility for environmental matters for the company. (A duty authorized representative may thus be either a named individual or any individual occupying a named position);

   (iii) the written authorization is submitted to the Department.

Initial authorization or changes to authorization: If an authorization under paragraph (4) 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 paragraph (4) must be submitted to the Department prior to, or together with, any reports to be signed by an authorized representative.

THE ATTACHED FORM MUST BE COMPLETED AND SUBMITTED TO THE DEPARTMENT. The person identified on the first line must be person described in paragraph (1), (2), or (3). The form may be used to designate an authorized representative as described in paragraph (4). The permittee must notify the department of any change in the information on the attached form during the life of the permit. We strongly recommend at least two people be identified to sign DMRs to cover such absences as vacations, illness, retirements, etc.

Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) Signature Authorization Form

Permittee Name______________________________ SPDES NO.____________________

Facility Name______________________________ Date____________________

Name of person described in paragraph (1), (2) or (3):	Title:
Signature of person described in paragraph (1), (2), or (3):	**Date:**

THE PERMITTEE MUST NOTIFY THE DEPARTMENT OF ANY CHANGE IN THIS INFORMATION DURING THE LIFE OF THE PERMIT

Name and/or Title of person responsible for signing and submitting DMR's:	Phone: ( )		
Mailing Name:			
Mailing Address:	City:	State:	Zip Code:

Name and/or Title of person responsible for signing and submitting DMR's:	Phone: ( )		
Mailing Name:			
Mailing Address:	City:	State:	Zip Code:

Name and/or Title of person responsible for signing and submitting DMR's:	Phone: ( )		
Mailing Name:			
Mailing Address:	City:	State:	Zip Code:

Name and/or Title of person responsible for signing and submitting DMR's:	Phone: ( )		
Mailing Name:			
Mailing Address:	City:	State:	Zip Code:

Return To: SPDES Compliance Information Section
Bureau of Water Compliance Programs
New York State Department of Environmental Conservation
625 Broadway
Albany, NY 12233-3506

Appendix H

Glossary

Ambient Monitoring - The collection of information on the physical, chemical and/or biological characteristics of the receiving water in order to describe the current environmental condition.

Annually - Pertaining to an event that occurs one time per year.

Contact Person - Person within the permittee's organization that DEC can call to obtain more information about the DMR.

Cumulative - The accumulation of, or the addition of successive elements.

Daily Discharge - The discharge of a pollutant measured during a calendar day or any 24-hour period that reasonably represents the calendar day for purposes of sampling. For pollutants with limitations expressed in units of mass loading, the 'daily discharge' is calculated as the total mass loading of the pollutant discharged over the day. For pollutants with limitations expressed in other units of measurement, the 'daily discharge' is calculated as the average measurement of the pollutant over the day.

Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) - A report submitted by a permittee to the department summarizing the parametric values of the effluent as sampled by the permittee over periods of time as specified in the SPDES permit.

EPA - United States Environmental Protection Agency

Flow Weighted Average - An average calculated to account for the effect of flow.

General Instructions - Instructions printed on the back of each DMR. These instructions are the guidelines set forth by EPA for use in their National permit program. The DMR Manual supercedes these instructions.

Least Precise Number - The observed/analytical value with the fewest significant figures used in a calculation.

Mass Loading - The weight of the pollutant/parameter measured in either lbs/day or kg/day.

Maximum Daily Discharge Limitation - The highest allowable daily discharge.

Method Detection Limit (MDL) - The level at which an analytical procedure is capable of determining with a 99 % probability that the substance is present. The precision at this level is +/- 100%. See the Analytical Detectability and Quantitation Guidelines For Selected Environmental Parameters for further information.

Moving Average - See Rolling Average

NELAP (National Environmental Laboratory Approval Program) - A program legislated under Section 502 of the Public Health Law and administered by the New York State

Department of Health which is responsible for the certification of laboratories performing environmental analyses on samples originating from New York State to ensure the accuracy and reliability of these analyses.

NELAP Certified Laboratory - An environmental laboratory certified under the National Environmental Laboratory Approval Program. All environmental laboratories analyzing samples from the State of New York must be NELAP certified if certification is offered for said analyses. A certified laboratory must be directed by an individual who is qualified through education and experience, performed satisfactorily in at least semi-annual proficiency testing and an annual on-site inspection. Certified laboratories are required to use state-approved analytical methods and adhere to a program of mandated quality assurance/quality control procedures.

Net Value - The net amount of pollutant discharged to the receiving water after deducting the contribution of the pollutant from untreated water taken from the same waterbody for process use.

No Discharge - Absence of the pollutant/parameter referenced to, discharged into waters of the State through an outlet or point source.

Notice of Deletion - An official notice sent to the permittee by the Department, notifying the permittee that the permit has been discontinued.

NYSDEC - New York State Department of Environmental Conservation

Observed/Analytical Values - A single analyzed sample or observed measurement.

Parameter - A characteristic required by the permit to be monitored and reported on a Discharge Monitoring Report.

Parts 750-1 and 750-2 - SPDES regulations which are the legal documents to which the permittee is held responsible for compliance.

Percent (%) Removal - The amount of a substance that is removed by whatever processes, from the influent to the effluent. Expressed as a percent.

Permit Compliance Monitoring - Monitoring and reporting which is required by a SPDES permit.

Permit Requirement - A limit and/or monitoring requirement imposed by a SPDES Permit.

Permittee - A person or entity to which a SPDES permit is issued.

Process Control Monitoring - Internal monitoring conducted to control process performance. Does not require use of an NELAP Certified Laboratory.

Quarterly - Pertaining to an event that occurs four times a year.

Regional Water Engineer - An employee of the Department, one for each of the Department's nine regions, designated to act on the Commissioner's behalf in carrying

out the provisions of Article 17 and rules and regulations adopted pursuant thereto, or the Regional Water Engineer's designated representative. When used in this manual, the Regional Water Engineer is the one designated for the DEC Region in which the permitted facility discharges.

Regional Water Office - The New York State Department of Environmental Conservation is divided into 9 Regions, each having their own Water Office. The appropriate Regional Water Office for a permittee is listed on the SPDES Permit. Each Regional Water Office is supervised by a Regional Water Engineer.

Report of Non-Compliance Event - The written explanation for each instance of non-compliance with SPDES permit requirements. A form or equivalent written explanation containing the information requested in Section 2.5 which is required to be submitted to NYSDEC. Attached as Appendix B.

Rolling Average - An average which is calculated for a moving time period rater than a specific calendar time period.

Sample Measurement - The value which is reported on the DMR for a parameter.

Semi-Annually - Pertaining to an event that happens two times per year.

SPDES - New York State Pollutant Discharge Elimination System

SPDES Permit - A permit to discharge to either the surface waters or ground waters of New York State.

Split Samples - A single sample that is divided into two containers and analyzed separately.

Statistical Base Interval - An interval of time used to calculate a Sample Measurement.

TNTC - Too Numerous To Count, used by laboratories in reporting Fecal and Total Coliform when insufficient dilutions are performed and therefore analysis cannot quantify the result.

Units of Measure - Units used to specify effluent quality, such as milligrams per liter, parts per billion, standard units, etc.

Appendix I

Index

PERMITTEE NAME/ADDRESS *(Include Facility Name/ Location if Different)*

NAME DEC TEST PILOT (3.1)
ADDRESS EDI TEST FACILITY
020201 TEST BROADWAY
ALBANY NY 12233-3506 (3.5)
FACILITY EDI TEST FACILITY...
LOCATION ALBANY (3.2) NY 12233-3506
ATTN: CHARLES HAUGH

NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM *(NPDES)*
DISCHARGE MONITORING REPORT *(DMR)*

(3.3) NY0000001 — PERMIT NUMBER

002 M (3.4) — DISCHARGE NUMBER

MONITORING PERIOD: FROM YEAR 02 MO 01 DAY 01 TO YEAR 02 MO 01 DAY 31

MINOR
(SUBR 04)
F - FINAL (3.6)
SANITARY WASTES
EFFLUENT
*** NO DISCHARGE |__| ***

Form Approved.
OMB No. 2040-0004

NOTE: Read instructions before completing this form.

PARAMETER		QUANTITY OR LOADING: AVERAGE	QUANTITY OR LOADING: MAXIMUM	QUANTITY OR LOADING: UNITS	QUALITY OR CONCENTRATION: MINIMUM	QUALITY OR CONCENTRATION: AVERAGE	QUALITY OR CONCENTRATION: MAXIMUM	QUALITY OR CONCENTRATION: UNITS	NO. EX (4.6)	FREQUENCY OF ANALYSIS (4.7)	SAMPLE TYPE (4.8)
TEMPERATURE, WATER DEG. FAHRENHEIT (4.1)	SAMPLE MEASUREMENT	******	******		******	******	66	(15)	0	01/01	GR
00011 1 0 0 EFFLUENT GROSS VALUE	PERMIT REQUIREMENT	******	******	**** ****	******	******	90 DAILY MX	DEG. F		DAILY	GRAB
FLOW RATE	SAMPLE MEASUREMENT	28000	******	(07)	******	******	******		0	01/01	MS
00056 G 0 0 RAW SEW/INFLUENT	PERMIT REQUIREMENT	30000 30DAARME	******	GPD	******	******	******	**** ****		DAILY	MEASRD
BOD, 5-DAY (20 DEG. C)	SAMPLE MEASUREMENT	50	61	(26)	******	220	270	(19)	0	02/07	06
00310 G 0 0 RAW SEW/INFLUENT	PERMIT REQUIREMENT	REPORT 30DAARME	REPORT 7DA ARME	4.2 - 4.5	******	REPORT 30DAARME	REPORT 7DA ARME	MG/L		TWICE/ WEEK	COMP-6
BOD, 5-DAY (20 DEG. C)	SAMPLE MEASUREMENT	5	9	(26)	******	23	38	(19)	0	02/07	06
00310 1 0 0 EFFLUENT GROSS VALUE	PERMIT REQUIREMENT	8 30DAARME	11 7DA ARME	LBS/DY	******	30 30DAARME	45 7DA ARME	MG/L		TWICE/ WEEK	COMP-6
PH	SAMPLE MEASUREMENT	******	******		5.8	******	8.7	(12)	1	01/01	GR
00400 1 0 0 EFFLUENT GROSS VALUE	PERMIT REQUIREMENT	******	******	**** ****	6.0 MINIMUM	******	9.0 MAXIMUM	SU		DAILY	GRAB
SOLIDS, TOTAL SUSPENDED	SAMPLE MEASUREMENT	15	20	(26)	******	62	86	(19)	0	02/07	06
00530 G 0 0 RAW SEW/INFLUENT	PERMIT REQUIREMENT	REPORT 30DAARME	REPORT 7DA ARME	LBS/DY	******	REPORT 30DAARME	REPORT 7DA ARME	MG/L		TWICE/ WEEK	COMP-6
SOLIDS, TOTAL SUSPENDED	SAMPLE MEASUREMENT	6	8	(26)	******	26	37	(19)	0	02/07	06
00530 1 0 0 EFFLUENT GROSS VALUE	PERMIT REQUIREMENT	8 30DAARME	11 7DA ARME	LBS/DY	******	30 30DAARME	45 7DA ARME	MG/L		TWICE/ WEEK	COMP-6

NAME/TITLE PRINCIPAL EXECUTIVE OFFICER: CHARLES S. HAUGH JR. P.E. — TYPED OR PRINTED (5.1)

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

Charles S. Haugh Jr. (5.2) — SIGNATURE OF PRINCIPAL EXECUTIVE OFFICER OR AUTHORIZED AGENT

TELEPHONE (5.3): AREA CODE 518 NUMBER 402 8154

DATE (5.4): YEAR 02 MO 02 DAY 11

COMMENTS AND EXPLANATION OF ANY VIOLATIONS *(Reference all attachments here)*

(6.1)

Appendix J