

STATE OF UTAH
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
DIVISION OF WATER QUALITY
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH 84114-4870

Authorization to Discharge Under the Utah Pollutant Discharge Elimination System

**Multi-Sector General Permit (MSGP) for Storm Water
Discharges Associated with Industrial Activities**

GROUP 5

- Sector J. Mineral Mining and processing Facilities*
Sector K. Hazardous Waste Treatment, Storage, or Disposal Facilities
Sector L. Landfills and Land Application Sites
Sector N. Scrap Recycling and Waste Recycling Facilities
Sector O. Steam Electric Power Generating Facilities, Including Coal Handling Areas
Sector Q. Transportation Areas and Equipment Cleaning Areas of Water Transportation Facilities
Sector S. Vehicle Maintenance Areas, Equipment Cleaning, or Deicing Areas Located at Air Transportation Facilities
Sector V. Textile Mills, Apparel, and Other Fabric Product Manufacturing Facilities
Sector X. Printing and Publishing Facilities
Sector Y. Rubber, Miscellaneous Plastic Products, and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries
Sector Z. Leather Tanning and Finishing Facilities

In compliance with the provisions of the *Utah Water Pollution Control Act, Title 19, Chapter 5, Utah Code Annotated 1953*, as amended, the *Act*, the facility identified in the Notice of Intent, is authorized to discharge industrial storm water from the specified industrial site to waters of the State, as identified in the Notice of Intent, in accordance with discharge point(s), effluent limitations, monitoring requirements, and other conditions set forth herein.

This permit shall become effective on January 5, 2023.

This permit and the authorization to discharge shall expire at midnight, December 31, 2023.

Originally signed March 20, 2018.

Modified and signed this fourth day of January, 2023.



John K. Mackey, P.E.
Director

O. Storm Water Discharges Associated With Industrial Activity From Steam Electric Power Generating Facilities, Including Coal Handling Areas.

1. Coverage of This Section.

- a. Discharges Covered Under This Section. The requirements listed under this section shall apply to storm water discharges from steam electric power generating facilities, including coal handling areas. Non-storm water discharges subject to effluent limitations guidelines are not covered by this permit. Storm water discharges from coal pile runoff subject to numeric limitations are eligible for coverage under this permit, but are subject to the limitations established by *40 CFR 423*.
- b. Limitations on Coverage. Storm water discharges from ancillary facilities such as fleet centers, gas turbine stations, and substations that are not contiguous to a steam electric power generating facility are not covered by this permit. Heat capture co-generation facilities are not covered by this permit; however, dual fuel co-generation facilities are included.
- c. Co-Located Industrial Activity. When an industrial facility, described by the above coverage provisions of this section, has industrial activities being conducted onsite that meet the description(s) of industrial activities in another section(s), that industrial facility shall comply with any and all applicable monitoring and pollution prevention plan requirements of the other section(s) in addition to all applicable requirements in this section. The monitoring and pollution prevention plan terms and conditions of this multi-sector permit are additive for industrial activities being conducted at the same industrial facility. The operator of the facility shall determine which other monitoring and pollution prevention plan section(s) of this permit (if any) are applicable to the facility.
- d. For Facilities subject to Section 316 (b) of the Federal Clean Water Act. Prior to completing the NOI for coverage under this general permit, the permittee must be in compliance with regulations associated with Section 316(b) of the Clean Water Act.

This includes but is not limited to:

- 1) Collection of permit application requirements (PAR) as described under 40 CFR § 125.95 and § 122.21(r).
- 2) Submission to the United States Fish and Wildlife Services (USFW) an evaluation of impact of operation of the 316(b) facility's cooling water intake structure to threatened or endangered aquatic species.
- 3) Agreement from the USFWS on proposed mitigation, as applicable, included in the permittee's evaluation of impact to threatened or endangered species from operation of the rule affected facility's cooling water intake structure.
- 4) Submit the permit application requirements and USFWS concurrence to the *Director*.

2. Prohibition of Non-storm Water Discharges.

- a. In addition to those non-storm water discharges prohibited under *Part II.A.*, this permit does

not authorize the discharge of leachate and vehicle and equipment washwaters to waters of the State or a municipal separate storm sewer system. Operators with such discharges must obtain coverage under a separate *UPDES* permit (other than this permit).

3. Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan Requirements.

a. Contents of Plan. The plan shall include, at a minimum, the following items:

1) Pollution Prevention Team. Each plan shall identify a specific individual or individuals within the facility organization as members of a storm water Pollution Prevention Team that are responsible for developing the storm water pollution prevention plan and assisting the facility or plant manager in its implementation, maintenance, and revision. The plan shall clearly identify the responsibilities of each team member. The activities and responsibilities of the team shall address all aspects of the facility's storm water pollution prevention plan.

2) Description of Potential Pollutant Sources. Each plan shall provide a description of potential sources which may reasonably be expected to add significant amounts of pollutants to storm water discharges or which may result in the discharge of pollutants during dry weather from separate storm sewers draining the facility. Each plan shall identify all activities and significant materials which may potentially be significant pollutant sources. Each plan shall include, at a minimum:

a) Drainage. A site map indicating the pattern of storm water drainage, existing structural control measures to reduce pollutants in storm water runoff, surface water bodies, locations where significant materials are exposed to precipitation, and locations where major spills or leaks identified under paragraph 3.a.2)c) (Spills and Leaks) of this section have occurred since 3 years prior to the date of the submission of a *Notice of Intent (NOI)* to be covered under this permit. The map must also indicate the locations of all industrial activities that are exposed to precipitation, including, but not limited to: processing areas and buildings; treatment ponds; locations where significant materials are exposed to precipitation; storage tanks; scrap yards, and general refuse areas; fuel storage and distribution areas; vehicle and equipment maintenance and storage areas; loading/unloading areas; locations used for treatment, storage or disposal of wastes; location of 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, fertilizers, and pesticides); landfills; location of construction sites; locations of stock pile areas (such as coal piles and limestone piles); and existing structural control measures to reduce pollutants in storm water runoff (such as bermed areas, grassy swales, etc.). The map must indicate the outfall locations and the types of discharges contained in the drainage areas of the outfalls. In addition, the site map must identify monitoring locations and connection to municipal storm sewer, an outline of the portions of the drainage area of each outfall within the facility boundaries; a prediction of the direction of flow in each area; and the types of discharges contained in the drainage areas of the outfalls.

b) Inventory of Exposed Materials. An inventory of the types of materials handled

at the site that potentially may be exposed to precipitation. Such inventory shall include a narrative description of significant materials that have been handled, treated, stored or disposed in a manner to allow exposure to storm water between the time of 3 years prior to the date of the submission of a *Notice of Intent (NOI)* to be covered under this permit and the present; method and location of onsite storage or disposal; materials management practices employed to minimize contact of materials with storm water runoff between the time of 3 years prior to the date of the submission of a *Notice of Intent (NOI)* to be covered under this permit and the present; the location and a description of existing structural and nonstructural control measures to reduce pollutants in storm water runoff; and a description of any treatment the storm water receives.

- c) Spills and Leaks. A list of significant spills and significant leaks of toxic or hazardous pollutants that occurred at areas that are exposed to precipitation or that otherwise drain to a storm water conveyance at the facility after the date of 3 years prior to the date of the submission of a *Notice of Intent (NOI)* to be covered under this permit. Such list shall be updated as appropriate during the term of the permit.
 - d) Sampling Data. A summary of existing discharge sampling data describing pollutants in storm water discharges from the facility, including a summary of sampling data collected during the term of this permit.
 - e) Summary of Potential Pollutant Sources. A narrative assessment of the risk potential that the industrial activities, materials, and physical features of the site, as identified in 3.a.2)a) (Drainage), pose to storm water quality. The description shall specifically list any significant potential sources of pollutants at the site and identify what the pollutant or pollutant parameter (e.g., total suspended solids, copper, etc.) of concern is from the following activities: loading and unloading operations; outdoor storage activities; outdoor manufacturing or processing activities; significant dust or particulate generating processes; and onsite waste disposal practices.
- 3) Measures and Controls. Each facility covered by this permit shall develop a description of storm water management controls appropriate for the facility, and implement such controls. The appropriateness and priorities of controls in a plan shall reflect identified potential sources of pollutants at the facility. The description of storm water management controls shall address the following minimum components, including a schedule for implementing such controls:
- a) Good Housekeeping. Good housekeeping requires the maintenance of areas which may contribute pollutants to storm water discharges in a clean, orderly manner. The following areas must be specifically addressed:
 - (1) Fugitive Dust Emissions. The plan must describe measures that prevent or minimize fugitive dust emissions from coal handling areas. The permittee shall consider establishing procedures to minimize offsite tracking of coal dust. To prevent offsite tracking the facility may consider specially designed tires, or washing vehicles in a designated area before they leave

the site, and controlling the wash water.

- (2) Delivery Vehicles. The plan must describe measures that prevent or minimize contamination of storm water runoff from delivery vehicles arriving on the plant site. At a minimum the permittee should consider the following:
 - (a) Develop procedures for the inspection of delivery vehicles arriving on the plant site, and ensure overall integrity of the body or container; and
 - (b) Develop procedures to deal with leakage or spillage from vehicles or containers, and ensure that proper protective measures are available for personnel and environment.

- (3) Fuel Oil Unloading Areas. The plan must describe measures that prevent or minimize contamination of storm water runoff from fuel oil unloading areas. At a minimum the facility operator must consider using the following measures, or an equivalent:
 - (a) Use containment curbs in unloading areas;
 - (b) During deliveries station personnel familiar with spill prevention and response procedures must be present to ensure that any leaks or spills are immediately contained and cleaned up; and
 - (c) Use spill and overflow protection (drip pans, drip diapers, and/or other containment devices shall be placed beneath fuel oil connectors to contain any spillage that may occur during deliveries or due to leaks at such connectors).

- (4) Chemical Loading/Unloading Areas. The plan must describe measures that prevent or minimize the contamination of storm water runoff from chemical loading/unloading areas. Where practicable, chemical loading/unloading areas should be covered, and chemicals should be stored indoors.

At a minimum the permittee must consider using the following measures or an equivalent:

- (a) Use containment curbs at chemical loading/unloading areas to contain spills; and
 - (b) During deliveries station personnel familiar with spill prevention and response procedures must be present to ensure that any leaks or spills are immediately contained and cleaned up.
- (5) Miscellaneous Loading/Unloading Areas. The plan must describe measures that prevent or minimizes the contamination of storm water

runoff from loading and unloading areas. The facility may consider covering the loading area, minimizing storm water runoff to the loading area by grading, berming, or curbing the area around the loading area to direct storm water away from the area, or locate the loading/unloading equipment and vehicles so that leaks can be contained in existing containment and flow diversion systems.

- (6) Liquid Storage Tanks. The plan must describe measures that prevent or minimize contamination of storm water runoff from above ground liquid storage tanks. At a minimum the facility operator must consider employing the following measures or an equivalent:
 - (a) Use protective guards around tanks;
 - (b) Use containment curbs;
 - (c) Use spill and overflow protection (drip pans, drip diapers, and/or other containment devices shall be placed beneath chemical connectors to contain any spillage that may occur during deliveries or due to leaks at such connectors); and
 - (d) Use dry cleanup methods.
- (7) Large Bulk Fuel Storage Tanks. The plan must describe measures that prevent or minimize contamination of storm water runoff from liquid storage tanks. At a minimum the facility operator must consider employing the following measures, or an equivalent:
 - (a) Comply with applicable Federal laws, including *Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasures (SPCC)*; and
 - (b) Containment berms.
- (8) The plan must describe measures to reduce the potential for an oil spill, or a chemical spill, or reference the appropriate section of their *SPCC* plan. At a minimum the structural integrity of all above ground 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.
- (9) Oil Bearing Equipment in Switchyards. The plan must describe measures to reduce the potential for storm water contamination from oil bearing equipment in switchyard areas. The facility operator may consider level grades and gravel surfaces to retard flows and limit the spread of spills; collection of storm water runoff in perimeter ditches.
- (10) Residue Hauling Vehicles. All residue hauling vehicles shall be inspected for proper covering over the load, adequate gate sealing and overall

integrity of the body or container. Vehicles without load coverings or adequate gate sealing, or with leaking containers or beds must be repaired as soon as practicable.

- (11) Ash Loading Areas. Plant procedures shall be established to reduce and/or control the tracking of ash or residue from ash loading areas including, where practicable, requirements to clear the ash building floor and immediately adjacent roadways of spillage, debris and excess water before each loaded vehicle departs.
 - (12) Areas Adjacent to Disposal Ponds or Landfills. The plan must describe measures that prevent or minimize contamination of storm water runoff from areas adjacent to disposal ponds or landfills. The facility must develop procedures to:
 - (a) Reduce ash residue which may be tracked on to access roads traveled by residue trucks or residue handling vehicles; and
 - (b) Reduce ash residue on exit roads leading into and out of residue handling areas.
 - (13) Landfills, Scrapyards, Surface Impoundments, Open Dumps, General Refuse Sites. The plan must address landfills, scrapyards, surface impoundments, open dumps and general refuse sites. The permittee is referred to *Appendix I.L.* and *I.N.* of the permit for applicable *Best Management Practices (BMPs)*.
 - (14) Maintenance Activities. For vehicle maintenance activities performed on the plant site, the permittee shall use the applicable *BMPs* outlined in *Appendix I.P.* of the permit (Storm Water Discharges Associated With Industrial Activity From Motor Freight Transportation Facilities, Passenger Transportation Facilities, Rail Transportation Facilities, and United States Postal Service Transportation Facilities).
 - (15) Material Storage Areas. The plan must describe measures that prevent or minimize contamination of storm water from material storage areas (including areas used for temporary storage of miscellaneous products, and construction materials stored in lay down areas). The facility operator may consider 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 the materials indoors, covering the material with a temporary covering made of polyethylene, polyurethane, polypropylene, or hypalon. Storm water runoff may be minimized by constructing an enclosure or building a berm around the area.
- b) Preventive Maintenance. A preventive maintenance program shall be implemented and shall include timely inspection and maintenance of storm water management devices (e.g., cleaning oil/water separators, catch basins) as well as

inspecting and testing facility equipment and systems to uncover conditions that could cause breakdowns or failures resulting in discharges of pollutants to surface waters, and ensuring appropriate maintenance of such equipment and systems.

- c) Spill Prevention and Response Procedures. Areas where potential spills which can contribute pollutants to storm water discharges can occur, and their accompanying drainage points, shall be identified clearly in the storm water pollution prevention plan. Where appropriate, specifying material handling procedures, storage requirements, and use of equipment such as diversion valves in the plan should be considered. Procedures for cleaning up spills shall be identified in the plan and made available to the appropriate personnel. The necessary equipment to implement a clean up should be available to personnel.

- d) Inspections. In addition to the comprehensive site evaluation required under paragraph 3.a.4) of this section, qualified facility personnel shall be identified to 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. A set of tracking or follow-up procedures shall be used to ensure that appropriate actions are taken in response to the inspections. Based on the results of the inspection, the description of potential pollutant sources and pollution prevention measures and controls identified in the plan shall be revised as appropriate within 2 weeks of such inspection and shall provide for implementation of any changes to the plan in a timely manner, but in no case more than 12 weeks after the inspection.

- e) Employee Training. Employee training programs shall inform personnel responsible for implementing activities identified in the storm water pollution prevention plan or otherwise responsible for storm water management at all levels of responsibility of the components and goals of the storm water pollution prevention plan. Training should address topics such as goals of the pollution prevention plan, spill prevention and control, proper handling procedures for hazardous wastes, good housekeeping and material management practices, and storm water sampling techniques. At a minimum, this training must be provided annually. The pollution prevention plan shall identify frequencies and approximate dates for such training.

- f) Recordkeeping and Internal Reporting Procedures. A description of incidents (such as spills, or other discharges), along with other information describing the quality and quantity of storm water discharges shall be included in the storm water pollution prevention plan. Inspections and maintenance activities shall be documented and records of such activities shall be incorporated into the plan.

- g) Non-storm Water Discharges.
 - (1) Certification. The plan shall include a certification that the discharge has been tested or evaluated for the presence of non-storm water discharges.

The certification shall include the identification of potential significant sources of non-storm water at the site, a description of the results of any test and/or evaluation for the presence of non-storm water discharges, the evaluation criteria or testing method used, the date of any testing and/or evaluation, and the onsite drainage points that were directly observed during the test. Certifications shall be signed in accordance with *Part VI.G.* of this permit. Such certification may not be feasible if the facility operating the storm water discharge associated with industrial activity does not have access to an outfall, manhole, or other point of access to the ultimate conduit which receives the discharge. In such cases, the source identification section of the storm water pollution prevention plan shall indicate why the certification required by this part was not feasible, along with the identification of potential significant sources of non-storm water at the site. A discharger that is unable to provide the certification required by this paragraph must notify the *Director* in accordance with paragraph *3.a.3)g)(4)* (below).

- (2) Exceptions. Except for flows from emergency firefighting activities, sources of non-storm water listed in *Part II.A.2.* (Non-Storm Water Discharges) of this permit that are combined with storm water discharges associated with industrial activity must be identified in the plan. The plan shall identify and ensure the implementation of appropriate pollution prevention measures for the non-storm water component(s) of the discharge.
 - (3) Copy of Other Permits. If the facility discharges wastewater, other than storm water via an existing *UPDES* permit, a copy of the *UPDES* permit authorizing the discharge must be attached to the plan. Similarly, if the facility submitted an application for a *UPDES* permit for non-storm water discharges, but has not yet received that permit, a copy of the permit application must be attached. Upon issuance or reissuance of a *UPDES* permit, the facility must modify its plan to include a copy of that permit.
 - (4) Failure to Certify. Any facility that is unable to provide the certification required (testing for non-storm water discharges), must notify the *Director* within 180 days after submitting a *NOI* to be covered by this permit. If the failure to certify is caused by the inability to perform adequate tests or evaluations, such notification shall describe: the procedure of any test conducted for the presence of non-storm water discharges; the results of such test or other relevant observations; potential sources of non-storm water discharges to the storm sewer; and why adequate tests for such storm sewers were not feasible. Non-storm water discharges to waters of the State which are not authorized by a *UPDES* permit are unlawful and must be terminated.
- h) Sediment and Erosion Control. The plan shall identify areas which, due to topography, activities, or other factors, have a high potential for significant soil erosion, and identify structural, vegetative, and/or stabilization measures to be used to limit erosion.

- i) Management of Runoff. The plan shall contain a narrative consideration of the appropriateness of traditional storm water management practices (practices other than those which control the generation or source(s) of pollutants) used to divert, infiltrate, reuse, or otherwise manage storm water runoff in a manner that reduces pollutants in storm water discharges from the site. The plan shall provide that measures the permittee determines to be reasonable and appropriate shall be implemented and maintained. The potential of various sources at the facility to contribute pollutants to storm water discharges associated with industrial activity [see paragraph 3.a.2)] (Description of Potential Pollutant Sources) of this permit] shall be considered when determining reasonable and appropriate measures. Appropriate measures may include: vegetative swales and practices, reuse of collected storm water (such as for a process or as an irrigation source), inlet controls (such as oil/water separators), snow management activities, infiltration devices, wet detention/retention devices, or other equivalent measures.

- 4) Comprehensive Site Compliance Evaluation. Qualified personnel shall conduct site compliance evaluations at appropriate intervals specified in the plan, but in no case less than once a year. Where compliance evaluation schedules overlap with inspections required under 3.a.3)d) of this section, the compliance evaluation may be conducted in place of one such inspection. Such evaluations shall provide:
 - a) Areas contributing to a storm water discharge associated with industrial activity shall be visually inspected for evidence of, or the potential for, pollutants entering the drainage system. Measures to reduce pollutant loadings shall be evaluated to determine whether they are adequate and properly implemented in accordance with the terms of the permit or whether additional control measures are needed. Structural storm water management measures, sediment and erosion control measures, and other structural pollution prevention measures identified in the plan shall be observed to ensure that they are operating correctly. A visual evaluation of equipment needed to implement the plan, such as spill response equipment, shall be made.

 - b) Based on the results of the evaluation, the description of potential pollutant sources identified in the plan in accordance with paragraph 3.a.2) (Description of Potential Pollutant Sources) of this section and pollution prevention measures and controls identified in the plan in accordance with paragraph 3.a.3) (Measures and Controls) of this section shall be revised as appropriate within 2 weeks of such inspection and shall provide for implementation of any changes to the plan in a timely manner, but in no case more than 12 weeks after the inspection.

 - c) A report summarizing the scope of the evaluation, personnel making the evaluation, the date(s) of the evaluation, major observations relating to the implementation of the storm water pollution prevention plan, and actions taken in accordance with paragraph 3.a.4)b) (above) of the permit shall be made and retained as part of the storm water pollution prevention plan for at least 3 years from the date of the evaluation. The report shall identify any incidents of noncompliance. Where a report does not identify any incidents of noncompliance, the report shall contain a certification that the facility is in

compliance with the storm water pollution prevention plan and this permit. The report shall be signed in accordance with *Part VI.G.* (Signatory Requirements) of this permit.

- d) The individual or individuals who will conduct the evaluations must be identified in the plan and should be members of the pollution prevention team, as identified in paragraph *3.a.1)* (Pollution Prevention Team).
4. Numeric Effluent Limitations. Coal pile runoff is subject to the effluent guidelines described in *Part IV.B.* of this permit. Steam electric generating facilities must comply with the requirement of *Part IV.B.* immediately upon permit issuance and are not permitted to take 3 years to meet this requirement.
5. Monitoring and Reporting Requirements.
- a. Compliance Monitoring Requirements. Permittees with point sources of coal pile runoff associated with steam electric power generation must monitor these storm water discharges for the presence of TSS and for pH at least annually (one time per year). Facilities must report in accordance with *5.b.* (Reporting). The permittee shall 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.

Table O-1.
Discharges from coal storage piles at Steam Electric Power Generating Facilities
Monitoring Requirements¹

Pollutant of Concern	Numeric Limitation
TSS	50 mg/L
pH	6.5-9.0

- 1. Monitor annually.
- 2. If 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.

- 1) Sample Type. A minimum of one grab sample shall be taken. All such samples shall 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 grab sample shall be taken during the first 30 minutes of the discharge. If the collection of a grab sample during the first 30 minutes is impracticable, a grab sample can be taken during the first hour of the discharge, and the discharger shall submit with the monitoring report a description of why a grab sample during the first 30 minutes was impracticable.
- b. Reporting. Permittees with steam electric power generating facilities shall submit monitoring results obtained during the reporting period beginning January 1, 2023, on *SWDMR* form(s) postmarked no later than the 31st day of March the following year. Signed copies of *SWDMRs* shall be submitted to the *Director* at the address indicated in *Part V.B.* of this permit. For each outfall one *SWDMR* form shall be submitted per storm event sampled.

- 1) Additional Notification. In addition to filing copies of *SWDMRs* in accordance with paragraph (b.) (above), permittees that discharge through a large or medium municipal separate storm sewer system (systems serving a population of 100,000 or more) must submit signed copies of *SWDMRs* to the operator of the municipal separate storm sewer system in accordance with the dates provided in paragraph (b.) (above).

- c. Quarterly Visual Examination of Storm Water Quality. Facilities shall perform and document a visual examination of a storm water discharge associated with industrial activity from each outfall, except discharges exempted below. The examination must be made at least once in each of the following periods for the purposes of visually inspecting storm water quality associated with storm water runoff or snow melt: January through March; April through June; July through September; and October through December during daylight hours unless there is insufficient rainfall or snow melt to produce a runoff event.
 - 1) Sample and Data Collection. Examinations shall 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. The examination must be conducted in a well lit area. No analytical tests are required to be performed on the samples. All such samples shall 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. Where practicable the same individual should carry out the collection and examination of discharges for entire permit term.

 - 2) Visual Storm Water Discharge Examination Reports. Visual examination reports must be maintained on-site in the pollution prevention plan. The report shall include the examination date and time, examination personnel, the nature of the discharge (i.e., runoff or snow melt), visual quality of the storm water discharge including observations of color, odor, clarity, floating solids, settled solids, suspended solids, foam, oil sheen, and other obvious indicators of storm water pollution, and probable sources of any observed storm water contamination.

 - 3) Representative Discharge. When a facility has two or more outfalls that, based on a consideration of industrial activity, significant materials, and management practices and activities within the area drained by the outfall, the permittee reasonably believes discharge substantially identical effluents, the permittee may collect a sample of effluent of one of such outfalls and report that the examination data also applies to the substantially identical outfalls provided that the permittee includes in the storm water pollution prevention plan a description of the location of the outfalls and explaining in detail why the outfalls are expected to discharge substantially identical effluents. In addition, for each outfall that the permittee believes is representative, an estimate of the size of the drainage area (in square feet) and an estimate of the runoff coefficient of the drainage area (e.g., low (under 40 percent), medium (40 to 65 percent) or high (above 65 percent)) shall be provided in the plan.

 - 4) Adverse Conditions. When a discharger is unable to collect samples over the course of the visual examination period as a result of adverse climatic conditions, the discharger must document the reason for not performing the visual examination and retain this documentation with the records of the visual examination. Adverse weather conditions

which may prohibit the collection of samples include weather conditions that create dangerous conditions for personnel (such as local flooding, high winds, hurricane, tornadoes, electrical storms, etc.) or otherwise make the collection of a sample impracticable (drought, extended frozen conditions, etc.).

- 5) Inactive and Unstaffed Site. When a discharger is unable to conduct visual storm water examinations at an inactive and unstaffed site, the operator of the facility may exercise a waiver of the monitoring requirement as long as the facility remains inactive and unstaffed. The facility must state on their *NOI* that it is inactive and unstaffed and submit a change *NOI* if this status changes.