

T. Storm Water Discharges Associated With Industrial Activity From Treatment Works.

1. Coverage of This Section.

- a. Discharges Covered Under This Section. The requirements listed under this section shall apply to storm water discharges 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 Part 403*.
- b. 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.

2. Prohibition of Non-storm Water Discharges. In addition to those non-storm water discharges prohibited under *Part II.A.2.*, this permit does not authorize the discharge of sanitary and industrial wastewater, and equipment and vehicle washwaters. The operators of such discharges must obtain coverage under a separate *UPDES* permit if discharged to waters of the State or through a municipal separate storm sewer system.

3. Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan Requirements.

- a. Contents of the 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 this section *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 the following activities where such activities are exposed to precipitation, including, but limited to: fueling stations; vehicle and equipment maintenance and/or cleaning areas; loading/unloading areas; locations used for the treatment, storage or disposal of wastes; liquid storage tanks; 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 processing and storage areas for process chemicals, petroleum products, solvents, fertilizers, herbicides and pesticides. Flows with a significant potential for causing erosion shall also be identified. The site map must also identify monitoring location(s) and outfall locations 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 for each storm water outfall covered under this permit (see paragraph 1.). 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., acid, bases, and solvents, etc.) of concern is from the following activities associated with treatment works: grit, screenings, and other solids handling, storage, or disposal areas; sludge drying beds; dried sludge piles; compost piles; septage or hauled waste receiving station; access roads/rail lines; loading and unloading operations; outdoor storage activities; material handling sites; 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 that areas which may contribute pollutants to storm water discharges be maintained in a clean, orderly manner.
 - b) Preventive Maintenance. A preventive maintenance program shall involve 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 that 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. Areas that must be identified include loading/unloading stations, outdoor storage areas, and waste management areas exposed to storm water. Where appropriate, consider specifying material handling procedures, storage requirements, and use of equipment such as diversion valves in the plan. Procedures and equipment for cleaning up spills shall be identified in the plan and made available to the appropriate 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 designated equipment and areas of the facility at least every quarter. 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; equipment storage and maintenance areas (both indoor and outdoor areas); fueling; material handling areas, residual treatment, storage, and disposal areas; and wastewater treatment areas. A set of tracking or follow-up procedures shall be used to ensure that appropriate actions are taken in response to the inspections. Records of inspections shall be maintained. The use of a checklist developed by the facility is encouraged. 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 spill response, good housekeeping and material management practices. . 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. 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. Ineffective BMPs must be recorded and the date of their corrective actions noted in 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 practical if the facility operator 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 practical, 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) (Failure to Certify) 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. A copy of the current *UPDES* permit issued for wastewater, industrial, vehicle and equipment washwater discharges or, if a *UPDES* permit has not yet been issued, a copy of the pending application must be attached to the plan. For facilities that discharge vehicle and

equipment washwaters to the sanitary sewer system, the operator of the sanitary system and associated treatment plant must be notified. In such cases, a copy of the notification letter must be attached to the plan. If an industrial user permit is issued under a pretreatment program, a copy of that permit must be attached in the plan. In all cases, any permit conditions must be considered in the plan. If the washwaters are handled in another manner (e.g., hauled offsite), the disposal method must be described and all pertinent documentation (e.g., frequency, volume, destination, etc.) must be attached to the plan.

- (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 an *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 that 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 or other equivalent measures may include: vegetative swales and other vegetative filtration 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 plans, infiltration devices, and wet detention/retention devices.
- 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. When compliance evaluation schedules overlap with inspections 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 inspection 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) shall be made and retained as part of the storm water pollution prevention plan for at least 3 years after 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.
4. Numeric Effluent Limitations. There are no numeric effluent limitations beyond those described in *Part IV.B* of this permit.
5. Monitoring and Reporting Requirements.
- a. 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(s) must be made at least once in each of the following 3-month periods: January through March; April through June; July through September; and October through December. The examination shall be made 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 1 hour) of when the runoff or snowmelt begins discharging. The examinations shall document observations of color, odor, clarity, floating solids, settled solids, suspended solids, foam, oil sheen, and other obvious indicators of storm water pollution. 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 onsite 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 observation data also applies to the substantially identical outfall(s) provided that the permittee includes in the storm water pollution prevention plan a description of the location of the outfalls and explains 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 onsite with the results 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.

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