Permit No.: UTR000000

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

K. Storm Water Discharges Associated With Industrial Activity From Hazardous Waste Treatment, Storage, or Disposal Facilities.

1. Coverage of This Section.

   a. Discharges Covered Under This Section. The requirements listed under this section shall apply to storm water discharges 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.

      1) Disposal facilities that have been properly closed and capped and have no significant materials exposed to storm water, are considered inactive and do not require permits [*UAC R317-8-3.9(6)(c)*].

   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. There are no additional requirements under this section other than those stated in *Part II.A.2.* of 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: loading/unloading areas; vehicle fueling; vehicle and equipment maintenance and/or cleaning areas; waste treatment, storage and disposal locations; liquid storage tanks; haul roads, access roads, rail spurs, cars and tracks; the location of transfer of substances in bulk; and any other machinery, processing and storage areas exposed to storm water. Flows with a significant potential for causing erosion shall also be identified. In addition, the site map must identify monitoring locations, outfall locations and/or connection to municipal storm sewer, an outline of the portions of the drainage area of each outfall within the facility boundaries and 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 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. chemical oxygen demand, etc.) of concern is from the following activities: loading and unloading operations; outdoor storage activities; outdoor 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.

b) Preventive Maintenance. A preventive maintenance program shall be implemented and include timely inspection and maintenance of storm water management devices (e.g., berms, 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 designated equipment and areas of the facility at least every quarter during each of the following periods: January through March; April through June; July through September; and October through December. 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. 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. 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 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)* (Failure to Certify) below.

(2) Exceptions. Except for flows from emergency fire fighting 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 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)* of this permit (Description of Potential Pollutant Sources)] 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 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) of the section 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. There are no additional numeric effluent limitations beyond those in *Part IV.B.* of this permit.

5. Monitoring and Reporting Requirements.

a. Analytical Monitoring Requirements. During the first year (2023) of the permit , permittees with hazardous waste treatment, storage, or disposal facilities (TSDFs) must monitor their storm water discharges associated with industrial activity at least quarterly, except as provided in paragraphs *5.a.3)* (Sampling Waiver), *5.a.4)* (Representative Discharge), and *5.a.5)* (Alternative Certification). Such facilities are required to monitor their storm water discharges for the pollutants of concern listed in Table K-1 below. Facilities must report in accordance with *5.b.* (Reporting). In addition to the parameters listed in Table K-1 below, 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 K-1
Hazardous Waste Treatment, Storage, or Disposal Facilities Monitoring Requirements

Pollutants of Concern	Benchmark Monitoring Concentration	Numeric Limitation[1]
Ammonia	2.14 mg/L	10 mg/L, daily max 4.9 mg/L, monthly average max
Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	120.0 mg/L	
Total Recoverable Arsenic (freshwater) Total Recoverable Arsenic (saltwater)	0.15 mg/L 0.069 mg/L	
Total Recoverable Cadmium (freshwater)[3] Total Recoverable Cadmium (saltwater)[1]	Hardness Dependent 0.033 mg/L	
Total Recoverable Cyanide (freshwater) Total Recoverable Cyanide (saltwater)[1]	0.022 mg/L 0.001 mg/L	
Total Recoverable Lead (freshwater)[3] Total Recoverable Lead (saltwater)[1]	Hardness Dependent 0.21 mg/L	

Total Recoverable Mercury (freshwater) Total Recoverable Mercury (saltwater)[1]	0.0014 mg/L 0.0018 mg/L	
Total Recoverable Selenium (freshwater) Total Recoverable Selenium (saltwater)[1]	0.0015 mg/L (lentic waters) 0.0031 (lotic waters) 0.29 mg/L	
Total Recoverable Silver (freshwater)[3] Total Recoverable Silver (saltwater)[2]	Hardness Dependent 0.0019 mg/L	
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD_5)		220 mg/L, daily max 56 mg/L, monthly average max
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)		88 mg/L daily max 27 mg/L, monthly average max
Alpha Terpineol		0.042 mg/L, daily max 0.019 mg/L, monthly average max
Aniline		0.024 mg/L daily max 0.015 mg/L, monthly average max
Benzoic Acid		0.119 mg/L daily max 0.073 mg/L, monthly average max
Naphthalene		0.059 mg/L, daily max 0.022 mg/L, monthly average max
p-Cresol		0.024 mg/L, daily max 0.015 mg/L, monthly average max
Phenol		0.048 mg/L, daily max 0.029 mg/L, monthly average max
Pyridine		0.072 mg/L, daily max 0.025 mg/L, monthly average max
Total Arsenic		1.1 mg/L, daily max 0.54 mg/L, monthly average max
Total Chromium		1.1 mg/L, daily max 0.46 mg/L, monthly average max
Total Zinc		0.535 mg/L, daily max 0.296 mg/L, monthly average max
pH		Within the range of 6-9 standard pH units (s.u.)

1. These numeric limitations apply to contaminated storm water 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 below:
   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 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 with 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.
2. Saltwater benchmark values apply to stormwater discharges into saline waters where indicated.
3. The freshwater benchmark values of some metals are dependent on water hardness. For these parameters, permittees must determine the hardness of the receiving water (see DWQ's Guidance Document for UPDES Multi-Sector General Permit Monitoring and Reporting Requirements section on "Calculating Hardness in Receiving Waters for Hardness Dependent Metals," for methodology), to identify the applicable 'hardness range' for determining their benchmark value applicable to their facility. Hardness Dependent Benchmarks follow in the table below. If hardness cannot be determined (groundwater or inaccessible waterbodies), use the most conservative values (0-24.99 mg/L range).

Freshwater Hardness Range	Cadmium (mg/l)	Lead (mg/L)	Silver (mg/L)
0-24.99 mg/L	0.0005	0.014	0.0007
25-49.99 mg/L	0.0008	0.023	0.0007
50-74.99 mg/L	0.0013	0.045	0.0017
75-99.99 mg/L	0.0018	0.069	0.0030
100-124.99 mg/L	0.0023	0.095	0.0046
125-149-99 mg/L	0.0029	0.122	0.0065
150-174.99 mg/L	0.0034	0.151	0.0087
175-199.99 mg/L	0.0039	0.182	0.0112
200-224-99 mg/L	0.0045	0.213	0.0138
225-249.99 mg/L	0.0050	0.246	0.0168
250+ mg/L	0.0053 mg/L	0.262	0.0183

1) Monitoring Periods. Facilities shall monitor samples collected during the sampling periods of: January through March, April through June, July through September, and October through December for the years specified in paragraph 5.*a.* (above).

2) 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 required 72-hour storm event interval is waived where the preceding measurable storm event did not result in a measurable discharge from the facility. The required 72-hour storm event interval may also be waived where the permittee documents that less than a 72-hour interval is representative for local storm events during the season when sampling is being conducted. 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. If storm water discharges associated with industrial activity commingle with process or non-process water, then where practicable permittees must attempt to sample the storm water discharge before it mixes with the non-storm water discharge.

3) Sampling Waiver.

   a) Adverse Conditions. When a discharger is unable to collect samples within a specified sampling period due to adverse climatic conditions, the discharger shall collect a substitute sample from a separate qualifying event in the next period and submit the data along with data for the routine sample in that period. Adverse weather conditions that 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.).

   b) Inactive and Unstaffed Site. When a discharger is unable to conduct quarterly chemical storm water sampling at an inactive and unstaffed site, the operator of the facility may exercise a waiver of the monitoring requirements 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.

4) 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 test the effluent of one of such outfalls and report that the quantitative 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. The permittee shall include the description of the location of the outfalls, explanation of why outfalls are expected to discharge substantially identical effluents, and estimate of the size of the drainage area and runoff coefficient with the *Storm Water Discharge Monitoring Report* (*SWDMR*).

5) Alternative Certification. A discharger is not subject to the monitoring requirements of this section provided the discharger makes a certification for a given outfall, or on a pollutant-by-pollutant basis in lieu of monitoring reports required under paragraph *b.* below, under penalty of law, signed in accordance with *Part VI.G.* (Signatory Requirements), 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 presently exposed to storm water and are not expected to be exposed to storm water for the certification period. Such certification must be retained in the storm water pollution prevention plan, and submitted to *DWQ* in accordance with *Part V.B.* of this permit. In the case of certifying that a pollutant is not present, the permittee must submit the certification along with the monitoring reports required under paragraph *b.* below. If the permittee cannot certify for an entire period, they must submit the date exposure was eliminated and any monitoring required up until that date. This certification option is not applicable to compliance monitoring requirements associated with effluent limitations.

b. Reporting. Permittees shall submit monitoring results for each outfall associated with industrial activity [or a certification in accordance with paragraphs *3)*, *4)*, or *5)* above] obtained during the first year (2023) reporting period, on *Storm Water Discharge Monitoring Report* (*SWDMR*) form(s) postmarked no later than the 31st day of March on the following year. For each outfall, one signed *SWDMR* form must be submitted to the *Director* per storm event sampled. Signed copies of the *SWDMR*, or said certifications, shall be submitted to the *Director* at the address listed in *Part V.B.* of the permit.

1) Additional Notification. In addition to filing copies of *SWDMR*s in accordance with paragraph *b.* (above), facilities with at least one storm water discharge associated with industrial activity through a large or medium municipal separate storm sewer system (systems serving a population of 100,000 or more) must submit signed copies of *SWDMR*s to the operator of the municipal separate storm sewer system in accordance

with the dates provided in paragraph *b.* (above).

c. Benchmark Level Exceedance Actions. Benchmarks are used to help gauge the overall effectiveness of control measures at a facility. If there is an exceedance of these levels you must review the selection, design, installation, and implementation of your control measures to determine if modifications are necessary. This review must be completed within a month of receiving sample results. Actions taken as a result of the review must be documented in the pollution prevention plan and completed in a timely manner, but in no case more than 12 weeks after the evaluation. If no action is taken then you must document the rational for this decision (e.g. natural background pollutant levels, further pollutant reduction is not technologically or economically feasible, etc.).

d. Quarterly Visual Examination of Storm Water Quality. Facilities shall perform and document a visual examination of a representative 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(s) 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 records of the visual examinations. 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.