

**CWA COMPLIANCE EVALUATION INSPECTION REPORT
U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY, REGION 5**

Facility: Chemtrade Logistics, Inc. – East St. Louis Works
2500 Kings Highway
East St. Louis, Illinois 62201

NPDES Permit Number: IL0000647 and ILR001080

Purpose: To evaluate compliance with applicable stormwater regulations under the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit program and the Clean Water Act (CWA).

Date of Inspection: March 31, 2022

EPA Region 5 Water Enforcement Compliance Assurance Representatives:

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- Valerie Dooling, Environmental Engineer/Scientist, dooling.valerie@epa.gov, 312-886- 7167

Facility Representatives:

- Robb Woolen, Environmental Health and Safety Manger, Chemtrade Logistics, rwoolen@chemtradelogistics.com, 618-271-2430, ext 150
- Gustavo (Gus) Tonding, Plant Manager, Chemtrade Logistics, Gtonding@chemtradelogistics.com 618-271-2430

Report Prepared by: Keith Middleton, Environmental Engineer

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INTRODUCTION

On March 31, 2022, representatives from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region 5 conducted a Compliance Evaluation Inspection at the Chemtrade Solutions LLC – East St. Louis Works in East St. Louis, Illinois (“facility”). The purpose of this inspection was to evaluate this facility’s compliance with the CWA and the facility’s two National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Permits (“NPDES permits”). This inspection consisted of the following: an opening conference, discussions concerning the facility’s Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP), compliance with this facility’s NPDES permits, facility walk-through, and a closing conference. Any findings and concerns that EPA identified during the inspection are listed in the section entitled “Areas of Concern” starting on page 13 of this report.

FACILITY BACKGROUND

This facility is owned and operated by Chemtrade Solutions LLC (“Chemtrade”). According to the facility’s 2017 Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP), this facility is located on a 153-acre site that consists of approximately 10 acres of manufacturing process area.

Production of chemicals started at this facility in the 1880’s. According to Robb Woolen, Chemtrade purchased this facility from another chemical production company, General Chemical, in approximately 2007. There are 29 employees that work at this facility. Chemical production occurs 24 hours a day, seven days a week within three shifts. The facility’s Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) code is 2819 (Industrial Inorganic Chemicals, Not Elsewhere Classified).

This facility produces water/wastewater treatment chemicals, such as dry aluminum sulfate (Alum) and Polyaluminum chloride hydroxide sulphate (PAC), and additional proprietary blends of PAC and certain polymers. Final products are either wet or dry and are stored at the facility after production prior to be shipped. Raw materials stored at the facility and used in production include: wet Alum, sulfuric acid, alumina hydrate (Hydrate), aluminum chloride, hydrochloric acid, aluminum chlorohydrate, soda ash and certain polymers. Raw materials are brought to the facility either by rail car or truck. Final products are shipped out from the facility by truck.

Receiving Waters

During the inspection, EPA was informed by facility representatives that Rose Creek was the receiving waters for the facility’s two permitted outfalls. Rose Creek is located just beyond the facility’s southern property boundary. Rose Creek is a small drainage ditch that is not identified on the most current USGS topographic map. EPA was also told during the inspection by facility employees that Rose Creek drains to the west to Rose Lake.

National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Permit

Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (Illinois EPA) has issued this facility both an individual National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit (permit no.

IL0000647) for its wastewater discharge and a general industrial stormwater NPDES permit (permit no. ILR001080).

NPDES Permit – IL0000647

This facility's current individual NPDES wastewater permit ("Individual Permit") became effective on August 1, 2019 and expires on July 31, 2024. A copy of this permit is included in this inspection report as Attachment B. The facility's Individual Permit identifies one wastewater discharge location (Outfall 001) that includes a stormwater component. Outfall 001 has effluent limitations for pH, temperature, total suspended solids (TSS), Oil and Grease, and total residual chlorine. The Individual Permit also identifies a stormwater only discharge outfall (Outfall 002). Outfall 002 has no effluent limits associated with the discharge; it does have stormwater requirements in Special Condition 9 of this Individual Permit (along with the stormwater that is discharged from Outfall 001). Both of these outfalls are identified in the permit to discharge to Rose Creek. The stormwater specific requirements of Special Condition 9 include, among other requirements:

- The development of a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP);
- The creation of a site map;
- Quarterly visual assessment of stormwater discharges;
- Annual inspection and report;
- Construction authorization for treatment equipment; and
- Reporting to Illinois EPA.

NPDES Permit – ILR001080

This facility's current NPDES general industrial stormwater permit ("Stormwater Permit") became effective on April 5, 2017 and expires on March 31, 2022. On the date of this report, this permit had been administratively extended by Illinois EPA. A copy of this permit is included in this inspection report as Attachment C. It is not clear when Chemtrade originally submitted an NOI for this facility to the Illinois EPA to initiate Stormwater Permit coverage, although the facility has provided EPA a copy of the most recent submitted Stormwater Permit renewal from October 28, 2013. The requirements of this Stormwater Permit overlap with some of the conditions of Special Condition 9 in the Individual Permit; the following are some of the additional stormwater compliance conditions:

- Allowable non-stormwater discharges are identified;
- Routine facility inspections;
- Additional SWPPP documentation requirements (initial copy of NOI, copy of Stormwater permit, documentation of maintenance, all inspection reports, description of any deviation from visual assessment/monitoring, description of corrective actions taken, benchmark sampling exceedances, changes in pollutant of concerns, and changes in facility status);
- De-icing storage requirements;

- Additional spill prevention and response provisions
- Additional employee training requirements; and
- Additional corrective action requirements;

In addition, the Stormwater Permit includes benchmark monitoring within Attachment 1, Subsector C2 (Industrial Inorganic Chemicals) in the Stormwater Permit, that the facility would be subject to due to its SIC code. This requires the facility to have conducted benchmark monitoring for four discharge events commencing within 180 days of the effective date of this permit. Pollutant parameters to be analyzed for this industrial subsector include: total aluminium, total iron, and nitrate plus nitrite nitrogen. The full benchmark requirements for this facility are located within the Stormwater Permit, Attachment 1 (Attachment C of this report).

Permit Compliance

EPA's public compliance tracking website, EPA ECHO (www.echo.epa.gov), indicates that this facility did not submit DMRs for the months of November 2018, April 2019, May 2019, June 2019, and July 2019 and its annual stormwater inspections from 2016, 2019, and 2020 to the Illinois EPA. EPA ECHO also indicated that the Illinois EPA sent a letter of violation/warning letter to the facility on October 9, 2019 regarding the NPDES permit compliance issues. During the inspection, EPA learned that Chemtrade and the Illinois EPA were in the process of negotiating an enforcement action based on the missing DMR submittals. The Illinois EPA enforcement action did not include the missing annual stormwater inspection submittals.

SITE INSPECTION



Exhibit 1: Chemtrade – East St. Louis Works Facility Location¹ Source: EPA WATERS Geo Viewer (2018)

Initial Inspection Discussion

The EPA inspection team, consisting of Mr. Middleton and Ms. Dooling, arrived at the facility at approximately 8:30 am on Thursday, March 31, 2022. The weather was cloudy and dry with a temperature of approximately 40° Fahrenheit. According to weather information from the National Weather Service, a nearby municipality (Edwardsville, Illinois) received more than 2.5 inches on the previous day. EPA inspectors drove up to a closed gate at the facility and identified themselves as EPA inspectors. After entering the facility's property, parking at the main office, and waiting in the office waiting room, EPA inspectors met Robb Woolen and proceeded to meet in his office. EPA spoke with Mr. Woolen, explained that EPA was here to conduct a CWA industrial stormwater inspection and presented their inspector credentials to Mr. Woolen. Mr. Woolen is this facility's Environmental, Health, and Safety (EHS) Manager and has been in this position since February 2022. Next, EPA discussed the overall purpose of this inspection and EPA's Confidential Business Information (CBI) provisions.

EPA then went over the documents it would be requesting copies of as part of its inspection. These requested documents are identified on page 12 of this inspection report. Initially, Mr. Woolen began looking through his files to find these documents. During this search, Mr.

¹ Notes on Exhibit 1: The cyan box is the facility's main production area, the yellow box is the facility's main office and, the green circle is the recycle water pond.

Woolen provided EPA a site map from the facility’s Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure (SPCC) plan that showed the two onsite outfall locations, the corresponding drain locations in the parking lot, and the different chemical storage locations within the facility. EPA began reviewing this map. EPA and Mr. Woolen then agreed that the facility would send these requested documents after the inspection.

EPA and Mr. Woolen then began discussing the facility’s industrial processes and its compliance with associated environmental rules and regulations related to stormwater. The following is a summary of the discussions EPA had with facility’s representatives before a walk-through of the site.

Facility Processes and Wastewater Generation

EPA and Mr. Woolen discussed the facility process and the wastewater generation. Mr. Woolen informed EPA that this facility does not discharge process wastewater to Rose Creek through Outfall 001. Instead this facility stores its wastewater and then ships the wastewater out for treatment via tanker trucks, using Illini Environmental, an environmental contracting service. Illini Environmental is located in Caseyville, Illinois. Mr. Woolen estimated that approximately 4,700 gallons of week of wastewater are shipped out each week from this facility. Photograph 71 in Attachment A shows the wastewater storage tank. Chemtrade is potentially considering a future project that would treat wastewater and allow for its reuse in this facility’s production processes.

The facility is connected to and uses city water from Illinois American Water in its processes, along with recycled process water stored in a lined pond (“recycle water pond”). The recycle water pond also contains captured rainwater and pumped stormwater runoff from the facility’s containment dikes. This stored water in the recycle water pond can be used, untreated, in the facility’s production processes. This facility utilizes a septic system for sanitary wastewater generated onsite.

Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan

When EPA was interviewing Mr. Woolen in his office, both Mr. Middleton and Ms. Dooling quickly reviewed this facility’s SWPPP. EPA then took pictures of the facility’s SWPPP; Photographs 1-27 in Attachment A are of the SWPPP that EPA briefly reviewed during the inspection. EPA received an electronic copy of the SWPPP from Mr. Woolen, via email, on April 14, 2022. During the inspection, EPA told facility representatives that EPA would conduct a more comprehensive review of the SWPPP after the inspection.

The SWPPP was developed by AECOM and was dated December 2017. The SWPPP was signed on the second page by an what appears to be an AECOM engineering/consultant representative along with two other unknown signatures. Section 1 includes basic facility information, the facility’s stormwater pollution prevention team, and a description of the production activities at the facility. Section 2 includes a description of the potential pollutant

sources, areas of potential spills and leaks and non-stormwater discharge evaluation. Also of note, Section 2 includes a statement that no salt is stored at this facility and that baseline stormwater samples should be taken from Outfall 001 for the first four quarters following the issuance of the permit. Section 3 of the facility's SWPPP includes stormwater control measures such as the facility's good housekeeping protocols, stormwater maintenance, spill response procedures, erosion/sediment controls, and employee training. Section 4 of the facility's SWPPP includes schedules and procedures for onsite stormwater monitoring. Section 5 contains the facility's inspection procedures, including the routine facility inspections, the quarterly visual observations of discharges, and the annual facility inspection. Section 6 of the facility's SWPPP was blank and determined by Chemtrade to be not applicable to this facility. Section 7 includes the SWPPP certification page, the copy EPA reviewed during the inspection (Photograph X of Attachment A) and received on April 14, 2022 was unsigned. Section 8 contains the procedures to modify the SWPPP. The SWPPP also contains a number of attachments, including the SWPPP site map and the water permits associated with this facility.

Site Inspections

EPA also asked Mr. Woolen about the missing annual stormwater site inspections. Mr. Woolen acknowledged that annual stormwater inspections in 2020 and 2021 had not been conducted by the previous EHS officer, and that individual had not conducted quarterly reports from the second quarter of 2019 to the third quarter of 2021. In the fourth quarter of 2021, an acting EHS officer for the facility, Rick Bullis, did conduct a quarterly stormwater site inspection.

Other Items Discussed:

- Mr. Woolen indicated to EPA that the facility had attempted to jet the Outfall 001 drain and sewer in this location to remove a potential blockage in January 2022. The blockage at Outfall 001 prevented discharge from the outfall. This problem was not resolved with the sewer cleaning. Zachary Wanersten, a process engineer at this facility, also discussed this issue with EPA.
- Mr. Woolen currently fills out the NetDMRs for electronic submittal to Illinois EPA.
- Mr. Woolen will be conducting the annual and quarterly stormwater inspections moving forward. Mr. Woolen indicated to EPA that he had planned to do a quarterly stormwater inspection today.
- When conducting the quarterly visual inspection, Mr. Woolen told EPA that he will also be testing the stormwater sample for pH.
- Mr. Woolen told EPA that an engineering consultant, Burns and McDonnell, was under contract and would soon begin updating the facility's current SWPPP.
- Bill Revis was this facility's EHS manager from approximately April 2019 to October 2021. Rick Bullis was the acting facility EHS manager from October 2021 until Mr. Woolen was hired.

- Mr. Woolen and Gus Tonding, Plant Manager, informed EPA that they were not aware of any spills that have occurred onsite in the last year.

Facility Walk-Through

At approximately 10:40 am, Mr. Middleton, Ms. Dooling and Mr. Woolen were joined in Mr. Woolen's office by Gus Tonding. Soon after, EPA and the facility representatives began a walk-through of the facility, starting with the stormwater drains in the parking lot/paved area south of the facility's main office building.

The first stormwater drain observed was tributary to Outfall 002 (Photographs 28 and 29 in Attachment A). EPA looked in the drain and noticed that there was water flowing in the drain to the south towards Outfall 002. EPA asked Mr. Woolen where he would take a sample when he conducted its visual observation during the quarterly stormwater inspection. Mr. Woolen answered that he takes a sample at the stormwater drain. Next, EPA and facility representatives walked a short distance to the parking lot drain tributary to Outfall 001. This drain had water ponded above it and was not draining or flowing at the time of the inspection (Photographs 30 and 31 in Attachment A). Facility representatives indicated that they believed the sewer downstream of this location was collapsed and blocking the flow.

Next EPA and facility representatives walked to the southwest corner of the facility to look at the salt storage shed. Along the way, EPA observed an empty building in between the stormwater drains and the salt storage shed. Facility representatives indicated that this building would likely be removed soon. EPA could also observe the building along the west property boundary of the site, seen in Photograph 34 of Attachment A. Mr. Tonding told EPA that empty totes are currently stored in this building; there is also a warm/heated room in the building where polymers are stored. EPA then observed the salt storage building (Photograph 35 of Attachment A). EPA was told by facility representatives that the salt pile in the building was filled up once a year and the salt was used for deicing during the winter. EPA then noticed a small amount of salt that was outside of the enclosed storage area and potentially exposed to stormwater; EPA did not observe any clear evidence that this small amount of salt in this area had eroded or contributed to stormwater runoff recently. Approximately 35 feet east of the salt storage shed, EPA did observe evidence of erosion with a gray/white residue associated with it leading offsite towards Rose Creek. There was no flow occurring from this location at the time of this inspection. It was unclear to EPA whether the residue was salt or gravel particles.

After observing the salt storage shed and the potential erosion east of salt storage shed, EPA and facility representatives walked to the stormwater outfall access gate along the south property boundary that is used in order to observe Outfall 001 and Outfall 002. After walking through the access gate and entering railroad property with facility representatives, EPA observed Rose Creek. Rose Creek appeared to be relatively stagnant at the time of the inspection with standing water located in the creek. The area around the creek was muddy and wet from the previous

day's precipitation with tall grass/vegetation located on both sides of the creek. EPA viewed the Outfall 002 discharge location to Rose Creek (Photograph 38 and 39 in Attachment A). The drainage pipe was partially buried, and it was difficult to tell if water was being discharged from Outfall 002 during the inspection. After EPA observed Outfall 002, both EPA and facility representatives began looking for Outfall 001. During this time, EPA observed additional evidence of erosion near the stormwater outfall access gate from the facility's property to the rail yard (Photograph 41 in Attachment A). After approximately 10 minutes, the facility representatives found Outfall 001 (Photograph 42 in Attachment A). Outfall 001 was partially buried and looked slightly collapsed. Outfall 001 did not appear to be discharging during the time the outfall was observed by EPA.

EPA and facility representatives then walked back through the access gate and re-entered facility property. EPA then observed a tanker truck filling up with finished product (Photograph 43 in Attachment A). There was a containment pad within the paved/gravel surface area that would contain small spills if they occurred when filling tanker trucks with product. Next, east of the stormwater outfall access gate EPA observed additional potential erosion, leading from the facility through the property fence to the off site railroad property (Photograph 44 in Attachment A). Then, EPA and the facility representatives began walking the southern portion of the facility's main production area. The product storage tanks shown in Photograph 46 in Attachment A demonstrate the facility's use of primary containment dikes (approximately 24-inch high concrete barriers) for each tank storage location in the main production area with smaller secondary containment in the facility's paved areas nearby. Rainwater captured in the primary containment dikes is pumped to the wastewater tank. As EPA and the facility representatives kept walking along the southern portion of the facility's main production area, EPA noticed a dumpster that was rusted out, with an orange material leaking out of the bottom of the dumpster. EPA was unclear what this orange material was; it appeared to have congealed into a solid-like material within standing water at the time of this inspection. This dumpster was exposed to stormwater and there was no primary or secondary containment structure that would prevent runoff during a heavy precipitation event.

Next, EPA and the facility representatives began walking through the two main production buildings to the north side of the facility's main production area. During this portion of the walk through, EPA observed discarded Hydrate that was left between buildings and potentially exposed to stormwater (Photographs 51 and 52). Facility representatives indicated that any stormwater in this location would be contained in this area and not tributary to the storm sewer system. When EPA reached the northern portion of the facility's main production area, EPA noticed that there was more white material on the ground near the rail car unloading area. Facility representatives indicated that this was also Hydrate. EPA did not observe any erosion of this material to any drainage way or drain in this location of the facility.

EPA and facility representatives then looked at a drainage ditch, located north of the facility's main production area ("north drainage ditch"). The north drainage ditch is designed to flow into

the storm sewer system (tributary to Outfall 001), but a culvert within the access road to the stormwater pond and the back of the facility's main office had been crushed/blocked to the point where the upstream portion of the ditch, shown in Photograph 56 in Attachment A, did not drain. Facility representatives indicated that a work order was in place to fix the culvert.

EPA continued walking with facility representatives to the east along the north drainage ditch, north of the main production area. As EPA walked east, the north drainage ditch became less defined and the ponded water seemed to have a milky gray/white appearance (Photographs 59, 60, and 61). EPA then observed an older portion of the facility that was no longer in active production. This area was in the process of being decommissioned and cleaned-up. The industrial process that was previously utilized in this location of the facility required diatomaceous earth, a natural clay-like substance, as filter material for a finished manufactured product. The diatomaceous earth had accumulated within this diked containment area over the years and was now being removed (Photograph 64 in Attachment A). The diked containment area was uncovered and exposed to stormwater. Facility representatives indicated that the accumulated water in the containment area was pumped to the recycle water pond (Photograph 63 in Attachment A) and reused in the facility's production process and that the facility was currently having the diatomaceous earth removed and hauled off-site. EPA observed white material on the paved access road tracked from the diatomaceous earth removal area to the upper portion of the north drainage ditch.

EPA and the facility representatives then walked to the west along the north drainage ditch and proceeded north up a hill to the recycle water pond. On the way up the hill to the recycle water pond on a graveled access road, EPA observed erosion down the access road towards the north drainage ditch at the foot of the hill (Photograph 65 in Attachment A). EPA and the facility representatives then viewed the recycle water pond at the top of the hill. The recycle water pond is a lined pond that stores both rainwater and process water before that water is used in the facility's production process. EPA observed that the water level with the previous day's rain looked high, facility representatives indicated that there is not a level sensor associated with the pond, but facility employees track the water level throughout the day (Photographs 65 and 66 in Attachment A). Neither Mr. Woolen or Mr. Tonding were aware of a time when the recycle water pond overtopped its banks nor were they aware of a time where the recycle water pond was dry. EPA also observed the water in recycle water pond had an orange discoloration, especially on the sides of the pond (Photograph 66 in Attachment A).

Next, EPA and facility representatives walked to the scrap material storage yard that was located east and north of the facility's main office. Photograph 68 in Attachment A shows the portion of the scrap yard north of the facility's main office. EPA did not observe any stormwater drains in this location. EPA and facility representatives then walked north to the above ground diesel and waste oil storage tanks area. These tanks were located on a concrete pad with dike containment on three sides. Next, EPA observed an unused containment pad filled with water which had drums at the end of the pad (Photograph 70 in Attachment A). Facility representatives indicated

to EPA that these drums were empty. EPA did not observe any stormwater drains near the ground diesel and waste oil storage tanks area.

EPA and facility representatives then walked back through the facility's main production area to the wastewater storage tank. The wastewater storage tank was within the facility's Hydrate processing area on the second floor of the building (Photograph 71 in Attachment A). EPA and facility representatives next left the production area and walked to the wastewater filling area, used by Illini Environmental to empty the wastewater storage tank into trucks to haul the wastewater offsite for treatment. Near the filling area, EPA noticed a second stormwater drain that was not shown on the facility's provided site map (Photographs 72 and 73 in Attachment A). EPA also observed that a hose was discharging water that was flowing to the stormwater drain (Photograph 74 in Attachment A). Mr. Woolen indicated that this was a steam condensate pipe from the facility's process building that was being used to route steam away from the wastewater filling area. Mr. Woolen also indicated that he believed this stormwater drain was connected to Outfall 002. EPA observed discarded white material, possibly Hydrate, that was exposed to stormwater and located upstream of the stormwater drain. EPA saw that there was previous evidence that it appeared like the white material had flowed toward the stormwater drain with runoff (Photograph 73 in Attachment A). EPA also observed some full chemical storage totes in the vicinity of the wastewater filling area. Mr. Woolen told EPA that these totes held wastewater that was unable to be accepted by Illini Environmental, due to a low pH measurement of the wastewater.

EPA finished its walk-through of the site at approximately 12:15 pm and walked back to the Mr. Woolen's office in the facility's main office building for the closing conference.

Closing Conference

In Mr. Woolen's office, Mr. Middleton began the closing conference at approximately 12:36 pm. Ms. Dooling, Mr. Tonding, Mr. Woolen were all present for the closing conference. In addition, Chris Miller, Acting Regional Manager for Environmental Health and Safety for Chemtrade, participated in the closing conference via phone. Before the closing conference began, EPA asked Mr. Miller about the large piece of facility property north and northeast of the main facility production area. Mr. Miller told EPA that this area has inactive holding ponds that had been previously used as a dumping area by the facility until approximately the 1980s. After a cement recycler reused some of the materials in this location off-site, this portion of the facility went dormant. Chemtrade has recently been in discussions with the Illinois EPA on developing a Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) corrective action plan. Mr. Miller also told EPA that currently, any of the stormwater runoff from the piled material in this location would drain back into the holding ponds. There is also on-going ground water monitoring occurring within this portion of the site.

EPA then went over the preliminary concerns it found during its inspection, some of which are listed below. EPA indicated that it would review the information it had requested when it receives it and follow-up as needed with Mr. Woolen after the inspection. EPA also told facility representatives that it would develop an inspection report that summarized its inspection of this facility and anticipated that it would provide a copy of the report in approximately 60 days to Chemtrade. After EPA answered the facility representatives' inspection report procedural questions and why this site was selected for an CWA inspection, the closing conference ended at approximately 12:55pm.

EPA ended the inspection and exited the facility at approximately 1:00 pm.

DOCUMENTS OBTAINED DURING THE INSPECTION:

- A. Facility Site Map

DOCUMENTS REQUESTED DURING THE INSPECTION:

- Current Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan
- Last 3 years of Annual Stormwater Inspections
- Quarterly inspections in the last three years.
- Notice of intent for SW permit originally submitted to Illinois EPA
- Current NPDES permit (IL0000647)
- Training listed and records available
- Illinois EPA October 2019 letter of violation/warning letter
- Last NPDES permit application
- Various safety data sheets for chemical used by facility

DOCUMENTS OBTAINED AFTER THE INSPECTION:

On April 14, 2022, EPA received the following documents electronically from Mr. Woolen, by email.

- A. Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan, dated December 2017
- B. Updated facility contacts page in SWPPP, dated April 4, 2022
- C. Current NPDES permit (IL0000647)
- D. General Industrial Stormwater NPDES permit (ILR001080)
- E. March 1, 2021 to March 1, 2022 Annual Stormwater Inspection
- F. March 1, 2020 to March 1, 2021 Annual Stormwater Inspection
- G. Basic Process Block Diagram (Chemtrade – East St. Louis Works)
- H. NPDES permit application for IL0000647
- I. Site Map of Facility, dated December 5, 2017

- J. Stormwater/SWPPP Training Quiz
- K. Permit renewal for ILR001080 with Notice of Intent, dated October 28, 2013
- L. Notice of Violation Letter from Illinois EPA to Chemtrade, dated October 4, 2019
- M. Settlement Offer Letter from Illinois EPA to Chemtrade, dated February 28, 2022
- N. Settlement Offer Response from Chemtrade to Illinois EPA, dated March 11, 2022
- O. SWPPP training PowerPoint
- P. Safety Data Sheet – Dry Aluminum Sulfate
- Q. Safety Data Sheet – Liquid Aluminum Sulfate
- R. Safety Data Sheet – Diatomaceous Earth
- S. Safety Data Sheet – Soda Ash (Sodium Carbonate)

AREAS OF CONCERN:

EPA has identified areas of concern based on findings during the inspection of the Chemtrade Logistics – East St. Louis Works and based on a post-inspection review of the information provided to EPA by facility representatives. An enumerated list of the areas of concern are listed below:

1. Quarterly Visual Observations of Discharges: Section J.1 of the Stormwater Permit and Special Condition 9, Section H of the Individual Permit requires the facility to perform and document a quarterly visual observation of a stormwater discharge associated with industrial activity from each outfall. In addition, Section 5 of the facility's SWPPP included procedures on conducting the quarterly visual observations. After EPA's inspection, EPA received this facility's quarterly visual observations of stormwater from the first quarter of 2019, the fourth quarter of 2021, and the first quarter of 2022. EPA did not receive quarterly visual observations from the second quarter of 2019 to third quarter of 2021.
2. Annual Site Inspections: Section K.1 of the Stormwater Permit and Special Condition 9, Section I of the Individual Permit requires this facility to submit a copy of its annual site stormwater inspection to the Illinois EPA. In addition, Section K.5 of the Stormwater Permit requires Chemtrade to retain the annual site inspections on file for at least three years. When EPA asked for the copies of the annual site inspections for the last three years, Mr. Woolen indicated that the facility had not conducted an annual site inspection in 2020 and 2021. On April 14, 2022, Chemtrade sent EPA the first page of the March 1, 2020 to March 1, 2021 and the March 1, 2021 to March 1, 2022 annual site inspections. This submittal did not include EPA's annual reporting form, which documents the result of the inspection and is included in Attachment G in the facility's SWPPP. The submittal also did not meet the requirements contained in the Stormwater Permit (Section K.1) due to the lack of quarterly inspections attached to the annual site inspection report and the Individual Permit (Special Condition 9, Section R) requirement because of the results of the inspection were not included in the submittal. In addition, EPA did not receive an annual site inspection for the March 1, 2019 to March 1, 2020 timeframe.

3. Routine Facility Inspections: Section G.1 of the Stormwater Permit requires this facility to conduct a routine facility stormwater inspection at least quarterly. EPA does not have any evidence that these routine facility inspections had been conducted from the second quarter of 2019 to the third quarter of 2020. In addition, EPA is unclear if the routine facility inspection that were conducted if those inspections: :
 - a. Occurred after at least 0.25 inches of rain; and
 - b. Had a member of the SWPPP team was present during each of the routine facility inspections.
4. Housekeeping Issues: During the inspection, EPA observed a dumpster rusting out at its bottom and located in standing water. This dumpster was leaking out an orange material at the bottom (Photograph 48 in Attachment A). EPA also observed discarded raw material used in the facility's chemical production (Photographs 49, 59, 60, 61, 73, and 74) throughout the site with the potential to be exposed to stormwater. Section F.2.c of the Stormwater Permit and Special Condition 9, Section F.3 requires the maintenance of clean, orderly facility areas that discharge stormwater.
5. North Drainage Ditch: During EPA's walkthrough of the site, EPA observed the north drainage ditch, located north of the facility's main production area. EPA notes the following concerns regarding the north drainage ditch:
 - a. Facility representatives noted that a collapsed culvert was blocking entry of the flow from the north drainage ditch into the facility's stormwater system. This blockage may indicate improper operation and maintenance of an onsite facility and/or system of treatment and control (Attachment H, General Conditions #5 of the Individual Permit). EPA notes that facility representatives did indicate that a work order had been put in to fix the culvert.
 - b. Because of the collapsed culvert, the north drainage ditch had backed up and was ponded east of the culvert. EPA observed further upstream a white residue within the ponded stormwater (Photographs 60 and 61 in Attachment A). Near this location, the facility had a diatomaceous earth removal operation on-going. It also appeared that there may be some tracking of the diatomaceous earth from the removal area. EPA is concerned that this material may flow into the facility stormwater system and be discharged to Rose Creek, especially once the collapsed culvert is fixed.
6. Recycle Water Pond: During EPA's inspection, EPA was told by facility representatives that there was no level sensor measuring the water surface elevation in the recycle water pond. Although it was indicated to EPA that the pond would be monitored on a daily basis, EPA is concerned that the pond could overtop if a large amount of recycle water needed to be stored at the pond during a heavy precipitation event. The overtopping of the recycle water pond could be an indication of improper operation and maintenance of an onsite facility and/or system of treatment and control (Attachment H, General Conditions #5 of the Individual Permit). EPA observed during the inspection that the overtopping water from the recycle water pond would likely flow towards the north drainage ditch and enter the facility's stormwater sewer system.

7. On-site Storage of Salt: During EPA’s inspection, EPA observed a building on the southwest corner of the facility’s property that was being used for salt storage. Facility representatives indicated that this salt was used during the winter as a deicer for the facility’s roads and parking lots. The facility’s SWPPP had conflicting information on the use and storage of salt onsite; both Sections 2.4 and 3.7 indicated that no salt was stored onsite at the facility. Section F.2.h of the Stormwater Permit requires that the storage of deicing materials, such as salt, be identified in the facility’s SWPPP. In addition, EPA observed an area near the salt storage building of potential erosion with a white/gray residue (Photograph 36 in Attachment A). EPA is unclear if this white/gray residue is potentially excess salt or sediment that may have eroded offsite towards Rose Creek.
8. Potential On-Site Erosion Areas: Within EPA’s walkthrough of the facility, EPA observed four different locations of potential onsite erosion (Photographs 36, 41, 44, and 65 in Attachment A). Three of these locations (Photographs 36, 41, and 44 in Attachment A) appeared to flow offsite to the south toward the rail yard. Section F.2.f of the Stormwater Permit requires the facility to minimize erosion by stabilizing exposed soils at the facility or use structural/non-structural controls measures to prevent the discharge of sediment. EPA did not observe any measures or any other best management practices (BMPs) at the four locations noted above. Note that during EPA’s review of the materials submitted by Chemtrade on April 14, 2022; a map (Attachment E) within the Stormwater Permit renewal indicated the potential for erosion in four locations along the southern property, in similar locations to where EPA observed the potential erosion evidence. The facility’s SWPPP contained no reference or discussion of these potential erosion areas on the southern property boundary.
9. Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan: EPA has reviewed the facility’s SWPPP and compared it with the requirements in its currently effective Stormwater Permit and Individual Permit. EPA has the following concerns:
 - a. Section E.1.a of the facility’s Stormwater Permit and Special Condition 9, Section A.1 of the facility’s Individual Permit requires that the SWPPP be designed for a storm event equal or greater than a 25-year, 24-hour rainfall event. EPA is unclear if this design criteria has been met within the facility’s current SWPPP; EPA found no reference in the SWPPP to the 25-year, 24-hour rainfall event.
 - b. Section E.5.a of the Stormwater Permit and Special Condition 9, Section E.1 of the Individual Permit requires a topographic map to be included with the SWPPP. In the facility’s SWPPP, this map is labeled as the “general location map” and is Attachment A of the SWPPP. After EPA’s review of this map, the location of Rose Creek was not shown on the facility’s general location map, as required by both the Stormwater Permit and the Individual Permit in the above referenced sections, respectively.
 - c. Section E.5.b of the Stormwater Permit and Special Condition 9, Section E.2 of the Individual Permit requires a site map to be included with the SWPPP. In the

facility's SWPPP, this map was included in Attachment B. After EPA's review of this map, EPA notes the following concerns:

- i. The aerial used for the site map appears to be out-of-date and does not show all of the onsite buildings that make up the current facility.
 - ii. There is no outline of the stormwater drainage areas for the stormwater outfalls, as required by Section E.5.b.ii of the Stormwater Permit and Special Condition 9, Section E.2.ii of the Individual Permit;
 - iii. The diatomaceous earth removal area on the far east-side of the facility was not listed as a disposal site and/or as an activity that generates significant quantities of dust or particulates (Section E.5.b.iv of the Stormwater Permit and Special Condition 9, Section E.2.iv of the Individual Permit)
 - iv. The existing dikes and drain/pump locations, used as primary stormwater containment for raw or finished storage materials in on-site storage tanks were not identified on the map as required by Section E.5.b.v of the Stormwater Permit and Special Condition 9, Section E.2.v of the Individual Permit.
 - v. The location of Rose Creek was not shown on the facility's general location map, as required by the Section E.5.b.vi of the Stormwater Permit and Special Condition 9, Section E.2.vi of the Individual Permit.
 - vi. During EPA's inspection, EPA observed several potential areas of soil erosion. These potential areas of soil erosion were not shown on the facility's SWPPP site map as required by Section E.5.b.vii of the Stormwater Permit and Special Condition 9, Section E.2.viii of the Individual Permit. Please also see Concern #8.
 - vii. All material loading, unloading, and transfer locations are required to be shown on the SWPPP, pursuant to Section E.5.b.ix of the Stormwater Permit and Special Condition 9, Section E.2.ix of the Individual Permit. EPA is concerned that potential loading/unloading sites were not shown on the building on the facility's west boundary (north of salt storage building) and the diatomaceous earth removal area on the facility east side.
 - viii. Although EPA notes that stormwater flow arrows are used on the site map, EPA is concerned that the flow direction arrow for Rose Creek is incorrect.
 - ix. Section E.5.b.xvii of the Stormwater Permit requires that the location of any material storage areas, including deicing materials, be identified on the site map. During the inspection, EPA learned that deicer (salt) is stored in a building on the southwest corner of the site. This storage location is not identified in the SWPPP's site map. Please also see Concern #7.
- d. The facility's SWPPP does not have any summary of previous sampling data describing pollutants in its stormwater discharges, pursuant to Section E.5.f of the Stormwater Permit.

- e. Section E.5.c.ii of the Stormwater Permit requires that the facility's SWPPP have a list of pollutants that have the potential to be exposed to stormwater and discharged from the site. In addition, the facility must document all significant material that have been handled, treated, stored or disposed of, and that have been exposed to stormwater in the three years prior to the date the facility prepares or amends its SWPPP. In EPA's review of the SWPPP, neither diatomaceous earth, soda ash (sodium carbonate), nor salt were listed in the relevant portions of Section 2 within the facility's SWPPP.
- f. Special Condition 9, Section E.5 in the Individual Permit required that the SWPPP list both the size of the facility and the percent of impervious area of the facility. The facility's SWPPP only listed the size of the facility, in acres, and not the percent of impervious area of the facility.
- g. Section E.16.a within this facility's Stormwater Permit requires that a copy of the Notice of Intent (NOI) to be kept with the SWPPP. During the inspection, EPA discovered that a copy of the NOI was not with the SWPPP.
- h. Section E.16.d of the Stormwater Permit requires that the facility include all inspection reports, including Routine Facility Inspection Reports and its Quarterly Visual Assessment Reports, and benchmark monitoring results within the SWPPP. EPA did not find these documents during its review of the facility's SWPPP onsite, nor were these documents included in the SWPPP submitted to EPA by Chemtrade on April 14, 2022.
- i. Section E.16.e of the Stormwater Permit requires that the facility include any deviation from the schedule for visual assessments and/or monitoring, and the reasons for the deviations. There is no visual assessment information included in the SWPPP nor is there an explanation of this deviation.
- j. Page 2 of the SWPPP included facility contacts with facility names in Section 1.2 and the stormwater pollution prevention team's titles identified in Section 1.3. During the inspection, EPA noted that the names in this section were no longer working at the facility and that there were no names within the stormwater pollution prevention team section. On April 14, 2022, Mr. Woolen emailed EPA an updated version of the facility contacts (Section 1.2 of the facility's SWPPP) with his name identified as the SWPPP contact. It is unclear if the stormwater pollution prevention team was also updated with specific facility personnel.
- k. Section 2.3 of the SWPPP indicates that salt (deicer) is not stored at the facility. Salt is also not listed as a potential pollutant in Section 2.1 of the SWPPP. During EPA's inspection, EPA observed the salt storage building on the southwest corner of the site (Photograph 35 in Attachment A) and the potential for salt to discharge in stormwater runoff offsite (Photograph 36 in Attachment A). Please also see Concern #7.
- l. Section 3.2 of the SWPPP indicates that routine good housekeeping inspections are performed by the Plant Manager, EHS Supervisor or their designee on a daily basis. EPA is concerned if these inspections are being conducted at this frequency, given the issues identified in Concern #4.

- m. Section 3.9 of the SWPPP identifies the SWPPP employee training requirements. EPA is unclear which Chemtrade employees have attended the training or the date of when the training was conducted annually, pursuant to the requirements in the Stormwater Permit, Section F.2.g and the Individual Permit, Special Condition 9, Section F.7. EPA did receive a SWPPP quiz used and the SWPPP training PowerPoint after the inspection on April 14, 2022. EPA was not provided any documentation related to the actual completion of the SWPPP employee training by facility employees.
 - n. The benchmark monitoring in Section 4 of the SWPPP stipulates that samples would be taken from just Outfall 001 and not Outfall 002. EPA is unclear why samples would be collected from just one outfall, noting that there is no justification in the SWPPP that Outfall 001 and Outfall 002 are “identical” pursuant to Section E.11.d of the Stormwater Permit nor is there justification indicating that the outfalls should be considered Representative Outfalls, pursuant to Section J.2.g of the Stormwater Permit and Special Condition 9, Section H.5 of the Individual Permit.
 - o. Section E.14 of the Stormwater Permit and Special Condition 9, Section E.14 of the Individual Permit requires the signature and title of the person responsible for the preparation of the SWPPP. The second page has signatures, but no printed names or titles. Both the version that EPA reviewed during the inspection and the SWPPP sent to EPA on April 14, 2022 do not have facility signatures or titles in Section 7 (SWPPP Certification) within the facility’s SWPPP.
10. Benchmark Monitoring: Section 2.5 of the SWPPP suggest there is a summary of previous stormwater sampling data, but no summary is included. In addition, Section 4 of the SWPPP includes protocol for benchmark monitoring. The Stormwater Permit requires benchmark monitoring (Attachment 1, Section C, subpart c) for this type of facility for total iron, total aluminium, and nitrate plus nitrite (nitrogen), due to this facility’s SIC code and subsector (SIC code 2819, Subsector C2). EPA was unable to obtain any stormwater benchmark monitoring results during the inspection. Within the April 14, 2022 submitted information, the permit renewal for the Stormwater Permit included grab and composite sampling from Outfall 002 performed on June 24, 1993 (Attachment F). Only the composite sample included all of the required benchmark monitoring parameters. EPA is concerned about this sampling for the following reasons:
- a. It was not identified specifically as the benchmark monitoring;
 - b. It was not included in the SWPPP;
 - c. The sampling occurred approximately 29 years ago (Section J.2.e of the Stormwater Permit requires benchmark monitoring commencing no later than 180 days after the effective date of the Stormwater Permit); and
 - d. Two of the benchmark monitoring parameters results exceed benchmark monitoring limits (total iron and total aluminum).

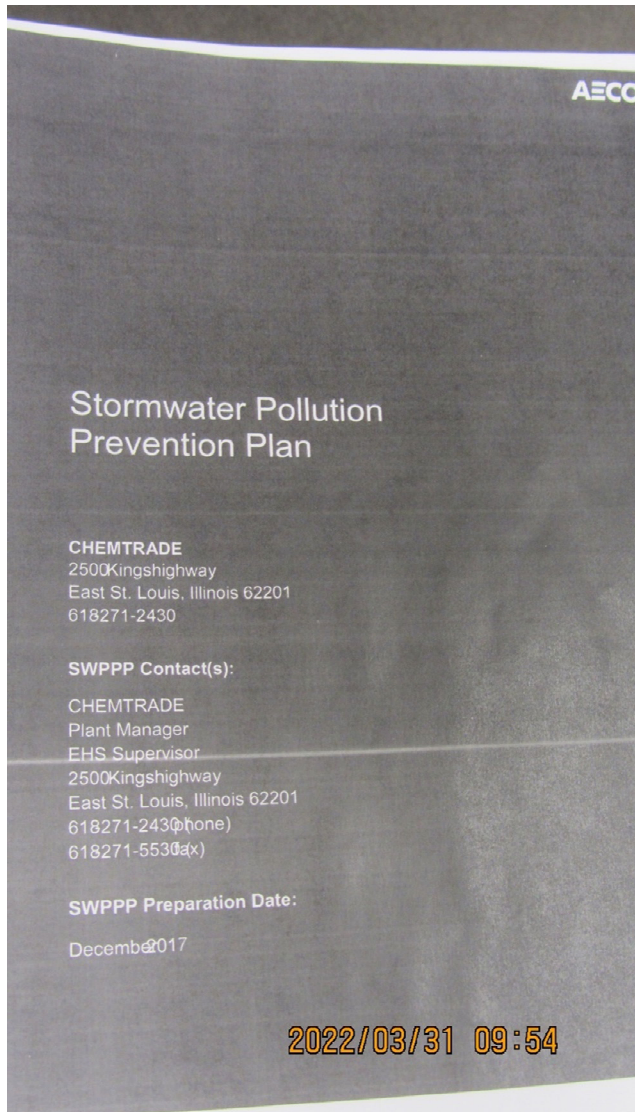
11. Unidentified Stormwater Drain Tributary to Stormwater Outfall 002: During EPA’s inspection, EPA observed an unidentified stormwater drain near the truck loading area on the west side of the facility’s main production area (Photographs 72, 73, and 74). EPA is concerned that Hydrate, upstream of the stormwater drain and exposed to stormwater, may be entering the stormwater drain and being discharged to Rose Creek as a pollutant.
12. Potential Non-Stormwater Discharge to Unidentified Stormwater Drain: During the inspection, EPA observed a discharge of condensate from a steam release pipe over pavement to an unidentified stormwater drain that is tributary to Outfall 002. Although the Stormwater Permit (Section A.9.x) allows for “[u]ncontaminated condensate from air conditioners, coolers, other compressors, and from the outside storage of refrigerated gases or liquids,” it is unclear to EPA if this release meets this criteria because it is unclear if the condensate is uncontaminated. This discharge also flows over pavement to the stormwater drain and the runoff could acquire pollutants on the pavement before flowing into the stormwater drain.
13. Discharges From Outfall 001: This facility has reported to the Illinois EPA that they have not discharged non-contact cooling water or pump lubrication/seal water via Outfall 001 in the last five years.² Facility representatives indicated to EPA that there is a potential connection for the process wastewater to Outfall 001 but it is currently unused. During the time of EPA’s inspection, the stormwater sewer to Outfall 001 from the parking lot is blocked and likely not to be discharging to Rose Creek. This blockage may indicate improper operation and maintenance of an onsite facility and/or system of treatment and control (Attachment H, General Conditions #5 of the Individual Permit). In addition, EPA was not able to independently confirm during the inspection that there was not or had not been process wastewater discharges to the Outfall 001 storm sewer system. Facility representatives did tell EPA that there had not been any process water discharges to Outfall 001 and that it was being considered to remove the possible connection of the process wastewater from Outfall 001.

LIST OF ATTACHMENTS:

- A. Photograph Log
- B. Chemtrade Logistics – East St. Louis Works: Individual NPDES Permit (IL0000647)
- C. Chemtrade Logistics – East St. Louis Works: General Industrial Stormwater NPDES Permit (ILR001080)
- D. Chemtrade’s December 2017 SWPPP
- E. Potential Soil Erosion Map (from General Chemical’s 2013 Stormwater Permit Renewal)
- F. June 24, 1993 Stormwater Sampling Results from Outfall 002

² Note that the Individual Permit requires that the Outfall 001 compliance sample be taken before mixing with stormwater. If there was no process wastewater discharged to Outfall 001, there would be no sample to take before the mixing of stormwater with the process wastewater, and therefore no discharge, even if a stormwater discharge from Outfall 001 occurred.

**Attachment A: Chemtrade Logistics LLC - East St. Louis Works Photolog
EPA Inspection March 31, 2022
All photos taken by Valerie Dooling, Environmental Engineer/Scientist, U.S. EPA
Camera: Canon PowerShot SX230 HS**



1: IMG_0606

Description: Cover page for the facility's 2017 Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP)

Location: N/A

Camera Direction: N/A

Date/Time: March 31, 2022 – 9:54 am

Chemtrade Logistics LLC - East St. Louis Works – IL0000347 – March 31, 2022

Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP)
CHEMTRADE, December, 2017

Quality information

Prepared by <u>[Signature]</u> AECOM	Checked by <u>[Signature]</u>	Verified by Not Applicable	Approved by <u>[Signature]</u>
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Revision History

Revision	Revision date	Details	Authorized	Name	Position

Distribution List

# Hard Copies	PDF Required	Association / Company Name

2022/03/31 09:54

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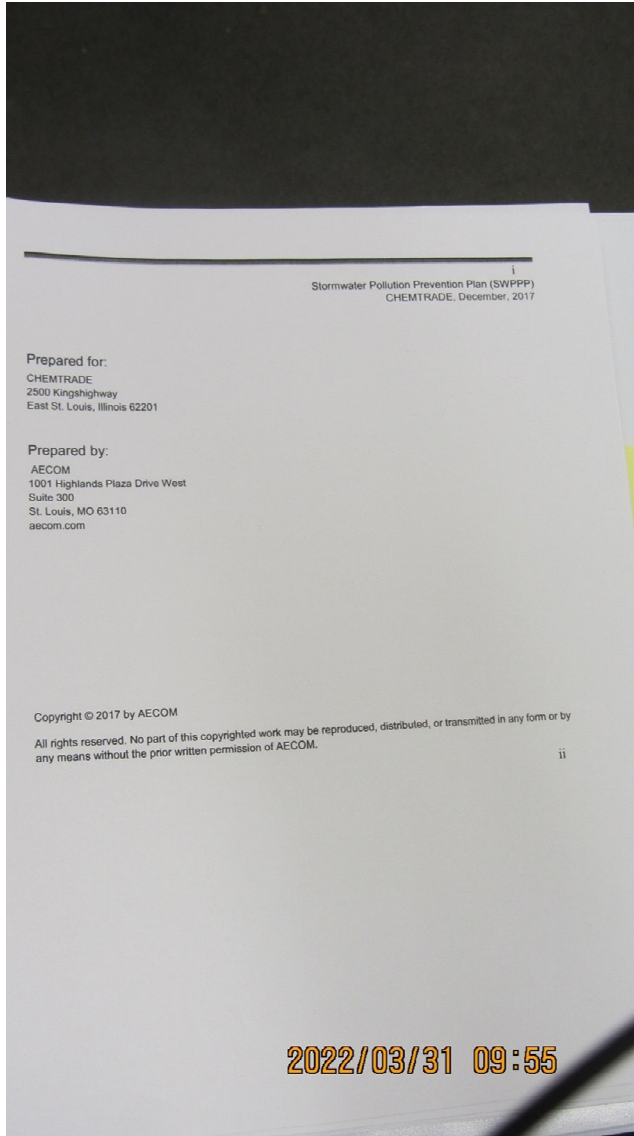
Description: 2017 SWPPP – Page 2

Location: N/A

Camera Direction: N/A

Date/Time: March 31, 2022 – 9:54 am

Chemtrade Logistics LLC - East St. Louis Works – IL0000347 – March 31, 2022



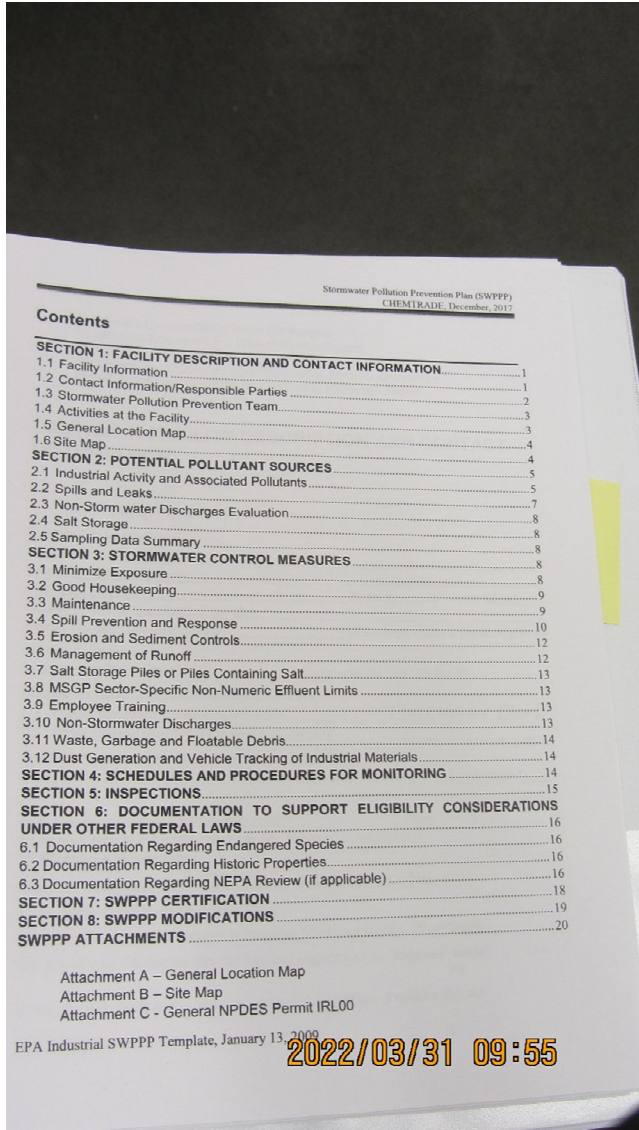
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Description: 2017 SWPPP – Page 3

Location: N/A

Camera Direction: N/A

Date/Time: March 31, 2022 – 9:55 am



4: IMG_0609

Description: 2017 SWPPP – Page 4

Location: N/A

Camera Direction: N/A

Date/Time: March 31, 2022 – 9:55 am

Chemtrade Logistics LLC - East St. Louis Works – IL0000347 – March 31, 2022

Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP)
CHEMTRADE, December, 2017

Attachment D – Non-Storm Water Discharges
Certification Attachment E – Water Pollution Control
Permit
Attachment F – Quarterly Visual Observation Form for Stormwater
Runoff Attachment G – IEPA Annual Facility Inspection Report

iii

SECTION 1: FACILITY DESCRIPTION AND CONTACT INFORMATION

1.1 Facility Information

Facility Information
Name of Facility: CHEMTRADE
Street: 2500 Kingshighway
City: East St. Louis State: IL ZIP Code: 62201
County or Similar Subdivision: St. Clair
Permit Tracking Number: ILR00 (if covered under a previous permit)
Latitude/Longitude
Latitude: 38° 38' 46.96" N Longitude: 90° 05' 26.59" W
Method for determining latitude/longitude (check one):
 USGS topographic map (specify scale: _____) EPA Web site GPS
 Other (please specify): Google Earth Imagery
Is the facility located in Indian Country? Yes No
If yes, name of Reservation, or if not part of a Reservation, indicate "not applicable." _____
Is this facility considered a Federal Facility? Yes No
Estimated area of industrial activity at site exposed to stormwater: _____ (acres)
1.0 Discharge Information
Does this facility discharge stormwater into an MS4? Yes No
If yes, name of MS4 operator: NA
Name(s) of water(s) that receive stormwater from your facility: Rose Creek
Are any of your discharges directly into any segment of an "impaired" water? Yes
No
If Yes, identify name of the impaired water (and segment, if applicable): NA
EPA Industrial SWPPP Template, January 13, 2009
2022/03/31 09:55

5: IMG_0610

Description: 2017 SWPPP – Page 5

Location: N/A

Camera Direction: N/A

Date/Time: March 31, 2022 – 9:55 am

Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP)
CHEMTRADE, December, 2017

Identify the pollutant(s) causing the impairment: NA

For pollutants identified, which do you **have reason to believe will be present in your** discharge? NA

For pollutants identified, which have a completed TMDL? NA

Do you discharge into a receiving water designated as a Tier 2 (or Tier 2.5) water? Yes No

Are any of your stormwater discharges subject to effluent guidelines? Yes No

If Yes, which guidelines apply? NA Primary SIC Code or 2-letter Activity Code: 2819 (SIC Code)

Identify your applicable sector and subsector: Chemical and Allied Products: Basic Industrial Inorganic Chemicals

1.2 Contact Information/Responsible Parties

Facility Operator (s):
Name: CHEMTRADE
Address: 2500 Kingshighway
City, State, Zip Code: East St. Louis, Illinois 62201
Telephone Number: 618-271-2430
Email address: spaterson@chemtradelogistics.com
Fax number: 618-271-5530

Facility Owner (s):
Name: CHEMTRADE
Address: 155 Gordon Baker Road
City, State, Zip Code: Toronto, Ontario, Canada M2H 3N5
Telephone Number: 416-496-5856
Email address: spaterson@chemtradelogistics.com
Fax number: 416-496-9414

SWPPP Contact:
Name: Steve Caruso – Plant Manager
Telephone number: 618-271-2430 ext. 147
Email address: scaruso@chemtradelogistics.com
Fax number: 618-271-5530

2022/03/31 09:55

EPA Industrial SWPPP Template, January 13, 2007

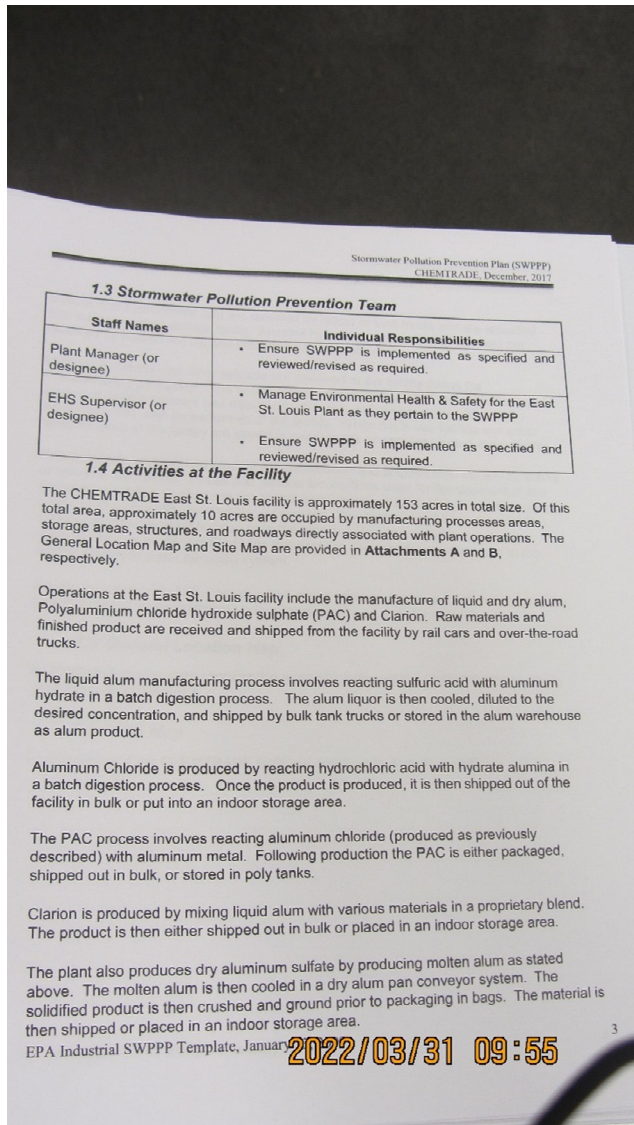
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Camera Direction: N/A

Date/Time: March 31, 2022 – 9:55 am



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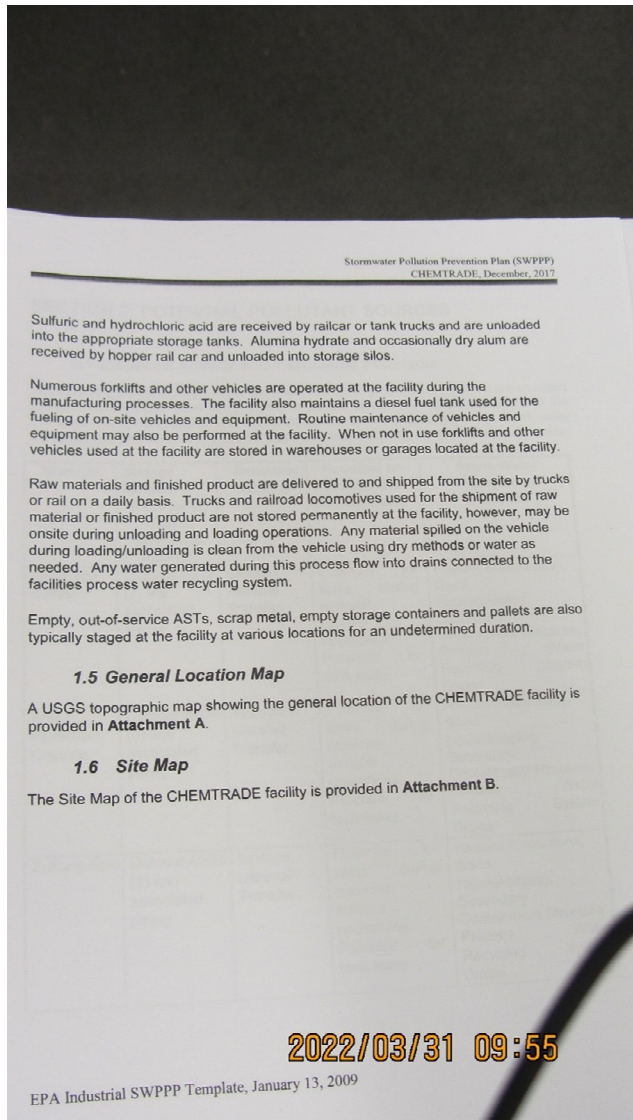
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Date/Time: March 31, 2022 – 9:55 am

Chemtrade Logistics LLC - East St. Louis Works – IL0000347 – March 31, 2022



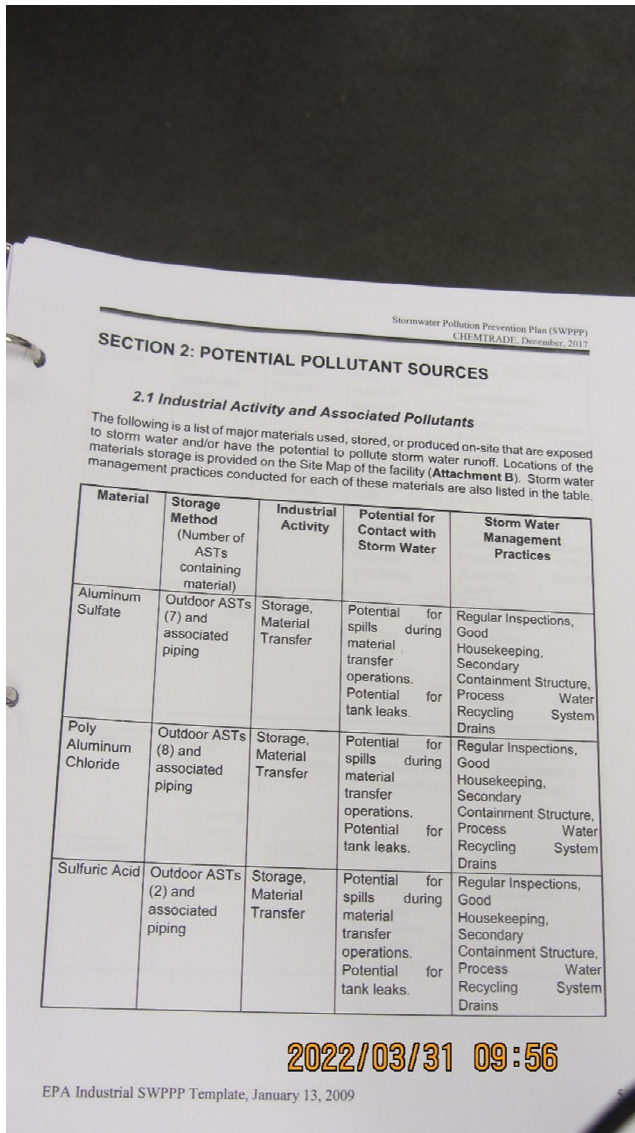
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Camera Direction: N/A

Date/Time: March 31, 2022 – 9:55 am



9: IMG_0614

Description: 2017 SWPPP – Page 9

Location: N/A

Camera Direction: N/A

Date/Time: March 31, 2022 – 9:56 am

Chemtrade Logistics LLC - East St. Louis Works – IL0000347 – March 31, 2022

Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP)
CHEMTRADE, December, 2017

Alumina Hydrate	Outdoor AST (1) and associated piping	Storage, Material Transfer	Potential for spills during material transfer operations. Potential for tank leaks.	Regular Inspections, Good Housekeeping, Secondary Containment Structure, Process Water Recycling System Drains
Aluminum Chloride	Outdoor AST (1) and associated piping	Storage, Material Transfer	Potential for spills during material transfer operations. Potential for tank leaks.	Regular Inspections, Good Housekeeping, Secondary Containment Structure, Process Water Recycling System Drains
Hydrochloric Acid	Outdoor AST (1) and associated piping	Storage, Material Transfer	Potential for spills during material transfer operations. Potential for tank leaks.	Regular Inspections, Good Housekeeping, Secondary Containment Structure, Process Water Recycling System Drains

Material	Storage Method (Number of ASTs containing material)	Industrial Activity	Potential for Contact with Storm Water	Storm Water Management Practices
Aluminum Chlorohydrate	Outdoor AST (1) and associated piping	Storage, Material Transfer	Potential for spills during material transfer operations. Potential for tank leaks.	Regular Inspections, Good Housekeeping, Secondary Containment Structure

2022/03/31 09:56

EPA Industrial SWPPP Template, January 13, 2009 6

10: IMG_0615

Description: 2017 SWPPP – Page 10

Location: N/A

Camera Direction: N/A

Date/Time: March 31, 2022 – 9:56 am

Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP)
CHEMTRADE, December, 2017

Diesel Fuel	Outdoor AST (1) and associated piping	Storage, Vehicle/Equipment Fueling	Potential for spills during tank filling or equipment operations. Potential for tank, piping, or hose leaks.	Regular Inspections, Good Housekeeping, Secondary Containment Structure, Supervision of activities while fueling equipment or filling of the AST
Waste Oil	Outdoor AST (1) and associated piping	Waste Oil Storage	Potential for spills while loading tank or removing waste oil from tank for disposal	Regular Inspections, Good Housekeeping, Secondary Containment Structure, Supervision of activities while filling the tank or removing waste oil for disposal.
Raw Materials and Finished Product	UN Rated Poly Intermediate Bulk Containers (IBC)	Storage, Materials Transfer, Loading and Unloading Operations	Potential for spills during filling or leakage during movement throughout facility.	Secondary Containment Structures, Supervision by Facility Personnel While Totes are Being Moved
Wood Pallets, Empty Containers, Scrap Metal, Empty ASTs, Scrap Piping	Ground Surface, Concrete Pad	Storage	Precipitation or runoff coming in direct contact with materials.	Free of Contamination, Raw Material, or Finished Products. Containers Arranged Neatly and Secured

2.2 Spills and Leaks

Areas of Site Where Potential Spills/Leaks Could Occur

Potential Spill/Leak Locations Potentially Affected Controls

EPA Industrial SWPPP Template, January 2017 **2022/03/31 09:56** 7

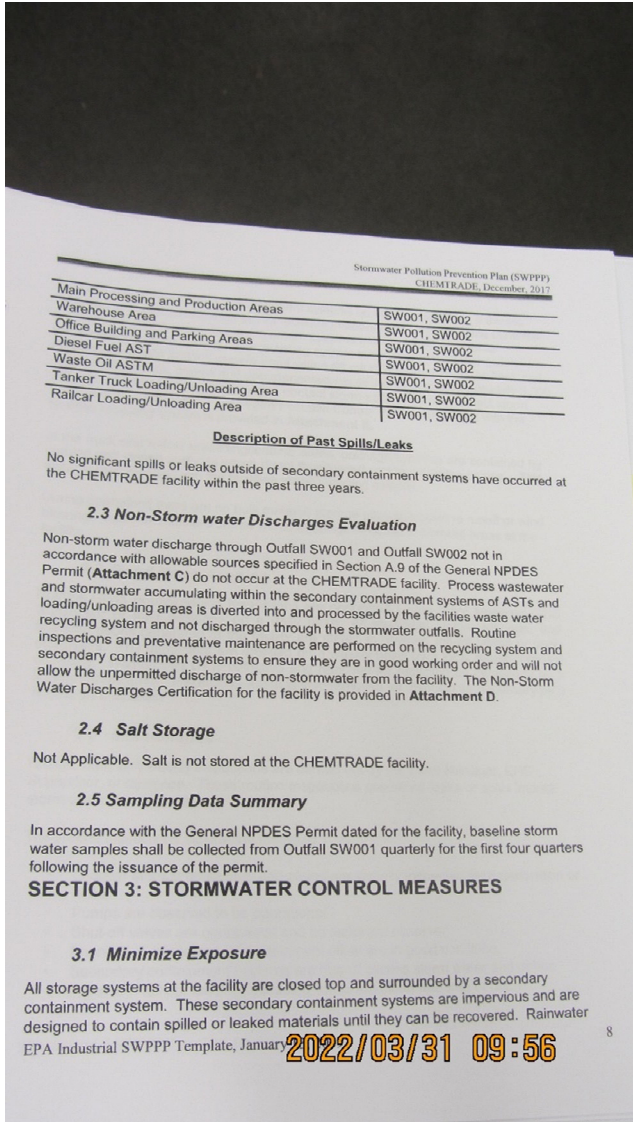
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Camera Direction: N/A

Date/Time: March 31, 2022 – 9:56 am



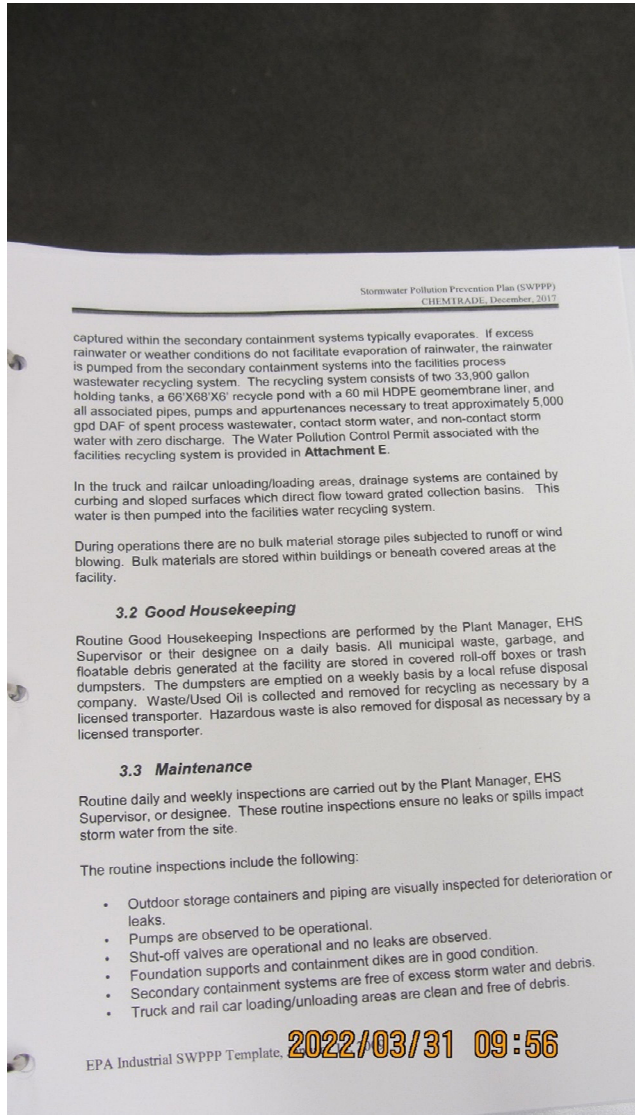
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Description: 2017 SWPPP – Page 12

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Camera Direction: N/A

Date/Time: March 31, 2022 – 9:56 am



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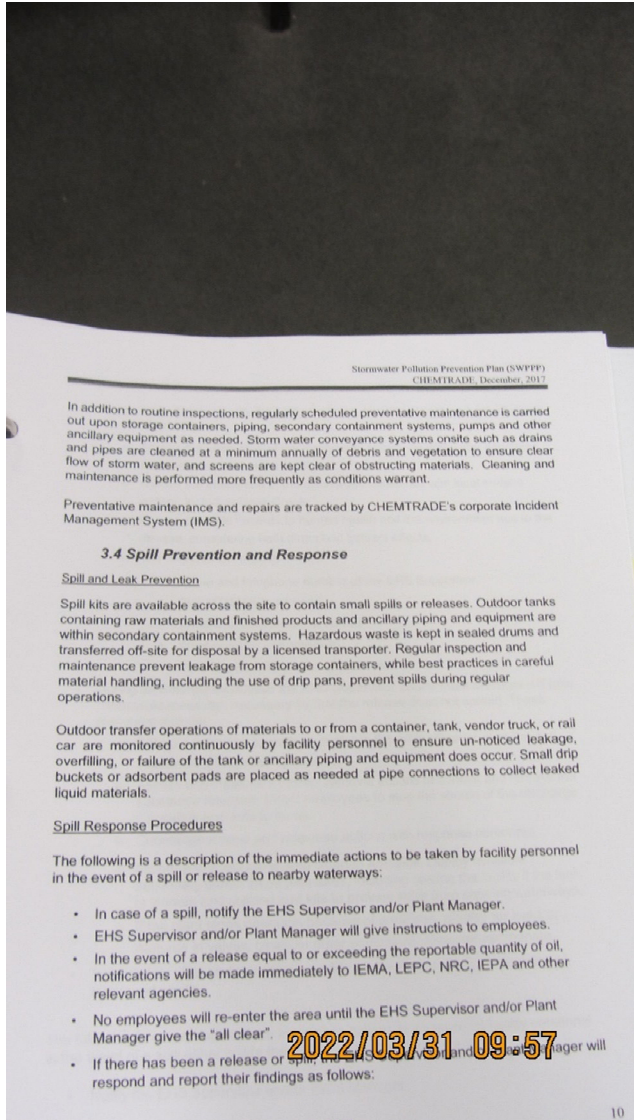
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Date/Time: March 31, 2022 – 9:56 am

Chemtrade Logistics LLC - East St. Louis Works – IL0000347 – March 31, 2022



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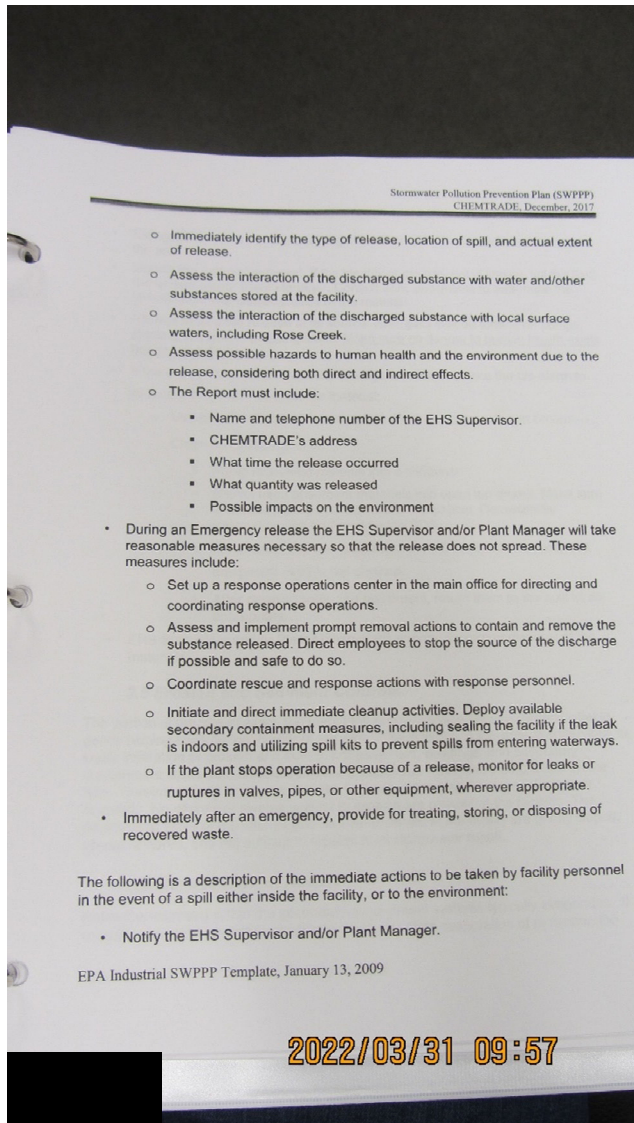
Description: 2017 SWPPP – Page 14

Location: N/A

Camera Direction: N/A

Date/Time: March 31, 2022 – 9:57 am

Chemtrade Logistics LLC - East St. Louis Works – IL0000347 – March 31, 2022



15: IMG_0620

Description: 2017 SWPPP – Page 15

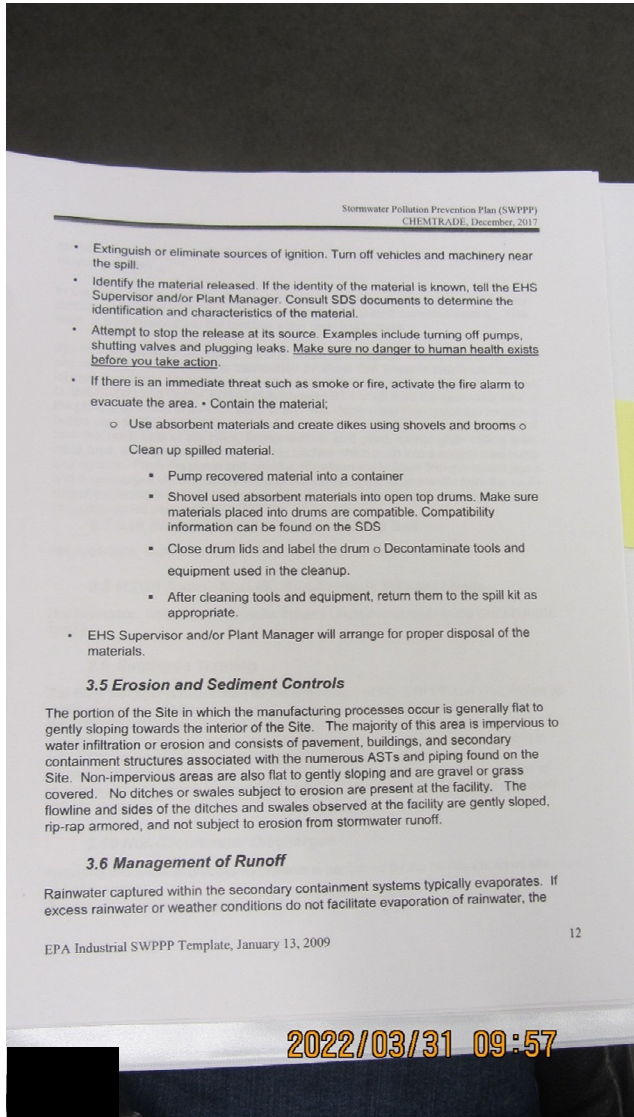
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Date/Time: March 31, 2022 – 9:57 am

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Chemtrade Logistics LLC - East St. Louis Works – IL0000347 – March 31, 2022



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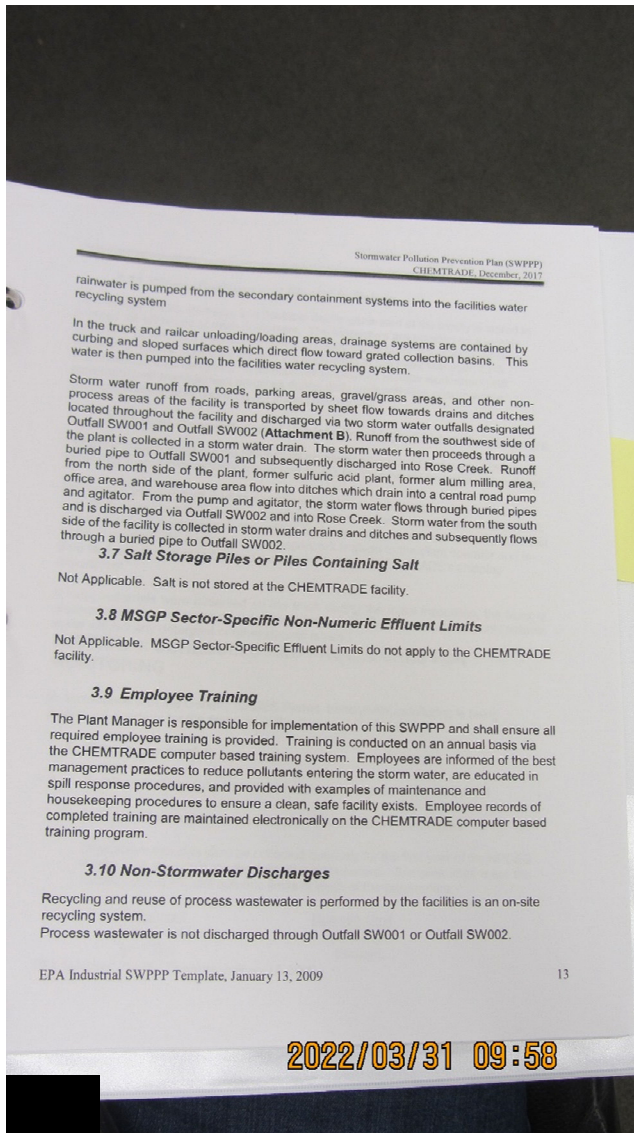
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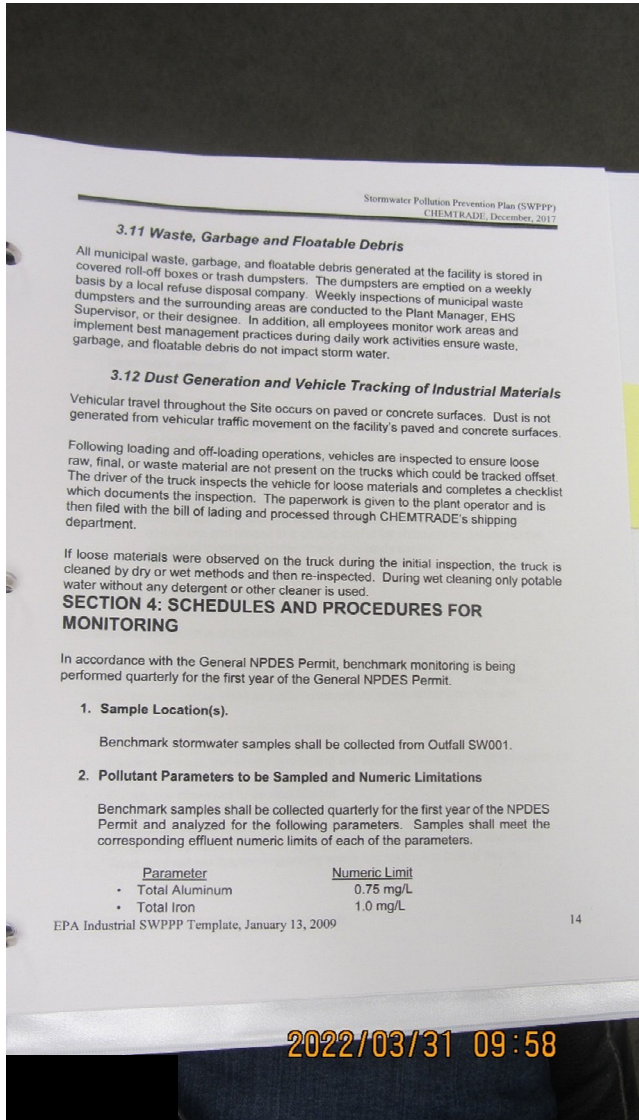
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Location: N/A

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Date/Time: March 31, 2022 – 9:58 am

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Description: 2017 SWPPP – Page 18

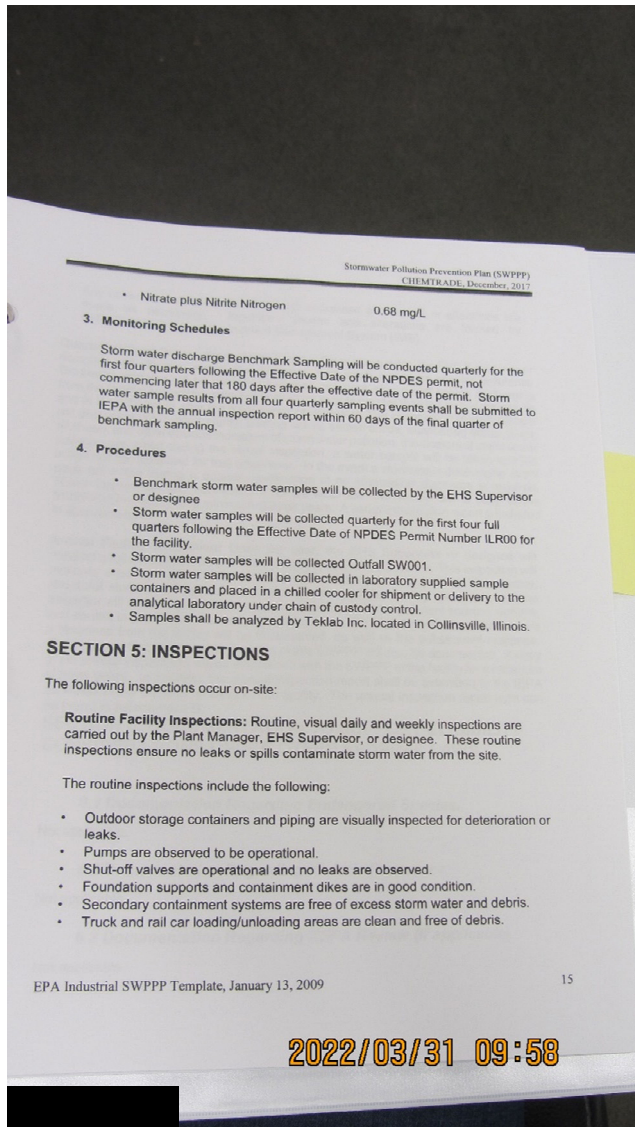
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Date/Time: March 31, 2022 – 9:55 am

Note: The bottom of this picture has been obscured due to personally identifiable information being visible in the photograph.

Chemtrade Logistics LLC - East St. Louis Works – IL0000347 – March 31, 2022



19: IMG_0624

Description: 2017 SWPPP – Page 19

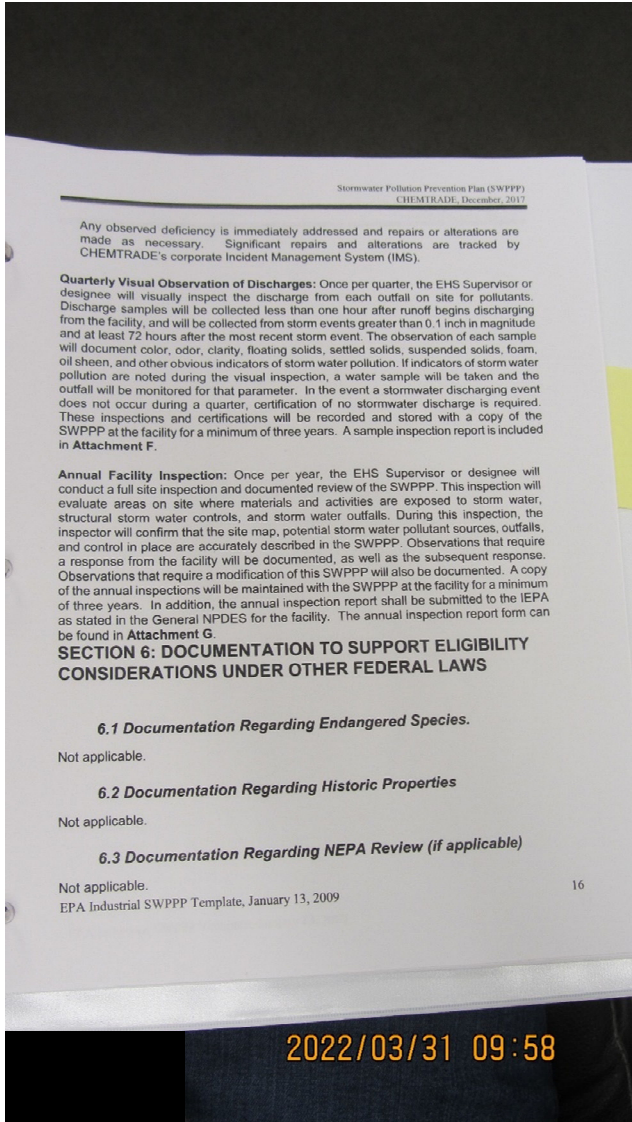
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Camera Direction: N/A

Date/Time: March 31, 2022 – 9:58 am

Note: The bottom of this picture has been obscured due to personally identifiable information being visible in the photograph.

Chemtrade Logistics LLC - East St. Louis Works – IL0000347 – March 31, 2022



20: IMG_0625

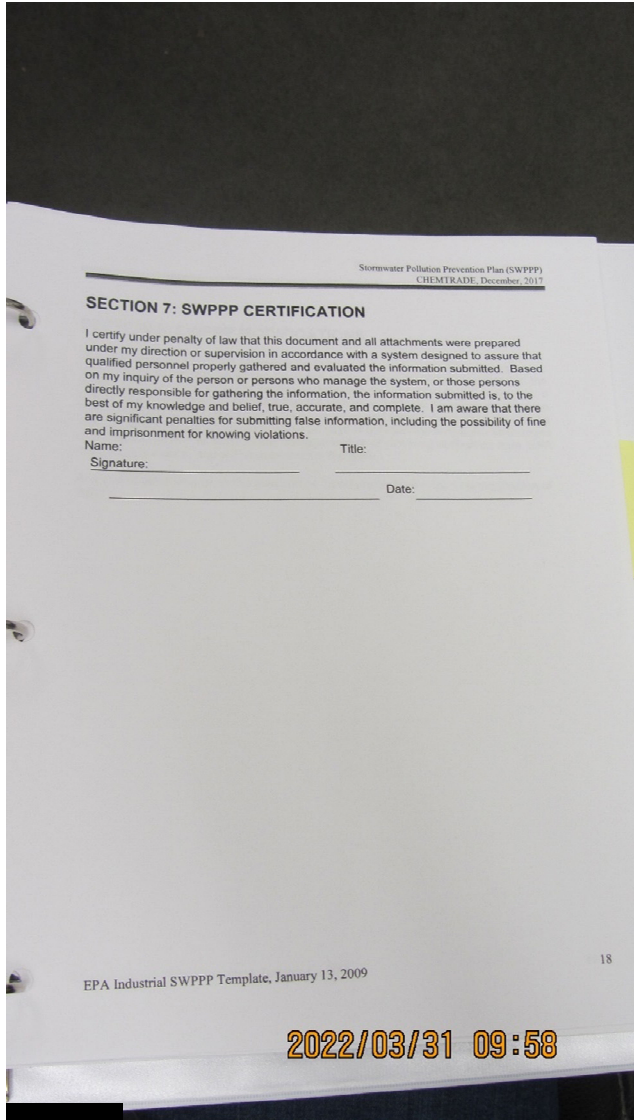
Description: 2017 SWPPP – Page 20

Location: N/A

Camera Direction: N/A

Date/Time: March 31, 2022 – 9:58 am

Note: The bottom of this picture has been obscured due to personally identifiable information being visible in the photograph.



21: IMG_0626

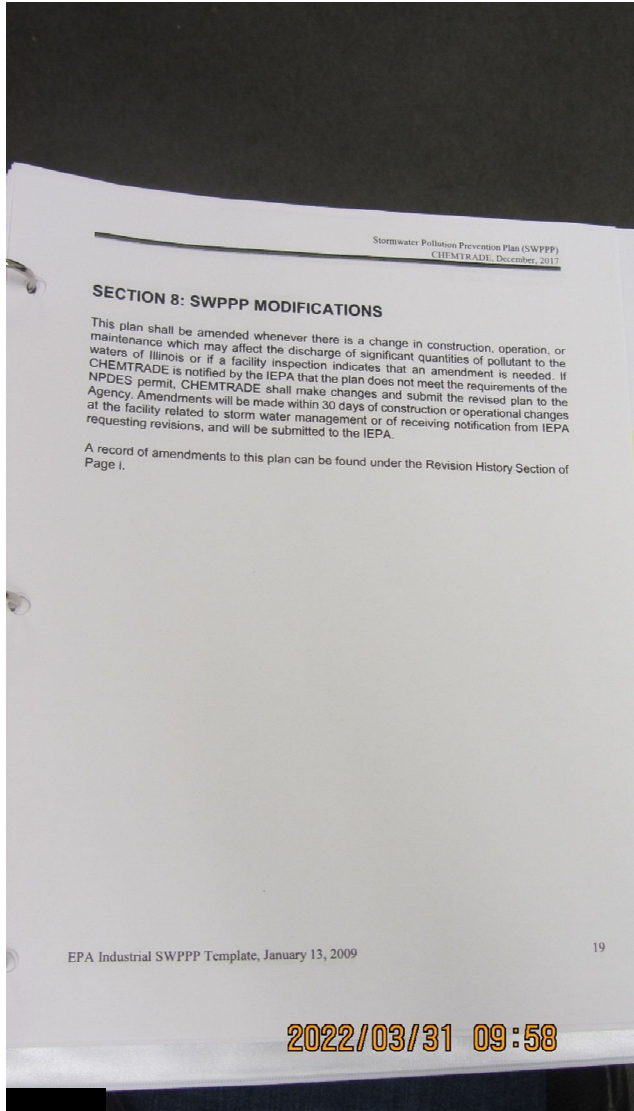
Description: 2017 SWPPP – Page 21

Location: N/A

Camera Direction: N/A

Date/Time: March 31, 2022 – 9:58 am

Note: The bottom of this picture has been obscured due to personally identifiable information being visible in the photograph.



22: IMG_0627

Description: 2017 SWPPP – Page 22

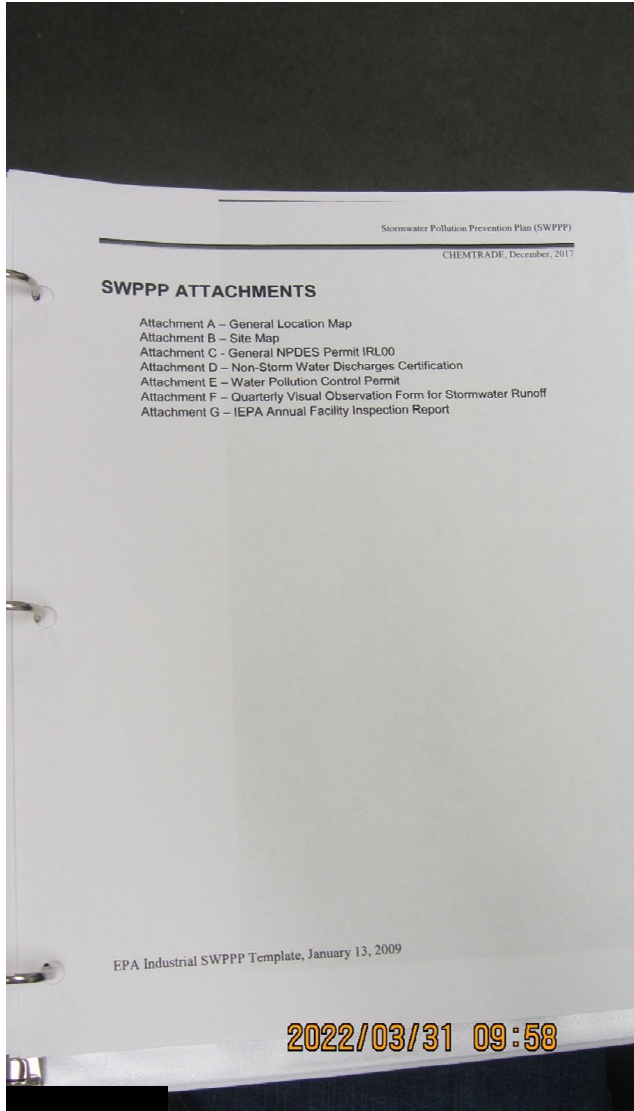
Location: N/A

Camera Direction: N/A

Date/Time: March 31, 2022 – 9:58 am

Note: The bottom of this picture has been obscured due to personally identifiable information being visible in the photograph.

Chemtrade Logistics LLC - East St. Louis Works – IL0000347 – March 31, 2022



23: IMG_0628

Description: 2017 SWPPP – Page 23

Location: N/A

Camera Direction: N/A

Date/Time: March 31, 2022 – 9:58 am

Note: The bottom of this picture has been obscured due to personally identifiable information being visible in the photograph.

Chemtrade Logistics LLC - East St. Louis Works – IL0000347 – March 31, 2022

The image shows a document from the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency. The header includes the agency name and contact information: Bureau of Water, 1021 North Grand Avenue East, P.O. Box 19276, Springfield, Illinois, 62794-9276. The document is titled 'ANNUAL FACILITY INSPECTION REPORT for NPDES Permit for Storm Water Discharges Associated with Industrial Site Activities'. It contains several sections for data entry: 'OWNER/OPERATOR INFORMATION', 'FACILITY/SITE INFORMATION', and 'RECEIVING WATER INFORMATION'. There are checkboxes for 'Storm Sewer' and 'Waters of the State'. An 'ADDITIONAL INFORMATION' section asks if the facility has received a permit under a different name in the past. At the bottom, there are fields for 'Owner Signature', 'Date', 'Printed Name', and 'Title'. Contact information for the agency is provided, including an email address (epa.indannualisp@illinois.gov) and a mailing address. A digital timestamp '2022/03/31 09:59' is visible at the bottom of the document.

24: IMG_0629

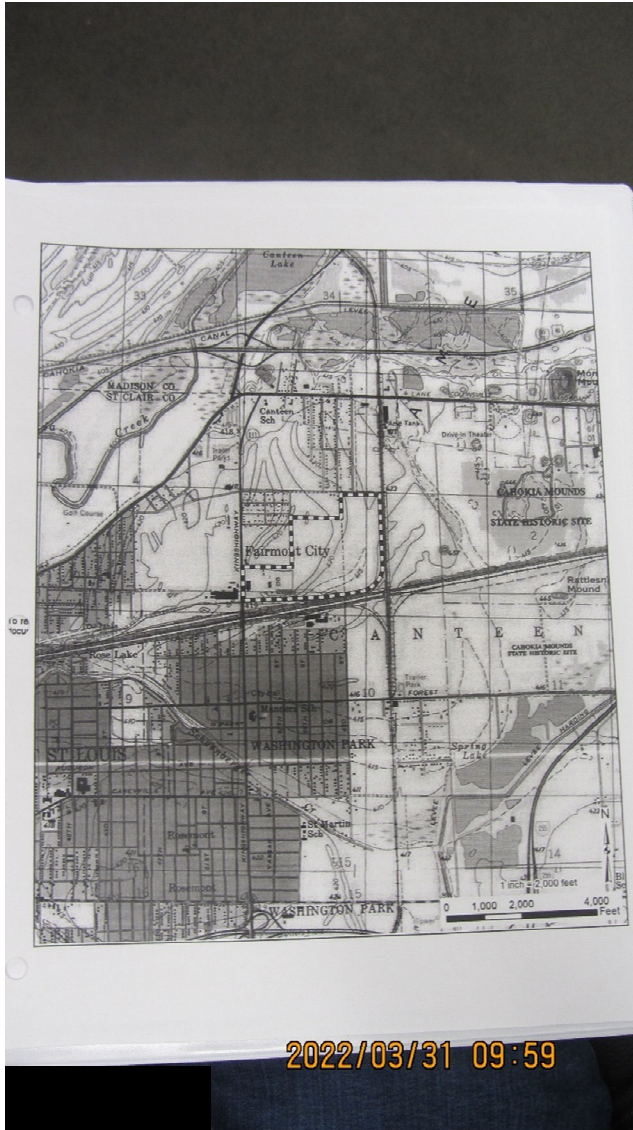
Description: 2017 SWPPP – Page 7

Location: N/A

Camera Direction: N/A

Date/Time: March 31, 2022 – 9:59 am

Note: The bottom of this picture has been obscured due to personally identifiable information being visible in the photograph.



25: IMG_0630

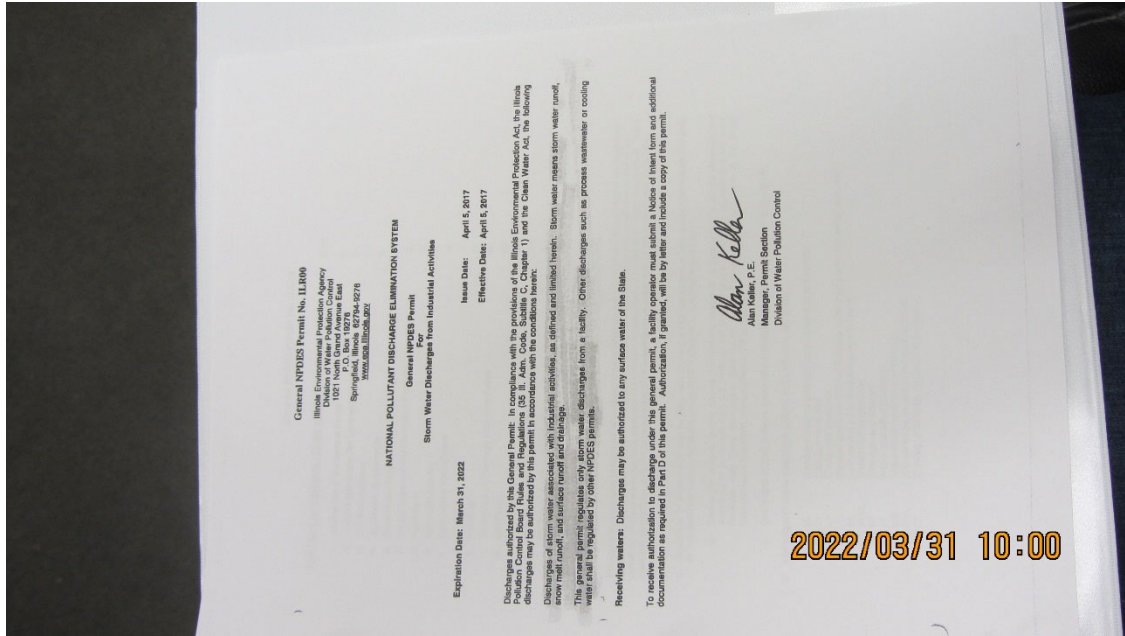
Description: 2017 SWPPP –Site Map

Location: N/A

Camera Direction: N/A

Date/Time: March 31, 2022 – 9:55 am

Note: The bottom of this picture has been obscured due to personally identifiable information being visible in the photograph.



26: IMG_0631

Description: 2017 SWPPP – First page of Stormwater General Permit

Location: N/A

Camera Direction: N/A

Date/Time: March 31, 2022 – 10:00 am

Chemtrade Logistics LLC - East St. Louis Works – IL0000347 – March 31, 2022

Stormwater Quarterly Visual Assessment Form
(Complete a separate form for each outfall you assess)

Name of Facility: _____

Outfall Name/Description: _____

Name of person collecting sample: _____

Title of person collecting sample: _____

Date & Time Discharge Began: _____

Date & Time Sample Collected: _____

Type of Precipitation: Rainfall Snowmelt

Observations

Color: No Yes
If yes, please describe: _____

Odor: No Yes
If yes, please describe: _____

Clarity: Clear Slightly Cloudy Cloudy Opaque

Are any of the following present?

Floating Solids No Yes

Settled Solids* No Yes

Suspended Solids No Yes

Foam (gently shake sample) No Yes

Oil Sheen No Yes

Are there any other indicators of Stormwater Pollution? No Yes
If yes, please describe _____

Description of measures taken to determine the source of any contaminants and changes to best management practices to prevent contact with stormwater: _____

* Observe for settled solids after allowing the sample to sit for approximately 5 minutes.

2022/03/31 10:00

27: IMG_0632

Description: Quarterly stormwater inspection form

Location: N/A

Camera Direction: N/A

Date/Time: March 31, 2022 – 10:00 am



28: IMG_0633

Description: Outfall 002 parking lot drain

Location: West parking lot, south of main office

Camera Direction: N/A

Date/Time: March 31, 2022 – 10:45 am

Chemtrade Logistics LLC - East St. Louis Works – IL0000347 – March 31, 2022



29: IMG_0634

Description: Outfall 002 parking lot drain with facility in the background

Location: West parking lot, south of main office

Camera Direction: Northeast

Date/Time: March 31, 2022 – 10:46 am



30: IMG_0635

Description: Outfall 001 drain full of water

Location: West parking lot, southwest of main office

Camera Direction: Southwest

Date/Time: March 31, 2022 – 10:46 am

Chemtrade Logistics LLC - East St. Louis Works – IL0000347 – March 31, 2022



31: IMG_0636

Description: Outfall 001 drain, full of water, with facility in the background

Location: Service road; south of the facility's main office, southwest of facility's production area

Camera Direction: Northeast

Date/Time: March 31, 2022 – 10:49 am



32: IMG_0637

Description: South property line of facility, looking east

Location: Near stormwater outfall access gate

Camera Direction: East

Date/Time: March 31, 2022 – 10:50 am

Chemtrade Logistics LLC - East St. Louis Works – IL0000347 – March 31, 2022



33: IMG_0638

Description: Southern property boundary, looking west

Location: Near stormwater outfall access gate

Camera Direction: West

Date/Time: March 31, 2022 – 10:50 am



34: IMG_0639

Description: Storage shed with empty totes and other chemical storage, northwest of salt storage building

Location: Service Road, west of facility's production area

Camera Direction: Northwest

Date/Time: March 31, 2022 – 10:55 am



35: IMG_0640

Description: Salt storage building

Location: Southwest corner of the facility, west of facility's production area

Camera Direction: West

Date/Time: March 31, 2022 – 10:56 am



36: IMG_0641

Description: Erosional pathway with gray/white residue

Location: Southwest corner of the facility, near salt storage building

Camera Direction: Southwest

Date/Time: March 31, 2022 – 10:58 am

Chemtrade Logistics LLC - East St. Louis Works – IL0000347 – March 31, 2022



37: IMG_0642

Description: Rose Creek, looking upstream

Location: In between facility's southern property boundary and rail yard

Camera Direction: East

Date/Time: March 31, 2022 – 11:03 am



38: IMG_0643

Description: Outfall 002 final discharge location to Rose Creek (yellow circle added to image for emphasis)

Location: In between facility's southern property boundary and rail yard

Camera Direction: North

Date/Time: March 31, 2022 – 11:03 am



39: IMG_0644

Description: Stormwater Outfall 002 discharge location to Rose Creek

Location: North of rail yard, along Rose Creek

Camera Direction: North

Date/Time: March 31, 2022 – 11:03 am



40: IMG_0645

Description: Pool of water/mud downstream of Stormwater Outfall 002 in Rose Creek

Location: North of rail yard, along Rose Creek

Camera Direction: North

Date/Time: March 31, 2022 – 11:04 am



41: IMG_0646

Description: Erosional pathway from facility property

Location: Stormwater outfall access gate

Camera Direction: North

Date/Time: March 31, 2022 – 11:10 am



42: IMG_0647

Description: Outfall 001 final discharge location to Rose Creek (yellow circle added to image for emphasis)

Location: North of rail yard, along Rose Creek

Camera Direction: North

Date/Time: March 31, 2022 – 11:12 am

Chemtrade Logistics LLC - East St. Louis Works – IL0000347 – March 31, 2022



43: IMG_0648

Description: Final wet product filling area; note containment dike on filling pad

Location: Southern portion of production facility

Camera Direction: Northeast

Date/Time: March 31, 2022 – 11:16 am



44: IMG_0649

Description: Evidence of previous erosion under fence

Location: Southern portion of production facility; east of stormwater access gate

Camera Direction: Southwest

Date/Time: March 31, 2022 – 11:18 am

Chemtrade Logistics LLC - East St. Louis Works – IL0000347 – March 31, 2022



45: IMG_0650

Description: Totes of product, located behind containment dike

Location: Southern portion of production facility;

Camera Direction: Northeast

Date/Time: March 31, 2022 – 11:19 am



46: IMG_0651

Description: Secondary containment dikes, with larger, primary containment dikes located below product storage tanks

Location: Southern portion of production facility

Camera Direction: Northwest

Date/Time: March 31, 2022



47: IMG_0652

Description: Close-up of primary containment dike within storage tanks area

Location: Southern portion of production facility

Camera Direction: East

Date/Time: March 31, 2022 – 11:21 am



48: IMG_0653

Description: Waste dumpster, with material that has leaked out

Location: Southern portion of production facility; east of the storage tanks pictured above

Camera Direction: South

Date/Time: March 31, 2022 – 11:23 am



49: IMG_0654

Description: Dried material next to the south wall of the older portion of the facility's main production area

Location: Southern portion of production facility

Camera Direction: East

Date/Time: March 31, 2022 – 11:25 am



50: IMG_0655

Description: Duplicate of photograph 49

Location: Southern portion of production facility

Camera Direction: East

Date/Time: March 31, 2022 – 11:25 am



51: IMG_0656

Description: Outside of drying building with discarded Hydrate potentially exposed to stormwater

Location: Facility production area

Camera Direction: Northeast

Date/Time: March 31, 2022 – 11:29 am



52: IMG_0657

Description: Outside of drying building with discarded Hydrate in-between buildings

Location: Facility production area

Camera Direction: East

Date/Time: March 31, 2022 – 11:29 am



53: IMG_0658

Description: Discarded Hydrate near rail car unloading area

Location: Northern portion of production facility

Camera Direction: Southeast

Date/Time: March 31, 2022 – 11:31 am

Chemtrade Logistics LLC - East St. Louis Works – IL0000347 – March 31, 2022



54: IMG_0659

Description: Drainage ditch north of facility's main production area

Location: Northern portion of production facility

Camera Direction: West

Date/Time: March 31, 2022 – 11:35 am

Chemtrade Logistics LLC - East St. Louis Works – IL0000347 – March 31, 2022



55: IMG_0660

Description: Pondered water within the drainage ditch north of the facility's main production area

Location: Northern portion of production facility

Camera Direction: East

Date/Time: March 31, 2022 – 11:31 am

Chemtrade Logistics LLC - East St. Louis Works – IL0000347 – March 31, 2022



56: IMG_0661

Description: Drainage ditch north of the facility's production area, looking upstream of a damaged culvert

Location: Northern portion of production facility

Camera Direction: East

Date/Time: March 31, 2022 – 11:36 am



57: IMG_0662

Description: Drainage ditch north of the facility's production area, looking downstream of a damaged culvert

Location: Northern portion of production facility

Camera Direction: West

Date/Time: March 31, 2022 – 11:36 am

Chemtrade Logistics LLC - East St. Louis Works – IL0000347 – March 31, 2022



58: IMG_0663

Description: Drainage ditch north of the facility's production area

Location: Northern portion of production facility; raw materials loading area

Camera Direction: West

Date/Time: March 31, 2022 – 11:38 am



59: IMG_0664

Description: Drainage ditch north of the facility's production area; note the white/discolored material in ponded drainage ditch

Location: Northern portion of production facility

Camera Direction: West

Date/Time: March 31, 2022 – 11:39 am



60: IMG_0665

Description: Drainage ditch north of the facility's production area; note the white/discolored material in ponded drainage ditch

Location: Northern portion of production facility

Camera Direction: West

Date/Time: March 31, 2022 – 11:42 am

Chemtrade Logistics LLC - East St. Louis Works – IL0000347 – March 31, 2022



61: IMG_0666

Description: Drainage ditch north of the facility's production area; note the white/discolored material in ponded drainage ditch

Location: Northern portion of production facility

Camera Direction: Northwest

Date/Time: March 31, 2022 – 11:42 am



62: IMG_0667

Description: Previous facility process location that utilized diatomaceous earth filter material

Location: Northern portion of production facility

Camera Direction: Southwest

Date/Time: March 31, 2022 – 11:45 am



63: IMG_0668

Description: Previous facility process location, as shown in photograph 62, with dewatering pump shown

Location: Northern portion of production facility

Camera Direction: South

Date/Time: March 31, 2022 – 11:45 am



64: IMG_0669

Description: Previous facility process location, as shown in photograph 62, zoomed in on dried out filter material

Location: Northern portion of production facility

Camera Direction: Southwest

Date/Time: March 31, 2022 – 11:49 am



65: IMG_0670

Description: Evidence of erosion on the access road leading up to the recycle water pond

Location: North of facility's production area; south of stormwater pond

Camera Direction: South

Date/Time: March 31, 2022 – 11:53 am



66: IMG_0671

Description: Recycle water pond

Location: North of facility's production area; east of facility's main office

Camera Direction: Northeast

Date/Time: March 31, 2022 – 11:58 am

Chemtrade Logistics LLC - East St. Louis Works – IL0000347 – March 31, 2022



67: IMG_0672

Description: Recycle water pond

Location: North of facility's production area; east of facility's main office

Camera Direction: North

Date/Time: March 31, 2022 – 11:58 am



68: IMG_0673

Description: Scrap material storage yard

Location: North of facility's main office

Camera Direction: East

Date/Time: March 31, 2022 – 12:01 pm

Chemtrade Logistics LLC - East St. Louis Works – IL0000347 – March 31, 2022



69: IMG_0674

Description: Diesel and waste oil storage tanks

Location: North of facility's main office

Camera Direction: Northeast

Date/Time: March 31, 2022 – 12:02 pm



70: IMG_0675

Description: Empty drums in water within unused containment pad next to the waste oil/diesel tanks

Location: North of facility's main office

Camera Direction: East

Date/Time: March 31, 2022 – 12:03 pm



71: IMG_0676

Description: Process wastewater storage tank

Location: Within the Hydrate production facility

Camera Direction: N/A

Date/Time: March 31, 2022 – 12:07 pm

Chemtrade Logistics LLC - East St. Louis Works – IL0000347 – March 31, 2022



72: IMG_0677

Description: Upstream stormwater drain tributary to stormwater outfall 002

Location: Southwest of facility's production area

Camera Direction: Southwest

Date/Time: March 31, 2022 – 12:09 pm



73: IMG_0678

Description: Evidence of previous runoff to stormwater drain in photograph 72

Location: Southwest of facility's production area

Camera Direction: Southwest

Date/Time: March 31, 2022 – 12:10 pm



74: IMG_0679

Description: Evidence of previous runoff with Hydrate to stormwater drain in photograph 72
Note condensate hose on top left with water flowing toward drain.

Location: Southwest of facility's production area

Camera Direction: Northeast

Date/Time: March 31, 2022 – 12:10 pm



ILLINOIS ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

1021 NORTH GRAND AVENUE EAST, P.O. BOX 19276, SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS 62794-9276 • (217) 782-3397

JB PRITZKER, GOVERNOR

JOHN J. KIM, DIRECTOR

217/782-0610

July 25, 2019

Chemtrade Logistics Inc.
2500 Kings Highway
East St. Louis, IL 62201

Re: Chemtrade Logistics Inc.
East St. Louis Works
NPDES Permit No. IL0000647
Bureau ID: W1638000005
Final Permit

Gentlemen:

Attached is the final NPDES Permit for your discharge. The Permit as issued covers discharge limitations, monitoring, and reporting requirements. Failure to meet any portion of the Permit could result in civil and/or criminal penalties. The Illinois Environmental Protection Agency is ready and willing to assist you in interpreting any of the conditions of the Permit as they relate specifically to your discharge.

Pursuant to the Final NPDES Electronic Reporting Rule, all permittees must report DMRs electronically. The Agency utilizes NetDMR, a web based application, which allows the submittal of electronic Discharge Monitoring Reports instead of paper Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMRs). More information regarding NetDMR can be found on the Agency website, <https://www2.illinois.gov/epa/topics/water-quality/surface-water/netdmr/Pages/quick-answer-guide.aspx>. If your facility is not registered in the NetDMR program, a supply of preprinted paper DMR Forms will be sent to your facility during the interim period prior to your registration in the NetDMR program. Additional information and instructions will accompany the preprinted DMRs. Please see the attachment regarding the electronic reporting rule.

The attached Permit is effective as of the date indicated on the first page of the Permit. Until the effective date of any re-issued Permit, the limitations and conditions of the previously-issued Permit remain in full effect. You have the right to appeal any condition of the Permit to the Illinois Pollution Control Board within a 35 day period following the issuance date.

Should you have questions concerning the Permit, please contact Mark E. Liska at 217/782-0610.

Sincerely,

Darin E. LeCrone, P.E.
Manager, Industrial Unit, Permit Section
Division of Water Pollution Control

DEL:MEL:19040401.docx

Attachment: Final Permit

cc: Compliance Assurance Section
Collinsville Region
SWIMRPC
Records
Billing

NPDES Permit No. IL0000647

Illinois Environmental Protection Agency

Division of Water Pollution Control

1021 North Grand Avenue East

Post Office Box 19276

Springfield, Illinois 62794-9276

NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM

Reissued (NPDES) Permit

Expiration Date: July 31, 2024

Issue Date: July 25, 2019
Effective Date: August 1, 2019

Name and Address of Permittee:

Chemtrade Logistics Inc.
2500 Kings Highway
East St. Louis, IL 62201

Facility Name and Address:

Chemtrade Logistics Inc.
East St. Louis Works
2500 Kings Highway
East St. Louis, IL 62201
(St. Clair County)

Discharge Number and Name:

001 Non-Contact Cooling Water, Pump Lubrication/Seal Water,
and Stormwater

002 Stormwater

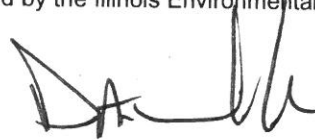
Receiving Waters:

Rose Creek

Rose Creek

In compliance with the provisions of the Illinois Environmental Protection Act, Title 35 of Ill. Adm. Code, Subtitle C and/or Subtitle D, Chapter 1, and the Clean Water Act (CWA), the above-named permittee is hereby authorized to discharge at the above location to the above-named receiving stream in accordance with the standard conditions and attachments herein.

Permittee is not authorized to discharge after the above expiration date. In order to receive authorization to discharge beyond the expiration date, the permittee shall submit the proper application as required by the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (IEPA) not later than 180 days prior to the expiration date.



Darin E. LeCrone, P.E.
Manager, Industrial Unit, Permit Section
Division of Water Pollution Control

NPDES Permit No. IL0000647

Effluent Limitations and Monitoring

1. From the effective date of this permit until the expiration date, the effluent of the following discharge(s) shall be monitored and limited at all times as follows:

Outfalls: 001 Non-Contact Cooling Water, Pump Lubrication/Seal Water, and Stormwater (DAF = 0.031 MGD)

PARAMETER	LOAD LIMITS lbs/day DAF (DMF)		CONCENTRATION LIMITS mg/l		SAMPLE FREQUENCY	SAMPLE TYPE
	30 DAY AVERAGE	DAILY MAXIMUM	30 DAY AVERAGE	DAILY MAXIMUM		
Flow	See Special Condition 1				1/Month	
pH	See Special Condition 2				1/Month	Grab
Temperature	See Special Condition 3				1/Month	Single Reading
Total Suspended Solids			15	30	1/Month	Grab
Oil and Grease			15	30	1/Month	Grab
Total Residual Chlorine	See Special Condition 4			0.05	1/Month	Grab

Stormwater shall be managed in accordance with Special Condition 9.

Outfall: 002 Stormwater (Intermittent Discharge)

See Special Condition 9.

Special Conditions

SPECIAL CONDITION 1. Flow shall be measured in units of Million Gallons per Day (MGD) and reported as a monthly average and a daily maximum value on the monthly Discharge Monitoring Report.

SPECIAL CONDITION 2. The pH shall be in the range 6.5 to 9.0. The monthly minimum and monthly maximum values shall be reported on the DMR form.

SPECIAL CONDITION 3. This facility is not allowed any mixing with the receiving stream in order to meet applicable water quality thermal limitations. Therefore, discharge of wastewater from this facility must meet the following thermal limitations prior to discharge into the receiving stream.

A. The discharge must not exceed the maximum limits in the following table:

	<u>Jan.</u>	<u>Feb.</u>	<u>Mar.</u>	<u>April</u>	<u>May</u>	<u>June</u>	<u>July</u>	<u>Aug.</u>	<u>Sept.</u>	<u>Oct.</u>	<u>Nov.</u>	<u>Dec.</u>
°F	45	45	45	55	60	70	80	80	80	65	60	50
°C	7	7	7	13	16	21	27	27	27	18	16	10

B. In addition, the discharge shall not cause abnormal temperature changes that may adversely affect aquatic life unless caused by natural conditions.

C. The discharge shall not cause the maximum temperature rise above natural temperatures to exceed 1.7° C (3° F).

D. The monthly maximum value shall be reported on the DMR form.

SPECIAL CONDITION 4. All samples for total residual chlorine (TRC) shall be analyzed by an applicable method contained in 40 CFR 136, equivalent in accuracy to low-level amperometric titration. Any analytical variability of the method used shall be considered when determining the accuracy and precision of the results obtained.

SPECIAL CONDITION 5. Samples taken in compliance with the effluent monitoring requirements shall be taken prior to mixing with stormwater and prior to entry into the receiving stream.

SPECIAL CONDITION 6. The Permittee shall record monitoring results on Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) electronic forms using one such form for each outfall each month.

In the event that an outfall does not discharge during a monthly reporting period, the DMR Form shall be submitted with no discharge indicated.

The Permittee is required to submit electronic DMRs (NetDMRs) instead of mailing paper DMRs to the IEPA unless a waiver has been granted by the Agency. More information, including registration information for the NetDMR program, can be obtained on the IEPA website, <https://www2.illinois.gov/epa/topics/water-quality/surface-water/netdmr/Pages/quick-answer-guide.aspx>.

The completed Discharge Monitoring Report forms shall be submitted to IEPA no later than the 25th day of the following month, unless otherwise specified by the permitting authority.

Permittees that have been granted a waiver shall mail Discharge Monitoring Reports with an original signature to the IEPA at the following address:

Illinois Environmental Protection Agency
 Division of Water Pollution Control
 Attention: Compliance Assurance Section, Mail Code # 19
 1021 North Grand Avenue East
 Post Office Box 19276
 Springfield, Illinois 62794-9276

SPECIAL CONDITION 7. In the event that the permittee must request a change in the use of water treatment additives, the permittee must request a change in this permit in accordance with Standard Conditions - - Attachment H.

SPECIAL CONDITION 8. If an applicable effluent standard or limitation is promulgated under Sections 301(b)(2)(C) and (D), 304(b)(2), and 307(a)(2) of the Clean Water Act and that effluent standard or limitation is more stringent than any effluent limitation in the permit or controls a pollutant not limited in the NPDES Permit, the Agency shall revise or modify the permit in accordance with the more stringent standard or prohibition and shall so notify the permittee.

Special ConditionsSPECIAL CONDITION 9.STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN (SWPPP)

- A. A storm water pollution prevention plan shall be maintained by the permittee for the storm water associated with industrial activity at this facility. The plan shall identify potential sources of pollution which may be expected to affect the quality of storm water discharges associated with the industrial activity at the facility. In addition, the plan shall describe and ensure the implementation of practices which are to be used to reduce the pollutants in storm water discharges associated with industrial activity at the facility and to assure compliance with the terms and conditions of this permit. The permittee shall modify the plan if substantive changes are made or occur affecting compliance with this condition.
1. Waters not classified as impaired pursuant to Section 303(d) of the Clean Water Act.

Unless otherwise specified by federal regulation, the storm water pollution prevention plan shall be designed for a storm event equal to or greater than a 25-year 24-hour rainfall event.
 2. Waters classified as impaired pursuant to Section 303(d) of the Clean Water Act

For any site which discharges directly to an impaired water identified in the Agency's 303(d) listing, and if any parameter in the subject discharge has been identified as the cause of impairment, the storm water pollution prevention plan shall be designed for a storm event equal to or greater than a 25-year 24-hour rainfall event. If required by federal regulations, the storm water pollution prevention plan shall adhere to a more restrictive design criteria.
- B. The operator or owner of the facility shall make a copy of the plan available to the Agency at any reasonable time upon request.

Facilities which discharge to a municipal separate storm sewer system shall also make a copy available to the operator of the municipal system at any reasonable time upon request.
- C. The permittee may be notified by the Agency at any time that the plan does not meet the requirements of this condition. After such notification, the permittee shall make changes to the plan and shall submit a written certification that the requested changes have been made. Unless otherwise provided, the permittee shall have 30 days after such notification to make the changes.
- D. The discharger shall amend the plan whenever there is a change in construction, operation, or maintenance which may affect the discharge of significant quantities of pollutants to the waters of the State or if a facility inspection required by paragraph H of this condition indicates that an amendment is needed. The plan should also be amended if the discharger is in violation of any conditions of this permit, or has not achieved the general objective of controlling pollutants in storm water discharges. Amendments to the plan shall be made within 30 days of any proposed construction or operational changes at the facility, and shall be provided to the Agency for review upon request.
- E. The plan shall provide a description of potential sources which may be expected to add significant quantities of pollutants to storm water discharges, or which may result in non-storm water discharges from storm water outfalls at the facility. The plan shall include, at a minimum, the following items:
1. A topographic map extending one-quarter mile beyond the property boundaries of the facility, showing: the facility, surface water bodies, wells (including injection wells), seepage pits, infiltration ponds, and the discharge points where the facility's storm water discharges to a municipal storm drain system or other water body. The requirements of this paragraph may be included on the site map if appropriate. Any map or portion of map may be withheld for security reasons.
 2. A site map showing:
 - i. The storm water conveyance and discharge structures;
 - ii. An outline of the storm water drainage areas for each storm water discharge point;
 - iii. Paved areas and buildings;
 - iv. Areas used for outdoor manufacturing, storage, or disposal of significant materials, including activities that generate significant quantities of dust or particulates.
 - v. Location of existing storm water structural control measures (dikes, coverings, detention facilities, etc.);
 - vi. Surface water locations and/or municipal storm drain locations
 - vii. Areas of existing and potential soil erosion;
 - viii. Vehicle service areas;

Special Conditions

- ix. Material loading, unloading, and access areas.
 - x. Areas under items iv and ix above may be withheld from the site for security reasons.
3. A narrative description of the following:
 - i. The nature of the industrial activities conducted at the site, including a description of significant materials that are treated, stored or disposed of in a manner to allow exposure to storm water;
 - ii. Materials, equipment, and vehicle management practices employed to minimize contact of significant materials with storm water discharges;
 - iii. Existing structural and non-structural control measures to reduce pollutants in storm water discharges;
 - iv. Industrial storm water discharge treatment facilities;
 - v. Methods of onsite storage and disposal of significant materials.
 4. A list of the types of pollutants that have a reasonable potential to be present in storm water discharges in significant quantities. Also provide a list of any pollutant that is listed as impaired in the most recent 303(d) report.
 5. An estimate of the size of the facility in acres or square feet, and the percent of the facility that has impervious areas such as pavement or buildings.
 6. A summary of existing sampling data describing pollutants in storm water discharges.
- F. The plan shall describe the storm water management controls which will be implemented by the facility. The appropriate controls shall reflect identified existing and potential sources of pollutants at the facility. The description of the storm water management controls shall include:
1. Storm Water Pollution Prevention Personnel - Identification by job titles of the individuals who are responsible for developing, implementing, and revising the plan.
 2. Preventive Maintenance - Procedures for inspection and maintenance of storm water conveyance system devices such as oil/water separators, catch basins, etc., and inspection and testing of plant equipment and systems that could fail and result in discharges of pollutants to storm water.
 3. Good Housekeeping - Good housekeeping requires the maintenance of clean, orderly facility areas that discharge storm water. Material handling areas shall be inspected and cleaned to reduce the potential for pollutants to enter the storm water conveyance system.
 4. Spill Prevention and Response - Identification of areas where significant materials can spill into or otherwise enter the storm water conveyance systems and their accompanying drainage points. Specific material handling procedures, storage requirements, spill clean up equipment and procedures should be identified, as appropriate. Internal notification procedures for spills of significant materials should be established.
 5. Storm Water Management Practices - Storm water management practices are practices other than those which control the source of pollutants. They include measures such as installing oil and grit separators, diverting storm water into retention basins, etc. Based on assessment of the potential of various sources to contribute pollutants, measures to remove pollutants from storm water discharge shall be implemented. In developing the plan, the following management practices shall be considered:
 - i. Containment - Storage within berms or other secondary containment devices to prevent leaks and spills from entering storm water runoff. To the maximum extent practicable storm water discharged from any area where material handling equipment or activities, raw material, intermediate products, final products, waste materials, by-products, or industrial machinery are exposed to storm water should not enter vegetated areas or surface waters or infiltrate into the soil unless adequate treatment is provided.
 - ii. Oil & Grease Separation - Oil/water separators, booms, skimmers or other methods to minimize oil contaminated storm water discharges.
 - iii. Debris & Sediment Control - Screens, booms, sediment ponds or other methods to reduce debris and sediment in storm water discharges.
 - iv. Waste Chemical Disposal - Waste chemicals such as antifreeze, degreasers and used oils shall be recycled or disposed of in an approved manner and in a way which prevents them from entering storm water discharges.

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- v. Storm Water Diversion - Storm water diversion away from materials manufacturing, storage and other areas of potential storm water contamination. Minimize the quantity of storm water entering areas where material handling equipment of activities, raw material, intermediate products, final products, waste materials, by-products, or industrial machinery are exposed to storm water using green infrastructure techniques where practicable in the areas outside the exposure area, and otherwise divert storm water away from exposure area.
 - vi. Covered Storage or Manufacturing Areas - Covered fueling operations, materials manufacturing and storage areas to prevent contact with storm water.
 - vii. Storm Water Reduction - Install vegetation on roofs of buildings within adjacent to the exposure area to detain and evapotranspire runoff where precipitation falling on the roof is not exposed to contaminants, to minimize storm water runoff; capture storm water in devices that minimize the amount of storm water runoff and use this water as appropriate based on quality.
6. Sediment and Erosion Prevention - The plan shall identify areas which due to topography, activities, or other factors, have a high potential for significant soil erosion. The plan shall describe measures to limit erosion.
 7. Employee Training - Employee training programs shall inform personnel at all levels of responsibility of the components and goals of the storm water pollution control plan. Training should address topics such as spill response, good housekeeping and material management practices. The plan shall identify periodic dates for such training.
 8. Inspection Procedures - Qualified plant personnel shall be identified to inspect designated equipment and plant areas. A tracking or follow-up procedure shall be used to ensure appropriate response has been taken in response to an inspection. Inspections and maintenance activities shall be documented and recorded.
- G. Non-Storm Water Discharge - The plan shall include a certification that the discharge has been tested or evaluated for the presence of non-storm water discharge. The certification shall include a description of any test for the presence of non-storm water discharges, the methods used, the dates of the testing, and any onsite drainage points that were observed during the testing. Any facility that is unable to provide this certification must describe the procedure of any test conducted for the presence of non-storm water discharges, the test results, potential sources of non-storm water discharges to the storm sewer, and why adequate tests for such storm sewers were not feasible.
- H. Quarterly Visual Observation of Discharges - The requirements and procedures of quarterly visual observations are applicable to all outfalls covered by this condition.
1. You must perform and document a quarterly visual observation of a storm water discharge associated with industrial activity from each outfall. The visual observation must be made during daylight hours. If no storm event resulted in runoff during daylight hours from the facility during a monitoring quarter, you are excused from the visual observations requirement for that quarter, provided you document in your records that no runoff occurred. You must sign and certify the document.
 2. Your visual observation must be made on samples collected as soon as practical, but not to exceed 1 hour or when the runoff or snow melt begins discharging from your facility. All samples must be collected from a storm event discharge that is greater than 0.1 inch in magnitude and that occurs at least 72 hours from the previously measureable (greater than 0.1 inch rainfall) storm event. The observation must document: color, odor, clarity, floating solids, settled solids, suspended solids, foam, oil sheen, and other obvious indicators of storm water pollution. If visual observations indicate any unnatural color, odor, turbidity, floatable material, oil sheen or other indicators of storm water pollution, the permittee shall obtain a sample and monitor for the parameter or the list of pollutants in Part E.4.
 3. You must maintain your visual observation reports onsite with the SWPPP. The report must include the observation date and time, inspection personnel, nature of the discharge (i.e., runoff or snow melt), visual quality of the storm water discharge (including observations of color, odor, 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.
 4. You may exercise a waiver of the visual observation requirement at a facility that is inactive or unstaffed, as long as there are no industrial materials or activities exposed to storm water. If you exercise this waiver, you must maintain a certification with your SWPPP stating that the site is inactive and unstaffed, and that there are no industrial materials or activities exposed to storm water.
 5. Representative Outfalls - If your facility has two or more outfalls that you believe discharge substantially identical effluents, based on similarities of the industrial activities, significant materials, size of drainage areas, and storm water management practices occurring within the drainage areas of the outfalls, you may conduct visual observations of the discharge at just one of the outfalls and report that the results also apply to the substantially identical outfall(s).
 6. The visual observation documentation shall be made available to the Agency and general public upon written request.
- I. The permittee shall conduct an annual facility inspection to verify that all elements of the plan, including the site map, potential

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pollutant sources, and structural and non-structural controls to reduce pollutants in industrial storm water discharges are accurate. Observations that require a response and the appropriate response to the observation shall be retained as part of the plan. Records documenting significant observations made during the site inspection shall be submitted to the Agency in accordance with the reporting requirements of this permit.

- J. This plan should briefly describe the appropriate elements of other program requirements, including Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasures (SPCC) plans required under Section 311 of the CWA and the regulations promulgated thereunder, and Best Management Programs under 40 CFR 125.100.
- K. The plan is considered a report that shall be available to the public at any reasonable time upon request.
- L. The plan shall include the signature and title of the person responsible for preparation of the plan and include the date of initial preparation and each amendment thereto.
- M. Facilities which discharge storm water associated with industrial activity to municipal separate storm sewers may also be subject to additional requirement imposed by the operator of the municipal system

Construction Authorization

Authorization is hereby granted to construct treatment works and related equipment that may be required by the Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan developed pursuant to this permit.

This Authorization is issued subject to the following condition(s).

- N. If any statement or representation is found to be incorrect, this authorization may be revoked and the permittee there upon waives all rights thereunder.
- O. The issuance of this authorization (a) does not release the permittee from any liability for damage to persons or property caused by or resulting from the installation, maintenance or operation of the proposed facilities; (b) does not take into consideration the structural stability of any units or part of this project; and (c) does not release the permittee from compliance with other applicable statutes of the State of Illinois, or other applicable local law, regulations or ordinances.
- P. Plans and specifications of all treatment equipment being included as part of the stormwater management practice shall be included in the SWPPP.
- Q. Construction activities which result from treatment equipment installation, including clearing, grading and excavation activities which result in the disturbance of one acre or more of land area, are not covered by this authorization. The permittee shall contact the IEPA regarding the required permit(s).

REPORTING

- R. The facility shall submit a copy of the annual inspection report to the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency. The report shall include results of the annual facility inspection which is required by Part I of this condition. The report shall also include documentation of any event (spill, treatment unit malfunction, etc.) which would require an inspection, results of the inspection, and any subsequent corrective maintenance activity. The report shall be completed and signed by the authorized facility employee(s) who conducted the inspection(s). The annual inspection report is considered a public document that shall be available at any reasonable time upon request.
- S. The first report shall contain information gathered during the one year time period beginning with the effective date of coverage under this permit and shall be submitted no later than 60 days after this one year period has expired. Each subsequent report shall contain the previous year's information and shall be submitted no later than one year after the previous year's report was due.
- T. If the facility performs inspections more frequently than required by this permit, the results shall be included as additional information in the annual report.
- U. The permittee shall retain the annual inspection report on file at least 3 years. This period may be extended by request of the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency at any time.

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Annual inspection reports shall be submitted to the following email and office addresses: epa.npdes.inspection@illinois.gov

Illinois Environmental Protection Agency
Bureau of Water
Compliance Assurance Section
Annual Inspection Report
1021 North Grand Avenue East
Post Office Box 19276
Springfield, Illinois 62794-9276

- V. The permittee shall notify any regulated small municipal separate storm sewer owner (MS4 Community) that they maintain coverage under an individual NPDES permit. The permittee shall submit any SWPPP or any annual inspection to the MS4 community upon request by the MS4 community.

Attachment H
Standard Conditions

Definitions

Act means the Illinois Environmental Protection Act, 415 ILCS 5 as Amended.

Agency means the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency.

Board means the Illinois Pollution Control Board.

Clean Water Act (formerly referred to as the Federal Water Pollution Control Act) means Pub. L 92-500, as amended. 33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq.

NPDES (National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System) means the national program for issuing, modifying, revoking and reissuing, terminating, monitoring and enforcing permits, and imposing and enforcing pretreatment requirements, under Sections 307, 402, 318 and 405 of the Clean Water Act.

USEPA means the United States Environmental Protection Agency.

Daily Discharge means the discharge of a pollutant measured during a calendar day or any 24-hour period that reasonably represents the calendar day for purposes of sampling. For pollutants with limitations expressed in units of mass, the "daily discharge" is calculated as the total mass of the pollutant discharged over the day. For pollutants with limitations expressed in other units of measurements, the "daily discharge" is calculated as the average measurement of the pollutant over the day.

Maximum Daily Discharge Limitation (daily maximum) means the highest allowable daily discharge.

Average Monthly Discharge Limitation (30 day average) means the highest allowable average of daily discharges over a calendar month, calculated as the sum of all daily discharges measured during a calendar month divided by the number of daily discharges measured during that month.

Average Weekly Discharge Limitation (7 day average) means the highest allowable average of daily discharges over a calendar week, calculated as the sum of all daily discharges measured during a calendar week divided by the number of daily discharges measured during that week.

Best Management Practices (BMPs) means schedules of activities, prohibitions of practices, maintenance procedures, and other management practices to prevent or reduce the pollution of waters of the State. BMPs also include treatment requirements, operating procedures, and practices to control plant site runoff, spillage or leaks, sludge or waste disposal, or drainage from raw material storage.

Aliquot means a sample of specified volume used to make up a total composite sample.

Grab Sample means an individual sample of at least 100 milliliters collected at a randomly-selected time over a period not exceeding 15 minutes.

24-Hour Composite Sample means a combination of at least 8 sample aliquots of at least 100 milliliters, collected at periodic intervals during the operating hours of a facility over a 24-hour period.

8-Hour Composite Sample means a combination of at least 3 sample aliquots of at least 100 milliliters, collected at periodic intervals during the operating hours of a facility over an 8-hour period.

Flow Proportional Composite Sample means a combination of sample aliquots of at least 100 milliliters collected at periodic intervals such that either the time interval between each aliquot or the volume of each aliquot is proportional to either the stream flow at the time of sampling or the total stream flow since the collection of the previous aliquot.

- (1) **Duty to comply.** The permittee must comply with all conditions of this permit. Any permit noncompliance constitutes a violation of the Act and is grounds for enforcement action, permit termination, revocation and reissuance, modification, or for denial of a permit renewal application. The permittee shall comply with effluent standards or prohibitions established under Section 307(a) of the Clean Water Act for toxic pollutants within the time provided in the regulations that establish these standards or prohibitions, even if the permit has not yet been modified to incorporate the requirements.
- (2) **Duty to reapply.** If the permittee wishes to continue an activity regulated by this permit after the expiration date of this permit, the permittee must apply for and obtain a new permit. If the permittee submits a proper application as required by the Agency no later than 180 days prior to the expiration date, this permit shall continue in full force and effect until the final Agency decision on the application has been made.
- (3) **Need to halt or reduce activity not a defense.** It shall not be a defense for a permittee in an enforcement action that it would have been necessary to halt or reduce the permitted activity in order to maintain compliance with the conditions of this permit.
- (4) **Duty to mitigate.** The permittee shall take all reasonable steps to minimize or prevent any discharge in violation of this permit which has a reasonable likelihood of adversely affecting human health or the environment.
- (5) **Proper operation and maintenance.** The permittee shall at all times properly operate and maintain all facilities and systems of treatment and control (and related appurtenances) which are installed or used by the permittee to achieve compliance with conditions of this permit. Proper operation and maintenance includes effective performance, adequate funding, adequate operator staffing and training, and adequate laboratory and process controls, including appropriate quality assurance procedures. This provision requires the operation of back-up, or auxiliary facilities, or similar systems only when necessary to achieve compliance with the conditions of the permit.
- (6) **Permit actions.** This permit may be modified, revoked and reissued, or terminated for cause by the Agency pursuant to 40 CFR 122.62 and 40 CFR 122.63. The filing of a request by the permittee for a permit modification, revocation and reissuance, or termination, or a notification of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance, does not stay any permit condition.
- (7) **Property rights.** This permit does not convey any property rights of any sort, or any exclusive privilege.
- (8) **Duty to provide information.** The permittee shall furnish to the Agency within a reasonable time, any information which the Agency may request to determine whether cause exists for modifying, revoking and reissuing, or terminating this permit, or to determine compliance with the permit. The permittee shall also furnish to the Agency upon request, copies of records required to be kept by this permit.

(9) **Inspection and entry.** The permittee shall allow an authorized representative of the Agency or USEPA (including an authorized contractor acting as a representative of the Agency or USEPA), upon the presentation of credentials and other documents as may be required by law, to:

- (a) Enter upon the permittee's premises where a regulated facility or activity is located or conducted, or where records must be kept under the conditions of this permit;
- (b) Have access to and copy, at reasonable times, any records that must be kept under the conditions of this permit;
- (c) Inspect at reasonable times any facilities, equipment (including monitoring and control equipment), practices, or operations regulated or required under this permit; and
- (d) Sample or monitor at reasonable times, for the purpose of assuring permit compliance, or as otherwise authorized by the Act, any substances or parameters at any location.

(10) **Monitoring and records.**

- (a) Samples and measurements taken for the purpose of monitoring shall be representative of the monitored activity.
- (b) The permittee shall retain records of all monitoring information, including all calibration and maintenance records, and all original strip chart recordings for continuous monitoring instrumentation, copies of all reports required by this permit, and records of all data used to complete the application for this permit, for a period of at least 3 years from the date of this permit, measurement, report or application. Records related to the permittee's sewage sludge use and disposal activities shall be retained for a period of at least five years (or longer as required by 40 CFR Part 503). This period may be extended by request of the Agency or USEPA at any time.
- (c) Records of monitoring information shall include:
 - (1) The date, exact place, and time of sampling or measurements;
 - (2) The individual(s) who performed the sampling or measurements;
 - (3) The date(s) analyses were performed;
 - (4) The individual(s) who performed the analyses;
 - (5) The analytical techniques or methods used; and
 - (6) The results of such analyses.
- (d) Monitoring must be conducted according to test procedures approved under 40 CFR Part 136, unless other test procedures have been specified in this permit. Where no test procedure under 40 CFR Part 136 has been approved, the permittee must submit to the Agency a test method for approval. The permittee shall calibrate and perform maintenance procedures on all monitoring and analytical instrumentation at intervals to ensure accuracy of measurements.

(11) **Signatory requirement.** All applications, reports or information submitted to the Agency shall be signed and certified.

(a) **Application.** All permit applications shall be signed as follows:

- (1) For a corporation: by a principal executive officer of at least the level of vice president or a person or position having overall responsibility for environmental matters for the corporation;
- (2) For a partnership or sole proprietorship: by a general partner or the proprietor, respectively; or
- (3) For a municipality, State, Federal, or other public agency: by either a principal executive officer or ranking elected official.

(b) **Reports.** All reports required by permits, or other information requested by the Agency shall be signed by a person described in paragraph (a) or by a duly authorized representative of that person. A person is a duly

authorized representative only if:

- (1) The authorization is made in writing by a person described in paragraph (a); and
 - (2) The authorization specifies either an individual or a position responsible for the overall operation of the facility, from which the discharge originates, such as a plant manager, superintendent or person of equivalent responsibility; and
 - (3) The written authorization is submitted to the Agency.
- (c) **Changes of Authorization.** If an authorization under (b) is no longer accurate because a different individual or position has responsibility for the overall operation of the facility, a new authorization satisfying the requirements of (b) must be submitted to the Agency prior to or together with any reports, information, or applications to be signed by an authorized representative.
- (d) **Certification.** Any person signing a document under paragraph (a) or (b) of this section shall make the following certification:

I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations.

(12) **Reporting requirements.**

(a) **Planned changes.** The permittee shall give notice to the Agency as soon as possible of any planned physical alterations or additions to the permitted facility.

Notice is required when:

- (1) The alteration or addition to a permitted facility may meet one of the criteria for determining whether a facility is a new source pursuant to 40 CFR 122.29 (b); or
 - (2) The alteration or addition could significantly change the nature or increase the quantity of pollutants discharged. This notification applies to pollutants which are subject neither to effluent limitations in the permit, nor to notification requirements pursuant to 40 CFR 122.42 (a)(1).
 - (3) The alteration or addition results in a significant change in the permittee's sludge use or disposal practices, and such alteration, addition, or change may justify the application of permit conditions that are different from or absent in the existing permit, including notification of additional use or disposal sites not reported during the permit application process or not reported pursuant to an approved land application plan.
- (b) **Anticipated noncompliance.** The permittee shall give advance notice to the Agency of any planned changes in the permitted facility or activity which may result in noncompliance with permit requirements.
- (c) **Transfers.** This permit is not transferable to any person except after notice to the Agency.
- (d) **Compliance schedules.** Reports of compliance or noncompliance with, or any progress reports on, interim and final requirements contained in any compliance schedule of this permit shall be submitted no later than 14 days following each schedule date.
- (e) **Monitoring reports.** Monitoring results shall be reported at the intervals specified elsewhere in this permit.
 - (1) Monitoring results must be reported on a Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR).

- (2) If the permittee monitors any pollutant more frequently than required by the permit, using test procedures approved under 40 CFR 136 or as specified in the permit, the results of this monitoring shall be included in the calculation and reporting of the data submitted in the DMR.
- (3) Calculations for all limitations which require averaging of measurements shall utilize an arithmetic mean unless otherwise specified by the Agency in the permit.
- (f) **Twenty-four hour reporting.** The permittee shall report any noncompliance which may endanger health or the environment. Any information shall be provided orally within 24-hours from the time the permittee becomes aware of the circumstances. A written submission shall also be provided within 5 days of the time the permittee becomes aware of the circumstances. The written submission shall contain a description of the noncompliance and its cause; the period of noncompliance, including exact dates and time; and if the noncompliance has not been corrected, the anticipated time it is expected to continue; and steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent reoccurrence of the noncompliance. The following shall be included as information which must be reported within 24-hours:
- (1) Any unanticipated bypass which exceeds any effluent limitation in the permit.
 - (2) Any upset which exceeds any effluent limitation in the permit.
 - (3) Violation of a maximum daily discharge limitation for any of the pollutants listed by the Agency in the permit or any pollutant which may endanger health or the environment.
- The Agency may waive the written report on a case-by-case basis if the oral report has been received within 24-hours.
- (g) **Other noncompliance.** The permittee shall report all instances of noncompliance not reported under paragraphs (12) (d), (e), or (f), at the time monitoring reports are submitted. The reports shall contain the information listed in paragraph (12) (f).
- (h) **Other information.** Where the permittee becomes aware that it failed to submit any relevant facts in a permit application, or submitted incorrect information in a permit application, or in any report to the Agency, it shall promptly submit such facts or information.
- (13) **Bypass.**
- (a) Definitions.
 - (1) Bypass means the intentional diversion of waste streams from any portion of a treatment facility.
 - (2) Severe property damage means substantial physical damage to property, damage to the treatment facilities which causes them to become inoperable, or substantial and permanent loss of natural resources which can reasonably be expected to occur in the absence of a bypass. Severe property damage does not mean economic loss caused by delays in production.
 - (b) Bypass not exceeding limitations. The permittee may allow any bypass to occur which does not cause effluent limitations to be exceeded, but only if it also is for essential maintenance to assure efficient operation. These bypasses are not subject to the provisions of paragraphs (13)(c) and (13)(d).
 - (c) Notice.
 - (1) Anticipated bypass. If the permittee knows in advance of the need for a bypass, it shall submit prior notice, if possible at least ten days before the date of the bypass.
 - (2) Unanticipated bypass. The permittee shall submit notice of an unanticipated bypass as required in paragraph (12)(f) (24-hour notice).
 - (d) Prohibition of bypass.
 - (1) Bypass is prohibited, and the Agency may take enforcement action against a permittee for bypass, unless:
 - (i) Bypass was unavoidable to prevent loss of life, personal injury, or severe property damage;
 - (ii) There were no feasible alternatives to the bypass, such as the use of auxiliary treatment facilities, retention of untreated wastes, or maintenance during normal periods of equipment downtime. This condition is not satisfied if adequate back-up equipment should have been installed in the exercise of reasonable engineering judgment to prevent a bypass which occurred during normal periods of equipment downtime or preventive maintenance; and
 - (iii) The permittee submitted notices as required under paragraph (13)(c).
 - (2) The Agency may approve an anticipated bypass, after considering its adverse effects, if the Agency determines that it will meet the three conditions listed above in paragraph (13)(d)(1).
- (14) **Upset.**
- (a) Definition. Upset means an exceptional incident in which there is unintentional and temporary noncompliance with technology based permit effluent limitations because of factors beyond the reasonable control of the permittee. An upset does not include noncompliance to the extent caused by operational error, improperly designed treatment facilities, inadequate treatment facilities, lack of preventive maintenance, or careless or improper operation.
 - (b) Effect of an upset. An upset constitutes an affirmative defense to an action brought for noncompliance with such technology based permit effluent limitations if the requirements of paragraph (14)(c) are met. No determination made during administrative review of claims that noncompliance was caused by upset, and before an action for noncompliance, is final administrative action subject to judicial review.
 - (c) Conditions necessary for a demonstration of upset. A permittee who wishes to establish the affirmative defense of upset shall demonstrate, through properly signed, contemporaneous operating logs, or other relevant evidence that:
 - (1) An upset occurred and that the permittee can identify the cause(s) of the upset;
 - (2) The permitted facility was at the time being properly operated; and
 - (3) The permittee submitted notice of the upset as required in paragraph (12)(f)(2) (24-hour notice).
 - (4) The permittee complied with any remedial measures required under paragraph (4).
 - (d) Burden of proof. In any enforcement proceeding the permittee seeking to establish the occurrence of an upset has the burden of proof.
- (15) **Transfer of permits.** Permits may be transferred by modification or automatic transfer as described below:
- (a) Transfers by modification. Except as provided in paragraph (b), a permit may be transferred by the permittee to a new owner or operator only if the permit has been modified or revoked and reissued pursuant to 40 CFR 122.62 (b) (2), or a minor modification made pursuant to 40 CFR 122.63 (d), to identify the new permittee and incorporate such other requirements as may be necessary under the Clean Water Act.

- (b) Automatic transfers. As an alternative to transfers under paragraph (a), any NPDES permit may be automatically transferred to a new permittee if:
 - (1) The current permittee notifies the Agency at least 30 days in advance of the proposed transfer date;
 - (2) The notice includes a written agreement between the existing and new permittees containing a specified date for transfer of permit responsibility, coverage and liability between the existing and new permittees; and
 - (3) The Agency does not notify the existing permittee and the proposed new permittee of its intent to modify or revoke and reissue the permit. If this notice is not received, the transfer is effective on the date specified in the agreement.
- (16) All manufacturing, commercial, mining, and silvicultural dischargers must notify the Agency as soon as they know or have reason to believe:
 - (a) That any activity has occurred or will occur which would result in the discharge of any toxic pollutant identified under Section 307 of the Clean Water Act which is not limited in the permit, if that discharge will exceed the highest of the following notification levels:
 - (1) One hundred micrograms per liter (100 ug/l);
 - (2) Two hundred micrograms per liter (200 ug/l) for acrolein and acrylonitrile; five hundred micrograms per liter (500 ug/l) for 2,4-dinitrophenol and for 2-methyl-4,6 dinitrophenol; and one milligram per liter (1 mg/l) for antimony.
 - (3) Five (5) times the maximum concentration value reported for that pollutant in the NPDES permit application; or
 - (4) The level established by the Agency in this permit.
 - (b) That they have begun or expect to begin to use or manufacture as an intermediate or final product or byproduct any toxic pollutant which was not reported in the NPDES permit application.
- (17) All Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTWs) must provide adequate notice to the Agency of the following:
 - (a) Any new introduction of pollutants into that POTW from an indirect discharge which would be subject to Sections 301 or 306 of the Clean Water Act if it were directly discharging those pollutants; and
 - (b) Any substantial change in the volume or character of pollutants being introduced into that POTW by a source introducing pollutants into the POTW at the time of issuance of the permit.
 - (c) For purposes of this paragraph, adequate notice shall include information on (i) the quality and quantity of effluent introduced into the POTW, and (ii) any anticipated impact of the change on the quantity or quality of effluent to be discharged from the POTW.
- (18) If the permit is issued to a publicly owned or publicly regulated treatment works, the permittee shall require any industrial user of such treatment works to comply with federal requirements concerning:
 - (a) User charges pursuant to Section 204 (b) of the Clean Water Act, and applicable regulations appearing in 40 CFR 35;
 - (b) Toxic pollutant effluent standards and pretreatment standards pursuant to Section 307 of the Clean Water Act; and
 - (c) Inspection, monitoring and entry pursuant to Section 308 of the Clean Water Act.
- (19) If an applicable standard or limitation is promulgated under Section 301(b)(2)(C) and (D), 304(b)(2), or 307(a)(2) and that effluent standard or limitation is more stringent than any effluent limitation in the permit, or controls a pollutant not limited in the permit, the permit shall be promptly modified or revoked, and reissued to conform to that effluent standard or limitation.
- (20) Any authorization to construct issued to the permittee pursuant to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 309.154 is hereby incorporated by reference as a condition of this permit.
- (21) The permittee shall not make any false statement, representation or certification in any application, record, report, plan or other document submitted to the Agency or the USEPA, or required to be maintained under this permit.
- (22) The Clean Water Act provides that any person who violates a permit condition implementing Sections 301, 302, 306, 307, 308, 318, or 405 of the Clean Water Act is subject to a civil penalty not to exceed \$25,000 per day of such violation. Any person who willfully or negligently violates permit conditions implementing Sections 301, 302, 306, 307, 308, 318 or 405 of the Clean Water Act is subject to a fine of not less than \$2,500 nor more than \$25,000 per day of violation, or by imprisonment for not more than one year, or both. Additional penalties for violating these sections of the Clean Water Act are identified in 40 CFR 122.41 (a)(2) and (3).
- (23) The Clean Water Act provides that any person who falsifies, tampers with, or knowingly renders inaccurate any monitoring device or method required to be maintained under this permit shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than \$10,000, or by imprisonment for not more than 2 years, or both. If a conviction of a person is for a violation committed after a first conviction of such person under this paragraph, punishment is a fine of not more than \$20,000 per day of violation, or by imprisonment of not more than 4 years, or both.
- (24) The Clean Water Act provides that any person who knowingly makes any false statement, representation, or certification in any record or other document submitted or required to be maintained under this permit, including monitoring reports or reports of compliance or non-compliance shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than \$10,000 per violation, or by imprisonment for not more than 6 months per violation, or by both.
- (25) Collected screening, slurries, sludges, and other solids shall be disposed of in such a manner as to prevent entry of those wastes (or runoff from the wastes) into waters of the State. The proper authorization for such disposal shall be obtained from the Agency and is incorporated as part hereof by reference.
- (26) In case of conflict between these standard conditions and any other condition(s) included in this permit, the other condition(s) shall govern.
- (27) The permittee shall comply with, in addition to the requirements of the permit, all applicable provisions of 35 Ill. Adm. Code, Subtitle C, Subtitle D, Subtitle E, and all applicable orders of the Board or any court with jurisdiction.
- (28) The provisions of this permit are severable, and if any provision of this permit, or the application of any provision of this permit is held invalid, the remaining provisions of this permit shall continue in full force and effect.

Attachment C

General NPDES Permit No. ILR00

Illinois Environmental Protection Agency
Division of Water Pollution Control
1021 North Grand Avenue East
P.O. Box 19276
Springfield, Illinois 62794-9276
www.epa.illinois.gov

NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM

**General NPDES Permit
For
Storm Water Discharges from Industrial Activities**

Expiration Date: March 31, 2022

Issue Date: April 5, 2017

Effective Date: April 5, 2017

Discharges authorized by this General Permit: In compliance with the provisions of the Illinois Environmental Protection Act, the Illinois Pollution Control Board Rules and Regulations (35 Ill. Adm. Code, Subtitle C, Chapter 1) and the Clean Water Act, the following discharges may be authorized by this permit in accordance with the conditions herein:

Discharges of storm water associated with industrial activities, as defined and limited herein. Storm water means storm water runoff, snow melt runoff, and surface runoff and drainage.

This general permit regulates only storm water discharges from a facility. Other discharges such as process wastewater or cooling water shall be regulated by other NPDES permits.

Receiving waters: Discharges may be authorized to any surface water of the State.

To receive authorization to discharge under this general permit, a facility operator must submit a Notice of Intent form and additional documentation as required in Part D of this permit. Authorization, if granted, will be by letter and include a copy of this permit.



Alan Keller, P.E.
Manager, Permit Section
Division of Water Pollution Control

General NPDES Permit No. ILR00

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A. APPLICABILITY OF THIS GENERAL PERMIT

This permit is applicable to storm water discharges associated with any primary industrial activity and any associated industrial activity from areas (except offsite access roads and rail lines not on property owned or controlled by the permittee) where material handling equipment or activities, raw materials, intermediate products, final products, waste materials, by-products, or industrial machinery are exposed to storm water in the State of Illinois from the facilities listed below.

1. Discharges of storm water from facilities with discharges that are subject to new source performance standards or toxic pollutant effluent standards under 40 CFR Chapter 1, Subchapter N, except:
 - a. Discharges subject to new source performance standards or toxic pollutant effluent standards and described in paragraph Part A.2 which do not have materials or activities exposed to storm water. Facilities with these discharges shall submit a No Exposure Certification form to the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (Illinois EPA or Agency).
 - b. Discharges subject to storm water effluent limitations guidelines listed in B.1 of this permit.
2. Discharges of storm water from facilities in the following SIC codes:

SIC 20	(Food and kindred products manufacturing or processing)
SIC 21	(Tobacco products)
SIC 22	(Textile mill products)
SIC 23	(Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials)
SIC 24	(Lumber and wood products except furniture)
SIC 2434	(Wood kitchen cabinets)
SIC 25	(Furniture and fixtures)
SIC 26	(Paper and allied products)
SIC 265	(Paperboard containers and boxes)
SIC 267	(Converted paper and paperboard products)
SIC 27	(Printing, publishing, and allied industries)

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SIC 28	(Chemicals and allied products)
SIC 283	(Drugs)
SIC 285	(Paints, varnishes, lacquers, enamels, and allied products)
SIC 29	(Petroleum refining and related industries), except discharges subject to 40 CFR 419
SIC 30	(Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products)
SIC 31	(Leather and leather products)
SIC 311	(Leather tanning and finishing)
SIC 32	(Stone, clay, glass, and concrete products)
SIC 323	(Glass products, made of purchased glass)
SIC 33	(Primary metal industries)
SIC 34	(Fabricated metal products, except machinery and transportation equipment)
SIC 3441	(Fabricated structural metal)
SIC 35	(Industrial and commercial machinery and computer equipment)
SIC 36	(Electronic and other electrical equipment and components, except computer equipment)
SIC 37	(Transportation equipment)
SIC 373	(Ship and boat building and repairing)
SIC 38	(Measuring, analyzing, and controlling instruments; photographic, medical, and optical goods; watches and clocks)
SIC 39	(Miscellaneous manufacturing industries)
SIC 4221-25	(Farm products warehousing and storage, refrigerated warehousing and storage, general warehousing and storage)

This permit is also applicable to any additional storm water discharges that are not otherwise required to obtain an NPDES permit but are comingled or mixed with discharges authorized by this permit.

3. Facilities classified as SIC 10-14 (Mineral Industry) including active or inactive mining operations and oil and gas exploration, production, processing, treatment operations, or transmission facilities, except discharges subject to 40 CFR 434, 436, or 440 or any discharges subject to general permit number ILG84. This permit does not authorize any discharge associated with the hydraulic fracturing process if additional chemicals are utilized in the process.
4. Landfills, land application sites (excluding land application sites which utilize agricultural land), and open dumps that receive or have received any industrial wastes (waste that is received from any of the facilities described in 40 CFR 122.26(b) (14)).
5. Facilities involved in the recycling of materials including metal scrapyards, battery reclaimers, salvage yards, automobile junkyards and concrete recycling facilities including but not limited to SIC 5015 (Used motor vehicle parts) and SIC 5093 (Scrap and waste materials)
6. Transportation facilities listed below with areas involved in vehicle maintenance (including vehicle rehabilitation, mechanical repairs, painting, fueling, and lubrication), equipment cleaning operations, or airport deicing operations (unless individual permit required by 40 CFR 449):

SIC 40	(Railroad transportation)
SIC 41	(Local and suburban transit and inter-urban highway passenger transportation)
SIC 42	(Motor freight transportation and warehousing) except SIC 4221-4225 (Farm product warehousing and storage, refrigerated warehousing and storage, general warehousing and storage)
SIC 43	(United States Postal Service)
SIC 44	(Water transportation)
SIC 45	(Transportation by air)
SIC 5171	(Petroleum bulk stations and terminals-wholesale)
7. Treatment Works treating domestic sewage with a design flow of 1.0 mgd or more including sludge or wastewater treatment devices or systems used in the storage, treatment, recycling, and reclamation of municipal or domestic sewage, and land dedicated to sludge disposal located within the confines of the facility. This requirement excludes off-site sludge management lands, farm lands, and gardens.
8. Discharge of storm water from non-classified facilities designated by the Agency as requiring a permit. See Sector AD of Attachment 1 and 2.

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9. Allowable non-storm water discharges:
- a. The following are the only non-storm water discharges authorized under this permit, provided that all discharges comply with the discharge limitations set forth in Part F:
 - i. from fire-fighting activities.
 - ii. Fire hydrant flushings.
 - iii. Waters used to wash vehicles without the use of detergents or hazardous cleaning products.
 - iv. Waters (without added chemicals) used to control dust.
 - v. Potable water sources including waterline flushings and fire sprinkler flushing.
 - vi. Irrigation drainage.
 - vii. Landscape watering, provided all pesticides, herbicides, and fertilizers have been applied in accordance with the approved labeling.
 - viii. Routine external building wash down, including power washing, which does not use detergents or hazardous cleaning products.
 - ix. Discharges Pavement wash waters where spills or leaks of toxic or hazardous materials have not occurred (unless all spilled material has been removed) and where detergents or hazardous cleaning products are not used.
 - x. Uncontaminated condensate from air conditioners, coolers, other compressors, and from the outside storage of refrigerated gases or liquids.
 - xi. Uncontaminated ground water or spring water.
 - xii. Foundation or footing drains where flows are not contaminated with process materials.
 - xiii. Incidental windblown mist from cooling towers but not intentional discharges from the cooling tower.
 - xiv. Discharges from the spray down of lumber and wood product storage where no chemical additives are used and no chemicals are applied to the wood during storage. Such discharges are applicable only to Sector A facilities, listed in Attachment 1, provided the non-storm water component of the discharge is in compliance with Part F.2 of this permit.
 - b. Except as provided in Part A.9.a above, all discharges covered by this permit shall be composed entirely of storm water. Discharges of material other than storm water must be in compliance with an NPDES permit (other than this permit) issued for the discharge.

B. TYPES OF DISCHARGES NOT COVERED BY THIS PERMIT

This permit is not applicable to storm water discharges from the facilities listed below. Storm water discharges from these facilities must be authorized by an individual NPDES permit or alternative general NPDES permit.

1. Discharges subject to storm water effluent limitations guidelines in the following categories;
 - Cement Manufacturing (40 CFR 411)
 - Feedlots (40 CFR 412)
 - Fertilizer Manufacturing (40 CFR 418)
 - Petroleum Refining (40 CFR 419)
 - Phosphate Manufacturing (40 CFR 422)
 - Steam Electric (40 CFR 423)
 - Coal Mining (40 CFR 434)
 - Mineral Mining and Processing (40 CFR 436)
 - Ore Mining and Dressing (40 CFR 440)
 - Asphalt Emulsion (40 CFR 443).
 - Airport De-icing (40 CFR 449)
2. Hazardous waste treatment, storage, or disposal facilities.
3. Steam electric power generating facilities, including coal handling sites.
4. Construction site activity including clearing, grading, and excavation activities.
5. Storm water discharges associated with industrial activity from facilities with an existing NPDES individual or general permit for the storm water discharges.
6. Storm water discharges associated with industrial activity which are identified by the Agency as possibly causing or contributing to a violation of water quality standards.

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7. Storm water discharges associated with inactive mining or inactive oil and gas operations occurring on Federal lands where an operator cannot be identified.
8. Storm water discharges to any receiving water identified under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 302.105(d) (6).
9. Storm water discharges that the Agency determines are not appropriately covered by this general permit.
10. Storm water or other discharges of hazardous substances or oil resulting from an on-site spill.
11. Discharges of storm water collected in containment areas at bulk storage and hazardous waste facilities where the storm water becomes contaminated by direct contact with a spill or release of stored materials into the containment area.

C. SPECIAL CONDITIONS

1. Discharging pollutants for which a water body is impaired with an approved TMDL:
 - a. The Permittee must determine whether the facility discharges storm water, either directly or indirectly, to the immediate stream segment which is an impaired water body, i.e., a water body included on the most recent U.S. EPA-approved Clean Water Act Section 303(d) list of impaired water bodies. This determination must be made within 6 months of the effective date of this permit, and must be documented in the facility's SWPPP or storm water records. Information on impaired waters is contained in the Agency website below:

<http://www.epa.illinois.gov/topics/water-quality/watershed-management/tmdls/303d-list/>

- b. If the Permittee determines that it discharges storm water to the immediate stream segment which is an impaired water body, the Permittee must identify if there is a U.S. EPA-approved TMDL that establishes waste load allocations for discharges of pollutant(s) of concern to the impaired water body. This determination must be made within 6 months of the effective date of this permit, and must be documented in the facility's SWPPP or storm water records. Information on TMDLs is contained in the Agency website below:

<http://www.epa.illinois.gov/topics/water-quality/watershed-management/tmdls/index>

- c. If the Permittee determines that there is a U.S. EPA-approved Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) for a water body to which the facility discharges storm water, the permittee must determine if there is a Waste Load Allocation (WLA) applicable to the facility's storm water discharges in the approved TMDL.
 - d. If the Permittee determines that it is subject to an applicable (WLA), the following requirements apply:
 - i. The Permittee must calculate/quantify the facility's estimated current loading(s) of the pollutant(s) of concern to the impaired water body. This may be done using monitoring data and/or through modeling.
 - ii. The Permittee must determine if, based on the estimated current loading(s), it is meeting the applicable WLA with current storm water controls and practices. If loading reductions are needed in order to achieve the applicable WLA, the permittee must update its SWPPP to incorporate Best Management Practices (BMPs) or other storm water control measures that will be implemented to reduce loadings of the pollutant(s) of concern and achieve the applicable WLA.

The SWPPP must specifically identify the additional or enhanced BMPs or control measures necessary to reduce loadings of the pollutant(s) of concern, and must also document/summarize modeling and/or other calculations used to estimate that the practices and control measures will reduce loadings to achieve the applicable WLA.

- iii. The SWPPP must define a schedule for implementing the control measures identified necessary to meet the WLA. The schedule for implementing the planned BMPs and/or control measures above must be set out so that the management practices and control measures are in place and operational as quickly as possible. Interim milestones should be established to facilitate assessment of progress in implementing the control measures and gauging progress toward meeting the applicable WLA.

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- iv. The Permittee must incorporate into the SWPPP a monitoring/assessment component to evaluate if loading reductions are being achieved as planned in the SWPPP.
 - v. The SWPPP may incorporate an adaptive management component, under which the SWPPP can be updated or improved as circumstances allow.
2. Discharges to impaired waters without an approved TMDL:

The Permittee shall monitor all pollutants for which the waterbody is impaired and are associated with the industrial site activity for which a standard analytical method exists (see 40 CFR Part 136) once per year at each outfall (except substantially identical outfalls) discharging storm water to impaired waters without an approved TMDL
3. Additional Monitoring required by Illinois EPA:

The Agency may require additional monitoring. Any such notice will briefly state the reasons for monitoring, locations, and parameters to be monitored, frequency and period of monitoring, sample types, and reporting requirements.

D. APPLICATION REQUIREMENTS

1. Any discharger of storm water associated with industrial activities seeking coverage under this general permit shall provide the Agency with the following information:
 - a.
 - i. A completed electronic submission of the Agency Notice of Intent form, see Part D.6; or
 - ii. A completed electronic submission of the U.S. EPA Form 1, including form 2F and quantitative sampling data when required by Part D.2. See Part D.6.
 - b. An electronic copy of the Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP or plan) that has been prepared for the industrial site in accordance with Part E of this permit. The electronic copy shall be submitted to the Agency at the following email address: epa.indilr00swppp@illinois.gov .
 - c. For a proposed industrial site, or a proposed modification of an industrial site, an electronic copy of the consultation letters from the Illinois Historic Preservation Agency (IHPA) and the Illinois Department of Natural Resources (IDNR) concerning historic preservation and endangered species compliance. See Part D.6.
2. Quantitative sampling data as required by U.S. EPA Form 2F for storm water discharges from the following existing or new facilities is required to be submitted:
 - a. Facilities subject to reporting requirements under Section 313 of EPCRA for chemicals classified as "Section 313 water priority chemicals": Storm water discharges that come into contact with any equipment, tank, container, or other vessel or area used for storage of a Section 313 water priority chemical, or located at a truck or rail car unloading area where a Section 313 water priority chemical is handled.
 - b. Facilities classified as SIC 33 (Primary Metal Industries).
 - c. Active or inactive landfills, land application sites, or open dumps without a stabilized final cover which have received any industrial wastes.
 - d. Wood treatment facilities: Storm water discharges from areas that are used for wood treatment, wood surface application, or storage of treated or surface protected wood.
 - e. Coal pile runoff at industrial facilities other than coal mines or steam electric power generating facilities.
 - f. Battery reclaiming facilities: Storm water discharges from areas used for storage of lead acid batteries, reclamation products or waste products, and areas used for lead acid battery reclamation.
 - g. Airports not subject to the requirements of 40 CFR 449 (less than 1,000 aircraft departures per year) storm water discharges from aircraft or airport deicing areas.
 - h. Meat packing plants, poultry packing plants, and facilities that manufacture animal and marine fats and oils.

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- i. Facilities classified as SIC 28 (Chemicals and Allied Products) and SIC 30 (Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products): Storm water discharges that come into contact with solid chemical storage piles.
 - j. Automobile junkyards: Storm water discharges exposed to over 250 auto/truck bodies with drivelines, over 250 drivelines, or any combination thereof (in whole or in parts); over 500 auto/truck units (bodies with or without drivelines in whole or in parts); or over 100 units per year are dismantled and drainage or storage of automotive fluids occurs in areas exposed to storm water.
 - k. Lime manufacturing facilities: Storm water discharges that have come into contact with lime storage piles.
 - l. Cement manufacturing facilities and cement kilns: Storm water discharges other than those subject to 40 CFR 411.
 - m. Ready-mixed concrete facilities: Sampling data is not required for new ready-mixed concrete facilities or for relocated ready-mixed concrete facilities. Schedule 2-F is not required for existing or previously permitted facilities.
 - n. Ship building and repairing facilities.
 - o. Other industrial activities when requested by the Agency.
3. When a facility has two or more outfalls that, based on consideration of features and activities within the area drained by the outfall, the Permittee reasonably believes discharge substantially identical effluents, the Permittee may sample the effluent of one such outfall and report that quantitative data also applied to the substantially identical outfalls. If the applicant is requesting approval to sample a representative outfall, identification of all storm water outfalls considered to be substantially identical along with the outfall being used to represent such outfalls and appropriate justification must be provided with the application.
4. Existing facilities application/Notice of Intent requirements:
- a. For existing facilities with an individual NPDES permit covering storm water associated with industrial activity, or those facilities that have previously submitted an application for an individual permit and not yet received a permit, the Permittee/Applicant may elect to seek coverage under this general permit in place of obtaining an individual permit. To be considered for coverage the Permittee/Applicant is required to submit the information, in Part D.1.
 - b. For existing facilities that have submitted a NOI for coverage of any discharge of storm water associated with industrial activities under this general permit a new or revised NOI will not be required unless the industrial activity at the site has substantially changed.
5. For new facilities, the NOI and required information shall be submitted 180 days prior to the date on which the discharge is to commence unless permission for a later date has been granted by the Agency. Mobile facilities (such as concrete or asphalt batch plants) shall apply at least 30 days prior to discharge.
6. The required information from Part D.1.a.i and ii and D.1.c shall be submitted to one of the following addresses:
- a. Electronic submission shall be submitted to:

epa.indilr00swppp@illinois.gov
 - b. If electronic submittal is unavailable the required information should be submitted to the following address:

Illinois Environmental Protection Agency
Division of Water Pollution Control
Permit Section #15
1021 North Grand Avenue East
Post Office Box 19276
Springfield, Illinois 62794-9276
7. Authorization: Owners or operators must submit either an NOI in accordance with the requirements of this permit or an application for an individual NPDES Permit to be authorized to discharge under this General Permit. Authorization, if granted, will be by letter from the Agency and include a copy of this Permit. Upon review of an NOI, the Illinois EPA may deny coverage under this Permit and require submittal of an application for an individual NPDES Permit.

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- a. Automatic Continuation of Expired General Permit: Except as provided in D.7.b below, when this General Permit expires the conditions of this permit shall be administratively continued until the earliest of the following:
 - i. 150 days after the new General Permit is issued;
 - ii. The Permittee submits a Notice of Termination (NOT) and that notice is approved by Illinois EPA;
 - iii. The Permittee is authorized for coverage under an individual permit or the renewed or reissued General Permit;
 - iv. The Permittee's application for an individual permit for a discharge or NOI for coverage under the renewed or reissued General Permit, is denied by the Illinois EPA;
 - v. Illinois EPA issues a formal permit decision not to renew or reissue this General Permit. If not renewed this expired General Permit shall be automatically administratively continued after such formal permit decision.
- b. Duty to Reapply:
 - i. If the Permittee wishes to continue a discharge activity regulated by this General Permit, the Permittee must apply for new permit coverage before the expiration of the administratively continued period specified in D.7.a above.
 - ii. If the Permittee reapplies in accordance with the provisions of D.7.a above, the conditions of this General Permit shall continue in full force and effect under the provisions of 5 ILCS 100/10-65 until the Illinois EPA makes a final determination on the application or NOI.
 - iii. If the Agency makes a formal decision not to renew this General Permit, the Permittee will have 150 days to supplement any previously submitted application or NOI after the date of the formal decision by Illinois EPA.
 - iv. Standard Condition 2 of Attachment H is not applicable to this General Permit.
8. Facilities which discharge storm water associated with industrial activity to a municipal separate storm sewer system (MS4) shall notify the MS4 owner at the time of application to the Agency, and shall provide the MS4 owner with a copy of their application if requested.

E. STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN (SWPPP or Plan)

1. A SWPPP shall be developed by the Permittee and submitted to the Agency for each facility covered by this permit. The Plan shall identify potential sources of pollution which may be expected to affect the quality of storm water discharges associated with the industrial activity at the facility. The Plan shall describe the selection, design, and installation of control measures which are to be used to reduce the pollutants in storm water discharges associated with industrial activity at the facility to comply with the requirements of this permit. An electronic copy of the Plan shall be submitted to the Agency at the following email address: epa.indlr00swppp@illinois.gov. The Permittee shall submit any modified plans to the Agency, when such modification includes substantive changes to the Plan, or modification is made to the Plan to ensure compliance with this permit. The SWPPP shall be implemented by the Permittee on an on-going basis.
 - a. Waters not classified as impaired pursuant to Section 303(d) of the Clean Water Act:

The SWPPP shall be designed for a storm event equal to or greater than a 25-year 24-hour rainfall event unless federal regulations allow for a less restrictive rainfall event.
 - b. Waters classified as impaired pursuant to Section 303(d) of the Clean Water Act:

For any site which has a current NPDES permit and discharges directly or indirectly to an impaired water identified in the Agency's 303(d) listing, and if any parameter in the subject discharge has been identified as the cause of impairment, the SWPPP shall be designed for a storm event equal to or greater than a 25-year 24-hour rainfall event. If required by federal regulations, the SWPPP shall adhere to a more restrictive design criteria.

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- c. If the Permittee discharges to an impaired water with an established U.S. EPA approved or established TMDL and the SWPPP has been modified in accordance with Part E.1.b above, Illinois EPA will review the SWPPP and inform the Permittee in writing if additional pollutant control measures for rainfall events are necessary for the discharge to be consistent with the assumptions of any available waste load allocations in the TMDL or if coverage under an individual permit is necessary.
2. Plans for new facilities shall be completed prior to submitting an NOI to be covered under this permit. An electronic copy of the SWPPP shall be submitted to the Agency at the following email address: epa.indlr00swppp@illinois.gov. Plans shall provide for compliance with the effluent limitations in Part F of this permit prior to operation of any industrial activity to be covered under this permit. [Note: If the plan has already been required to be developed under a previous permit it shall be updated and maintained in accordance with all requirements of this Special Condition within 180 days of the effective date of this permit.]. The owner or operator of an existing facility with storm water discharges covered by this permit shall submit a copy of the Plan to the Agency and shall make a copy of the Plan available to the Agency during any inspection of the site.

Facilities which discharge to MS4 shall also make a copy available to the operator of the municipal system at any reasonable time upon request.

3. The Permittee may be notified in writing by the Agency at any time that the Plan does not meet the requirements of this permit. After such written notification, the Permittee shall modify the Plan and shall submit a revised plan to the Agency with the requested changes that have been made. Unless otherwise provided, the Permittee shall have 30 days after such notification to make the changes.
4. The Permittee shall modify the SWPPP based on the corrective actions and deadlines required in Part H.2 and that the Permittee documented in Part H.2, such that the triggering conditions for corrective action in Part H.1 do not reoccur. The Permittee shall also modify the SWPPP whenever there is a change in construction, operation, or maintenance which may affect the discharge of concentrations or quantities of pollutants to the waters of the United States. SWPPP modifications must be signed in accordance with Attachment H.
5. The Plan shall provide a description of potential sources which may be expected to affect concentration or quantities of pollutants to storm water discharges, or which may result in non-storm water discharges from the facility. The Plan shall include, at a minimum, the following items:
 - a. A topographic map extending one-quarter mile beyond the property boundaries of the facility, showing: the facility, surface water bodies, wells (including injection wells), seepage pits, infiltration ponds, and the discharge points where the facility's storm water discharges to a municipal storm drain system or other water body. The requirements of this paragraph may be included on the site map if appropriate. Any map or portion of map may be withheld for security reasons.
 - b. A site map showing:
 - i. The storm water conveyance and discharge structures;
 - ii. An outline of the storm water drainage areas for each storm water discharge point, location, and identification of any MS4 to which the industrial site discharges storm water;
 - iii. Paved areas and buildings;
 - iv. Areas used for outdoor manufacturing, storage trash dumpsters and compactors or disposal of significant materials, including activities that generate significant quantities of dust or particulates;
 - v. Location of existing or planned storm water structural control measures/practices (dikes, coverings, detention facilities, etc.);
 - vi. Surface water locations and/or municipal storm drain locations;
 - vii. Areas of existing and potential soil erosion;
 - viii. Vehicle service areas;
 - ix. Material loading, unloading, transfer, and access areas;
 - x. Direction of storm water flow (use arrows);

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- xi. Locations of storm water monitoring points;
- xii. Location of any potable water supply wells;
- xiii. Fueling stations;
- xiv. Immediate access roads and rail lines;
- xv. Vehicle or product machinery related to industrial activity;
- xvi. Locations and sources of run-on to the site from adjacent properties that contains significant quantities of pollutants; and
- xvii. Location of any material storage areas (i.e. deicing material, fertilizers, soil stockpiles, etc.).

Areas under Items iv. and ix. above may be withheld from the site map for security reasons.

- c. A narrative description of the following potential pollutant sources:
 - i. The nature of the industrial activities conducted at the site and a list of the activities exposed to storm water;
 - ii. A list of pollutant(s) or pollutant constituents associated with each identified activity above, which could be exposed to storm water or snowmelt and could be discharged from the facility. The Permittee must document all significant material that have been handled, treated, stored or disposed of, and that have been exposed to storm water in the three years prior to the date the Permittee prepares or amends its SWPPP. Materials, equipment, and vehicle management practices employed to minimize contact of significant materials with storm water discharges (include on site map);
 - iii. Existing or future structural and non-structural control measures/practices to reduce pollutants in storm water discharges;
 - iv. Industrial storm water discharge treatment facilities (include on site map) and;
 - v. Methods of onsite storage and disposal of significant materials.
 - d. Permittees discharging storm water to impaired water bodies as determined pursuant to Part C.1.a. shall provide a list of any pollutant that is listed as a cause of impairment in the most recent 303(d) report and may be associated with the industrial site activity and may be discharged in storm water from the industrial site.
 - e. An estimate of the size of the facility in acres or square feet, and the percent of the facility that has impervious areas such as pavement or buildings.
 - f. A summary of existing sampling data describing pollutants in storm water discharges.
6. The Plan shall document the location and describe the storm water management controls which are or will be implemented by the facility to meet the requirements of this permit. The appropriate controls shall reflect identified existing and potential sources of pollutants at the facility. The Permittee shall properly maintain storm water BMPs and other control measures to ensure effectiveness and continuity of operation.
7. Storm Water Pollution Prevention Personnel: Identification by name, job titles, direct telephone numbers and email addresses (if available) of the individuals who are responsible for developing, implementing, and revising the Plan. All storm water pollution prevention personnel must have ready access to the most updated copy of the SWPPP and all associated documents and information as required by this permit.
8. Non-Storm Water Discharges:

The Permittee shall document that the discharge has been evaluated for the presence of unauthorized non-storm water discharges. The documentation shall include: the date of the evaluation, a description of the evaluation criteria used, a list of the outfalls or on-site drainage points that were directly observed during the evaluation, a description of the action(s) taken to prevent unauthorized discharge(s), or documentation that separate NPDES permit was obtained.

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9. The following must be documented in the SWPPP:
 - a. Good Housekeeping (F.2.c) – A requirement that waste materials be regularly picked up and disposed of, along with routine inspections for leaks and conditions of drums, tanks and containers;
 - b. Maintenance (F.2.b) – Procedures and frequencies for inspection and maintenance of storm water conveyance system devices such as oil/water separators, catch basins, etc., and inspection and testing of plant equipment and systems that could fail and result in discharges of pollutants to storm water. The SWPPP shall include the schedule or frequency for maintaining all control measures;
 - c. Spill Prevention and Response (Part F.2.d) – Procedures for responding to spills and leaks, including internal and third-party notification procedures. For preventing spills, include in the SWPPP the control measures for material handling and storage, and procedures for preventing spills that can contaminate storm water. Spill clean-up equipment and procedures should be identified, as appropriate;
 - d. Erosion and Sediment Control (Part F.2.f) – If the Permittee uses polymers and/or other chemical treatments as part of a control measure, the Permittee must identify the polymer and/or chemicals used and the purpose; and
 - e. Employee Training (Part F.2.g) – The elements of the employee training plan shall include all, but not be limited to, the requirements set forth in Part F.2.g and also include the following:
 - i. The content of the training;
 - ii. The frequency/schedule of the training for employees who have duties in areas of industrial activity subject to this permit; and
 - iii. A log of the date on which specific employees receive training.
10. Inspections.
 - a. The Permittee must document in the SWPPP its procedures for performing, as appropriate, the types of inspections specified in this permit, including:
 - i. Routine facility inspections (See Part G.1), and
 - ii. Quarterly visual assessment of storm water discharges (See Part J.1).
 - b. If the Permittee is invoking the exception for inactive and unstaffed sites relating to routine facility inspections and quarterly visual assessments, the Permittee must include in the SWPPP the information to support this claim as required by Part G.5.
11. Monitoring.
 - a. The Permittee must document in the SWPPP the procedures for conducting two types of analytical monitoring specified by the permit, where applicable to the facility:
 - i. Benchmark monitoring (See Part J.2)
 - ii. Site-specific monitoring
 - b. For each type of monitoring, the SWPPP must document:
 - i. Locations where samples are collected, including any determination that two or more outfalls are identical;
 - ii. Parameters for sampling and the frequency of sampling for each parameter;
 - iii. Schedules for monitoring at the facility;
 - iv. Any numeric control values (benchmarks, TMDL-related requirements) applicable to discharges from each outfall; and

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- v. Procedures (e.g., responsible staff, logistics, laboratory to be used) for gathering data.
- c. If the Permittee is invoking the exception for inactive and unstaffed sites, the Permittee must include a certification in the SWPPP to support this claim as required by Part G.5.
- d. The Permittee must document the following in the SWPPP if the Permittee plans to use the substantially identical outfall exception for the quarterly visual assessment requirements in Part J.1.e or benchmark monitoring requirements in Part J.2.f:
 - i. Locations of each of the substantially identical outfalls;
 - ii. Description of the general industrial activities conducted in the drainage area of each outfall;
 - iii. Description of the control measures implemented in the drainage area of each outfall;
 - iv. Description of the exposed materials located in the drainage area of each outfall that are likely to be significant contributors of pollutants to storm water discharges;
 - v. An estimate of the runoff coefficient of the drainage areas (low= under 40%, medium= 40% to 65%, high= above 65%); and
 - vi. Why the outfalls are expected to discharge substantially identical effluents.
- 12. This Plan shall briefly describe the appropriate elements of other program requirements, including Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasures (SPCC) plans required under Section 311 of the CWA and the regulations promulgated thereunder, and Best Management Programs under 40 CFR 125.100. Other program requirements such as SPCC may be referenced in the Plan.
- 13. The Plan is considered a report that shall be available to the public at any reasonable time upon request.
- 14. The Plan shall include the signature and title of the person responsible for preparation of the Plan and include the date of initial preparation and each amendment thereto.
- 15. Facilities which discharge storm water associated with industrial activity to MS4 may also be subject to additional requirements imposed by the operator of the municipal separate storm sewer system.
- 16. Additional Documentation Requirements.

The Permittee is required to keep the following inspection, monitoring, and certification records with the SWPPP that keep the records complete and up-to-date, and demonstrate full compliance with the conditions of this permit:

- a. A copy of the NOI submitted to the Agency along with any correspondence exchanged between the Permittee and the Agency specific to coverage under this permit;
- b. A copy of this permit;
- c. Documentation of maintenance and repairs of control measures, including the date(s) of regular maintenance, date(s) of discovery of areas in need of repair/replacements, and for repairs, date(s) the control measures returned to full function, and the justification of any extended maintenance/repair schedules (See Part F.2.b);
- d. All inspection reports, including Routine Facility Inspection Reports (Part G.1) and Quarterly Visual Assessment Reports (J.1) and benchmark monitoring results;
- e. Description of any deviation from the schedule for visual assessments and/or monitoring, and the reasons for the deviations;
- f. Description of any corrective action triggering event/condition listed in Part H.1 and documented in Part H.2;
- g. Documentation of any benchmark exceedance and the type of response employed, including:
 - i. The corrective action taken;

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- ii. A finding that the exceedance was due to natural background pollutant levels; or
 - iii. A finding that no further pollutant reductions were technologically available and economically practicable in light of best industry practice consistent with Part J.2.;
- h. Documentation to support any determination that pollutants of concern are not expected to be present above natural background levels if the facility discharges directly to impaired waters, and such pollutants were not detected in the discharge or were solely attributable to natural background sources (See Part J.2);
 - i. Documentation to support the claim that the facility has changed its status from active to inactive and unstaffed with respect to the requirements to conduct routine inspections (See Part G.5), quarterly visual assessments (see Part J.1) and/or benchmark monitoring (see Part J.2); and
 - j. Electronic copies of all documents, including the SWPPP, are acceptable.
17. Modifications to the following requirements in the plan shall be submitted to the Agency pursuant to Part K.1, E.1.c, E.6, E.7, E.16.f, E.16.g, E.16.i.

F. Control Measures and Discharge Limitations

In the technology-based limits included below, the term “minimize” means reduce and/or eliminate to the extent achievable using control measures (including best management practices) that are technologically available and economically practicable and achievable.

1. Storm Water Controls

The Permittee must select, design, install, and implement control measures (including best management practices) to meet the discharge limitations in Part F.2 and meet the water quality-based effluent limitations in Part F.3. The selection, design, installation, and implementation of these control measures must be in accordance with good engineering practices and manufacturer’s specifications. Note that the Permittee may deviate from such manufacturer’s specifications where it provides justification for such deviation and include documentation of its rationale in the part of its SWPPP that describes its control measures, consistent with Part E.6. If the Permittee finds that its control measures are not achieving their intended effect of minimizing pollutant discharges, it must modify these control measures in accordance with the corrective action requirements set forth in Part H. Regulated storm water discharges from the Permittee’s facility include storm water run-on that commingles with storm water discharges associated with industrial activity at its facility.

2. Discharge Limitations

- a. Minimize Exposure – The Permittee must minimize the exposure of manufacturing, processing, and material storage areas (including loading and unloading, storage, disposal, cleaning, maintenance, and fueling operations) to rain, snow, snowmelt, and runoff by either locating these industrial materials and activities inside or protecting them with storm resistant coverings. In order to minimize exposure, where feasible, the Permittee must include the following BMPs where applicable:
 - i. Use grading, berming, or curbing to prevent runoff of contaminated flows and divert run-on away from these areas;
 - ii. Containment - Storage within berms or other secondary containment devices to prevent leaks and spills from entering storm water runoff. To the maximum extent practicable, storm water discharged from any area where pollutants from material handling equipment or activities, raw materials, intermediate products, final products, waste materials, by-products, or industrial machinery are exposed to storm water should not enter vegetated areas or surface waters or infiltrate into the soil unless adequate treatment is provided;
 - iii. Clean up spills and leaks promptly using dry methods (e.g., absorbents) or other cleanup methods to prevent the discharge of pollutants;
 - iv. Store leaky vehicles and equipment indoors or, if stored outdoors, use drip pans and absorbents;
 - v. Use spill/overflow protection equipment;
 - vi. Perform all vehicle and/or equipment cleaning operations indoors, under cover, or in bermed areas

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that prevent runoff and run-on and also that capture any overspray;

- vii. Drain fluids from equipment and vehicles that will be decommissioned or will remain unused for extended periods of time;
 - viii. Ensure that all washwater, with the exception of discharges from pavement wash water and routine building washdown, drains to a sanitary sewer, sump, or other proper collection system (i.e., not the storm water drainage system); and
 - ix. Oil & Grease Separation - Oil/water separators, booms, skimmers, or other methods to minimize oil contaminated storm water discharges.
 - x. Minimize dust and offsite tracking of raw, final, and waste materials. Trash disposal areas where dumpsters and rolloff boxes are located shall have the lids which shall remain closed when not in use. For dumpsters and roll off boxes that do not have lids BMPs shall be utilized to prevent any contaminate storm water runoff.
- b. Preventive Maintenance – The Permittee must have procedures and frequencies for inspection and maintenance of storm water conveyance system devices such as oil/water separators, catch basins, etc., and inspection and testing of plant equipment and systems that could fail and result in discharges of pollutants to storm water.
- c. Good Housekeeping and Pollution Prevention Practices - Good housekeeping requires the maintenance of clean, orderly facility areas that discharge storm water. Material handling areas shall be inspected and cleaned as necessary to reduce the potential for pollutants to enter the storm water conveyance system. The Permittee shall implement pollution prevention practices in areas that include, but are not limited to, trash containers, storage areas, loading docks, vehicle fueling, and maintenance. Exposed areas that may contribute pollutants to storm water shall be minimized to reduce or eliminate contaminated storm water runoff.
- d. Spill Prevention and Response – Identification of areas where significant materials can spill into or otherwise enter the storm water conveyance systems and their accompanying drainage points. The Permittee must minimize the potential for leaks, spills, and other releases that may be exposed to storm water and develop plans for effective response to such spills if or when they occur. The Permittee must conduct spill prevention and response measures, including but not limited to, the following:
- i. Plainly label containers (e.g., “Used Oil,” “Spent Solvents,” “Fertilizers and Pesticides”) that could be susceptible to spillage or leakage to encourage proper handling and facilitate rapid response if spills or leaks occur;
 - ii. Implement procedures for material storage and handling, such as the use of secondary containment and barriers between material storage and traffic areas, or a similarly effective means designed to prevent the discharge of pollutants from these areas;
 - iii. Develop spill response training procedures for preventing, containing, and cleaning up leaks, spills, and other releases. Spills shall be cleaned and any contaminated water or solids shall be disposed of in accordance with applicable regulations. As appropriate, execute such procedures as soon as possible;
 - iv. Keep spill kits on-site, in easily accessible locations,
 - v. Notify appropriate facility personnel, and for significant spills, emergency response agencies and regulatory agencies, when a leak, spill, or other release occurs;
 - vi. Document all significant spills and leaks of oil or toxic or hazardous pollutants that actually occurred in the exposed areas, or that drained to a storm water conveyance, during the previous 5 years;
 - vii. Visually inspect retained storm water (e.g. storm water in a secondary containment structure) prior to discharge, to assure the storm water contains no unnatural turbidity, color, oil films, foams, settleable solids, or deposits before discharging any collected storm water.
- e. Storm Water Management Practices - Storm water management practices are practices other than those which control the source of pollutants. They include measures such as installing oil and grit separators, diverting storm water into retention basins, etc. Based on assessment of the potential of various sources to

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contribute pollutants, measures to remove pollutants from storm water discharge shall be implemented. The following management practices shall be considered and implemented as applicable:

- i. Debris & Sediment Control - Screens, booms, sediment ponds, or other methods to reduce debris and sediment in storm water discharges;
 - ii. Covered Storage or Manufacturing Areas - Covered fueling operations, materials, manufacturing, and storage areas to prevent contact with storm water. This includes any pesticide, herbicide, fertilizer, or any other chemical storage area;
 - iii. Mercury Switch Removal and Recycling – Mercury containing convenience lighting switches and anti-lock brake assemblies shall be removed from vehicles and recycled in an approved manner which prevents mercury from entering the storm water discharges; and
 - iv. Storm Water Reduction – To minimize storm water runoff, install vegetation on roofs of buildings within and adjacent to the exposure area to detain and evapotranspire runoff where the precipitation falling on the roof is not exposed to contaminants. Capture storm water for use as appropriate based on quality where feasible and applicable.
- f. Sediment and Erosion Prevention – where feasible and applicable, the Permittee must minimize erosion by stabilizing exposed soils at the facility and placing flow velocity dissipation devices at discharge locations. The Permittee must also use structural and non-structural control measures to prevent the discharge of sediment. If the Permittee uses polymers and/or other chemical treatments as part of its controls, it must identify the polymers and/or chemicals used and the purpose. Information on BMPs for erosion and sediment control is available at the following websites:

USEPA National Menu of Best Management Practices (BMPs) for Storm Water

<https://www.epa.gov/npdes/national-menu-best-management-practices-bmps-stormwater#edu>

Illinois Urban Manual:

<http://www.aiswcd.org/illinois-urban-manual/>

- g. Employee Training – The Permittee must train all employees who work in areas where industrial materials or activities are exposed to storm water, or who are responsible for implementing activities necessary to meet the conditions of this permit (e.g., inspectors, maintenance personnel), including all pollution prevention personnel. Employees shall be trained at a minimum of once per calendar year. The Permittee shall ensure the following personnel are trained on the requirements of this permit:
- i. Personnel who are responsible for the design, installation, maintenance, and/or repair of controls (including pollution prevention measures);
 - ii. Personnel responsible for the storage and handling of chemicals and materials that could become contaminants in storm water discharges;
 - iii. Personnel who are responsible for conducting and documenting monitoring and inspections as required in Parts G and J; and
 - iv. Personnel who are responsible for performing and documenting corrective actions as required in Part H.
- h. De-icing Material Storage - Storage piles of deicing material used onsite or for other commercial or industrial purposes must be enclosed or covered to prevent exposure to precipitation (except for exposure resulting from adding or removing materials from the pile). The Permittee must document and implement appropriate pollution prevention measures that minimize exposure to storm water when adding to or removing material from the pile. Piles do not need to be enclosed or covered where storm water from the pile is not discharged to Waters of the United States or the discharges from the piles are authorized under another permit. The Permittee must document the location of any storage piles of deicing material to be used for deicing or for other commercial or industrial use in the SWPPP site map (Part E.5.b.xvii).

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- i. Plastic Materials Requirements - Facilities that handle pre-production plastic pellets are required to implement best management practices to eliminate discharges of plastic in storm water. Examples of plastic material required to be addressed as storm water pollutants include plastic resin pellets, powders, flakes, additives, regrind, scrap, waste and recycling.
3. Water Quality-Based Effluent Limitations.
- a. Water Quality Standards - Discharges covered by this permit, alone or in combination with other sources, shall not cause or contribute to a violation of any applicable water quality standard pursuant 35 Ill. Adm. Code 304.105;
 - b. The Permittee must implement all controls necessary to comply with a wasteload allocation in an EPA established or approved TMDL as required in Part C;
 - c. Except for discharges authorized in Part A.8 of this permit, the Permittee shall effectively prohibit non-storm water discharges into the storm sewer system; and
 - d. The Permittee shall not allow any offensive discharges pursuant to 35 Ill. Admin. Code Section 304.106.

G. INSPECTIONS

1. The Permittee shall conduct facility inspections covering all the areas subject to the requirements of this permit and identified in the SWPPP.

Inspections must be conducted at least quarterly or in some instances more frequently as appropriate. At least one of the Permittee's routine inspections must be conducted during a period when a storm water discharge is occurring within 72 hours of the beginning of a storm event equal to or greater than 0.25 inches in 24 hours.

Inspections must be performed by qualified personnel (as defined in Part M.12) with at least one member of the storm water pollution prevention personnel participating. The Permittee may prioritize facility outfalls to allow for adequate quarterly inspections during flooding conditions. Areas inaccessible during quarterly inspections due to flooding conditions shall be inspected within 72 hours of becoming accessible.

Inspectors must consider the results of any visual and analytical monitoring for the past year when planning and conducting inspections as well as where:

- a. Industrial materials, residue or trash may have or could come into contact with storm water.
- b. Leaks or spills from industrial equipment, drums, tanks and other containers.
- c. Offsite tracking of industrial or waste materials, or sediment may occur, such as where vehicles enter or exit the site.
- d. Tracking or blowing of raw, final or waste materials may occur from areas of no exposure to exposed areas.
- e. Control measures which may need replacement, maintenance or repair.

During an inspection occurring during a storm water discharge, control measures implemented to comply with benchmark monitoring requirements must be observed to ensure they are functioning correctly. Discharge points, as defined in Part M.3, must also be observed during this inspection. If such discharge locations are inaccessible, nearby downstream locations must be inspected.

2. The Permittee must document the findings of the facility inspections and maintain this report with its SWPPP. The Permittee must summarize all findings in the annual report per Part K. Document all findings, including but not limited to, the following information:
 - a. The inspection date and time;
 - b. The name(s) and signature(s) of the inspector(s);
 - c. Weather information including flooding events;

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- d. All observations relating to the implementation of control measures at the facility, including:
 - i. A description of any discharges occurring at the time of the inspection;
 - ii. Any previously unidentified discharges and/or pollutants from the site;
 - iii. Any evidence of, or the potential for, pollutants entering the drainage system; Observations regarding the physical condition of and around all outfalls including any flow dissipation devices, and evidence of pollutants in discharges and/or the receiving water;
 - iv. Any control measures needing maintenance, repairs, or replacement;
 - e. Any additional control measures needed to comply with the permit requirements; and
 - f. Any incidents of noncompliance observed.
 - g. Any outfall not inspected due to flooding conditions,
3. Any corrective action required as a result of a routine facility inspection must be performed consistent with Part H of this permit.
 4. If the Permittee performed a visual observation required in Part J.1 during the facility inspection, the Permittee may include the results of the assessment with the report required in Part G.2, provided all components of both types of inspections are included in the report.
 5. Exceptions to Routine Facility Inspections for Inactive and Unstaffed Sites.

The Permittee may exercise a waiver of the facility inspection requirement at a facility that is inactive and unstaffed, provided there are no industrial materials or activities exposed to storm water. If the Permittee exercises this waiver, the Permittee must maintain a certification with the SWPPP stating that the site is inactive and unstaffed, and that there are no industrial materials or activities exposed to storm water.

H. CORRECTIVE ACTIONS

1. Conditions Requiring SWPPP Review and Revision.

The Permittee must review the SWPPP when any of the following conditions occur:

- a. An unauthorized release or discharge (e.g., spill, leak, or discharge of non-storm water not authorized by this or another NPDES permit) occurs at the facility;
- b. Control measures are not stringent enough for the discharge to meet applicable water quality standards or the conditions of this permit;
- c. A required control measure was never installed, was installed incorrectly, or not in accordance with this permit or is not being properly operated or maintained;
- d. Visual observations indicate signs of storm water pollution (e.g., unnatural color, odor, turbidity, floatable material, settled solids, suspended solids, foam, and oil sheen);
- e. The average of four quarterly sampling results exceeds any applicable benchmark monitoring concentration. If less than four samples have been taken, but the results are such that an exceedance of the four quarter average is mathematically certain (i.e., if the sum of quarterly sample results to date is more than four times the benchmark monitoring concentration) this is considered a benchmark exceedance, triggering this review;
- f. Construction or a change in design, operation, or maintenance at the facility that modifies the type or concentration of pollutants discharged in storm water from the facility, or increases the quantity of pollutants discharged;

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2. Corrective Actions and Deadlines.

- a. Immediate Actions. If any condition in Part H.1 occurs, the Permittee must immediately take all reasonable steps necessary to minimize or prevent the discharge of pollutants until a permanent solution is installed and made operational, including cleaning up any contaminated surfaces so that the material will not discharge in subsequent storm events.
- b. Subsequent Actions. If the Permittee determines that additional changes are necessary beyond those implemented pursuant to this permit, it must install a new or modified control and make it operational, or complete the repair, before the next storm event if possible, and within 14 calendar days from the time of discovery. If it is infeasible to complete the installation or repair within 14 calendar days, the Permittee must document why it is infeasible to complete the installation or repair within the 14 day timeframe. The Permittee must also identify the schedule for completing the work, which must be done as soon as practicable after the 14-day timeframe but no longer than 45 days after discovery.

Where the Permittee's corrective actions result in changes to any of the controls or procedures documented in its SWPPP, the Permittee must modify its SWPPP accordingly within 14 calendar days of completing corrective action work.

- c. Corrective Action Documentation. The Permittee must document the existence of any of the conditions listed in Part H.1 within 24 hours of becoming aware of such condition. The Permittee is not required to submit its corrective action documentation to Illinois EPA. Include the following information in the documentation:
 - i. Identification and description of the condition triggering the need for corrective action review. For any spills or leaks, include the following information: a description of the incident including material, date/time, amount, location, and reason for spill, and any leaks, spills or other releases that resulted in discharges of pollutants to waters of the State, through storm water or otherwise;
 - ii. Date the condition was identified;
 - iii. For any spills or leaks, include response actions, the date/time clean-up completed, notifications made, and staff involved. Also include any measures taken to prevent the reoccurrence of such releases;
 - iv. The Permittee must also document the corrective actions taken that occurred as a result of the conditions listed in Part H.1, within 14 days from the time of discovery of any of those conditions. Provide the dates when each corrective action was initiated and completed (or is expected to be completed). If applicable, document why it is infeasible to complete necessary installations or repairs within the 14-day timeframe and document the Permittee's schedule for installing the controls and making them operational as soon as practicable after the 14-day timeframe.
- d. Substantially Identical Outfalls. If the event triggering corrective action is similar to an outfall that represents other substantially identical outfalls, the Permittee's review must assess the need for corrective action for each outfall represented by the outfall that triggered the review. Any necessary changes to control measures that affect these other outfalls must also be made before the next storm event if possible, or as soon as practicable following that storm event. The SWPPP must be modified to include any additional control measures required pursuant to this paragraph.

I. CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZATION

1. Authorization is hereby granted to construct treatment works and related equipment that collects, stores or treats storm water that may be required by the SWPPP developed pursuant to this permit.
2. This Authorization is issued subject to the following condition(s):
 - a. The issuance of this authorization:
 - i. does not release the Permittee from any liability for damage to persons or property caused by or resulting from the installation, maintenance, or operation of the proposed facilities;
 - ii. does not take into consideration the structural stability of any units or part of this project; and

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- iii. does not release the Permittee from compliance with other applicable statutes of the State of Illinois or other applicable local law, regulations, or ordinances.
 - b. If any statement or representation is found to be incorrect, this authorization may be revoked and the Permittee thereupon waives all rights thereunder.
3. Plans and specifications of all treatment equipment being included as a part of the Storm Water Management Practice shall be included in the SWPPP.
4. Any modification of or deviation from the plans and specifications originally submitted with the initial SWPPP requires amendment of the SWPPP.
5. Construction activities which result from treatment equipment installation, including clearing, grading, and excavation activities which result in the disturbance of one acre or more of land area, are not covered by this authorization. The Permittee shall contact the Agency regarding any additional required permit(s).

J. MONITORING

1. Quarterly Visual Observation of Discharges – The requirements and procedures for quarterly visual observations are applicable to all facilities covered under this permit, regardless of the Permittee's sector of industrial activity.
 - a. The Permittee must perform and document a quarterly visual observation of a storm water discharge associated with industrial activity from each outfall. The visual observation must be made during daylight hours. If no storm event resulted in runoff during daylight hours on normal work days from the facility during a monitoring quarter, no visual observation is required for that quarter, provided the permittee documents that no observable runoff occurred. Normal work days do not include weekends or Federal holidays. The Permittee must sign and certify the documentation.
 - b. Visual observation must be made on samples collected within 1 hour of an actual discharge from a storm event equal to or greater than 0.25 inch in 24 hours. If it is not possible to take a sample within the first hour of the discharge, the sample must be collected as soon as practicable after the first hour and the Permittee must explain why it was not possible to take samples within the first hour. In the case of snowmelt, the samples must be taken from an actual discharge from the site. For storm events, samples must be collected from a storm event discharge at least 72 hours from the previous discharge. The 72 hour interval does not apply if the Permittee documents that a less than 72 hour event is representative for local storm events during the sampling period. The observation must document: unnatural color, odor, clarity, floatable solids, settled solids, suspended solids, foam, oil sheen, and other obvious indicators of storm water pollution if present in the discharge. If visual observations indicate any unnatural color, odor, turbidity, floatable material, oil sheen or other indicators of storm water pollution, the Permittee shall obtain a sample and test for the parameter or the list of pollutants as provided pursuant to Part E.5.C.ii and E.5.d and initiate corrective action in Part H.
 - c. The Permittee must maintain visual observation reports onsite with the SWPPP. Each report must include the observation date and time, inspection personnel, outfall location, nature of the discharge (i.e., runoff or snow melt), visual quality of the storm water discharge (including observations of unnatural 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.
 - d. The Permittee may exercise a waiver of the visual observation requirement at a facility that is inactive and unstaffed, as long as there are no industrial materials or activities exposed to storm water. If the Permittee exercises this waiver, the Permittee must maintain a certification with the SWPPP stating that the site is inactive and unstaffed, and that there are no industrial materials or activities exposed to storm water.
 - e. Representative Outfalls - If the Permittee's facility has two or more outfalls that are believed to discharge substantially identical effluents, based on similarities of the industrial activities, significant materials, size of drainage areas, and storm water management practices occurring within the drainage areas of the outfalls, the Permittee may conduct visual observation of the discharge at just one of the outfalls and report that the results also apply to the substantially identical outfall(s).
 - f. Visual observation documentation shall be made available to the Agency and general public upon written request.

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2. Benchmark Monitoring.

This permit specifies pollutant benchmark concentrations that are applicable to certain sectors/subsectors as specified in Attachment 1. Benchmark monitoring data are primarily for the Permittee's use to determine the overall effectiveness of specific control measures and to assist Permittees in knowing when additional corrective action(s) may be necessary to comply with the discharge limitations in Part F.

- a. The benchmark concentrations are not discharge limitations. However, corrective action is required as the result of a benchmark exceedance pursuant to Part H.
- b. At the Permittee's discretion, more than four samples may be taken during separate runoff events and used to determine the average benchmark parameter concentration for facility discharges.
- c. **Applicability of Benchmark Monitoring:** The Permittee must monitor for any benchmark parameters specified for the industrial sector(s), both primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities, applicable to the discharge. Industry-specific benchmark concentrations are listed in the sector-specific sections of Attachment 1. If a facility is in one of the industrial sectors subject to benchmark concentrations that are hardness-dependent, the Permittee is required to submit representative hardness values of the receiving water. The hardness value shall be submitted with the initial benchmark report.
- d. Samples must be analyzed consistent with 40 CFR Part 136 analytical methods and using test procedures with quantitation limits at or below benchmark values for all benchmark parameters for which sampling is required.
- e. **Benchmark Monitoring Schedule -** Benchmark monitoring must be conducted quarterly for first four full quarters of permit coverage commencing no later than 180 days after the effective date of this permit.
 - i. **Data not exceeding benchmarks -** After collection of four quarterly samples, if the average of the four monitoring values for any parameter does not exceed the benchmark, monitoring requirements for that parameter for the permit term have been fulfilled;
 - ii. **Data exceeding benchmarks -** After the collection of four quarterly samples, if the average of the four monitoring values for any parameter exceeds the benchmark, the Permittee must, in accordance with Part H, review the selection, design, installation and implementation of the control measures to determine if modifications are necessary to meet the discharge limitations in this permit, and either:
 - A. Make the necessary modifications and continue quarterly monitoring until the Permittee has completed four additional quarters of monitoring for which the average does not exceed the benchmark; or
 - B. Make a determination that no further pollutant reductions are technologically available and economically practicable and achievable in light of best industry practice to meet the technology discharge limitations or are necessary to meet the water-quality-based discharge limitations in Parts F.2 and F.3 of this permit, in which case the Permittee must continue monitoring once per year. The Permittee must also document the rationale for concluding that no further pollutant reductions are achievable, and retain all records related to this documentation with the SWPPP.
 - C. In accordance with Part H, the Permittee must review the control measures and perform any required corrective action immediately (or document why no corrective action is required), without waiting for the full four quarters of monitoring data, if an exceedance of the four quarter average is mathematically certain. If after modifying its control measures and conducting four additional quarters of monitoring, the average still exceeds the benchmark (or if an exceedance of the benchmark by the four quarter average is mathematically certain prior to conducting the full four additional quarters of monitoring), the Permittee must again review its control measures and take one of the two actions above.
 - iii. **Natural background pollutant levels -** Following the first four quarters of benchmark monitoring (or sooner if the exceedance is triggered by less than four quarters of data, see above), if the average concentration of a pollutant exceeds a benchmark value, and the Permittee determines that exceedance of the benchmark is attributable solely to the presence of that pollutant in the natural background, the Permittee is not required to perform corrective action or additional benchmark monitoring provided that:

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- A. The average concentration of the benchmark monitoring results is less than or equal to the concentration of that pollutant in the natural background;
 - B. The Permittee document and maintain with the SWPPP, the supporting rationale for concluding that the benchmark exceedances are in fact attributable solely to natural background pollutant levels. The Permittee must include in the rationale any data previously collected by the Permittee or other sources (i.e., literature studies) that describe the level of natural background pollutants in the storm water discharge;
 - C. Notify the Agency on the Permittee's final quarterly benchmark monitoring report that the benchmark exceedances are attributable solely to natural background pollutant levels.
 - D. Permittees may discontinue monitoring natural background pollutants that occur solely from run-on sources provided the Permittee analyzes the pollutant in the run-on source during the benchmark monitoring period.
- f. Exception for Inactive and Unstaffed Sites - The requirement for benchmark monitoring does not apply at a facility that is inactive and unstaffed, provided there are no industrial materials or activities exposed to storm water. To qualify for any monitoring exception, the Permittee must meet the following requirements:
- i. Maintain a statement with the Permittee's SWPPP stating that the site is inactive and unstaffed, and that there are no industrial materials or activities exposed to storm water in accordance with the substantive requirements in 40 CFR 122.26(g) and sign and certify the statement in accordance with Attachment H 11.
 - ii. If a Permittee is not qualified for this exception at the time of permit coverage but during the permit term the Permittee becomes qualified because the facility is inactive and unstaffed, and there are no industrial materials or activities that are exposed to storm water, then the Permittee must notify Illinois EPA of this change in the next benchmark monitoring report. A Permittee may discontinue benchmark monitoring once Illinois EPA has been notified, and prepared and signed a certification statement concerning the facility's qualification for this monitoring exception.
- g. Representative Outfalls – If the Permittee's facility has two or more outfalls that are believed to discharge substantially identical effluents, based on similarities of the industrial activities, significant materials, size of drainage areas, and storm water management practices occurring within the drainage areas of the outfalls, the Permittee may conduct benchmark monitoring of the discharge at just one of the outfalls and report that the results also apply to the substantially identical outfall(s).

K. REPORTING

1. The Permittee shall submit an electronic copy of the annual inspection report to the Agency. The report shall include results of the quarterly benchmark monitoring as required by Part J.2 and the quarterly facility inspections which are required by Part G of this permit. The report shall include, at a minimum, a review and update of the SWPPP. The Permittee shall submit modifications of the requirements of the plan to the Agency with the Annual Report. Permittees have 180 days to update their SWPPP to comply with the new requirements and then submit with the following annual report. The report shall also include documentation of any event (spill, treatment unit malfunction, etc.) which would require an inspection, results of the inspection, and any subsequent corrective maintenance activity. The report shall be completed and signed by the authorized facility employee(s) who conducted the inspection(s). The annual inspection report is considered a public document that shall be available to the public at any reasonable time upon request.
2. For new Permittees, the first Annual Report shall contain information gathered during the one year time period beginning with the initial effective date of coverage under this permit and shall be submitted no later than 60 days after this one year period has elapsed. Each subsequent report shall contain the previous year's information and shall be submitted no later than one year after the previous year's report was due.
3. Existing Permittees renewing coverage under this permit shall continue to submit the Annual Report no later than 60 days after the original date of effective coverage under a general storm water permit.
4. If the facility performs inspections more frequently than required by this permit, the results shall be included as additional information in the Annual Report.

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5. The Permittee shall retain the annual inspection report on file for at least 3 years. This period may be extended by request of the Illinois EPA at any time.
6. Annual inspection reports shall be submitted to one of the following addresses:
 - a. Electronic Annual Reports should be submitted to:
epa.indannualinsp@illinois.gov
 - b. If electronic submittal is unavailable, reports should be mailed to:

Illinois Environmental Protection Agency
Division of Water Pollution Control
Compliance Assurance Section #19
1021 North Grand Avenue East
Annual Inspection Report
P.O. Box 19276
Springfield, Illinois 62794-9276
7. Any Permittee shall notify the owner of any regulated MS4 which receives storm water discharged from the facility that the industrial activity has received coverage of a general ILR00 permit. The Permittee shall submit any SWPPP or any annual inspection to the MS4 upon request by the MS4 owner.

L. TERMINATION OF COVERAGE UNDER THIS PERMIT

Where all storm water discharges associated with industrial activity that have been authorized by this permit are eliminated, the operator of the facility may submit a termination request to the Agency at the address indicated in Part L.5 of this permit. The termination request shall include the name, address, telephone number, location of the facility, permit number, and a description of actions taken to eliminate the storm water discharge or other justification for the request. Coverage under this permit is not terminated until the Agency responds in writing on the termination request. All monitoring, inspections, and reporting, as described in this permit is required until coverage is terminated by the Agency.

1. The Agency may require any person authorized by this permit to apply for and/or obtain either an individual NPDES permit or an alternative NPDES general permit. Any interested person may petition the Agency to take action under this paragraph. The Agency may require any owner or operator authorized to discharge under this permit to apply for an individual NPDES permit or alternative general permit only if the owner or operator has been notified in writing that a permit application is required. This notice shall include a brief statement of the reasons for this decision, an application form, a statement setting a deadline for the owner or operator to file the application, and a statement that on the effective date of the individual NPDES permit or the alternative general permit as it applies to the individual Permittee, coverage under this general permit shall automatically terminate. The Agency may grant additional time to submit the application upon request of the applicant. If an owner or operator fails to submit in a timely manner an individual NPDES permit or alternative general application required by the Agency under this paragraph then the applicability of this permit to the individual NPDES permitted is automatically terminated at the end of the day specified for application submittal. The Agency may require an individual NPDES or alternative general permit based on:
 - a. Information received which indicates the receiving water may be of particular biological significance pursuant to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 302.105(d)(6);
 - b. Whether the receiving waters are identified as impaired pursuant to the Agency's 303(d) listing and the site storm water is a potential contributing source of any parameter identified as a cause of that impairment; or
 - c. Size of industrial site, proximity of site to the receiving stream, inadequate discharge control, discharge characteristics, or applicable water quality standards, etc.
 - d. The Agency may also require monitoring of any storm water discharge from any site to determine whether an individual or alternative general permit is required.
2. Any owner or operator authorized by this permit may request to be excluded from the coverage of this permit by applying for an individual or alternative general permit. The owner or operator shall submit an individual application with reasons supporting the request, in accordance with the requirements of 40 CFR 122.28, to the

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Agency. The request shall be granted by issuance date of an individual permit or an alternative general permit if the reasons cited by the owner or operator are adequate to support the request.

3. When an individual NPDES permit is issued to an owner or operator otherwise subject to this permit, or the owner or operator is approved for coverage under an alternative NPDES general permit, the applicability of this permit to the individual NPDES Permittee is automatically terminated on the issuance date of the individual permit or the date of approval for coverage under the alternative general permit, whichever the case may be. When an individual NPDES permit is denied to an owner or operator otherwise subject to this permit, or the owner or operator is denied coverage under an alternative NPDES general permit, the applicability of this general permit to the individual NPDES Permittee is automatically terminated on the date of such denial, unless otherwise specified by the Agency.
4. The Permittee must submit a Notice of Termination (NOT) within 30 days after one or more of the following conditions have been met:
 - a. A change in ownership or operational control at the facility;
 - b. The Permittee has ceased operations at the facility, there are no discharges or no longer will be any discharges of storm water associated with industrial activity from the facility, and necessary sediment and erosion controls have been implemented; or
 - c. Coverage has been obtained under an individual or alternative general permit for all discharges required to be covered under an NPDES permit.
5. NOT submittals can be made to one of the following addresses:
 - a. Electronic NOTs should be submitted to:
epa.indannualinsp@illinois.gov
 - b. If electronic submittal is unavailable the NOT should be submitted to the follow address:
Illinois Environmental Protection Agency
Division of Water Pollution Control
Compliance Assurance Section #19
1021 North Grand Avenue East
Annual Inspection Report
P.O. Box 19276
Springfield, Illinois 62794-9276
6. Standard Condition 15 of Attachment H is not applicable to this General Permit.

M. DEFINITIONS

1. Coal pile runoff means the rainfall runoff from or through any coal storage pile.
2. Control Measures means any storm water control or other method (including narrative effluent limitations) used to prevent or reduce the discharge of pollutants to waters of the state.
3. Discharge point or Outfall means the location where collected and concentrated storm water flows are discharged from the facility.
4. Green Infrastructure means wet weather management approaches and technologies that utilize, enhance or mimic the natural hydrologic cycle processes of infiltration, evapotranspiration and reuse. Green infrastructure approaches currently in use include green roofs, trees and tree boxes, rain gardens, vegetated swales, pocket wetlands, infiltration planters, porous and permeable pavements, porous piping systems, dry wells, vegetated median strips, reforestation/revegetation, rain barrels and cisterns and protection and enhancement of riparian buffers and floodplains.
5. Industrial activities means any of the 10 categories of industrial activities included in the definition of "storm water discharges associated with industrial activity" as defined in 40 CFR 122.26(b)(14)(i)-(ix) and (xi).
6. Land application site means an area where wastes are applied onto or incorporated into the soil surface for treatment or disposal.

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7. Landfill means an area of land or an excavation in which wastes are placed for permanent disposal, and which is not a land application site, surface impoundment, injection well or waste pile.
8. MS4 or MS4 Owner means the owner or operator of a conveyance or system of conveyances for the movement of storm water as defined at 40 CFR § 122.26(b)(8).
9. Municipal Separate Storm Sewer is defined at 40 CFR 122.26(b)(8) and means a conveyance or system of conveyances (including roads with drainage systems, municipal streets, catch basins, curbs, gutters, ditches, man-made channels, or storm drains): (i) Owned or operated by a State, city, town, borough, county, parish, district, association, or other public body (created by or pursuant to State law) having jurisdiction over disposal of sewage, industrial wastes, storm water, or other wastes, including special districts under State law such as a sewer district, flood control district or drainage district, or similar entity, or an Indian tribe or an authorized Indian tribal organization, or a designated and approved management agency under Section 208 of the CWA that discharges to waters of the United States; (ii) Designed or used for collecting or conveying storm water; (iii) Which is not a combined sewer; and (iv) Which is not part of a Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTW) as defined at 40 CFR 122.2.
10. Natural Background Pollutants include those substances that are naturally occurring in soils or ground water. Natural background pollutants do not include legacy pollutants from previous activity of the facility's site, or pollutants in run-on from adjacent sources which are not naturally occurring, such as other industrial sites or roadways.
11. Pollution Prevention means any practice which reduces the amount of any hazardous substance, pollutant or contaminant entering any waste stream or otherwise entering the environment prior to recycling, treatment or disposal and reduces the hazards to public health and the environment associated with the release of such substances, pollutants or contaminants.
12. Qualified Personnel means those persons who possess the knowledge and skills to assess conditions and activities that could impact storm water quality at the Permittee's facility, and who can also evaluate the effectiveness of control measures.
13. Run-on means sources of storm water that drain from land located upslope or upstream from the regulated facility in question.
14. Section 313 water priority chemical means a chemical or chemical categories which: 1) Are listed at 40 CFR 372.65 pursuant to Section 313 of the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA) (also known as Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) of 1986); 2) are present at or above threshold levels at a facility subject to EPCRA Section 313 reporting requirements; and 3) that meet at least one of the following criteria: (i) Are listed in Appendix D of 40 CFR 122 on either Table II (organic priority pollutants), Table III (certain metals, cyanides, and phenols) or Table V (certain toxic pollutants and hazardous substances); (ii) are listed as a hazardous substance pursuant to section 311(b)(2)(A) of the CWA at 40 CFR 116.4; or (iii) are pollutants for which EPA has published acute or chronic water quality criteria.
15. Significant materials includes, but is not limited to: raw materials; fuels; materials such as solvents, detergents, and plastic pellets; finished materials such as metallic products; raw materials used in food processing or production; hazardous substances designated under section 101(14) of CERCLA; any chemical the facility is required to report pursuant to EPCRA Section 313; fertilizers; pesticides; and waste products such as ashes, slag and sludge that have the potential to be released with storm water discharges.
16. Significant spills includes, but is not limited to: releases of oil or hazardous substances in excess of reportable quantities under section 311 of the Clean Water Act (see 40 CFR 110.6 and CFR 117.21) or section 102 of CERCLA (see 40 CFR 302.4).

Note that additional definitions are included in the permit Standard Conditions, Attachment H.

**Attachment H
Standard Conditions**

Definitions

Act means the Illinois Environmental Protection Act, 415 ILCS 5 as Amended.

Agency means the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency.

Board means the Illinois Pollution Control Board.

Clean Water Act (formerly referred to as the Federal Water Pollution Control Act) means Pub. L 92-500, as amended. 33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq.

NPDES (National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System) means the national program for issuing, modifying, revoking and reissuing, terminating, monitoring and enforcing permits, and imposing and enforcing pretreatment requirements, under Sections 307, 402, 318 and 405 of the Clean Water Act.

USEPA means the United States Environmental Protection Agency.

Daily Discharge means the discharge of a pollutant measured during a calendar day or any 24-hour period that reasonably represents the calendar day for purposes of sampling. For pollutants with limitations expressed in units of mass, the "daily discharge" is calculated as the total mass of the pollutant discharged over the day. For pollutants with limitations expressed in other units of measurements, the "daily discharge" is calculated as the average measurement of the pollutant over the day.

Maximum Daily Discharge Limitation (daily maximum) means the highest allowable daily discharge.

Average Monthly Discharge Limitation (30 day average) means the highest allowable average of daily discharges over a calendar month, calculated as the sum of all daily discharges measured during a calendar month divided by the number of daily discharges measured during that month.

Average Weekly Discharge Limitation (7 day average) means the highest allowable average of daily discharges over a calendar week, calculated as the sum of all daily discharges measured during a calendar week divided by the number of daily discharges measured during that week.

Best Management Practices (BMPs) means schedules of activities, prohibitions of practices, maintenance procedures, and other management practices to prevent or reduce the pollution of waters of the State. BMPs also include treatment requirements, operating procedures, and practices to control plant site runoff, spillage or leaks, sludge or waste disposal, or drainage from raw material storage.

Aliquot means a sample of specified volume used to make up a total composite sample.

Grab Sample means an individual sample of at least 100 milliliters collected at a randomly-selected time over a period not exceeding 15 minutes.

24-Hour Composite Sample means a combination of at least 8 sample aliquots of at least 100 milliliters, collected at periodic intervals during the operating hours of a facility over a 24-hour period.

8-Hour Composite Sample means a combination of at least 3 sample aliquots of at least 100 milliliters, collected at periodic intervals during the operating hours of a facility over an 8-hour period.

Flow Proportional Composite Sample means a combination of sample aliquots of at least 100 milliliters collected at periodic intervals such that either the time interval between each aliquot or the volume of each aliquot is proportional to either the stream flow at the time of sampling or the total stream flow since the collection of the previous aliquot.

- (1) **Duty to comply.** The permittee must comply with all conditions of this permit. Any permit noncompliance constitutes a violation of the Act and is grounds for enforcement action, permit termination, revocation and reissuance, modification, or for denial of a permit renewal application. The permittee shall comply with effluent standards or prohibitions established under Section 307(a) of the Clean Water Act for toxic pollutants within the time provided in the regulations that establish these standards or prohibitions, even if the permit has not yet been modified to incorporate the requirements.
- (2) **Duty to reapply.** If the permittee wishes to continue an activity regulated by this permit after the expiration date of this permit, the permittee must apply for and obtain a new permit. If the permittee submits a proper application as required by the Agency no later than 180 days prior to the expiration date, this permit shall continue in full force and effect until the final Agency decision on the application has been made.
- (3) **Need to halt or reduce activity not a defense.** It shall not be a defense for a permittee in an enforcement action that it would have been necessary to halt or reduce the permitted activity in order to maintain compliance with the conditions of this permit.
- (4) **Duty to mitigate.** The permittee shall take all reasonable steps to minimize or prevent any discharge in violation of this permit which has a reasonable likelihood of adversely affecting human health or the environment.
- (5) **Proper operation and maintenance.** The permittee shall at all times properly operate and maintain all facilities and systems of treatment and control (and related appurtenances) which are installed or used by the permittee to achieve compliance with conditions of this permit. Proper operation and maintenance includes effective performance, adequate funding, adequate operator staffing and training, and adequate laboratory and process controls, including appropriate quality assurance procedures. This provision requires the operation of back-up, or auxiliary facilities, or similar systems only when necessary to achieve compliance with the conditions of the permit.
- (6) **Permit actions.** This permit may be modified, revoked and reissued, or terminated for cause by the Agency pursuant to 40 CFR 122.62 and 40 CFR 122.63. The filing of a request by the permittee for a permit modification, revocation and reissuance, or termination, or a notification of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance, does not stay any permit condition.
- (7) **Property rights.** This permit does not convey any property rights of any sort, or any exclusive privilege.
- (8) **Duty to provide information.** The permittee shall furnish to the Agency within a reasonable time, any information which the Agency may request to determine whether cause exists for modifying, revoking and reissuing, or terminating this permit, or to determine compliance with the permit. The permittee shall also furnish to the Agency upon request, copies of records required to be kept by this permit.

(9) **Inspection and entry.** The permittee shall allow an authorized representative of the Agency or USEPA (including an authorized contractor acting as a representative of the Agency or USEPA), upon the presentation of credentials and other documents as may be required by law, to:

- (a) Enter upon the permittee's premises where a regulated facility or activity is located or conducted, or where records must be kept under the conditions of this permit;
- (b) Have access to and copy, at reasonable times, any records that must be kept under the conditions of this permit;
- (c) Inspect at reasonable times any facilities, equipment (including monitoring and control equipment), practices, or operations regulated or required under this permit; and
- (d) Sample or monitor at reasonable times, for the purpose of assuring permit compliance, or as otherwise authorized by the Act, any substances or parameters at any location.

(10) **Monitoring and records.**

- (a) Samples and measurements taken for the purpose of monitoring shall be representative of the monitored activity.
- (b) The permittee shall retain records of all monitoring information, including all calibration and maintenance records, and all original strip chart recordings for continuous monitoring instrumentation, copies of all reports required by this permit, and records of all data used to complete the application for this permit, for a period of at least 3 years from the date of this permit, measurement, report or application. Records related to the permittee's sewage sludge use and disposal activities shall be retained for a period of at least five years (or longer as required by 40 CFR Part 503). This period may be extended by request of the Agency or USEPA at any time.
- (c) Records of monitoring information shall include:
 - (1) The date, exact place, and time of sampling or measurements;
 - (2) The individual(s) who performed the sampling or measurements;
 - (3) The date(s) analyses were performed;
 - (4) The individual(s) who performed the analyses;
 - (5) The analytical techniques or methods used; and
 - (6) The results of such analyses.
- (d) Monitoring must be conducted according to test procedures approved under 40 CFR Part 136, unless other test procedures have been specified in this permit. Where no test procedure under 40 CFR Part 136 has been approved, the permittee must submit to the Agency a test method for approval. The permittee shall calibrate and perform maintenance procedures on all monitoring and analytical instrumentation at intervals to ensure accuracy of measurements.

(11) **Signatory requirement.** All applications, reports or information submitted to the Agency shall be signed and certified.

- (a) **Application.** All permit applications shall be signed as follows:
 - (1) For a corporation: by a principal executive officer of at least the level of vice president or a person or position having overall responsibility for environmental matters for the corporation;
 - (2) For a partnership or sole proprietorship: by a general partner or the proprietor, respectively; or
 - (3) For a municipality, State, Federal, or other public agency: by either a principal executive officer or ranking elected official.
- (b) **Reports.** All reports required by permits, or other

information requested by the Agency shall be signed by a person described in paragraph (a) or by a duly authorized representative of that person. A person is a duly authorized representative only if:

- (1) The authorization is made in writing by a person described in paragraph (a); and
 - (2) The authorization specifies either an individual or a position responsible for the overall operation of the facility, from which the discharge originates, such as a plant manager, superintendent or person of equivalent responsibility; and
 - (3) The written authorization is submitted to the Agency.
- (c) **Changes of Authorization.** If an authorization under (b) is no longer accurate because a different individual or position has responsibility for the overall operation of the facility, a new authorization satisfying the requirements of (b) must be submitted to the Agency prior to or together with any reports, information, or applications to be signed by an authorized representative.
- (d) **Certification.** Any person signing a document under paragraph (a) or (b) of this section shall make the following certification:

I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations.

(12) **Reporting requirements.**

- (a) **Planned changes.** The permittee shall give notice to the Agency as soon as possible of any planned physical alterations or additions to the permitted facility. Notice is required when:
 - (1) The alteration or addition to a permitted facility may meet one of the criteria for determining whether a facility is a new source pursuant to 40 CFR 122.29 (b); or
 - (2) The alteration or addition could significantly change the nature or increase the quantity of pollutants discharged. This notification applies to pollutants which are subject neither to effluent limitations in the permit, nor to notification requirements pursuant to 40 CFR 122.42 (a)(1).
 - (3) The alteration or addition results in a significant change in the permittee's sludge use or disposal practices, and such alteration, addition, or change may justify the application of permit conditions that are different from or absent in the existing permit, including notification of additional use or disposal sites not reported during the permit application process or not reported pursuant to an approved land application plan.
- (b) **Anticipated noncompliance.** The permittee shall give advance notice to the Agency of any planned changes in the permitted facility or activity which may result in noncompliance with permit requirements.
- (c) **Transfers.** This permit is not transferable to any person except after notice to the Agency.
- (d) **Compliance schedules.** Reports of compliance or noncompliance with, or any progress reports on, interim and final requirements contained in any compliance

schedule of this permit shall be submitted no later than 14 days following each schedule date.

- (e) **Monitoring reports.** Monitoring results shall be reported at the intervals specified elsewhere in this permit.
- (1) Monitoring results must be reported on a Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR).
 - (2) If the permittee monitors any pollutant more frequently than required by the permit, using test procedures approved under 40 CFR 136 or as specified in the permit, the results of this monitoring shall be included in the calculation and reporting of the data submitted in the DMR.
 - (3) Calculations for all limitations which require averaging of measurements shall utilize an arithmetic mean unless otherwise specified by the Agency in the permit.
- (f) **Twenty-four hour reporting.** The permittee shall report any noncompliance which may endanger health or the environment. Any information shall be provided orally within 24-hours from the time the permittee becomes aware of the circumstances. A written submission shall also be provided within 5 days of the time the permittee becomes aware of the circumstances. The written submission shall contain a description of the noncompliance and its cause; the period of noncompliance, including exact dates and time; and if the noncompliance has not been corrected, the anticipated time it is expected to continue; and steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent reoccurrence of the noncompliance. The following shall be included as information which must be reported within 24-hours:
- (1) Any unanticipated bypass which exceeds any effluent limitation in the permit.
 - (2) Any upset which exceeds any effluent limitation in the permit.
 - (3) Violation of a maximum daily discharge limitation for any of the pollutants listed by the Agency in the permit or any pollutant which may endanger health or the environment.
The Agency may waive the written report on a case-by-case basis if the oral report has been received within 24-hours.
- (g) **Other noncompliance.** The permittee shall report all instances of noncompliance not reported under paragraphs (12) (d), (e), or (f), at the time monitoring reports are submitted. The reports shall contain the information listed in paragraph (12) (f).
- (h) **Other information.** Where the permittee becomes aware that it failed to submit any relevant facts in a permit application, or submitted incorrect information in a permit application, or in any report to the Agency, it shall promptly submit such facts or information.
- (13) **Bypass.**
- (a) Definitions.
 - (1) Bypass means the intentional diversion of waste streams from any portion of a treatment facility.
 - (2) Severe property damage means substantial physical damage to property, damage to the treatment facilities which causes them to become inoperable, or substantial and permanent loss of natural resources which can reasonably be expected to occur in the absence of a bypass. Severe property damage does not mean economic loss caused by delays in production.
 - (b) Bypass not exceeding limitations. The permittee may allow any bypass to occur which does not cause effluent limitations to be exceeded, but only if it also is for essential maintenance to assure efficient operation. These bypasses are not subject to the provisions of paragraphs (13)(c) and (13)(d).
- (c) Notice.
- (1) Anticipated bypass. If the permittee knows in advance of the need for a bypass, it shall submit prior notice, if possible at least ten days before the date of the bypass.
 - (2) Unanticipated bypass. The permittee shall submit notice of an unanticipated bypass as required in paragraph (12)(f) (24-hour notice).
- (d) Prohibition of bypass.
- (1) Bypass is prohibited, and the Agency may take enforcement action against a permittee for bypass, unless:
 - (i) Bypass was unavoidable to prevent loss of life, personal injury, or severe property damage;
 - (ii) There were no feasible alternatives to the bypass, such as the use of auxiliary treatment facilities, retention of untreated wastes, or maintenance during normal periods of equipment downtime. This condition is not satisfied if adequate back-up equipment should have been installed in the exercise of reasonable engineering judgment to prevent a bypass which occurred during normal periods of equipment downtime or preventive maintenance; and
 - (iii) The permittee submitted notices as required under paragraph (13)(c).
 - (2) The Agency may approve an anticipated bypass, after considering its adverse effects, if the Agency determines that it will meet the three conditions listed above in paragraph (13)(d)(1).
- (14) **Upset.**
- (a) Definition. Upset means an exceptional incident in which there is unintentional and temporary noncompliance with technology based permit effluent limitations because of factors beyond the reasonable control of the permittee. An upset does not include noncompliance to the extent caused by operational error, improperly designed treatment facilities, inadequate treatment facilities, lack of preventive maintenance, or careless or improper operation.
 - (b) Effect of an upset. An upset constitutes an affirmative defense to an action brought for noncompliance with such technology based permit effluent limitations if the requirements of paragraph (14)(c) are met. No determination made during administrative review of claims that noncompliance was caused by upset, and before an action for noncompliance, is final administrative action subject to judicial review.
 - (c) Conditions necessary for a demonstration of upset. A permittee who wishes to establish the affirmative defense of upset shall demonstrate, through properly signed, contemporaneous operating logs, or other relevant evidence that:
 - (1) An upset occurred and that the permittee can identify the cause(s) of the upset;
 - (2) The permitted facility was at the time being properly operated; and
 - (3) The permittee submitted notice of the upset as required in paragraph (12)(f)(2) (24-hour notice).
 - (4) The permittee complied with any remedial measures required under paragraph (4).
 - (d) Burden of proof. In any enforcement proceeding the permittee seeking to establish the occurrence of an upset has the burden of proof.

- (15) **Transfer of permits.** Permits may be transferred by modification or automatic transfer as described below:
- (a) Transfers by modification. Except as provided in paragraph (b), a permit may be transferred by the permittee to a new owner or operator only if the permit has been modified or revoked and reissued pursuant to 40 CFR 122.62 (b) (2), or a minor modification made pursuant to 40 CFR 122.63 (d), to identify the new permittee and incorporate such other requirements as may be necessary under the Clean Water Act.
 - (b) Automatic transfers. As an alternative to transfers under paragraph (a), any NPDES permit may be automatically transferred to a new permittee if:
 - (1) The current permittee notifies the Agency at least 30 days in advance of the proposed transfer date;
 - (2) The notice includes a written agreement between the existing and new permittees containing a specified date for transfer of permit responsibility, coverage and liability between the existing and new permittees; and
 - (3) The Agency does not notify the existing permittee and the proposed new permittee of its intent to modify or revoke and reissue the permit. If this notice is not received, the transfer is effective on the date specified in the agreement.
- (16) All manufacturing, commercial, mining, and silvicultural dischargers must notify the Agency as soon as they know or have reason to believe:
- (a) That any activity has occurred or will occur which would result in the discharge of any toxic pollutant identified under Section 307 of the Clean Water Act which is not limited in the permit, if that discharge will exceed the highest of the following notification levels:
 - (1) One hundred micrograms per liter (100 ug/l);
 - (2) Two hundred micrograms per liter (200 ug/l) for acrolein and acrylonitrile; five hundred micrograms per liter (500 ug/l) for 2,4-dinitrophenol and for 2-methyl-4,6 dinitrophenol; and one milligram per liter (1 mg/l) for antimony.
 - (3) Five (5) times the maximum concentration value reported for that pollutant in the NPDES permit application; or
 - (4) The level established by the Agency in this permit.
 - (b) That they have begun or expect to begin to use or manufacture as an intermediate or final product or byproduct any toxic pollutant which was not reported in the NPDES permit application.
- (17) All Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTWs) must provide adequate notice to the Agency of the following:
- (a) Any new introduction of pollutants into that POTW from an indirect discharge which would be subject to Sections 301 or 306 of the Clean Water Act if it were directly discharging those pollutants; and
 - (b) Any substantial change in the volume or character of pollutants being introduced into that POTW by a source introducing pollutants into the POTW at the time of issuance of the permit.
 - (c) For purposes of this paragraph, adequate notice shall include information on (i) the quality and quantity of effluent introduced into the POTW, and (ii) any anticipated impact of the change on the quantity or quality of effluent to be discharged from the POTW.
- (18) If the permit is issued to a publicly owned or publicly regulated treatment works, the permittee shall require any industrial user of such treatment works to comply with federal requirements concerning:
- (a) User charges pursuant to Section 204 (b) of the Clean Water Act, and applicable regulations appearing in 40 CFR 35;
 - (b) Toxic pollutant effluent standards and pretreatment standards pursuant to Section 307 of the Clean Water Act; and
 - (c) Inspection, monitoring and entry pursuant to Section 308 of the Clean Water Act.
- (19) If an applicable standard or limitation is promulgated under Section 301(b)(2)(C) and (D), 304(b)(2), or 307(a)(2) and that effluent standard or limitation is more stringent than any effluent limitation in the permit, or controls a pollutant not limited in the permit, the permit shall be promptly modified or revoked, and reissued to conform to that effluent standard or limitation.
- (20) Any authorization to construct issued to the permittee pursuant to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 309.154 is hereby incorporated by reference as a condition of this permit.
- (21) The permittee shall not make any false statement, representation or certification in any application, record, report, plan or other document submitted to the Agency or the USEPA, or required to be maintained under this permit.
- (22) The Clean Water Act provides that any person who violates a permit condition implementing Sections 301, 302, 306, 307, 308, 318, or 405 of the Clean Water Act is subject to a civil penalty not to exceed \$25,000 per day of such violation. Any person who willfully or negligently violates permit conditions implementing Sections 301, 302, 306, 307, 308, 318 or 405 of the Clean Water Act is subject to a fine of not less than \$2,500 nor more than \$25,000 per day of violation, or by imprisonment for not more than one year, or both. Additional penalties for violating these sections of the Clean Water Act are identified in 40 CFR 122.41 (a)(2) and (3).
- (23) The Clean Water Act provides that any person who falsifies, tampers with, or knowingly renders inaccurate any monitoring device or method required to be maintained under this permit shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than \$10,000, or by imprisonment for not more than 2 years, or both. If a conviction of a person is for a violation committed after a first conviction of such person under this paragraph, punishment is a fine of not more than \$20,000 per day of violation, or by imprisonment of not more than 4 years, or both.
- (24) The Clean Water Act provides that any person who knowingly makes any false statement, representation, or certification in any record or other document submitted or required to be maintained under this permit, including monitoring reports or reports of compliance or non-compliance shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than \$10,000 per violation, or by imprisonment for not more than 6 months per violation, or by both.
- (25) Collected screening, slurries, sludges, and other solids shall be disposed of in such a manner as to prevent entry of those wastes (or runoff from the wastes) into waters of the State. The proper authorization for such disposal shall be obtained from the Agency and is incorporated as part hereof by reference.
- (26) In case of conflict between these standard conditions and any other condition(s) included in this permit, the other condition(s) shall govern.
- (27) The permittee shall comply with, in addition to the requirements of the permit, all applicable provisions of 35 Ill. Adm. Code, Subtitle C, Subtitle D, Subtitle E, and all applicable orders of the Board or any court with jurisdiction.
- (28) The provisions of this permit are severable, and if any provision of this permit, or the application of any provision of this permit is held invalid, the remaining provisions of this permit shall continue in full force and effect.

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Subpart A – Sector A – Timber Products.

You must comply with sector-specific requirements associated with your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities, as defined in this attachment. The sector-specific requirements apply to those areas of your facility where those sector-specific activities occur. These sector-specific requirements are in addition to any requirements specified elsewhere in this permit.

A.1 Covered Storm water Discharges.

The requirements in Subpart A apply to storm water discharges associated with industrial activity from Timber Products facilities as specified below.

Sector A: TIMBER PRODUCTS		
Subsector (May be subject to more than one Sector/subsector)	SIC Code or Activity Code	Activity Represented
A1	2421	General sawmills and planing mills
A2	2491	Wood Preserving
A3	2411	Log Storage and Handling
A4	2426	Hardwood Dimension and Flooring Mills
	2429	Special Product Sawmills not elsewhere classified
	2431-2439	Millwork, Veneer, Plywood, and structural wood (see Sector W)
	2448	Wood Pallets and Skids
	2449	Wood Containers not elsewhere classified
	2451, 2452	Wood Buildings and Mobile Homes
	2493	Reconstituted Wood Products
	2499	Wood Products not elsewhere classified
	2441	Nailed and Lock Corner Wood Boxes and Shook

A.2 Limitation on Coverage

A.2.1 *Prohibition of Discharges.* Not covered by this permit: storm water discharges from areas where there may be contact with the chemical formulations sprayed to provide surface protection. These discharges must be covered by a separate NPDES permit.

A.2.2 *Authorized Non-Storm water Discharges.* Also authorized by this permit, provided the non-storm water component of the discharge is in compliance with the requirements in Part E.6 of this permit: discharges from the spray down of lumber and wood product storage yards where no chemical additives are used in the spray-down waters and no chemicals are applied to the wood during storage.

A.3 Additional Technology-Based Effluent Limits.

A.3.1 *Good Housekeeping.* In areas where storage, loading and unloading, and material handling occur, perform good housekeeping to limit the discharge of wood debris, minimize the leachate generated from decaying wood materials, and minimize the generation of dust.

A.4 Additional SWPPP Requirements.

A.4.1 *Drainage Area Site Map.* Document in your SWPPP where any of the following may be exposed to precipitation or surface runoff: processing areas, treatment chemical storage areas, treated wood and residue storage areas, wet decking areas, dry decking areas, untreated wood and residue storage areas, and treatment equipment storage areas.

A.4.2 *Inventory of Exposed Materials.* Where such information exists, if your facility has used chlorophenolic, creosote, or chromium-copper-arsenic formulations for wood surface protection or preserving, document in your SWPPP the following: areas where contaminated soils, treatment equipment, and stored materials still remain and the management practices employed to minimize the contact of these materials with storm water runoff.

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

A.5 Additional Inspection Requirements.

If your facility performs wood surface protection and preservation activities, inspect processing areas, transport areas, and treated wood storage areas monthly to assess the usefulness of practices to minimize the deposit of treatment chemicals on unprotected soils and in areas that will come in contact with storm water discharges.

A.6 Sector-Specific Benchmarks

Table A-1 identifies benchmarks that apply to the specific subsectors of Sector A. These benchmarks apply to both your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities.

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Table A-1		
Subsector (You may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)	Parameter	Benchmark Monitoring Concentration
Subsector A1. General Sawmills and Planing Mills (SIC 2421)	Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	120.0 mg/L
	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100 mg/L
	Total Zinc (freshwater) ² Total Zinc (saltwater) ¹	Hardness Dependent 0.09 mg/L
Subsector A2. Wood Preserving (SIC 2491)	Total Arsenic (freshwater) ² Total Arsenic (saltwater) ¹	0.15 mg/L 0.069 mg/L
	Total Copper (freshwater) ² Total Copper (saltwater) ¹	Hardness Dependent 0.0048 mg/L
Subsector A3. Log Storage and Handling (SIC 2411)	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100 mg/L
Subsector A4. Hardwood Dimension and Flooring Mills; Special Products Sawmills, not elsewhere classified; Millwork, Veneer, Plywood, and Structural Wood; Wood Pallets and Skids; Wood Containers, not elsewhere classified; Wood Buildings and Mobile Homes; Reconstituted Wood Products; and Wood Products Facilities not elsewhere classified (SIC 2426, 2429, 2431-2439 (except 2434), 2441, 2448, 2449, 2451, 2452, 2493, and 2499)	Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	120.0 mg/L
	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100.0 mg/L

¹Saltwater benchmark values apply to storm water discharges into saline waters where indicated.

² 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 Attachment 3, "Calculating Hardness in Receiving Waters for Hardness Dependent Metals," for methodology), in accordance with Part 6.2.1.1, to identify the applicable 'hardness range' for determining their benchmark value applicable to their facility. Hardness Dependent Benchmarks follow in the table below:

Freshwater Hardness Range	Copper (mg/L)	Zinc (mg/L)
0-24.99 mg/L	0.0038	0.04
25-49.99 mg/L	0.0056	0.05
50-74.99 mg/L	0.0090	0.08
75-99.99 mg/L	0.0123	0.11
100-124.99 mg/L	0.0156	0.13
125-149.99 mg/L	0.0189	0.16
150-174.99 mg/L	0.0221	0.18
175-199.99 mg/L	0.0253	0.20
200-224.99 mg/L	0.0285	0.23

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Freshwater Hardness Range	Copper (mg/L)	Zinc (mg/L)
225-249.99 mg/L	0.0316	0.25
250+ mg/L	0.0332	0.26

A.7 Effluent Limitations Based on Effluent Limitations Guidelines

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

Table A-2¹		
Industrial Activity		
Discharges resulting from spray down or intentional wetting of logs at wet deck storage areas	pH	6.0 - 9.0 s.u
	Debris (woody material such as bark, twigs, branches, heartwood, or sapwood)	No discharge of debris that will not pass through a 2.54-cm (1-in.) diameter round opening

¹ Monitor annually.

Subpart B – Sector B – Paper and Allied Products.

You must comply with sector-specific requirements associated with your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities, as defined in this attachment. The sector-specific requirements apply to those areas of your facility where those sector-specific activities occur. These sector-specific requirements are in addition to any requirements specified elsewhere in this permit.

B.1 Covered Storm water Discharges.

The requirements in Subpart B apply to storm water discharges associated with industrial activity from Paper and Allied Products Manufacturing facilities, as specified below.

SECTOR B: PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS		
Subsector (May be subject to more than one Sector/subsector)	SIC Code or Activity Code	Activity Represented
B1	2631	Paperboard Mills
B2	2611	Pulp Mills
	2621	Paper Mills
	2652-2657	Paperboard Containers and Boxes
	2671-2679	Converted Paper and Paperboard Products, Except Containers and Boxes

B.2 Sector-Specific Benchmarks.

Table B-1 identifies benchmarks that apply to the specific subsectors of Sector B. These benchmarks apply to both your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities.

Table B-1.		
Subsector (You may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)	Parameter	Benchmark Monitoring Concentration
Subsector B1. Paperboard Mills (SIC Code 2631)	Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	120 mg/L

Subpart C – Sector C – Chemical and Allied Products Manufacturing, and Refining.

You must comply with sector-specific requirements associated with your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities, as defined in this attachment. The sector-specific requirements apply to those areas of your facility where those sector-specific activities occur. These sector-specific requirements are in addition to any requirements specified elsewhere in this permit.

C.1 Covered Storm water Discharges.

The requirements in Subpart C apply to storm water discharges associated with industrial activity from Chemical and Allied Products Manufacturing, and Refining facilities, as specified below:

SECTOR C: CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS		
Subsector (May be subject to more than one Sector/subsector)	SIC CODE or ACTIVITY CODE	Activity Represented
C1	2873-2879	Agricultural Chemicals
C2	2812-2819	Industrial Inorganic Chemicals
C3	2841-2844	Soaps, Detergents, and Cleaning Preparations: Perfumes, Cosmetics and Other Toilet Preparations
C4	2821-2824	Plastic Materials and Synthetic Resins, Synthetic Rubber, Cellulosic and other Man-Made Fibers Except Glass
C5	2833-2836	Medicinal Chemicals and Botanical Products: Pharmaceutical Preparations; in vitro and in vivo Diagnostic Substances; and Biological Products, Except Diagnostic Substances
	2851	Paints, Varnishes, Lacquers, Enamels, and Allied Products
	2861-2869	Industrial Organic Chemicals
	2891-2899	Miscellaneous Chemical Products
	3952 (limited to list of paints and inks)	Inks and Paints, Including China Painting Enamels, India Ink, Drawing Ink, Platinum Paints for Burnt Wood or Leather Work, Paints for China Painting, Artist's Paints and Artists Watercolors
	2911	Petroleum Refining

C.2 Limitations on Coverage.

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

C.3 Sector-Specific Benchmarks

Table 8.C-1 identifies benchmarks that apply to the specific subsectors of Sector C. These benchmarks apply to both your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities.

Table C-1.		
Subsector (You may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)	Parameter	Benchmark Monitoring Concentration
Subsector C1. Agricultural Chemicals (SIC 2873-2879)	Nitrate plus Nitrite Nitrogen	0.68 mg/L
	Total Lead (freshwater) ² Total Lead (saltwater) ¹	Hardness Dependent 0.21 mg/L
	Total Iron	1.0 mg/L
	Total Zinc (freshwater) ² Total Zinc (saltwater) ¹	Hardness Dependent 0.09 mg/L
	Phosphorus	2.0 mg/L
Subsector C2. Industrial Inorganic Chemicals (SIC 2812-2819)	Total Aluminum	0.75 mg/ L
	Total Iron	1.0 mg/L
	Nitrate plus Nitrite Nitrogen	0.68 mg/L
Subsector C3. Soaps, Detergents, Cosmetics, and Perfumes (SIC 2841-2844)	Nitrate plus Nitrite Nitrogen	0.68 mg/L
	Total Zinc (freshwater) ² Total Zinc (saltwater) ¹	Hardness Dependent 0.09 mg/L
Subsector C4. Plastics, Synthetics, and Resins (SIC 2821-2824)	Total Zinc (freshwater) ² Total Zinc (saltwater) ¹	Hardness Dependent 0.09 mg/L

¹Saltwater benchmark values apply to storm water discharges into saline waters where indicated.

²The freshwater benchmark values of some metals are dependent on water hardness. For these parameters, permittees must determine the hardness of the receiving water (see Attachment 3, "Calculating Hardness in Receiving Waters for Hardness Dependent Metals," for methodology), in accordance with Part 6.2.1.1, to identify the applicable 'hardness range' for determining their benchmark value applicable to their facility. . Hardness Dependent Benchmarks follow in the table below:

Freshwater Hardness Range	Lead (mg/L)	Zinc (mg/L)
0-24.99 mg/L	0.014	0.04
25-49.99 mg/L	0.023	0.05
50-74.99 mg/L	0.045	0.08
75-99.99 mg/L	0.069	0.11

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Freshwater Hardness Range	Lead (mg/L)	Zinc (mg/L)
100-124.99 mg/L	0.095	0.13
125-149.99 mg/L	0.122	0.16
150-174.99 mg/L	0.151	0.18
175-199.99 mg/L	0.182	0.20
200-224.99 mg/L	0.213	0.23
225-249.99 mg/L	0.246	0.25
250+ mg/L	0.262	0.26

C.4 Effluent Limitations Based on Effluent Limitations Guidelines

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

Table C-2¹		
Industrial Activity	Parameter	Effluent Limit
Runoff from phosphate fertilizer manufacturing facilities that comes into contact with any raw materials, finished product, by-products or waste products (SIC 2874)	Total Phosphorus (as P)	105.0 mg/L, daily maximum
		35 mg/L, 30-day avg.
	Fluoride	75.0 mg/L, daily maximum
		25.0 mg/L, 30-day avg.

¹ Monitor annually.

Subpart D – Sector D – Asphalt Paving and Roofing Materials and Lubricant Manufacturing.

You must comply with Part 8 sector-specific requirements associated with your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities, as defined in this attachment. The sector-specific requirements apply to those areas of your facility where those sector-specific activities occur. These sector-specific requirements are in addition to any requirements specified elsewhere in this permit.

D.1 Covered Storm water Discharges.

The requirements in Subpart D apply to storm water discharges associated with industrial activity from Asphalt Paving and Roofing Materials and Lubricant Manufacturing facilities, as specified below.

SECTOR D: ASPHALT PAVING AND ROOFING MATERIALS AND LUBRICANTS		
Subsector (May be subject to more than one sector/subsector)	SIC Code or Activity Code	Activity Represented
D1	2952, 2952	Asphalt Paving and Roofing Materials
D2g	2992, 2999	Miscellaneous Products of Petroleum and Coal

D.2 Limitations on Coverage.

The following storm water discharges associated with industrial activity are not authorized by this permit:

- D.2.1 Discharges from petroleum refining facilities, including those that manufacture asphalt or asphalt products, that are subject to nationally established effluent limitation guidelines found in 40 CFR Part 419 (Petroleum Refining); or
- D.2.2 Discharges from oil recycling facilities; or
- D.2.3 Discharges associated with fats and oils rendering.

D.3 Sector-Specific Benchmarks

Table D-1 identifies benchmarks that apply to the specific subsectors of Sector D. These benchmarks apply to both your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities.

Table D-1.		
Subsector	Parameter	Benchmark Monitoring Concentration
Subsector D1. Asphalt Paving and Roofing Materials (SIC 2951, 2952)	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100 mg/L

D.4 Effluent Limitations Based on Effluent Limitations Guidelines

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

Table D-2¹			
Industrial Activity	Parameter	Effluent Limit	
Discharges from asphalt emulsion facilities.	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	23.0 mg/L, daily maximum	15.0 mg/L, 30-day avg.
	pH	6.0 - 9.0 s.u.	
	Oil and Grease	15.0 mg/L, daily maximum	
		10 mg/L, 30-day avg.	

¹Monitor annually.

Subpart E – Sector E – Glass, Clay, Cement, Concrete, and Gypsum Products.

You must comply with sector-specific requirements associated with your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities, as defined in this attachment. The sector-specific requirements apply to those areas of your facility where those sector-specific activities occur. These sector-specific requirements are in addition to any requirements specified elsewhere in this permit.

E.1 Covered Storm water Discharges.

The requirements in Subpart E apply to storm water discharges associated with industrial activity from Glass, Clay, Cement, Concrete, and Gypsum Products facilities, as specified below.

SECTOR E: GLASS, CLAY, CEMENT, CONCRETE, AND GYPSUM PRODUCTS		
Subsector (May be subject to more than one sector/subsector)	SIC Code or Activity Code	Activity Represented
E1	3251-3259	Structural Clay Products
	3261-3269	Pottery and Related Products
E2	3271-3275	Concrete, Gypsum, And Plaster Products
E3	3211	Flat Glass
	3221, 3229	Glass and Glassware, Pressed or Blown
	3231	Glass Products Made of Purchased Glass
	3241	Hydraulic Cement
	3281	Cut Stone and Stone Products
	3291-3299	Abrasive, Asbestos, and Miscellaneous Nonmetallic Mineral Products

E.2 Additional Technology-Based Effluent Limits.

E.2.1 *Good Housekeeping Measures.* With good housekeeping, prevent or minimize the discharge of spilled cement, aggregate (including sand or gravel), kiln dust, fly ash, settled dust, or other significant material in storm water from paved portions of the site that are exposed to storm water. Sweep or vacuum at regular intervals or use other equivalent measures to minimize the presence of these materials. Indicate in your SWPPP the frequency of sweeping, vacuuming or other equivalent measures. Determine the frequency based on the amount of industrial activity occurring in the area and the frequency of precipitation, but it must be performed at least once a week if cement, aggregate, kiln dust, fly ash, or settled dust are being handled or processed. You must also prevent the exposure of fine granular solids (cement, fly ash,

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kiln dust, etc.) to storm water, where practicable, by storing these materials in enclosed silos, hoppers, or buildings, or under other covering.

E.3 Additional SWPPP Requirements.

- E.3.1 *Drainage Area Site Map.* Document in the SWPPP the locations of the following, as applicable: bag house or other dust control device; recycle/sedimentation pond, clarifier, or other device used for the treatment of process wastewater; and the areas that drain to the treatment device.
- E.3.2 *Discharge Testing.* For facilities producing ready-mix concrete, concrete block, brick, or similar products, include in the non-storm water discharge testing a description of measures that ensure that process wastewaters resulting from washing trucks, mixers, transport buckets, forms, or other equipment are discharged in accordance with NPDES requirements or are recycled.

E.4 Sector-Specific Benchmarks.

Table E-1 identifies benchmarks that apply to the specific subsectors of Sector E. These benchmarks apply to both your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities.

Table E-1.		
Subsector (You may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)	Parameter	Benchmark Monitoring Concentration
Subsector E1. Clay Product Manufacturers (SIC 3251-3259, 3261-3269)	Total Aluminum	0.75 mg/L
Subsector E2. Concrete and Gypsum Product Manufacturers (SIC 3271-3275)	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100 mg/L
	Total Iron	1.0 mg/L

E.5 Effluent Limitations Based on Effluent Limitations Guidelines

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

Table E-2¹		
Industrial Activity	Parameter	Effluent Limit
Discharges from material storage piles at cement manufacturing facilities	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	50 mg/L, daily maximum
	pH	6.0 - 9.0 s.u.

¹Monitor annually.

Subpart F – Sector F – Primary Metals.

You must comply with sector-specific requirements associated with your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities, as defined in this attachment. The sector-specific requirements apply to those areas of your facility where those sector-specific activities occur. These sector-specific requirements are in addition to any requirements specified elsewhere in this permit.

F.1 Covered Storm water Discharges.

The requirements in Subpart F apply to storm water discharges associated with industrial activity from Primary Metals facilities, as specified below.

SECTOR F: PRIMARY METALS		
Subsector (May be subject to more than one sector/subsector)	SIC Code or Activity Code	Activity Represented
F1	3312-3317	Steel Works, Blast Furnaces, and Rolling and Finishing Mills
F2	3321-3325	Iron and Steel Foundries
F3	3351-3357	Rolling Drawing , and Extruding of Nonferrous Metals
F4	3363-3369	Nonferrous Foundries (Castings)
F5	3331-3339	Primary Smelting and Refining of Nonferrous Metals
	3341	Secondary Smelting and Refining of Nonferrous Metals
	3398, 3399	Miscellaneous Primary Metal Products

F.2 Additional Technology-Based Effluent Limits

F.2.1 *Good Housekeeping Measures.* As part of your good housekeeping program, include a cleaning and maintenance program for all impervious areas of the facility where particulate matter, dust, or debris may accumulate, especially areas where material loading and unloading, storage, handling, and processing occur; and, where practicable, the paving of areas where vehicle traffic or material storage occur but where vegetative or other stabilization methods are not practicable (institute a sweeping or vacuuming program in these areas too). For unstabilized areas where sweeping or vacuuming is not practicable, use storm water management devices such as sediment traps, vegetative buffer strips, filter fabric fence, sediment filtering boom, gravel outlet protection, or other equivalent measures that effectively trap or remove sediment.

F.3 Additional SWPPP Requirements.

F.3.1 *Drainage Area Site Map.* Identify in the SWPPP where any of the following activities may be exposed to precipitation or surface runoff: storage or disposal of wastes such as spent solvents and baths, sand, slag and dross; liquid storage tanks and drums; processing areas including pollution control equipment (e.g., baghouses); and storage areas of raw material such as coal, coke, scrap, sand, fluxes, refractories, or metal in any form. In addition, indicate where an accumulation of significant amounts of particulate matter could occur from such sources as furnace or oven emissions, losses from coal and coke handling operations, etc., and could result in a discharge of pollutants to waters of the United States.

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

F.4 Additional Inspection Requirements. As part of conducting your routine facility inspections at least quarterly, address all potential sources of pollutants, including (if applicable) air pollution control equipment (e.g., baghouses, electrostatic precipitators, scrubbers, and cyclones), for any signs of degradation (e.g., leaks, corrosion, or improper operation) that could limit their efficiency and lead to excessive emissions. Consider monitoring air flow at inlets and outlets (or use equivalent measures) to check for leaks (e.g., particulate deposition) or blockage in ducts. Also inspect all process and material handling equipment (e.g., conveyors, cranes, and vehicles) for leaks, drips, or the potential loss of material; and material storage areas (e.g., piles, bins, or hoppers for storing coke, coal, scrap, or slag, as well as chemicals stored in tanks and drums) for signs of material losses due to wind or storm water runoff.

F.5 Sector-Specific Benchmarks.

Table F-1 identifies benchmarks that apply to the specific subsectors of Sector F. These benchmarks apply to both your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities.

Table F-1.		
Subsector (You may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)	Parameter	Benchmark Monitoring Concentration
Subsector F1. Steel Works, Blast Furnaces, and Rolling and Finishing Mills (SIC 3312-3317)	Total Aluminum	0.75 mg/L
	Total Zinc (freshwater) ²	Hardness Dependent
	Total Zinc (saltwater) ¹	0.09 mg/L
Subsector F2. Iron and Steel Foundries (SIC 3321-3325)	Total Aluminum	0.75 mg/L
	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100 mg/L
	Total Copper (freshwater) ²	Hardness Dependent
	Total Copper (saltwater) ¹	0.0048 mg/L
	Total Iron	1.0 mg/L
Subsector F3. Rolling, Drawing, and Extruding of Nonferrous Metals	Total Zinc (freshwater) ²	Hardness Dependent
	Total Zinc (saltwater) ¹	0.09 mg/L
	Total Copper (freshwater) ²	Hardness Dependent
	Total Copper (saltwater) ¹	0.0048 mg/L

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Table F-1.		
Subsector (You may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)	Parameter	Benchmark Monitoring Concentration
(SIC 3351-3357)	Total Zinc (freshwater) ² Total Zinc (saltwater) ¹	Hardness Dependent 0.09 mg/L
Subsector F4. Nonferrous Foundries (SIC 3363-3369)	Total Copper (freshwater) ² Total Copper (saltwater) ¹	Hardness Dependent 0.0048 mg/L
	Total Zinc (freshwater) ² Total Zinc (saltwater) ¹	Hardness Dependent 0.09 mg/L

¹Saltwater benchmark values apply to storm water discharges into saline waters where indicated.

² 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 Attachment 3, "Calculating Hardness in Receiving Waters for Hardness Dependent Metals," for methodology), in accordance with Part 6.2.1.1, to identify the applicable 'hardness range' for determining their benchmark value applicable to their facility. Hardness Dependent Benchmarks follow in the table below:

Freshwater Hardness Range	Copper (mg/L)	Zinc (mg/L)
0-24.99 mg/L	0.0038	0.04
25-49.99 mg/L	0.0056	0.05
50-74.99 mg/L	0.0090	0.08
75-99.99 mg/L	0.0123	0.11
100-124.99 mg/L	0.0156	0.13
125-149.99 mg/L	0.0189	0.16
150-174.99 mg/L	0.0221	0.18
175-199.99 mg/L	0.0253	0.20
200-224.99 mg/L	0.0285	0.23
225-249.99 mg/L	0.0316	0.25
250+ mg/L	0.0332	0.26

Subpart G – Sector G – Metal Mining.

You must comply with sector-specific requirements associated with your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities, as specified below. The sector-specific requirements apply to those areas of your facility where those sector-specific activities occur. These sector-specific requirements are in addition to any requirements specified elsewhere in this permit.

SECTOR G: METAL MINING (ORE MINING AND DRESSING)		
Subsector (May Be Subject to more than one sector/subsector)	SIC Code or Activity Code	Activity Represented
G1	1021	Copper Ore and Mining Dressing Facilities
G2	1011	Iron Ores
	1021	Copper Ores
	1031	Lead and Zinc Ores
	1041, 1044	Gold and Silver Ores
	1061	Ferroalloy Ores, Except Vanadium
	1081	Metal Mining Services
	1094,1099	Miscellaneous Ores

G.1 Covered Storm water Discharges.

The requirements in Subpart G apply to storm water discharges associated with industrial activity from Metal Mining facilities, including mines abandoned on Federal lands as specified in Attachment 2 of this permit. Coverage is required for metal mining facilities that discharge storm water contaminated by contact with, or that has come into contact with, any overburden, raw material, intermediate product, finished product, byproduct, or waste product located on the site of the operation.

G.1.1 Covered Discharges from Inactive Facilities. All storm water discharges.

G.1.2 Covered Discharges from Active and Temporarily Inactive Facilities. Only the storm water discharges from the following areas are covered:

- Waste rock and overburden piles if composed entirely of storm water and not combining with mine drainage;
- Topsoil piles;
- Offsite haul and access roads;
- Onsite haul and access roads constructed of waste rock, overburden or spent ore if composed entirely of storm water and not combining with mine drainage;
- Onsite haul and access roads not constructed of waste rock, overburden or spent ore except if mine drainage is used for dust control;

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- Runoff from tailings dams or dikes when not constructed of waste rock or tailings and no process fluids are present;
- Runoff from tailings dams or dikes when constructed of waste rock or tailings and no process fluids are present, if composed entirely of storm water and not combining with mine drainage;
- Concentration building if no contact with material piles;
- Mill site if no contact with material piles;
- Office or administrative building and housing if mixed with storm water from industrial area;
- Chemical storage area;
- Docking facility if no excessive contact with waste product that would otherwise constitute mine drainage;
- Explosive storage;
- Fuel storage;
- Vehicle and equipment maintenance area and building;
- Parking areas (if necessary);
- Power plant;
- Truck wash areas if no excessive contact with waste product that would otherwise constitute mine drainage;
- Unreclaimed, disturbed areas outside of active mining area;
- Reclaimed areas released from reclamation requirements prior to December 17, 1990;
- Partially or inadequately reclaimed areas or areas not released from reclamation requirements.

G.1.3 Covered Discharges from Exploration and Construction of Metal Mining and/or Ore Dressing Facilities. All storm water discharges.

G.1.4 Covered Discharges from Facilities Undergoing Reclamation. All storm water discharges.

G.2 Limitations on Coverage.

G.2.1 *Prohibition of Storm water Discharges.* Storm water discharges not authorized by this permit: discharges from active metal mining facilities that are subject to effluent limitation guidelines for the Ore Mining and Dressing Point Source Category (40 CFR Part 440).

NOTE: Storm water runoff from these sources are subject to 40 CFR Part 440 if they are mixed with other discharges subject to Part 440. In this case, they are not eligible for coverage under this permit. Discharges from overburden/waste rock and overburden/waste rock-related areas are not subject to 40 CFR Part 440 unless they: (1) drain naturally (or are intentionally diverted) to a point source; and (2) combine with "mine drainage" that is otherwise regulated under the Part 440 regulations. For such sources, coverage under this permit would be available if the discharge composed entirely of storm water does not combine with other sources of mine drainage that are not subject to 40 CFR Part 440, and meets the other eligibility criteria contained in Part A of the permit. Permit applicants bear the initial responsibility for determining if they are eligible for coverage under this permit, or must seek coverage under another NPDES permit. Illinois EPA recommends that permit applicants contact Illinois EPA for assistance to determine the nature and scope of the "active mining area" on a mine-by-mine basis, as well as to determine the appropriate permitting mechanism for authorizing such discharges.

G.2.2 *Prohibition of Non-Storm water Discharges.* Not authorized by this permit: adit drainage, and contaminated springs or seeps discharging from waste rock dumps that do not directly result from precipitation events.

G.3 Definitions.

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

G.3.1 *Mining operation* - Consists of the active and temporarily inactive phases, and the reclamation phase, but excludes the exploration and construction phases.

G.3.2 *Exploration phase* - Entails exploration and land disturbance activities to determine the viability of a site. The exploration phase is not considered part of "mining operations."

G.3.3 *Construction phase* - Includes the building of site access roads and removal of overburden and waste rock to expose mineable minerals. The construction phase is not considered part of "mining operations."

G.3.4 *Active phase* - Activities including the extraction, removal or recovery of metal ore. For surface mines, this definition does not include any land where grading has returned the earth to a desired contour and reclamation has begun. This definition is derived from the definition of "active mining area" found at 40 CFR 440.132(a). The active phase is considered part of "mining operations."

G.3.5 *Reclamation phase* - Activities undertaken, in compliance with applicable mined land reclamation requirements, following the cessation of the "active phase", intended to return the land to an appropriate post-mining land use in order to meet applicable Federal and State reclamation requirements. The reclamation phase is considered part of "mining operations."

G.3.6 *Active metal mining facility* - A place where work or other activity related to the extraction, removal, or recovery of metal ore is being conducted. For surface mines, this definition does not include any land where grading has returned the earth to a desired contour and reclamation has begun. This definition is derived from the definition of "active mining area" found at 40 CFR 440.132(a).

G.3.7 *Inactive metal mining facility* - A site or portion of a site where metal mining and/or milling occurred in the past but is not an active facility as defined above, and where the inactive portion is not covered by an active mining permit issued by the applicable State or Federal agency. An inactive metal mining facility has an identifiable owner / operator. Sites where mining claims are being maintained prior to disturbances associated with the extraction, beneficiation, or processing of mined materials and sites where minimal activities are undertaken for the sole purpose of maintaining a mining claim are not considered either active or inactive mining facilities and do not require an NPDES industrial storm water permit.

G.3.8 *Temporarily inactive metal mining facility* - A site or portion of a site where metal mining and/or milling occurred in the past but currently are not being actively undertaken, and the facility is covered by an active mining permit issued by the applicable State or Federal agency.

G.3.9 *Final Stabilization* - A site or portion of a site is "finally stabilized" when it has implemented all applicable Federal and State reclamation requirements.

G.4 Effluent Limits for Clearing, Grading, and Excavation Activities.

Clearing, grading, and excavation activities being conducted as part of the exploration and construction phase of mining activities are covered under this permit. During clearing, grading, and excavation activities you must obtain a General NPDES Permit For Storm Water Discharges From Construction Site Activities.

G.5 Additional Effluent Limits.

G.5.1 *Employee Training.* Conduct employee training at least annually at active and temporarily inactive sites.

G.5.2 *Storm water Controls.* Apart from the control measures you implement to meet your effluent limits, where necessary to minimize pollutant discharges, implement the following control measures at your site. The potential pollutants shall determine the priority and appropriateness of the control measures selected.

G.5.2.1 *Storm water Diversions:* Divert storm water away from potential pollutant sources where practicable. The following are some options: interceptor or diversion controls (e.g., dikes, swales, curbs, or berms); pipe slope drains; subsurface drains; conveyance systems (e.g., channels or gutters, open-top box culverts, and waterbars; rolling dips and road sloping; roadway surface water deflector and culverts); or their equivalents.

G.5.2.2 *Capping:* When capping is necessary to minimize pollutant discharges in storm water, identify the source being capped and the material used to construct the cap.

G.5.2.3 *Treatment:* If treatment of storm water (e.g., chemical or physical systems, oil and water separators, artificial wetlands) is necessary to protect water quality, describe the type and location of treatment used. Passive and/or active treatment of storm water runoff is encouraged where practicable. Treated runoff may be discharged as a storm water source regulated under this permit provided the discharge is not combined with discharges subject to effluent limitation guidelines for the Ore Mining and Dressing Point Source Category (40 CFR Part 440).

G.5.3 *Discharge Testing.* Test or evaluate all outfalls covered under this permit for the presence of specific mining-related non-storm water discharges such as seeps or adit discharges, or discharges subject to effluent limitations guidelines (e.g., 40 CFR Part 440), such as mine drainage or process water. Alternatively (if applicable), you may keep a certification with your SWPPP consistent with Part G.6.6.

G.6 Additional SWPPP Requirements.

G.6.1 *Nature of Industrial Activities.* Briefly document in your SWPPP the mining and associated activities that can potentially affect the storm water discharges covered by this permit, including a general description of the location of the site relative to major transportation routes and communities.

G.6.2 *Site Map.* Document in your SWPPP the locations of the following (as appropriate): mining or milling site boundaries; access and haul roads; outline of the drainage areas of each storm water outfall within the facility with indications of the types of discharges from the drainage areas; location(s) of all permitted discharges covered under an individual NPDES permit, outdoor equipment storage, fueling, and maintenance areas;

materials handling areas; outdoor manufacturing, outdoor storage, and material disposal areas; outdoor chemicals and explosives storage areas; overburden, materials, soils, or waste storage areas; location of mine drainage (where water leaves mine) or other process water; tailings piles and ponds (including proposed ones); heap leach pads; off-site points of discharge for mine drainage and process water; surface waters; boundary of tributary areas that are subject to effluent limitations guidelines; and location(s) of reclaimed areas.

- G.6.3 *Potential Pollutant Sources.* For each area of the mine or mill site where storm water discharges associated with industrial activities occur, identify the types of pollutants (e.g., heavy metals, sediment) likely to be present in significant amounts. Consider these factors: the mineralogy of the ore and waste rock (e.g., acid forming); toxicity and quantity of chemicals used, produced, or discharged; the likelihood of contact with storm water; vegetation of site (if any); and history of significant leaks or spills of toxic or hazardous pollutants. Also include a summary of any existing ore or waste rock or overburden characterization data and test results for potential generation of acid rock. If any new data is acquired due to changes in ore type being mined, update your SWPPP with this information.
- G.6.4 *Documentation of Control Measures.* Document all control measures that you implement consistent with your SWPPP. If control measures are implemented or planned which were not part of your original SWPPP (e.g., substituting a less toxic chemical for a more toxic one), update your SWPPP to include descriptions of said measures.
- G.6.5 *Employee Training.* All employee training(s) must be documented in the SWPPP.
- G.6.6 *Certification of Permit Coverage for Commingled Non-Storm water Discharges:* If you are able, consistent with Part G.5.3 above, to certify that a particular discharge composed of commingled storm water and non-storm water is covered under a separate NPDES permit, and that permit subjects the non-storm water portion to effluent limitations prior to any commingling, retain such certification with your SWPPP. This certification must identify the non-storm water discharges, the applicable NPDES permit(s), the effluent limitations placed on the non-storm water discharge by the permit(s), and the points at which the limitations are applied.

G.7 Additional Inspection Requirements.

Except for areas of the site subject to clearing, grading, and/or excavation activities conducted as part of the exploration and construction phase, which are subject to Part G.4.2.1, inspect sites at least quarterly unless adverse weather conditions make the site inaccessible. Sites which discharge to waters designated as Tier 2 or 2.5 or waters which are impaired for sediment or nitrogen must be inspected monthly, unless subject to G.4.3. See Part G.8.4 for inspection requirements for inactive and unstaffed sites.

G.8 Monitoring and Reporting Requirements. (See also Part 6 of the permit.)

Note: There are no Part G.8 monitoring and reporting requirements for inactive and unstaffed sites.

- G.8.1 *Benchmark Monitoring for Active Copper Ore Mining and Dressing Facilities.* Table G-1 identifies benchmarks that apply to active copper ore mining and dressing facilities. These benchmarks apply to both your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities.

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Table G-1		
Subsector (You may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)	Parameter	Benchmark Monitoring Concentration
Subsector G1. Active Copper Ore Mining and Dressing Facilities (SIC 1021)	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100 mg/L
	Nitrate plus Nitrite Nitrogen	0.68 mg/L
	Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	120 mg/L

G.8.2 *Benchmark Monitoring Requirements for Discharges From Waste Rock and Overburden Piles at Active Metal Mining Facilities.* For discharges from waste rock and overburden piles, perform benchmark monitoring once in the first year for the parameters listed in Table G-2, and twice annually in all subsequent years of coverage under this permit for any parameters for which the benchmark has been exceeded. You are also required to conduct analytic monitoring for the parameters listed in Table G-3 in accordance with the requirements in Part G.6.3. The Director may also notify you that you must perform additional monitoring to accurately characterize the quality and quantity of pollutants discharged from your waste rock and overburden piles.

Table G-2.		
Subsector (Discharges may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)	Parameter	Benchmark Monitoring Concentration
Subsector G2. Iron Ores; Copper Ores; Lead and Zinc Ores; Gold and Silver Ores; Ferroalloy Ores, Except Vanadium; and Miscellaneous Metal Ores (SIC Codes 1011, 1021, 1031, 1041, 1044, 1061, 1081, 1094, 1099) (Note: when analyzing hardness for a suite of metals, it is more cost effective to add analysis of calcium and magnesium, and have hardness calculated than to require hardness analysis separately)	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100 mg/L
	Turbidity	50 NTU
	pH	6.0-9.0 s.u.
	Hardness (as CaCO ₃ ; calc. from Ca, Mg) ²	no benchmark value
	Total Antimony	0.64 mg/L
	Total Arsenic (freshwater) ²	0.15 mg/L
	Total Arsenic (saltwater) ¹	0.069 mg/L
	Total Beryllium	0.13 mg/L
	Total Cadmium (freshwater) ²	Hardness Dependent
	Total Cadmium (saltwater) ¹	0.04 mg/L
	Total Copper (freshwater) ²	Hardness Dependent
	Total Copper (saltwater) ¹	0.0048 mg/L
	Total Iron	1.0 mg/L
	Total Lead (freshwater) ²	Hardness Dependent
	Total Lead (saltwater) ¹	0.21 mg/L
Total Mercury (freshwater) ²	0.0014 mg/L	
Total Mercury (saltwater) ¹	0.0018 mg/L	
Total Nickel (freshwater) ²	Hardness Dependent	
Total Nickel (saltwater) ¹	0.074 mg/L	

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Subsector (Discharges may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)	Parameter	Benchmark Monitoring Concentration
	Total Selenium (freshwater) ²	0.005 mg/L
	Total Selenium (saltwater) ¹	0.29 mg/L
	Total Silver (freshwater) ²	Hardness Dependent
	Total Silver (saltwater) ¹	0.0019 mg/L
	Total Zinc (freshwater) ²	Hardness Dependent
	Total Zinc (saltwater) ¹	0.09 mg/L

¹Saltwater benchmark values apply to storm water discharges into saline waters where indicated.

² 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 Attachment 3, "Calculating Hardness in Receiving Waters for Hardness Dependent Metals," for methodology), in accordance with Part 6.2.1.1, to identify the applicable 'hardness range' for determining their benchmark value applicable to their facility. Hardness Dependent Benchmarks follow in the table below:

Freshwater Hardness Range	Cadmium (mg/L)	Copper (mg/L)	Lead (mg/L)	Nickel (mg/L)	Silver (mg/L)	Zinc (mg/L)
0-24.99 mg/L	0.0005	0.0038	0.014	0.15	0.0007	0.04
25-49.99 mg/L	0.0008	0.0056	0.023	0.20	0.0007	0.05
50-74.99 mg/L	0.0013	0.0090	0.045	0.32	0.0017	0.08
75-99.99 mg/L	0.0018	0.0123	0.069	0.42	0.0030	0.11
100-124.99 mg/L	0.0023	0.0156	0.095	0.52	0.0046	0.13
125-149.99 mg/L	0.0029	0.0189	0.122	0.61	0.0065	0.16
150-174.99 mg/L	0.0034	0.0221	0.151	0.71	0.0087	0.18
175-199.99 mg/L	0.0039	0.0253	0.182	0.80	0.0112	0.20
200-224.99 mg/L	0.0045	0.0285	0.213	0.89	0.0138	0.23
225-249.99 mg/L	0.0050	0.0316	0.246	0.98	0.0168	0.25
250+ mg/L	0.0053	0.0332	0.262	1.02	0.0183	0.26

G.8.3 Additional Analytic Monitoring Requirements for Discharges From Waste Rock and Overburden Piles at Active Metal Mining Facilities. In addition to the monitoring required in Part G.8.2 for discharges from waste rock and overburden piles, you must also conduct monitoring for additional parameters based on the type of ore you mine at your site. Where a parameter in Table G-3 is the same as a pollutant you are required to monitor for in Table G-2 (i.e., for all of the metals), you must use the corresponding benchmark in Table G-2 and you may use any monitoring results conducted for Part G.8.2 to satisfy the monitoring requirement for that parameter for Part G.6.3. For radium and uranium, which do not have corresponding benchmarks in Table G-2, there are no applicable benchmarks. The frequency and schedule for monitoring for these additional parameters is the same as that specified in Part E.9.b.

Table G-3. Additional Monitoring Requirements for Discharges from Waste Rock and Overburden Piles			
Supplemental Requirements			
Type of Ore Mined	Pollutants of Concern		
	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	pH	Metals, Total
Tungsten Ore	X	X	Arsenic, Cadmium (H), Copper (H), Lead (H), Zinc (H)
Nickel Ore	X	X	Arsenic, Cadmium (H), Copper (H), Lead (H), Zinc (H)
Aluminum Ore	X	X	Iron
Mercury Ore	X	X	Nickel (H)
Iron Ore	X	X	Iron (Dissolved)
Platinum Ore			Cadmium (H), Copper (H), Mercury, Lead (H), Zinc (H)
Titanium Ore	X	X	Iron, Nickel (H), Zinc (H)
Vanadium Ore	X	X	Arsenic, Cadmium (H), Copper (H), Lead (H), Zinc (H)
Molybdenum	X	X	Arsenic, Cadmium (H), Copper (H), Lead (H), Mercury, Zinc (H)
Uranium, Radium, and Vanadium Ore	X	X	Chemical Oxygen Demand, Arsenic, Radium (Dissolved and Total), Uranium, Zinc (H)

Note: An "X" indicated for TSS and/or pH means that you are required to monitor for those parameters. (H) indicates that hardness must also be measured when this pollutant is measured.

G.8.4 Inactive and Unstaffed Sites – Conditional Exemption from No Exposure Requirements for Quarterly Visual Assessments and Routine Facility Inspections. As a Sector G facility, if you are seeking to exercise a waiver from the quarterly visual assessment and routine facility inspection requirements for inactive and unstaffed sites (including temporarily inactive sites), you are conditionally exempt from the requirement to certify that "there are no industrial materials or activities exposed to storm water". This exemption is conditioned on the following:

- If circumstances change and your facility becomes active and/or staffed, this exception no longer applies and you must immediately begin complying with the quarterly visual assessment requirements; and
- EPA retains the authority to revoke this exemption and/or the monitoring waiver where it is determined that the discharge causes, has a reasonable potential to cause, or contributes to an instream excursion above an applicable water quality standard, including designated uses.

Subject to the two conditions above, if your facility is inactive and unstaffed, you are waived from the requirement to conduct quarterly visual assessments and routine facility inspections. You are encouraged to inspect your site where you have reason to believe that severe weather or natural disasters may have damaged control measures or increased discharges.

Table G-4. Applicability of the Multi-Sector General Permit to Storm water Runoff From Active Mining and Dressing Sites, Temporarily Inactive Sites, and Sites Undergoing Reclamation	
Discharge/Source of Discharge	Note/Comment
Piles	
Waste rock/overburden	If composed entirely of storm water and not combining with mine drainage. See note below.
Topsoil	--
Roads constructed of waste rock or spent ore	
Onsite haul roads	If composed entirely of storm water and not combining with mine drainage. See note below.
Offsite haul and access roads	--
Roads not constructed of waste rock or spent ore	
Onsite haul roads	Except if mine drainage is used for dust control
Offsite haul and access roads	--
Milling/concentrating	
Runoff from tailings dams and dikes when constructed of waste rock/tailings	Except if process fluids are present and only if composed entirely of storm water and not combining with mine drainage. See Note below.
Runoff from tailings dams/dikes when not constructed of waste rock and tailings	Except if process fluids are present
Concentration building	If storm water only and no contact with piles
Mill site	If storm water only and no contact with piles
Ancillary areas	
Office and administrative building and housing	If mixed with storm water from the industrial area
Chemical storage area	--
Docking facility	Except if excessive contact with waste product that would otherwise constitute mine drainage
Explosive storage	--
Fuel storage (oil tanks/coal piles)	--
Vehicle and equipment maintenance area/building	--
Parking areas	But coverage unnecessary if only employee and visitor-type parking
Power plant	
Truck wash area	Except when excessive contact with waste product that would otherwise constitute mine drainage
Reclamation-related areas	
Any disturbed area (unreclaimed)	Only if not in active mining area
Reclaimed areas released from reclamation requirements prior to Dec. 17, 1990	--
Partially/inadequately reclaimed areas or areas not released from reclamation requirements	--

Table G-4. Applicability of the Multi-Sector General Permit to Storm water Runoff From Active Mining and Dressing Sites, Temporarily Inactive Sites, and Sites Undergoing Reclamation

Discharge/Source of Discharge	Note/Comment
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Note: Storm water runoff from these sources are subject to the NPDES program for storm water unless mixed with discharges subject to 40 CFR Part 440 that are regulated by another permit prior to mixing. Non-storm water discharges from these sources are subject to NPDES permitting and may be subject to the effluent limitation guidelines under 40 CFR Part 440. Discharges from overburden/waste rock and overburden/waste rock-related areas are not subject to 40 CFR Part 440 unless: (1) it drains naturally (or is intentionally diverted) to a point source; and (2) combines with "mine drainage" that is otherwise regulated under the Part 440 regulations. For such sources, coverage under this permit would be available if the discharge composed entirely of storm water does not combine with other sources of mine drainage that are not subject to 40 CFR Part 440, as well as meeting other eligibility criteria contained in Part 1.1 of the permit. Permit applicants bear the initial responsibility for determining the applicable technology-based standard for such discharges. EPA recommends that permit applicants contact the relevant NPDES permit issuance authority for assistance to determine the nature and scope of the "active mining area" on a mine-by-mine basis, as well as to determine the appropriate permitting mechanism for authorizing such discharges.

G.9. Termination of Permit Coverage

G.9.1 *Termination of Permit Coverage for Sites Reclaimed After December 17, 1990.* A site or a portion of a site that has been released from applicable state or federal reclamation requirements after December 17, 1990, is no longer required to maintain coverage under this permit. If the site or portion of a site reclaimed after December 17, 1990, was not subject to reclamation requirements, the site or portion of the site is no longer required to maintain coverage under this permit if the site or portion of the site has been reclaimed as defined in Part G.3.5.

G.9.2 *Termination of Permit Coverage for Sites Reclaimed Before December 17, 1990.* A site or portion of a site that was released from applicable state or federal reclamation requirements before December 17, 1990, or that was otherwise reclaimed before December 17, 1990, is no longer required to maintain coverage under this permit if the site or portion of the site has been reclaimed. A site or portion of a site is considered to have been reclaimed if: (1) storm water runoff that comes into contact with raw materials, intermediate byproducts, finished products, and waste products does not have the potential to cause or contribute to violations of state water quality standards, (2) soil disturbing activities related to mining at the sites or portion of the site have been completed, (3) the site or portion of the site has been stabilized to minimize soil erosion, and (4) as appropriate depending on location, size, and the potential to contribute pollutants to storm water discharges, the site or portion of the site has been revegetated, will be amenable to natural revegetation, or will be left in a condition consistent with the post-mining land use.

Sector-Specific Requirements for Industrial Activity

Subpart H – Sector H – Coal Mines and Coal Mining-Related Facilities.

Discharges from coal mines and coal mining related facilities are regulated under individual or general NPDES permits and by 35 Ill. Adm. Code Subtitle D: Mine Related Water Pollution.

Subpart I – Sector I – Oil and Gas Extraction.

You must comply with sector-specific requirements associated with your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities, as specified below. The sector-specific requirements apply to those areas of your facility where those sector-specific activities occur. These sector-specific requirements are in addition to any requirements specified elsewhere in this permit.

SECTOR I: OIL AND GAS EXTRACTION AND REFINING		
Subsector (May be subject to more than one sector/subsector)	SIC Code of Activity Code	Activity Represented
11	1311	Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas
	1321	Natural Gas Liquids
	1381-1389	Oil and Gas Field Services

I.1 Covered Storm water Discharges.

The requirements in Subpart I apply to storm water discharges associated with industrial activity from Oil and Gas Extraction facilities as identified by the SIC Codes specified in Attachment 2 of this permit.

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

- Has had a discharge of storm water resulting in the discharge of a reportable quantity for which notification is or was required pursuant to 40 CFR 117.21 or 40 CFR 302.6 at any time since November 16, 1987; or
- Has had a discharge of storm water resulting in the discharge of a reportable quantity for which notification is or was required pursuant to 40 CFR 110.6 at any time since November 16, 1987; or
- Contributes to a violation of a water quality standard.

Any storm water discharges that require permit coverage as a result of meeting one of the conditions of 122.26(c)(1)(iii) may be covered under this permit unless otherwise required to obtain coverage under an alternative NPDES general permit or an individual NPDES permit.

I.2 Limitations on Coverage.

I.2.1 *Storm water Discharges Subject to Effluent Limitation Guidelines.* This permit does not authorize storm water discharges from petroleum drilling operations that are subject to

nationally established effluent limitation guidelines found at 40 CFR Part 435, respectively.

- 1.2.2 *Non-Storm water Discharges.* Discharges of vehicle and equipment wash water, including tank cleaning operations, are not authorized by this permit. Alternatively, wash water discharges must be authorized under a separate NPDES permit, or be discharged to a sanitary sewer in accordance with applicable industrial pretreatment requirements.

1.3 Additional Technology-Based Effluent Limits.

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

1.4 Additional SWPPP Requirements.

- 1.4.1 *Drainage Area Site Map.* Document in your SWPPP where any of the following may be exposed to precipitation or surface runoff: Reportable Quantity (RQ) releases; locations used for the treatment, storage, or disposal of wastes; processing areas and storage areas; chemical mixing areas; construction and drilling areas; all areas subject to the effluent guidelines requirements for "No Discharge" in accordance with 40 CFR 435.32; and the structural controls to achieve compliance with the "No Discharge" requirements.

- 1.4.2 *Potential Pollutant Sources.* Also document in your SWPPP the following sources and activities that have potential pollutants associated with them: chemical, cement, mud, or gel mixing activities; drilling or mining activities; and equipment cleaning and rehabilitation activities. In addition, include information about the reportable quantity (RQ) release that triggered the permit application requirements: the nature of the release (e.g., spill of oil from a drum storage area), amount of oil or hazardous substance released, amount of substance recovered, date of the release, cause of the release (e.g., poor handling techniques and lack of containment in the area), areas affected by the release (i.e., land and water), procedure to clean up release, actions or procedures implemented to prevent or improve response to a release, and remaining potential contamination of storm water from release (taking into account human health risks, the control of drinking water intakes, and the designated uses of the receiving water).

- 1.4.3 *Erosion and Sedimentation Control.* Unless covered by EPA's Construction General Permit (CGP), the additional documentation requirements for sediment and erosion controls for well drillings and sand/shale mining areas include the following:

- 1.4.3.1 *Site Description.* Also include a description in your SWPPP of the nature of the exploration activity, estimates of the total area of site and area disturbed due to exploration activity, an estimate of runoff coefficient of the site, a site drainage map, including approximate slopes, and the names of all receiving waters.
- 1.4.3.2 *Vegetative Controls.* Document vegetative practices used consistent with the SWPPP.

I.5 Additional Inspection Requirements.

All erosion and sedimentation control measures must be inspected either: 1) every 7 days; or 2) once every 14 calendar days and within 24 hours of a storm event of 0.25 inches or greater.

Subpart J – Sector J – Non-Metallic Mineral Mining and Dressing.

Discharges from non-coal mines and related facilities are regulated under individual permits by 35 Ill. Adm. Code Subtitle D: Mine Related Water Pollution or ILG84.

Subpart K – Sector K – Hazardous Waste Treatment, Storage, or Disposal Facilities.

Facilities treating, storing or disposing of hazardous waste are required to obtain individual or general NPDES Permits pursuant to Section B.2. of this permit.

Subpart L – Sector L – Landfills, Land Application Sites, and Open Dumps.

You must comply with sector-specific requirements associated with your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities, as specified below. The sector-specific requirements apply to those areas of your facility where those sector-specific activities occur. These sector-specific requirements are in addition to any requirements specified elsewhere in this permit.

SECTOR L: LANDFILLS, LAND APPLICATION SITES AND OPEN DUMPS		
Subsector (May be subject to more than one sector/subsector)	SIC Code or Activity Code	Activity Represented
L1	LF	All Landfill, Land Application Sites and Open Dumps
L2	LF	All Landfill, Land Application Sites and Open Dumps, except Municipal Solid Waste Landfill (MSWLF) Areas Closed in Accordance With 40 CFR 258.60

L.1 Covered Storm water Discharges.

The requirements in Subpart L apply to storm water discharges associated with industrial activity from Landfills and Land Application Sites as identified by the Activity Code specified in Attachment 2 of this permit.

L.2 Industrial Activities Covered by Sector L.

This permit may authorize storm water discharges for Sector L facilities associated with waste disposal at landfills, land application sites that receive or have received industrial waste, including sites subject to regulation under Subtitle D of RCRA. This permit does not cover discharges from landfills that receive only municipal wastes.

L.3 Limitations on Coverage.

- L.3.1 *Prohibition of Non-Storm water Discharges.* The following discharges are not authorized by this permit: leachate, gas collection condensate, drained free liquids, contaminated ground water, laboratory wastewater, and contact wash water from washing truck and railcar exteriors and surface areas that have come in direct contact with solid waste at the landfill facility. Discharges from open dumps as defined under RCRA are also not authorized under this permit.

L.4 Definitions.

- L.4.1 *Contaminated storm water* - storm water that comes into direct contact with landfill wastes, the waste handling and treatment areas, or landfill wastewater. Some areas of a landfill that may produce contaminated storm water include (but are not limited to) the open face of an active landfill with exposed waste (no cover added); the areas around wastewater treatment operations; trucks, equipment, or machinery that has been in direct contact with the waste; and waste dumping areas.
- L.4.2 *Drained free liquids* - aqueous wastes drained from waste containers (e.g., drums) prior to landfilling.

L.4.3 *Landfill wastewater* - as defined in 40 CFR Part 445 (Landfills Point Source Category) all wastewater associated with, or produced by, landfilling activities except for sanitary wastewater, non-contaminated storm water, contaminated groundwater, and wastewater from recovery pumping wells. Landfill process wastewater includes, but is not limited to, leachate; gas collection condensate; drained free liquids; laboratory-derived wastewater; contaminated storm water; and contact wash water from washing truck, equipment, and railcar exteriors and surface areas that have come in direct contact with solid waste at the landfill facility.

L.4.4 *Leachate* - liquid that has passed through or emerged from solid waste and contains soluble, suspended, or miscible materials removed from such waste.

L.4.5 *Non-contaminated storm water* - storm water that does not come into direct contact with landfill wastes, the waste handling and treatment areas, or landfill wastewater. Non-contaminated storm water includes storm water that flows off the cap, cover, intermediate cover, daily cover, and/or final cover of the landfill.

L.5 Additional Technology-Based Effluent Limits.

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

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

L.6 Additional SWPPP Requirements.

L.6.1 *Drainage Area Site Map.* Document in your SWPPP where any of the following may be exposed to precipitation or surface runoff: active and closed landfill cells or trenches, active and closed land application areas, locations where open dumping is occurring or has occurred, locations of any known leachate springs or other areas where uncontrolled leachate may commingle with runoff, and leachate collection and handling systems.

L.6.2 *Summary of Potential Pollutant Sources.* (Document in your SWPPP the following sources and activities that have potential pollutants associated with them: fertilizer, herbicide, and pesticide application; earth and soil moving; waste hauling and loading or unloading; outdoor storage of significant materials, including daily, interim, and final cover material stockpiles as well as temporary waste storage areas; exposure of active and inactive landfill and land application areas; uncontrolled leachate flows; and failure or leaks from leachate collection and treatment systems.

L.7 Additional Inspection Requirements.

L.7.1 *Inspections of Active Sites.* Except in arid and semi-arid climates, inspect operating landfills, open dumps, and land application sites at least once every 7 days. Focus on areas of landfills that have not yet been finally stabilized; active land application areas, areas used for storage of material and wastes that are exposed to precipitation,

stabilization, and structural control measures; leachate collection and treatment systems; and locations where equipment and waste trucks enter and exit the site. Ensure that sediment and erosion control measures are operating properly. For stabilized sites and areas where land application has been completed, or where the climate is arid or semi-arid, conduct inspections at least once every month.

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

L.8 Additional Post-Authorization Documentation Requirements.

L.8.1 *Recordkeeping and Internal Reporting.* Keep records with your SWPPP of the types of wastes disposed of in each cell or trench of a landfill or open dump. For land application sites, track the types and quantities of wastes applied in specific areas.

L.9 Sector-Specific Benchmarks

Table L-1 identifies benchmarks that apply to the specific subsectors of Sector L. These benchmarks apply to both your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities.

Table L-1.		
Subsector (You may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)	Parameter	Benchmark Monitoring Concentration¹
Subsector L1. All Landfill, Land Application Sites and Open Dumps (Industrial Activity Code "LF")	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100 mg/L
Subsector L2. All Landfill, Land Application Sites and Open Dumps, except Municipal Solid Waste Landfill (MSWLF) Areas Closed in Accordance with 40 CFR 258.60 (Industrial Activity Code "LF")	Total Iron	1.0 mg/L

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

L.10. Effluent Limitations Based on Effluent Limitations Guidelines

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

Attachment 1

Table L-2 ¹		
Industrial Activity	Parameter	Effluent Limit
Discharges from non-hazardous waste landfills subject to effluent limitations in 40 CFR Part 445 Subpart B.	Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD ₅)	140 mg/L, daily maximum
		37 mg/L, monthly avg. maximum
	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	88 mg/L, daily maximum
		27 mg/L, monthly avg. maximum
	Ammonia	10 mg/L, daily maximum
		4.9 mg/L, monthly avg. maximum
	Alpha Terpineol	0.033 mg/L, daily maximum
		0.016 mg/L monthly avg. maximum
	Benzoic Acid	0.12 mg/L, daily maximum
		0.071 mg/L, monthly avg. maximum
	p-Cresol	0.025 mg/L, daily maximum
		0.014 mg/L, monthly avg. maximum
	Phenol	0.026 mg/L, daily maximum
		0.015 mg/L, monthly avg. maximum
Total Zinc	0.20 mg/L, daily maximum	
	0.11 mg/L, monthly avg. maximum	
pH	Within the range of 6-9 standard pH units (s.u.)	

¹ Monitor annually. As set forth at 40 CFR Part 445 Subpart B, these numeric limitations apply to contaminated storm water discharges from MSWLFs that have not been closed in accordance with 40 CFR 258.60, and to contaminated storm water discharges from those landfills that are subject to the provisions of 40 CFR Part 257 except for discharges from any of the following facilities:

- (a) landfills operated in conjunction with other industrial or commercial operations, when the landfill receives only wastes generated by the industrial or commercial operation directly associated with the landfill;
- (b) landfills operated in conjunction with other industrial or commercial operations, when the landfill receives wastes generated by the industrial or commercial operation directly associated with the landfill and also receives other wastes, provided that the other wastes received for disposal are generated by a facility that is subject to the same provisions in 40 CFR Subchapter N as the industrial or commercial operation, or that the other wastes received are of similar nature to the wastes generated by the industrial or commercial operation;
- (c) landfills operated in conjunction with CWT facilities subject to 40 CFR Part 437, so long as the CWT facility commingles the landfill wastewater with other non-landfill wastewater for discharge. A landfill directly associated with a CWT facility is subject to this part if the CWT facility discharges landfill wastewater separately from other CWT wastewater or commingles the wastewater from its landfill only with wastewater from other landfills; or
- (d) landfills operated in conjunction with other industrial or commercial operations when the landfill receives wastes from public service activities, so long as the company owning the landfill does not receive a fee or other remuneration for the disposal service.

Subpart M – Sector M – Automobile Salvage Yards.

You must comply with sector-specific requirements associated with your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities, as specified below. The sector-specific requirements apply to those areas of your facility where those sector-specific activities occur. These sector-specific requirements are in addition to any requirements specified elsewhere in this permit.

SECTOR M: AUTOMOBILE SALVAGE YARDS		
Subsector (May be subject to more than one sector/subsector)	SIC Code or Activity Code	Activity Represented
M1	5015	Automobile Salvage Yards

M.1 Covered Storm water Discharges.

The requirements in Subpart M apply to storm water discharges associated with industrial activity from Automobile Salvage Yards as identified by the SIC Code specified in Attachment 2 of this permit.

M.2 Additional Technology-Based Effluent Limits.

M.2.1 *Spill and Leak Prevention Procedures.* Drain vehicles intended to be dismantled of all fluids upon arrival at the site (or as soon thereafter as practicable), or employ some other equivalent means to prevent spills and leaks.

M.2.2 *Employee Training.* If applicable to your facility, address the following areas (at a minimum) in your employee training program: proper handling (collection, storage, and disposal) of oil, used mineral spirits, anti-freeze, mercury switches, and solvents.

M.2.3 *Management of Runoff.* Implement appropriate management practices, such as the following: berms or drainage ditches on the property line (to help prevent run-on from neighboring properties); berms for uncovered outdoor storage of oily parts, engine blocks, and above-ground liquid storage; installation of detention ponds; and installation of filtering devices and oil and water separators.

M.3 Additional SWPPP Requirements.

M.3.1 *Drainage Area Site Map.* Identify locations used for dismantling, storage, and maintenance of used motor vehicle parts. Also identify where any of the following may be exposed to precipitation or surface runoff: dismantling areas, parts (e.g., engine blocks, tires, hub caps, batteries, hoods, mufflers) storage areas, and liquid storage tanks and drums for fuel and other fluids.

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

M.4 Additional Inspection Requirements. Immediately (or as soon thereafter as practicable) inspect vehicles arriving at the site for leaks. Inspect quarterly for signs of leakage all equipment containing oily parts, hydraulic fluids, any other types of fluids, or mercury

switches. Also, inspect quarterly for signs of leakage all vessels and areas where hazardous materials and general automotive fluids are stored, including, but not limited to, mercury switches, brake fluid, transmission fluid, radiator water, and antifreeze.

M.5 Sector-Specific Benchmarks.

Table M-1 identifies benchmarks that apply to Sector M. These benchmarks apply to both your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities.

Table M-1.		
Subsector (You may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)	Parameter	Benchmark Monitoring Concentration
Subsector M1. Automobile Salvage Yards (SIC 5015)	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100 mg/L
	Total Aluminum	0.75 mg/L
	Total Iron	1.0 mg/L
	Total Lead (freshwater) ² Total Lead (saltwater) ¹	Hardness Dependent 0.21 mg/L

¹Saltwater benchmark values apply to storm water discharges into saline waters where indicated.

² 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 Attachment 3, "Calculating Hardness in Receiving Waters for Hardness Dependent Metals," for methodology), in accordance with Part 6.2.1.1, to identify the applicable 'hardness range' for determining their benchmark value applicable to their facility. Hardness Dependent Benchmarks follow in the table below:

Freshwater Hardness Range	Lead (mg/L)
0-24.99 mg/L	0.014
25-49.99 mg/L	0.023
50-74.99 mg/L	0.045
75-99.99 mg/L	0.069
100-124.99 mg/L	0.095
125-149.99 mg/L	0.122
150-174.99 mg/L	0.151
175-199.99 mg/L	0.182
200-224.99 mg/L	0.213
225-249.99 mg/L	0.246
250+ mg/L	0.262

Subpart N – Sector N – Scrap Recycling and Waste Recycling Facilities.

You must comply with sector-specific requirements associated with your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities, as specified below. The sector-specific requirements apply to those areas of your facility where those sector-specific activities occur. These sector-specific requirements are in addition to any requirements specified elsewhere in this permit.

SECTOR N: SCRAP RECYCLING FACILITIES		
Subsector (May be subject to more than one sector/subsector)	SIC Code or Activity Code	Activity Represented
N1	5093	Scrap Recycling and Waste Recycling Facilities Except Source Separated Recycling
N2	5093	Source Separated Recycling Facility

N.1 Covered Storm water Discharges.

The requirements in Subpart N apply to storm water discharges associated with industrial activity from Scrap Recycling and Waste Recycling facilities as identified by the SIC Code specified under attachment 2 of this permit.

N.2 Limitation on Coverage.

Separate permit requirements have been established for recycling facilities that receive, process, and do wholesale distribution of only source-separated recyclable materials primarily from non-industrial and residential sources (i.e., common consumer products including paper, newspaper, glass, cardboard, plastic containers, and aluminum and tin cans). This includes recycling facilities commonly referred to as material recovery facilities (MRF).

N.2.1 *Prohibition of Non-Storm water Discharges.* Non-storm water discharges from turnings containment areas are not covered by this permit. Discharges from containment areas in the absence of a storm event are prohibited unless covered by a separate NPDES permit.

N.3 Additional Technology-Based Effluent Limits.

N.3.1 *Scrap and Waste Recycling Facilities (Non-Source Separated, Nonliquid Recyclable Materials).* Requirements for facilities that receive, process, and do wholesale distribution of nonliquid recyclable wastes (e.g., ferrous and nonferrous metals, plastics, glass, cardboard, and paper). These facilities may receive both nonrecyclable and recyclable materials. This section is not intended for those facilities that accept recyclables only from primarily non-industrial and residential sources.

N.3.1.1 *Inbound Recyclable and Waste Material Control Program.* Minimize the chance of accepting materials that could be significant sources of pollutants by conducting inspections of inbound recyclables and waste materials. Following are some control measure options: (a) provide information and education to suppliers of scrap and recyclable waste materials on draining and properly disposing of residual fluids (e.g., from vehicles and equipment engines, radiators and transmissions, oil filled transformers, and individual

containers or drums) and removal of mercury switches from vehicles before delivery to your facility; (b) establish procedures to minimize the potential of any residual fluids from coming into contact with precipitation or runoff; (c) establish procedures for accepting scrap lead-acid batteries (additional requirements for the handling, storage, and disposal or recycling of batteries are contained in the scrap lead-acid battery program provisions in Part 8.N.3.2.6); (d) provide training targeted for those personnel engaged in the inspection and acceptance of inbound recyclable materials; and (e) establish procedures to ensure that liquid wastes, including used oil, are stored in materially compatible and non-leaking containers and are disposed of or recycled in accordance with the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA).

- N.3.1.2 *Scrap and Waste Material Stockpiles and Storage (Outdoor)*. Minimize contact of storm water runoff with stockpiled materials, processed materials, and nonrecyclable wastes. Following are some control measure options: (a) permanent or semi-permanent covers; (b) sediment traps, vegetated swales and strips, catch basin filters, and sand filters to facilitate settling or filtering of pollutants; (c) dikes, berms, containment trenches, culverts, and surface grading to divert runoff from storage areas; (d) silt fencing; and (e) oil and water separators, sumps, and dry absorbents for areas where potential sources of residual fluids are stockpiled (e.g., automobile engine storage areas).
- N.3.1.3 *Stockpiling of Turnings Exposed to Cutting Fluids (Outdoor Storage)*. Minimize contact of surface runoff with residual cutting fluids by: (a) storing all turnings exposed to cutting fluids under some form of permanent or semi-permanent cover, or (b) establishing dedicated containment areas for all turnings that have been exposed to cutting fluids. Any containment areas must be constructed of concrete, asphalt, or other equivalent types of impermeable material and include a barrier (e.g., berms, curbing, elevated pads) to prevent contact with storm water run-on. Storm water runoff from these areas can be discharged, provided that any runoff is first collected and treated by an oil and water separator or its equivalent. You must regularly maintain the oil and water separator (or its equivalent) and properly dispose of or recycle collected residual fluids.
- N.3.1.4 *Scrap and Waste Material Stockpiles and Storage (Covered or Indoor Storage)*. Minimize contact of residual liquids and particulate matter from materials stored indoors or under cover with surface runoff. Following are some control measure options: (a) good housekeeping measures, including the use of dry absorbents or wet vacuuming to contain, dispose of, or recycle residual liquids originating from recyclable containers, or mercury spill kits for spills from storage of mercury switches; (b) not allowing wash water from tipping floors or other processing areas to discharge to the storm sewer system; and (c) disconnecting or sealing off all floor drains connected to the storm sewer system.
- N.3.1.5 *Scrap and Recyclable Waste Processing Areas*. Minimize surface runoff from coming in contact with scrap processing equipment. Pay attention to operations that generate visible amounts of particulate residue (e.g., shredding) to minimize the contact of accumulated particulate matter and residual fluids with runoff (i.e., through good housekeeping, preventive

maintenance, etc.). Following are some control measure options: (a) regularly inspect equipment for spills or leaks and malfunctioning, worn, or corroded parts or equipment; (b) establish a preventive maintenance program for processing equipment; (c) use dry-absorbents or other cleanup practices to collect and dispose of or recycle spilled or leaking fluids or use mercury spill kits for spills from storage of mercury switches; (d) on unattended hydraulic reservoirs over 150 gallons in capacity, install protection devices such as low-level alarms or equivalent devices, or secondary containment that can hold the entire volume of the reservoir; (e) containment or diversion structures such as dikes, berms, culverts, trenches, elevated concrete pads, and grading to minimize contact of storm water runoff with outdoor processing equipment or stored materials; (f) oil and water separators or sumps; (g) permanent or semi-permanent covers in processing areas where there are residual fluids and grease; (h) retention or detention ponds or basins; sediment traps, and vegetated swales or strips (for pollutant settling and filtration); (i) catch basin filters or sand filters.

- N.3.1.6 *Scrap Lead-Acid Battery Program.* Properly handle, store, and dispose of scrap lead-acid batteries. Following are some control measure options (a) segregate scrap lead-acid batteries from other scrap materials; (b) properly handle, store, and dispose of cracked or broken batteries; (c) collect and dispose of leaking lead-acid battery fluid; (d) minimize or eliminate (if possible) exposure of scrap lead-acid batteries to precipitation or runoff; and (e) provide employee training for the management of scrap batteries.
- N.3.1.7 *Spill Prevention and Response Procedures.* (See also Part 2.1.2.4) Install alarms and/or pump shutoff systems on outdoor equipment with hydraulic reservoirs exceeding 150 gallons in the event of a line break. Alternatively, a secondary containment system capable of holding the entire contents of the reservoir plus room for precipitation can be used. Use a mercury spill kit for any release of mercury from switches, anti-lock brake systems, and switch storage areas.
- N.3.1.8 *Supplier Notification Program.* As appropriate, notify major suppliers which scrap materials will not be accepted at the facility or will be accepted only under certain conditions.
- N.3.2 *Waste Recycling Facilities (Liquid Recyclable Materials).*
- N.3.2.1 *Waste Material Storage (Indoor).* Minimize or eliminate contact between residual liquids from waste materials stored indoors and from surface runoff. The plan may refer to applicable portions of other existing plans, such as Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure (SPCC) plans required under 40 CFR Part 112. Following are some control measure options (a) procedures for material handling (including labeling and marking); (b) clean up spills and leaks with dry absorbent materials, a wet vacuum system; (c) appropriate containment structures (trenching, curbing, gutters, etc.); and (d) a drainage system, including appurtenances (e.g., pumps or ejectors, manually operated valves), to handle discharges from diked or bermed areas. Drainage should be discharged to an appropriate treatment facility or sanitary sewer system, or otherwise disposed of properly. These discharges may require coverage under a separate NPDES wastewater permit or industrial user permit under the pretreatment program.

- N.3.2.2 *Waste Material Storage (Outdoor)*. Minimize contact between stored residual liquids and precipitation or runoff. The plan may refer to applicable portions of other existing plans, such as SPCC plans required under 40 CFR Part 112. Discharges of precipitation from containment areas containing used oil must also be in accordance with applicable sections of 40 CFR Part 112. Following are some control measure options (a) appropriate containment structures (e.g., dikes, berms, curbing, pits) to store the volume of the largest tank, with sufficient extra capacity for precipitation; (b) drainage control and other diversionary structures; (c) corrosion protection and/or leak detection systems for storage tanks; and (d) dry-absorbent materials or a wet vacuum system to collect spills.
- N.3.2.3 *Trucks and Rail Car Waste Transfer Areas*. Minimize pollutants in discharges from truck and rail car loading and unloading areas. Include measures to clean up minor spills and leaks resulting from the transfer of liquid wastes. Following are two control measure options: (a) containment and diversionary structures to minimize contact with precipitation or runoff, and (b) dry clean-up methods, wet vacuuming, roof coverings, or runoff controls.
- N.3.3 *Recycling Facilities (Source-Separated Materials)*. The following identifies considerations for facilities that receive only source-separated recyclables, primarily from non-industrial and residential sources.
- N.3.3.1 *Inbound Recyclable Material Control*. Minimize the chance of accepting nonrecyclables (e.g., hazardous materials) that could be a significant source of pollutants by conducting inspections of inbound materials. Following are some control measure options: (a) providing information and education measures to inform suppliers of recyclables about acceptable and non-acceptable materials, (b) training drivers responsible for pickup of recycled material, (c) clearly marking public drop-off containers regarding which materials can be accepted, (d) rejecting nonrecyclable wastes or household hazardous wastes at the source, and (e) establishing procedures for handling and disposal of nonrecyclable material.
- N.3.3.2 *Outdoor Storage*. Minimize exposure of recyclables to precipitation and runoff. Use good housekeeping measures to prevent accumulation of particulate matter and fluids, particularly in high traffic areas. Following are some control measure options (a) provide totally enclosed drop-off containers for the public; (b) install a sump and pump with each container pit and treat or discharge collected fluids to a sanitary sewer system; (c) provide dikes and curbs for secondary containment (e.g., around bales of recyclable waste paper); (d) divert surface water runoff away from outside material storage areas; (e) provide covers over containment bins, dumpsters, and roll-off boxes; and (f) store the equivalent of one day's volume of recyclable material indoors.
- N.3.3.3 *Indoor Storage and Material Processing*. Minimize the release of pollutants from indoor storage and processing areas. Following are some control measure options (a) schedule routine good housekeeping measures for all storage and processing areas, (b) prohibit tipping floor wash water from draining to the storm sewer system, and (c) provide employee training on pollution prevention practices.

N.3.3.4 *Vehicle and Equipment Maintenance.* Following are some control measure options for areas where vehicle and equipment maintenance occur outdoors (a) prohibit vehicle and equipment wash water from discharging to the storm sewer system, (b) minimize or eliminate outdoor maintenance areas whenever possible, (c) establish spill prevention and clean-up procedures in fueling areas, (d) avoid topping off fuel tanks, (e) divert runoff from fueling areas, (f) store lubricants and hydraulic fluids indoors, and (g) provide employee training on proper handling and storage of hydraulic fluids and lubricants.

N.4 Additional SWPPP Requirements.

N.4.1 *Drainage Area Site Map.* Document in your SWPPP the locations of any of the following activities or sources that may be exposed to precipitation or surface runoff: scrap and waste material storage, outdoor scrap and waste processing equipment; and containment areas for turnings exposed to cutting fluids.

N.4.2 *Maintenance Schedules/Procedures for Collection, Handling, and Disposal or Recycling of Residual Fluids at Scrap and Waste Recycling Facilities.* If you are subject to Part N.3.1.3, your SWPPP must identify any applicable maintenance schedule and the procedures to collect, handle, and dispose of or recycle residual fluids.

N.5 Additional Inspection Requirements.

N.5.1 *Inspections for Waste Recycling Facilities.* The inspections must be performed quarterly, pursuant to Section E.8 of this permit, and include, at a minimum, all areas where waste is generated, received, stored, treated, or disposed of and that are exposed to either precipitation or storm water runoff.

N.6 Sector-Specific Benchmarks.

Table N-1 identifies benchmarks that apply to Sector N. These benchmarks apply to both your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities.

Table N-1.		
Subsector (You may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)	Parameter	Benchmark Monitoring Concentration
Subsector N1. Scrap Recycling and Waste Recycling Facilities except those only receiving source-separate recyclable materials primarily from non-industrial and residential sources (SIC 5093)	Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	120 mg/L
	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100 mg/L
	Total Recoverable Aluminum	0.75 mg/L
	Total Copper (freshwater) ² Total Copper (saltwater) ¹	Hardness Dependent 0.0048 mg/L
	Total Recoverable Iron	1.0 mg/L
	Total Lead (freshwater) ² Total Lead (saltwater) ¹	Hardness Dependent 0.21 mg/L
	Total Zinc (freshwater) ² Total Zinc (saltwater) ¹	Hardness Dependent 0.09 mg/L

Attachment 1

Table N-1.		
Subsector (You may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)	Parameter	Benchmark Monitoring Concentration

¹Saltwater benchmark values apply to storm water discharges into saline waters where indicated.

² 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 Attachment 3, "Calculating Hardness in Receiving Waters for Hardness Dependent Metals," for methodology), in accordance with Part 6.2.1.1, to identify the applicable 'hardness range' for determining their benchmark value applicable to their facility. Hardness Dependent Benchmarks follow in the table below:

Freshwater Hardness Range	Copper (mg/L)	Lead (mg/L)	Zinc (mg/L)
0-24.99 mg/L	0.0038	0.014	0.04
25-49.99 mg/L	0.0056	0.023	0.05
50-74.99 mg/L	0.0090	0.045	0.08
75-99.99 mg/L	0.0123	0.069	0.11
100-124.99 mg/L	0.0156	0.095	0.13
125-149.99 mg/L	0.0189	0.122	0.16
150-174.99 mg/L	0.0221	0.151	0.18
175-199.99 mg/L	0.0253	0.182	0.20
200-224.99 mg/L	0.0285	0.213	0.23
225-249.99 mg/L	0.0316	0.246	0.25
250+ mg/L	0.0332	0.262	0.26

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Subpart O – Sector O – Steam Electric Generating Facilities.

Steam electric power generating facilities are required to obtain individual or general NPDES Permits pursuant to Section B.3. of this permit.

Subpart P – Sector P – Land Transportation and Warehousing.

You must comply with sector-specific requirements associated with your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities, as specified below. The sector-specific requirements apply to those areas of your facility where those sector-specific activities occur. These sector-specific requirements are in addition to any requirements specified elsewhere in this permit.

SECTOR P: LAND TRANSPORTATION AND WAREHOUSING		
Subsector (May be subject to more than one sector/subsector)	SIC Code or Activity Code	Activity Represented
P1	4011,4013	Railroad Transportation
	4111-4173	Local and Highway Transportation
	4212-4231 (except 4221-4225)	Motor Freight Transportation and Warehousing
	4311	United States Postal Service
	5171	Air Transportation Facilities

P.1 Covered Storm water Discharges.

The requirements in Subpart P apply to storm water discharges associated with industrial activity from Land Transportation and Warehousing facilities as identified by the SIC Codes specified under attachment 2 of this permit.

P.2 Limitation on Coverage

P.2.1 *Prohibited Discharges* This permit does not authorize the discharge of vehicle/equipment/surface wash water, including tank cleaning operations. Such discharges must be authorized under a separate NPDES permit, discharged to a sanitary sewer in accordance with applicable industrial pretreatment requirements, or recycled on-site.

P.3 Additional Technology-Based Effluent Limits.

P.3.1 *Good Housekeeping Measures.* In addition to the Good Housekeeping requirements in Section E.6.c, you must do the following. Recommended control measures are discussed as indicated:

P.3.1.1 *Vehicle and Equipment Storage Areas.* Minimize the potential for storm water exposure to leaky or leak-prone vehicles/equipment awaiting maintenance. Implement appropriate control measures, such as the following (or other equivalent measures): use of drip pans under vehicles/equipment, indoor storage of vehicles and equipment, installation of berms or dikes, use of absorbents, roofing or covering storage areas, and cleaning pavement surfaces to remove oil and grease.

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- P.3.1.2 *Fueling Areas.* Minimize contamination of storm water runoff from fueling areas. Implement appropriate control measures, such as the following (or other equivalent measures): Covering the fueling area; using spill/overflow protection and cleanup equipment; minimizing storm water run-on/runoff to the fueling area; using dry cleanup methods; and treating and/or recycling collected storm water runoff.
- P.3.1.3 *Material Storage Areas.* Maintain all material storage vessels (e.g., for used oil/oil filters, spent solvents, paint wastes, hydraulic fluids) to prevent contamination of storm water and plainly label them (e.g., "Used Oil," "Spent Solvents," etc.). Consider the following (or other equivalent measures): storing the materials indoors; installing berms/dikes around the areas; minimizing runoff of storm water to the areas; using dry cleanup methods; and treating and/or recycling collected storm water runoff.
- P.3.1.4 *Vehicle and Equipment Cleaning Areas.* Minimize contamination of storm water runoff from all areas used for vehicle/equipment cleaning. Implement appropriate control measures, such as the following (or other equivalent measures): performing all cleaning operations indoors; covering the cleaning operation, ensuring that all wash water drains to a proper collection system (i.e., not the storm water drainage system); treating and/or recycling collected wash water, or other equivalent measures.
- P.3.1.5 *Vehicle and Equipment Maintenance Areas.* Minimize contamination of storm water runoff from all areas used for vehicle/equipment maintenance. Implement appropriate control measures, such as the following (or other equivalent measures): performing maintenance activities indoors; using drip pans; keeping an organized inventory of materials used in the shop; draining all parts of fluid prior to disposal; prohibiting wet clean up practices if these practices would result in the discharge of pollutants to storm water drainage systems; using dry cleanup methods; treating and/or recycling collected storm water runoff, minimizing run on/runoff of storm water to maintenance areas.
- P.3.1.6 *Locomotive Sanding (Loading Sand for Traction) Areas.* Implement appropriate control measures, such as the following (or other equivalent measures): covering sanding areas; minimizing storm water run on/runoff; or appropriate sediment removal practices to minimize the offsite transport of sanding material by storm water.
- P.3.2 *Employee Training.* Train personnel at least once a year and address the following activities, as applicable: used oil and spent solvent management; fueling procedures; general good housekeeping practices; proper painting procedures; and used battery management.

P.4 Additional SWPPP Requirements.

- P.4.1 *Drainage Area Site Map.* Identify in the SWPPP the following areas of the facility and indicate whether activities occurring there may be exposed to precipitation/surface runoff: Fueling stations; vehicle/equipment maintenance or cleaning areas; storage areas for vehicle/equipment with actual or potential fluid leaks; loading/unloading areas; areas where treatment, storage or disposal of wastes occur; liquid storage tanks; processing areas; and storage areas.

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- P.4.2 *Potential Pollutant Sources.* Assess the potential for the following activities and facility areas to contribute pollutants to storm water discharges: Onsite waste storage or disposal; dirt/gravel parking areas for vehicles awaiting maintenance; illicit plumbing connections between shop floor drains and the storm water conveyance system(s); and fueling areas. Describe these activities in the SWPPP.
- P.4.3 *Description of Good Housekeeping Measures.* You must document in your SWPPP the good housekeeping measures you implement consistent with Part P.3.
- P.4.4 *Vehicle and Equipment Wash water Requirements.* If applicable, attach to or reference in your SWPPP, a copy of the NPDES permit issued for vehicle/equipment wash water or, if an NPDES permit has not been issued, a copy of the pending application. If an industrial user permit is issued under a local pretreatment program, attach a copy to your SWPPP. In any case, implement all non-storm water discharge permit conditions or pretreatment conditions in your SWPPP. If wash water is handled in another manner (e.g., hauled offsite), describe the disposal method and attach all pertinent documentation/information (e.g., frequency, volume, destination, etc.) in the plan.
- P.5 Additional Inspection Requirements.** Inspect all the following areas/activities: storage areas for vehicles/equipment awaiting maintenance, fueling areas, indoor and outdoor vehicle/equipment maintenance areas, material storage areas, vehicle/equipment cleaning areas and loading/unloading areas.

Subpart Q – Sector Q – Water Transportation.

You must comply with sector-specific requirements associated with your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities, as specified below. The sector-specific requirements apply to those areas of your facility where those sector-specific activities occur. These sector-specific requirements are in addition to any requirements specified elsewhere in this permit.

SECTOR Q: WATER TRANSPORTATION		
Subsector (May be subject to more than one sector/subsector)	SIC Code or Activity Code	Activity Represented
Q1	4412-4499	Water Transportation Facilities

Q.1 Covered Storm water Discharges.

The requirements in Subpart Q apply to storm water discharges associated with industrial activity from Water Transportation facilities as identified by the SIC Codes specified under Attachment 2 of this permit.

Q.2 Limitations on Coverage.

Q.2.1 *Prohibition of Non-Storm water Discharges.* Not covered by this permit: bilge and ballast water, sanitary wastes, pressure wash water, and cooling water originating from vessels.

Q.3 Additional Technology-Based Effluent Limits.

Q.3.1 *Good Housekeeping Measures.* You must implement the following good housekeeping measures in addition to the requirements of Section E.6.c:

Q.3.1.1 *Pressure Washing Area.* If pressure washing is used to remove marine growth from vessels, the discharge water must be permitted by a separate NPDES permit. Collect or contain the discharges from the pressures washing area so that they are not co-mingled with storm water discharges authorized by this permit.

Q.3.1.2 *Blasting and Painting Area.* Minimize the potential for spent abrasives, paint chips, and overspray to discharge into receiving waters or the storm sewer systems. Contain all blasting and painting activities or use other measures to minimize the discharge of contaminants (e.g., hanging plastic barriers or tarpaulins during blasting or painting operations to contain debris). At least once per month, you must clean storm water conveyances of deposits of abrasive blasting debris and paint chips.

Q.3.1.3 *Material Storage Areas.* Store and plainly label all containerized materials (e.g., fuels, paints, solvents, waste oil, antifreeze, batteries) in a protected, secure location away from drains. Minimize the contamination of precipitation or surface runoff from the storage areas. Specify which materials are stored indoors, and containment or enclosure or use other measures for those stored outdoors. If abrasive blasting is performed, discuss the storage and disposal of spent abrasive materials generated at the facility. Implement an inventory control plan to limit the presence of potentially hazardous materials onsite.

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- Q.3.1.4 *Engine Maintenance and Repair Areas.* Minimize the contamination of precipitation or surface runoff from all areas used for engine maintenance and repair. Implement appropriate control measures, such as the following (or their equivalents): performing all maintenance activities indoors, maintaining an organized inventory of materials used in the shop, draining all parts of fluid prior to disposal, prohibiting the practice of hosing down the shop floor, using dry cleanup methods, and treating and/or recycling storm water runoff collected from the maintenance area.
- Q.3.1.5 *Material Handling Area.* Minimize the contamination of precipitation or surface runoff from material handling operations and areas (e.g., fueling, paint and solvent mixing, disposal of process wastewater streams from vessels). Implement appropriate control measures, such as the following (or their equivalents): covering fueling areas, using spill and overflow protection, mixing paints and solvents in a designated area (preferably indoors or under a shed), and minimizing runoff of storm water to material handling areas.
- Q.3.1.6 *Dry-dock Activities.* Routinely maintain and clean the dry-dock to minimize pollutants in storm water runoff. Address the cleaning of accessible areas of the dry-dock prior to flooding, and final cleanup following removal of the vessel and raising the dock. Include procedures for cleaning up oil, grease, and fuel spills occurring on the dry-dock. Implement appropriate control measures, such as the following (or their equivalents): sweeping rather than hosing off debris and spent blasting material from accessible areas of the dry-dock prior to flooding and making absorbent materials and oil containment booms readily available to clean up or contain any spills.
- Q.3.2 *Employee Training.* As part of your employee training program, address, at a minimum, the following activities (as applicable): used oil management, spent solvent management, disposal of spent abrasives, disposal of vessel wastewaters, spill prevention and control, fueling procedures, general good housekeeping practices, painting and blasting procedures, and used battery management.
- Q.3.3 *Preventive Maintenance.* As part of your preventive maintenance program, perform timely inspection and maintenance of storm water management devices (e.g., cleaning oil and water separators and sediment traps to ensure that spent abrasives, paint chips, and solids will be intercepted and retained prior to entering the storm drainage system), as well as inspecting and testing facility equipment and systems to uncover conditions that could cause breakdowns or failures resulting in discharges of pollutants to surface waters.
- Q.4 Additional SWPPP Requirements.**
- Q.4.1 *Drainage Area Site Map.* Document in your SWPPP where any of the following may be exposed to precipitation or surface runoff: fueling; engine maintenance and repair; vessel maintenance and repair; pressure washing; painting; sanding; blasting; welding; metal fabrication; loading and unloading areas; locations used for the treatment, storage, or disposal of wastes; liquid storage tanks; liquid storage areas (e.g., paint, solvents, resins); and material storage areas (e.g., blasting media, aluminum, steel, scrap iron).
- Q.4.2 *Summary of Potential Pollutant Sources.* Document in the SWPPP the following additional sources and activities that have potential pollutants associated with them: outdoor manufacturing or processing activities (e.g., welding, metal fabricating) and

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significant dust or particulate generating processes (e.g., abrasive blasting, sanding, and painting.)

Q.5 Additional Inspection Requirements.

Include the following in all quarterly routine facility inspections: pressure washing area; blasting, sanding, and painting areas; material storage areas; engine maintenance and repair areas; material handling areas; dry-dock area; and general yard area.

Q.6 Sector-Specific Benchmarks.

Table Q-1 identifies benchmarks that apply to Sector Q. These benchmarks apply to both your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities.

Table Q-1.		
Subsector (You may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)	Parameter	Benchmark Monitoring Concentration
Subsector Q1. Water Transportation Facilities (SIC 4412-4499)	Total Aluminum	0.75 mg/L
	Total Iron	1.0 mg/L
	Total Lead (freshwater) ²	Hardness Dependent
	Total Lead (saltwater) ¹	0.21 mg/L
	Total Zinc (freshwater) ²	Hardness Dependent
	Total Zinc (saltwater) ¹	0.09 mg/L

¹Saltwater benchmark values apply to storm water discharges into saline waters where indicated.

² 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 Attachment 3, "Calculating Hardness in Receiving Waters for Hardness Dependent Metals," for methodology), in accordance with Part 6.2.1.1, to identify the applicable 'hardness range' for determining their benchmark value applicable to their facility. Hardness Dependent Benchmarks follow in the table below:

Freshwater Hardness Range	Lead (mg/L)	Zinc (mg/L)
0-24.99 mg/L	0.014	0.04
25-49.99 mg/L	0.023	0.05
50-74.99 mg/L	0.045	0.08
75-99.99 mg/L	0.069	0.11
100-124.99 mg/L	0.095	0.13
125-149.99 mg/L	0.122	0.16
150-174.99 mg/L	0.151	0.18
175-199.99 mg/L	0.182	0.20
200-224.99 mg/L	0.213	0.23
225-249.99 mg/L	0.246	0.25
250+ mg/L	0.262	0.26

Subpart R – Sector R – Ship and Boat Building and Repair Yards.

You must comply with Part 8 sector-specific requirements associated with your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities, as specified below. The sector-specific requirements apply to those areas of your facility where those sector-specific activities occur. These sector-specific requirements are in addition to any requirements specified elsewhere in this permit.

SECTOR R: SHIP AND BOAT BUILDING AND REPAIRING YARDS		
SECTOR (May be subject to more than one sector/subsector)	SIC Code or Activity Code	Activity Represented
R1	3731,3732	Ship and Boat Building or Repairing Yards

R.1 Covered Storm water Discharges.

The requirements in Subpart R apply to storm water discharges associated with industrial activity from Ship and Boat Building and Repair Yards as identified by the SIC Codes specified under Attachment 2 of this permit.

R.2 Limitations on Coverage.

R.2.1 *Prohibition of Non-Storm water Discharges.* Discharges containing bilge and ballast water, sanitary wastes, pressure wash water, and cooling water originating from vessels are not covered by this permit.

R.3 Additional Technology-Based Effluent Limits.

R.3.1 *Good Housekeeping Measures.*

R.3.1.1 *Pressure Washing Area.* If pressure washing is used to remove marine growth from vessels, the discharged water must be permitted as a process wastewater by a separate NPDES permit.

R.3.1.2 *Blasting and Painting Area.* Minimize the potential for spent abrasives, paint chips, and overspray to discharging into the receiving water or the storm sewer systems. Contain all blasting and painting activities, or use other measures to prevent the discharge of the contaminants (e.g., hanging plastic barriers or tarpaulins during blasting or painting operations to contain debris). When necessary, regularly clean storm water conveyances of deposits of abrasive blasting debris and paint chips.

R.3.1.3 *Material Storage Areas.* Store and plainly label all containerized materials (e.g., fuels, paints, solvents, waste oil, antifreeze, batteries) in a protected, secure location away from drains. Minimize the contamination of precipitation or surface runoff from the storage areas. If abrasive blasting is performed, discuss the storage and disposal of spent abrasive materials generated at the facility. Implement an inventory control plan to limit the presence of potentially hazardous materials onsite.

R.3.1.4 *Engine Maintenance and Repair Areas.* Minimize the contamination of precipitation or surface runoff from all areas used for engine maintenance

and repair. Implement appropriate control measures, such as the following (or their equivalents): performing all maintenance activities indoors, maintaining an organized inventory of materials used in the shop, draining all parts of fluid prior to disposal, prohibiting the practice of hosing down the shop floor, using dry cleanup methods, and treating and/or recycling storm water runoff collected from the maintenance area.

- R.3.1.5 *Material Handling Area.* Minimize the contamination of precipitation or surface runoff from material handling operations and areas (e.g., fueling, paint and solvent mixing, disposal of process wastewater streams from vessels). Implement appropriate control measures, such as the following (or their equivalents): covering fueling areas, using spill and overflow protection, mixing paints and solvents in a designated area (preferably indoors or under a shed), and minimizing storm water run-on to material handling areas.
- R.3.1.6 *Dry-dock Activities.* Routinely maintain and clean the dry-dock to minimize pollutants in storm water runoff. Clean accessible areas of the dry-dock prior to flooding and final cleanup following removal of the vessel and raising the dock. Include procedures for cleaning up oil, grease, or fuel spills occurring on the dry-dock. Implement appropriate control measures, such as the following (or their equivalents): sweeping rather than hosing off debris and spent blasting material from accessible areas of the dry-dock prior to flooding, and having absorbent materials and oil containment booms readily available to clean up and contain any spills.
- R.3.2 *Employee Training.* As part of your employee training program, address, at a minimum, the following activities (as applicable): used oil management, spent solvent management, disposal of spent abrasives, disposal of vessel wastewaters, spill prevention and control, fueling procedures, general good housekeeping practices, painting and blasting procedures, and used battery management.
- R.3.4 *Preventive Maintenance.* As part of your preventive maintenance program, perform timely inspection and maintenance of storm water management devices (e.g., cleaning oil and water separators and sediment traps to ensure that spent abrasives, paint chips, and solids will be intercepted and retained prior to entering the storm drainage system), as well as inspecting and testing facility equipment and systems to uncover conditions that could cause breakdowns or failures resulting in discharges of pollutants to surface waters.

R.4 Additional SWPPP Requirements.

- R.4.1 *Drainage Area Site Map.* Document in your SWPPP where any of the following may be exposed to precipitation or surface runoff: fueling; engine maintenance or repair; vessel maintenance or repair; pressure washing; painting; sanding; blasting; welding; metal fabrication; loading and unloading areas; treatment, storage, and waste disposal areas; liquid storage tanks; liquid storage areas (e.g., paint, solvents, resins); and material storage areas (e.g., blasting media, aluminum, steel, scrap iron).
- R.4.2 *Potential Pollutant Sources.* Document in your SWPPP the following additional sources and activities that have potential pollutants associated with them (if applicable): outdoor manufacturing or processing activities (e.g., welding, metal fabricating) and significant dust or particulate generating processes (e.g., abrasive blasting, sanding, and painting).

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R.4.3 *Documentation of Good Housekeeping Measures.* Document in your SWPPP any good housekeeping measures implemented to meet the effluent limits in Part R.3.

R.4.3.1 *Blasting and Painting Areas.* Document in the SWPPP any standard operating practices relating to blasting and painting (e.g., prohibiting uncontained blasting and painting over open water or prohibiting blasting and painting during windy conditions, which can render containment ineffective).

R.4.3.2 *Storage Areas.* Specify in your SWPPP which materials are stored indoors, and contain or enclose or use other measures for those stored outdoors.

R.5 Additional Inspection Requirements.

(See also Part 3.1) Include the following in all quarterly routine facility inspections: pressure washing area; blasting, sanding, and painting areas; material storage areas; engine maintenance and repair areas; material handling areas; dry-dock area; and general yard area.

Subpart S – Sector S – Air Transportation.

You must comply with sector-specific requirements associated with your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities, as specified below. The sector-specific requirements apply to those areas of your facility where those sector-specific activities occur. These sector-specific requirements are in addition to any requirements specified elsewhere in this permit.

SECTOR S: AIR TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES		
Subsector (May be subject to more than one sector/subsector)	SIC Code or Activity Code	Activity Represented
S1	5412-4581	Air Transportation Facilities

S.1 Covered Storm water Discharges.

The requirements in Subpart S apply to storm water discharges associated with industrial activity from Air Transportation facilities identified by the SIC Codes specified under Attachment 2 of this permit.

S.2 Limitation on Coverage

S.2.1 *Limitations on Coverage.* This permit authorizes storm water discharges from only those portions of the air transportation facility that are involved in vehicle maintenance (including vehicle rehabilitation, mechanical repairs, painting, fueling and lubrication), equipment cleaning operations or deicing operations.

Note: "deicing" will generally be used to imply both deicing (removing frost, snow or ice) and anti-icing (preventing accumulation of frost, snow or ice) activities, unless specific mention is made regarding anti-icing and/or deicing activities.

S.2.2 *Prohibition of Non-Storm water Discharges.* This permit does not authorize the discharge of aircraft, ground vehicle, runway and equipment wash waters; nor the dry weather discharge of deicing chemicals. Such discharges must be covered by separate NPDES permit(s). Note that a discharge resulting from snowmelt is not a dry weather discharge.

S.3 Additional Technology-Based Effluent Limits.

S.3.1 *Good Housekeeping Measures.*

S.3.1.1 *Aircraft, Ground Vehicle and Equipment Maintenance Areas.* Minimize the contamination of storm water runoff from all areas used for aircraft, ground vehicle and equipment maintenance (including the maintenance conducted on the terminal apron and in dedicated hangars). Implement appropriate control measures, such as the following practices (or their equivalents): performing maintenance activities indoors; maintaining an organized inventory of material used in the maintenance areas; draining all parts of fluids prior to disposal; prohibiting the practice of hosing down the apron or hanger floor; using dry cleanup methods; and collecting the storm

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- water runoff from the maintenance area and providing treatment or recycling.
- S.3.1.2 Aircraft, Ground Vehicle and Equipment Cleaning Areas. (See also Part S.3.6) Clearly demarcate these areas on the ground using signage or other appropriate means. Minimize the contamination of storm water runoff from cleaning areas.
- S.3.1.3 Aircraft, Ground Vehicle and Equipment Storage Areas. Store all aircraft, ground vehicles and equipment awaiting maintenance in designated areas only and minimize the contamination of storm water runoff from these storage areas. Implement appropriate control measures, such as the following, including any BMPs (or their equivalents): storing aircraft and ground vehicles indoors; using drip pans for the collection of fluid leaks; and perimeter drains, dikes or berms surrounding the storage areas.
- S.3.1.4 Material Storage Areas. Maintain the vessels of stored materials (e.g., used oils, hydraulic fluids, spent solvents, and waste aircraft fuel) in good condition, to prevent or minimize contamination of storm water. Also plainly label the vessels (e.g., "used oil," "Contaminated Jet A," etc.). Minimize contamination of precipitation/runoff from these areas. Implement appropriate control measures, such as the following (or their equivalents): storing materials indoors; storing waste materials in a centralized location; and installing berms/dikes around storage areas.
- S.3.1.5 Airport Fuel System and Fueling Areas. Minimize the discharge of fuel to the storm sewer/surface waters resulting from fuel servicing activities or other operations conducted in support of the airport fuel system. Implement appropriate control measures, such as the following control measures (or their equivalents): implementing spill and overflow practices (e.g., placing absorptive materials beneath aircraft during fueling operations); using only dry cleanup methods; and collecting storm water runoff.
- S.3.1.6 Source Reduction. Minimize, and where practicable eliminate, the use of urea and glycol-based deicing chemicals, in order to reduce the aggregate amount of deicing chemicals used and/or lessen the environmental impact. Chemical options to replace ethylene glycol, propylene glycol and urea include: potassium acetate; magnesium acetate; calcium acetate; and anhydrous sodium acetate.
- S.3.1.6.1 Runway Deicing Operation: Minimize contamination of storm water runoff from runways as a result of deicing operations. Evaluate whether over-application of deicing chemicals occurs by analyzing application rates, and adjust as necessary, consistent with considerations of flight safety. Implement appropriate control measures, such as the following options (or their equivalents): metered application of chemicals; pre-wetting dry chemical constituents prior to application; installing a runway ice detection system; implementing anti-icing operations as a preventive measure against ice buildup.
- S.3.1.6.2 Aircraft Deicing Operations. Minimize contamination of storm water runoff from aircraft deicing operations. Determine whether excessive application of deicing chemicals occurs and adjust as

necessary, consistent with considerations of flight safety. This evaluation should be carried out by the personnel most familiar with the particular aircraft and flight operations in question (versus an outside entity such as the airport authority). Use benign alternative deicing/anti-icing techniques and agents as well as containment measures for all applied chemicals where practicable. Implement appropriate control measures, such as the following options (or their equivalents) for reducing deicing fluid use: forced-air deicing systems, computer-controlled fixed-gantry systems, infrared technology, hot water, varying glycol content to air temperature, enclosed-basket deicing trucks, mechanical methods, solar radiation, hangar storage, aircraft covers, and thermal blankets for MD-80s and DC-9s. Use ice-detection systems and airport traffic flow strategies and departure slot allocation systems where practicable.

S.3.1.7 Management of Runoff. Where deicing operations occur, implement a program to control or manage contaminated runoff to minimize the amount of pollutants being discharged from the site. Where practicable, install a centralized deicing pad to recover deicing fluid following application, or where impracticable, use vacuum/collection trucks (glycol recovery vehicles). Also, consider these control measure options (or their equivalents): a dedicated deicing facility with a runoff collection/ recovery system; using vacuum/collection trucks; storing contaminated storm water/deicing fluids in tanks and releasing controlled amounts to a publicly owned treatment works; collecting contaminated runoff in a wet pond for biochemical decomposition (be aware of attracting wildlife that may prove hazardous to flight operations); and directing runoff into vegetative swales or other infiltration measures. Recover deicing materials when these materials are applied during non-precipitation events (e.g., covering storm sewer inlets, using booms, installing absorptive interceptors in the drains, etc.) to prevent these materials from later becoming a source of storm water contamination. Used deicing fluid should be recycled whenever possible.

S.3.2 *Deicing Season.* You must determine the seasonal timeframe (e.g., December-February, October - March) during which deicing activities typically occur at the facility. Implementation of control measures, including any BMPs, facility inspections and monitoring must be conducted with particular emphasis throughout the defined deicing season. If you meet the deicing chemical usage thresholds of 100,000 gallons glycol and/or 100 tons of urea, the deicing season you identified is the timeframe during which you must obtain the four required benchmark monitoring event results for deicing-related parameters, i.e., BOD, COD, ammonia and pH. See also Part S.6.

S.4 Additional SWPPP Requirements.

An airport authority and tenants of the airport are encouraged to work in partnership in the development of a SWPPP. If an airport tenant obtains authorization under this permit and develops a SWPPP for discharges from his own areas of the airport, prior to authorization, that SWPPP must be coordinated and integrated with the SWPPP for the entire airport. Tenants of the airport facility include air passenger or cargo companies, fixed based operators and other parties who have contracts with the airport authority to conduct business operations on airport property and whose operations result in storm water discharges associated with industrial activity.

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- S.4.1 *Drainage Area Site Map.* Document in the SWPPP the following areas of the facility and indicate whether activities occurring there may be exposed to precipitation/surface runoff: aircraft and runway deicing operations; fueling stations; aircraft, ground vehicle and equipment maintenance/cleaning areas; storage areas for aircraft, ground vehicles and equipment awaiting maintenance.
- S.4.2 *Potential Pollutant Sources.* (See also Part 5.2.3) In your inventory of exposed materials, describe in your SWPPP the potential for the following activities and facility areas to contribute pollutants to storm water discharges: aircraft, runway, ground vehicle and equipment maintenance and cleaning; aircraft and runway deicing operations (including apron and centralized aircraft deicing stations, runways, taxiways and ramps). If you use deicing chemicals, you must maintain a record of the types (including the Material Safety Data Sheets [MSDS]) used and the monthly quantities, either as measured or, in the absence of metering, as estimated to the best of your knowledge. This includes all deicing chemicals, not just glycols and urea (e.g., potassium acetate), because large quantities of these other chemicals can still have an adverse impact on receiving waters. Tenants or other fixed-based operations that conduct deicing operations must provide the above information to the airport authority for inclusion with any comprehensive airport SWPPPs.
- S.4.3 *Vehicle and Equipment Wash water Requirements.* Attach to or reference in your SWPPP, a copy of the NPDES permit issued for vehicle/equipment wash water or, if an NPDES permit has not been issued, a copy of the pending application. If an industrial user permit is issued under a local pretreatment program, include a copy in your SWPPP. In any case, if you are subject to another permit, describe your control measures for implementing all non-storm water discharge permit conditions or pretreatment requirements in your SWPPP. If wash water is handled in another manner (e.g., hauled offsite, retained onsite), describe the disposal method and attach all pertinent documentation/information (e.g., frequency, volume, destination, etc.) in your SWPPP.
- S.4.4 *Documentation of Control Measures Used for Management of Runoff:* Document in your SWPPP the control measures used for collecting or containing contaminated melt water from collection areas used for disposal of contaminated snow.

8.S.5 Additional Inspection Requirements.

At a minimum conduct facility inspections at least monthly during the deicing season (e.g., October through April for most mid-latitude airports). If your facility needs to deice before or after this period, expand the monthly inspections to include all months during which deicing chemicals may be used. The Director may specifically require you to increase inspection frequencies.

S.6 Sector-Specific Benchmarks.

Table S-1 identifies benchmarks that apply to Sector S. These benchmarks apply to both your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities.

Subsector (You may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)	Parameter	Benchmark Monitoring Concentration
For airports where a single permittee, or a combination of permitted facilities use more than 100,000 gallons of glycol-based deicing chemicals and/or 100 tons or more of urea on an average annual basis, monitor the first four parameters in ONLY those outfalls that collect runoff from areas where deicing activities occur (SIC 4512-4581).	Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD ₅) ¹	30 mg/L
	Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD) ¹	120 mg/L
	Ammonia ¹	2.14 mg/L
	pH ¹	6.0 - 9.0 s.u.

¹ These are deicing-related parameters. Collect the four benchmark samples, and any required follow-up benchmark samples, during the timeframe defined in Part 8.S.3.2 when deicing activities are occurring.

S.7 Effluent Limitations Based on Effluent Limitations Guidelines

- S.7.1 *Airfield Pavement Deicing.* Existing and new primary airports with 1,000 or more annual jet departures ("non-propeller aircraft") that discharge wastewater associated with airfield pavement deicing commingled with storm water must either use non-urea-containing deicers or meet the effluent limit in Table S-2.
- S.7.2 *Aircraft Deicing.* Airports meeting the definition of a new source ("new airports") with 10,000 annual departures located in cold climate zones must collect 60 percent of aircraft deicing fluid after deicing. See 40 CFR 449.11 for the Airport Effluent Limitation Guidelines requirements for this new source category. Discharges of the collected aircraft deicing fluid directly to waters of the U.S. are not eligible for coverage under this permit.
- S.7.3 *Monitoring, Reporting and Recordkeeping.* For new airports subject to the effluent limitations in S.7.2, you must comply with the monitoring, reporting and recordkeeping requirements outlined in 40 CFR 449.20(a)(1) and (2).

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Table S-2		
Industrial Activity	Parameter	Effluent Limit
Existing and new primary airports with 1,000 or more annual jet departures that discharge wastewater associated with airfield pavement deicing that contains urea commingled with storm water	Ammonia as Nitrogen	14.7 mg/L, daily maximum

Subpart T – Sector T – Treatment Works.

You must comply with sector-specific requirements associated with your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities, as specified below. The sector-specific requirements apply to those areas of your facility where those sector-specific activities occur. These sector-specific requirements are in addition to any requirements specified elsewhere in this permit.

SECTOR T: TREATMENT WORKS		
Subsector (May be subject to more than one Sector/subsector)	SIC Code or Activity Code	Activity Represented
T1	TW	Treatment works treating domestic sewage or any other sewage or any other sewage sludge or wastewater treatment device or system used in the storage, treatment, recycling, and reclamation of municipal or domestic sewage, including land dedicated to the disposal of sewage sludge that are located within the confines of the facility with a design flow of 1.0 MGD or more, or required to have a an approved pretreatment program under 40 CFR Part 403. Not included are farm lands, lands used for domestic gardens or lands used for sludge management where sludge is beneficially reused and are not physically located within the confines of the facility or areas that are in compliance with Section 405 of the CWA

T.1 Covered Storm water Discharges.

The requirements in Subpart T apply to storm water discharges associated with industrial activity from Treatment Works as identified by the Activity Code specified under Attachment 2 of this permit.

T.2 Industrial Activities Covered by Sector T.

The requirements listed under this part apply to all existing point source storm water discharges associated with the following activities:

- T.2.1 Treatment works treating domestic sewage, or any other sewage sludge or wastewater treatment device or system used in the storage, treatment, recycling, and reclamation of municipal or domestic sewage, including land dedicated to the disposal of sewage sludge; that are located within the confines of a facility with a design flow of 1.0 million gallons per day (MGD) or more; or are required to have an approved pretreatment program under 40 CFR Part 403.
- T.2.2 The following are not required to have permit coverage: farm lands, domestic gardens or lands used for sludge management where sludge is beneficially reused and which are not physically located within the facility, or areas that are in compliance with Section 405 of the CWA.

T.3 Limitations on Coverage.

- T.3.1 *Prohibition of Non-Storm water Discharges.* Sanitary and industrial wastewater and equipment and vehicle wash water are not authorized by this permit.

T.4 Additional Technology-Based Effluent Limits.

- T.4.1 *Control Measures.* In addition to the other control measures, evaluate implementation of the following additional control measures: routing storm water to the treatment works; or covering exposed materials (i.e., from the following areas: grit, screenings, and other solids handling, storage, or disposal areas; sludge drying beds; dried sludge piles; compost piles; and septage or hauled waste receiving station).
- T.4.2 *Employee Training.* At a minimum, training must address the following areas when applicable to a facility: petroleum product management; process chemical management; spill prevention and controls; fueling procedures; general good housekeeping practices; and proper procedures for using fertilizer, herbicides, and pesticides.

T.5 Additional SWPPP Requirements.

- T.5.1 *Site Map.* Document in your SWPPP where any of the following may be exposed to precipitation or surface runoff: grit, screenings, and other solids handling, storage, or disposal areas; sludge drying beds; dried sludge piles; compost piles; septage or hauled waste receiving station; and storage areas for process chemicals, petroleum products, solvents, fertilizers, herbicides, and pesticides.
- T.5.2 *Potential Pollutant Sources.* Document in your SWPPP the following additional sources and activities that have potential pollutants associated with them, as applicable: grit, screenings, and other solids handling, storage, or disposal areas; sludge drying beds; dried sludge piles; compost piles; septage or hauled waste receiving station; and access roads and rail lines.
- T.5.3 *Wastewater and Wash water Requirements.* Keep a copy of all your current NPDES permits issued for wastewater and industrial, vehicle and equipment wash water discharges or, if an NPDES permit has not yet been issued, a copy of the pending application(s) with your SWPPP. If the wash water is handled in another manner, the disposal method must be described and all pertinent documentation must be retained onsite.

T.6 Additional Inspection Requirements.

Include the following areas in all inspections: access roads and rail lines; grit, screenings, and other solids handling, storage, or disposal areas; sludge drying beds; dried sludge piles; compost piles; and septage or hauled waste receiving station.

Subpart U – Sector U – Food and Kindred Products.

You must comply with sector-specific requirements associated with your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities, as specified below. The sector-specific requirements apply to those areas of your facility where those sector-specific activities occur. These sector-specific requirements are in addition to any requirements specified elsewhere in this permit.

SECTOR U: FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS		
Subsector (May be subject to more than one sector/subsector)	SIC Code or Activity Code	Activity Represented
U1	2041-2048	Grain Mill Products
U2	2074-2079	Fats and Oils Products
U3	2011-2015	Meat Products
	2021-2026	Dairy Products
	2032-2038	Canned, Frozen, Preserved Fruits, Vegetables and Food Specialties
	2051-2053	Bakery Products
	2061-2068	Sugar and Confectionery Products
	2082-2087	Beverages
	2091-2099	Miscellaneous Food Preparations and Kindred Products
	2111-2141	Tobacco Products

U.1 Covered Storm water Discharges.

The requirements in Subpart U apply to storm water discharges associated with industrial activity from Food and Kindred Products facilities as identified by the SIC Codes specified in Attachment 2 of this permit.

U.2 Limitations on Coverage.

U.2.1 *Prohibition of Non-Storm water Discharges.* The following discharges are not authorized by this permit: discharges containing boiler blowdown, cooling tower overflow and blowdown, ammonia refrigeration purging, and vehicle washing and clean-out operations.

U.3 Additional Technology-Based Limitations.

U.3.1 *Employee Training.* Address pest control in your employee training program.

U.4 Additional SWPPP Requirements.

U.4.1 *Drainage Area Site Map.* Document in your SWPPP the locations of the following activities if they are exposed to precipitation or runoff: vents and stacks from cooking,

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drying, and similar operations; dry product vacuum transfer lines; animal holding pens; spoiled product; and broken product container storage areas.

U.4.2 *Potential Pollutant Sources.* Document in your SWPPP, in addition to food and kindred products processing-related industrial activities, application and storage of pest control chemicals (e.g., rodenticides, insecticides, fungicides) used on plant grounds.

U.5 Additional Inspection Requirements.

Inspect on a quarterly basis, at a minimum, the following areas where the potential for exposure to storm water exists: loading and unloading areas for all significant materials; storage areas, including associated containment areas; waste management units; vents and stacks emanating from industrial activities; spoiled product and broken product container holding areas; animal holding pens; staging areas; and air pollution control equipment.

U.6 Sector-Specific Benchmarks.

Table U-1 identifies benchmarks that apply to the specific subsectors of Sector U. These benchmarks apply to both your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities.

Table U-1.		
Subsector (You may be subject to requirements for more than one Sector / Subsector)	Parameter	Benchmark Monitoring Concentration
Subsector U1. Grain Mill Products (SIC 2041-2048)	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100 mg/L
Subsector U2. Fats and Oils Products (SIC 2074-2079)	Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD ₅)	30 mg/L
	Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	120 mg/L
	Nitrate plus Nitrite Nitrogen	0.68 mg/L
	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100 mg/L

Subpart V – Sector V – Textile Mills, Apparel, and Other Fabric Products.

You must comply with sector-specific requirements associated with your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities, as specified below. The sector-specific requirements apply to those areas of your facility where those sector-specific activities occur. These sector-specific requirements are in addition to any requirements specified elsewhere in this permit.

SECTOR V: TEXTILE MILLS, APPAREL, AND OTHER FABRIC MANUFACTURING; LEATHER AND LEATHER PRODUCTS		
Subsector (May be subject to more than one sector/subsector)	SIC Code or Activity Code	Activity Represented
V1	211-2299	Textile Mill Products
	2311-2399	Apparel and Other Finished Products Made From Fabrics and Similar Materials
	3131-3199	Leather and Leather Products (note: see sector Z1 for Leather Tanning and Finishing)

V.1 Covered Storm water Discharges.

The requirements in Subpart V apply to storm water discharges associated with industrial activity from Textile Mills, Apparel, and Other Fabric Product manufacturing as identified by the SIC Codes specified under attachment 2 of this permit.

V.2 Limitations on Coverage.

V.2.1 *Prohibition of Non-Storm water Discharges.* The following are not authorized by this permit: discharges of wastewater (e.g., wastewater resulting from wet processing or from any processes relating to the production process), reused or recycled water, and waters used in cooling towers. If you have these types of discharges from your facility, you must cover them under a separate NPDES permit.

V.3 Additional Technology-Based Limitations.

V.3.1 *Good Housekeeping Measures.*

V.3.1.1 *Material Storage Areas.* Plainly label and store all containerized materials (e.g., fuels, petroleum products, solvents, and dyes) in a protected area, away from drains. Minimize contamination of the storm water runoff from such storage areas. Also consider an inventory control plan to prevent excessive purchasing of potentially hazardous substances. For storing empty chemical drums or containers, ensure that the drums and containers are clean (consider triple-rinsing) and that there is no contact of residuals with precipitation or runoff. Collect and dispose of wash water from these cleanings properly.

V.3.1.2 *Material Handling Areas.* Minimize contamination of storm water runoff from material handling operations and areas. Implement appropriate control measures, such as the following (or their equivalents): use of spill and overflow

protection; covering fueling areas; and covering or enclosing areas where the transfer of material may occur. When applicable, address the replacement or repair of leaking connections, valves, transfer lines, and pipes that may carry chemicals, dyes, or wastewater.

V.3.1.3 *Fueling Areas.* Minimize contamination of storm water runoff from fueling areas. Implement appropriate control measures, such as the following (or their equivalents): covering the fueling area, using spill and overflow protection, minimizing run-on of storm water to the fueling areas, using dry cleanup methods, and treating and/or recycling storm water runoff collected from the fueling area.

V.3.1.4 *Above-Ground Storage Tank Area.* Minimize contamination of the storm water runoff from above-ground storage tank areas, including the associated piping and valves. Implement appropriate control measures, such as the following (or their equivalents): regular cleanup of these areas; including measures for tanks, piping and valves explicitly in your SPCC program; minimizing runoff of storm water from adjacent areas; restricting access to the area; inserting filters in adjacent catch basins; providing absorbent booms in unbermed fueling areas; using dry cleanup methods; and permanently sealing drains within critical areas that may discharge to a storm drain.

V.3.2 *Employee Training.* As part of your employee training program, address, at a minimum, the following activities (as applicable): use of reused and recycled waters, solvents management, proper disposal of dyes, proper disposal of petroleum products and spent lubricants, spill prevention and control, fueling procedures, and general good housekeeping practices.

V.4 Additional SWPPP Requirements.

V.4.1 *Potential Pollutant Sources.* Document in your SWPPP the following additional sources and activities that have potential pollutants associated with them: industry-specific significant materials and industrial activities (e.g., backwinding, beaming, bleaching, backing bonding, carbonizing, carding, cut and sew operations, desizing, drawing, dyeing locking, fulling, knitting, mercerizing, opening, packing, plying, scouring, slashing, spinning, synthetic-felt processing, textile waste processing, tufting, turning, weaving, web forming, winging, yarn spinning, and yarn texturing).

V.4.2 *Description of Good Housekeeping Measures for Material Storage Areas.* Document in the SWPPP your containment area or enclosure for materials stored outdoors in connection with Part V.3.1.1 above.

V.5 Additional Inspection Requirements.

Inspect, at least monthly, the following activities and areas (at a minimum): transfer and transmission lines, spill prevention, good housekeeping practices, management of process waste products, and all structural and nonstructural management practices.

Subpart W – Sector W – Furniture and Fixtures.

You must comply with sector-specific requirements associated with your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities, as specified below: The sector-specific requirements apply to those areas of your facility where those sector-specific activities occur. These sector-specific requirements are in addition to any requirements specified elsewhere in this permit.

SECTOR W: FURNITURE AND FIXTURES		
Subsector (May be subject to more than one sector/subsector)	SIC Code or Activity Code	Activity Represented
W1	2434	Wood Kitchen Cabinets
	2511-2599	Furniture and Fixtures

W.1 Covered Storm water Discharges.

The requirements in Subpart W apply to storm water discharges associated with industrial activity from Furniture and Fixtures facilities as identified by the SIC Codes specified under Attachment 2 of this permit.

W.2 Additional SWPPP Requirements.

W.2.1 *Drainage Area Site Map.* Document in your SWPPP where any of the following may be exposed to precipitation or surface runoff: material storage (including tanks or other vessels used for liquid or waste storage) areas; outdoor material processing areas; areas where wastes are treated, stored, or disposed of; access roads; and rail spurs.

Subpart X – Sector X – Printing and Publishing.

You must comply with Part 8 sector-specific requirements associated with your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities, as specified below. The sector-specific requirements apply to those areas of your facility where those sector-specific activities occur. These sector-specific requirements are in addition to any requirements specified elsewhere in this permit.

SECTOR X: PRINTING AND PUBLISHING		
Sector (May be subject to more than one sector/subsector)	SIC Code or Activity Code	Activity Represented
X1	2711-2796	Printing, Publishing, and Allied Industries

X.1 Covered Storm water Discharges.

The requirements in Subpart X apply to storm water discharges associated with industrial activity from Printing and Publishing facilities as identified by the SIC Codes specified under Attachment 2 of this permit.

X.2 Additional Technology-Based Effluent Limits.X.2.1 *Good Housekeeping Measures.*

X.2.1.1 *Material Storage Areas.* Plainly label and store all containerized materials (e.g., skids, pallets, solvents, bulk inks, hazardous waste, empty drums, portable and mobile containers of plant debris, wood crates, steel racks, and fuel oil) in a protected area, away from drains. Minimize contamination of the storm water runoff from such storage areas. Also consider an inventory control plan to prevent excessive purchasing of potentially hazardous substances.

X.2.1.2 *Material Handling Area.* Minimize contamination of storm water runoff from material handling operations and areas (e.g., blanket wash, mixing solvents, loading and unloading materials). Implement appropriate control measures, such as the following (or their equivalents): using spill and overflow protection, covering fueling areas, and covering or enclosing areas where the transfer of materials may occur. When applicable, address the replacement or repair of leaking connections, valves, transfer lines, and pipes that may carry chemicals or wastewater.

X.2.1.3 *Fueling Areas.* Minimize contamination of storm water runoff from fueling areas. Implement appropriate control measures, such as the following (or their equivalents): covering the fueling area, using spill and overflow protection, minimizing runoff of storm water to the fueling areas, using dry cleanup methods, and treating and/or recycling storm water runoff collected from the fueling area.

X.2.1.4 *Above Ground Storage Tank Area.* Minimize contamination of the storm water runoff from above-ground storage tank areas, including the associated piping and valves. Consider the following (or their equivalents): regularly cleaning these areas, explicitly addressing tanks, piping and valves in the SPCC program, minimizing storm water runoff from adjacent areas, restricting

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access to the area, inserting filters in adjacent catch basins, providing absorbent booms in unbermed fueling areas, using dry cleanup methods, and permanently sealing drains within critical areas that may discharge to a storm drain.

X.2.2 *Employee Training.* As part of your employee training program, address, at a minimum, the following activities (as applicable): spent solvent management, spill prevention and control, used oil management, fueling procedures, and general good housekeeping practices.

X.3 Additional SWPPP Requirements.

X.3.1 *Description of Good Housekeeping Measures for Material Storage Areas.* In connection with Part X.2.1.1, describe in the SWPPP the containment area or enclosure for materials stored outdoors.

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Subpart Y – Sector Y – Rubber, Miscellaneous Plastic Products, and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.

You must comply with sector-specific requirements associated with your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities, as specified below. The sector-specific requirements apply to those areas of your facility where those sector-specific activities occur. These sector-specific requirements are in addition to any requirements specified elsewhere in this permit.

SECTOR Y: RUBBER, MISCELLANEOUS PLASTIC PRODUCTS, AND MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES		
Subsector (May be subject to more than one sector/subsector)	SIC Code or Activity Code	Activity Represented
Y1	3011	Tires and Inner Tubes
	3021	Rubber and Plastics Footwear
	3052,3053	Gaskets, Packing and Sealing Devices, and Rubber and Plastic Hoses and Belting
	3061,3069	Fabricated Rubber Products, Not Elsewhere Classified
Y2	3081-3089	Miscellaneous Plastics Products
	3931	Musical Instruments
	3942-3949	Dolls, Toys, Games, and Sporting and Athletic Goods
	3951-3955 (except 3952-see Sector C)	Pens, Pencils, and other artist's materials
	3961,3965	Costume Jewelry, Costume Novelties, Buttons, and Miscellaneous Notions, Except Precious Metals
	3991-3999	Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries

Y.1 Covered Storm water Discharges.

The requirements in Subpart Y apply to storm water discharges associated with industrial activity from Rubber, Miscellaneous Plastic Products, and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries facilities as identified by the SIC Codes specified under Attachment 2 of this permit.

Y.2 Additional Technology-Based Effluent Limits.

Y.2.1 *Controls for Rubber Manufacturers.* Minimize the discharge of zinc in your storm water discharges. Parts 8.Y.2.1.1 to 8.Y.2.1.5 give possible sources of zinc to be reviewed and list some specific control measures to be implemented (or their equivalents). In addition to these control measures the following include some additional general control

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measure options to be evaluated for implementation: using chemicals purchased in pre-weighed, sealed polyethylene bags; storing in-use materials in sealable containers, ensuring an airspace between the container and the cover to minimize “puffing” losses when the container is opened, and using automatic dispensing and weighing equipment.

- Y2.1.1 *Zinc Bags.* Ensure proper handling and storage of zinc bags at your facility. Following are some control measure options: employee training on the handling and storage of zinc bags, indoor storage of zinc bags, cleanup of zinc spills without washing the zinc into the storm drain, and the use of 2,500-pound sacks of zinc rather than 50- to 100-pound sacks.
 - Y.2.1.2 *Dumpsters.* Minimize discharges of zinc from dumpsters. Following are some control measure options: covering the dumpster, moving the dumpster indoors, or providing a lining for the dumpster.
 - Y.2.1.3 *Dust Collectors and Baghouses.* Minimize contributions of zinc to storm water from dust collectors and baghouses. Replace or repair, as appropriate, improperly operating dust collectors and baghouses.
 - Y.2.1.4 *Grinding Operations.* Minimize contamination of storm water as a result of dust generation from rubber grinding operations. One control measure option is to install a dust collection system.
 - Y.2.1.5 *Zinc Stearate Coating Operations.* Minimize the potential for storm water contamination from drips and spills of zinc stearate slurry that may be released to the storm drain. One control measure option is to use alternative compounds to zinc stearate.
 - Y.2.2 *Controls for Plastic Products Manufacturers.* Minimize the discharge of plastic resin pellets in your storm water discharges. Control measures to be implemented (or their equivalents) include minimizing spills, cleaning up of spills promptly and thoroughly, sweeping thoroughly, pellet capturing, employee education, and disposal precautions.
- Y.3 Additional SWPPP Requirements.**
- Y.3.1 *Potential Pollutant Sources for Rubber Manufacturers.* Document in your SWPPP the use of zinc at your facility and the possible pathways through which zinc may be discharged in storm water runoff.

Y.4 Sector-Specific Benchmarks.

Table Y-1 identifies benchmarks that apply to Sector Y. These benchmarks apply to both your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities.

Table Y-1.		
Subsector (You may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)	Parameter	Benchmark Monitoring Concentration
Subsector Y1. Rubber Products Manufacturing (SIC 3011, 3021, 3052, 3053, 3061, 3069)	Total Zinc (freshwater) ² Total Zinc (saltwater) ¹	Hardness Dependent 0.09 mg/L

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Table Y-1.		
Subsector (You may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)	Parameter	Benchmark Monitoring Concentration

¹Saltwater benchmark values apply to storm water discharges into saline waters where indicated.

² 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 Attachment 3, "Calculating Hardness in Receiving Waters for Hardness Dependent Metals," for methodology), in accordance with Part 6.2.1.1, to identify the applicable 'hardness range' for determining their benchmark value applicable to their facility. Hardness Dependent Benchmarks follow in the table below:

Freshwater Hardness Range	Zinc (mg/L)
0-24.99 mg/L	0.04
25-49.99 mg/L	0.05
50-74.99 mg/L	0.08
75-99.99 mg/L	0.11
100-124.99 mg/L	0.13
125-149.99 mg/L	0.16
150-174.99 mg/L	0.18
175-199.99 mg/L	0.20
200-224.99 mg/L	0.23
225-249.99 mg/L	0.25
250+ mg/L	0.26

Subpart Z – Sector Z – Leather Tanning and Finishing.

You must comply with sector-specific requirements associated with your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities, as specified below. The sector-specific requirements apply to those areas of your facility where those sector-specific activities occur. These sector-specific requirements are in addition to any requirements specified elsewhere in this permit.

SECTOR Z: LEATHER TANNING AND FINISHING		
Subsector (May be subject to more than one sector/subsector)	SIC Code of Activity Code	Activity Represented
Z1	3111	Leather Tanning and Finishing

Z.1 Covered Storm water Discharges.

The requirements in Subpart Z apply to storm water discharges associated with industrial activity from Leather Tanning and Finishing facilities as identified by the SIC Code specified under Attachment 2 of this permit.

Z.2 Additional Technology-Based Effluent Limits.**Z.2.3 Good Housekeeping Measures.**

Z.2.3.1 *Storage Areas for Raw, Semi-processed, or Finished Tannery By-products.* Minimize contamination of storm water runoff from pallets and bales of raw, semi-processed, or finished tannery by-products (e.g., splits, trimmings, shavings). Store or protect indoors with polyethylene wrapping, tarpaulins, roofed storage, etc. where practicable. Place materials on an impermeable surface and enclose or put berms (or equivalent measures) around the area to prevent storm water run-on and runoff where practicable.

Z.2.3.2 *Material Storage Areas.* Label storage containers of all materials (e.g., specific chemicals, hazardous materials, spent solvents, waste materials) and minimize contact of such materials with storm water.

Z.2.3.3 *Buffing and Shaving Areas.* Minimize contamination of storm water runoff with leather dust from buffing and shaving areas. Implement dust collection enclosures, preventive inspection and maintenance programs, or other appropriate preventive measures where practicable.

Z.2.3.4 *Receiving, Unloading, and Storage Areas.* Minimize contamination of storm water runoff from receiving, unloading, and storage areas. If these areas are exposed, implement appropriate control measures, such as the following (or their equivalents): covering all hides and chemical supplies, diverting drainage to the process sewer, or grade berming or curbing the area to prevent storm water runoff.

Z.2.3.5 *Outdoor Storage of Contaminated Equipment.* Minimize contact of storm water with contaminated equipment. Implement appropriate control measures, such as the following (or their equivalents): covering equipment,

diverting drainage to the process sewer, and cleaning thoroughly prior to storage.

- Z.2.3.6 *Waste Management.* Minimize contamination of storm water runoff from waste storage areas. Implement appropriate control measures, such as the following (or their equivalents): covering dumpsters, moving waste management activities indoors, covering waste piles with temporary covering material such as tarpaulins or polyethylene, and minimizing storm water runoff by enclosing the area or building berms around the area.

Z.3 Additional SWPPP Requirements.

- Z.3.1 *Drainage Area Site Map.* Identify in your SWPPP where any of the following may be exposed to precipitation or surface runoff: processing and storage areas of the beamhouse, tanyard, and re-tan wet finishing and dry finishing operations.

- Z.3.2 *Potential Pollutant Sources.* (See also Part 5.2.3) Document in your SWPPP the following sources and activities that have potential pollutants associated with them (as appropriate): temporary or permanent storage of fresh and brine-cured hides; extraneous hide substances and hair; leather dust, scraps, trimmings, and shavings.

Subpart AA – Sector AA – Fabricated Metal Products

You must comply with sector-specific requirements associated with your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities, as specified below. The sector-specific requirements apply to those areas of your facility where those sector-specific activities occur. These sector-specific requirements are in addition to any requirements specified elsewhere in this permit.

SECTOR AA: FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS		
Subsector (May be subject to more than one sector/subsector)	SIC Code or Activity Code	Activity Represented
AA1	3411-3499 (except 3479)	Fabricated Metal Products, Except Machinery and Transportation Equipment, and Coating, Engraving, and Allied Services
	3911-3915	Jewelry, Silverware, and Plated Ware
AA2	3479	Fabricated Metal Coating and Engraving

AA.1 Covered Storm water Discharges.

The requirements in Subpart AA apply to storm water discharges associated with industrial activity from Fabricated Metal Products facilities as identified by the SIC Codes specified under Attachment 2 of this permit.

AA.2 Additional Technology-Based Effluent Limits.AA.2.1 *Good Housekeeping Measures.*

AA.2.1.1 *Raw Steel Handling Storage.* Minimize the generation of and/or recover and properly manage scrap metals, fines, and iron dust. Include measures for containing materials within storage handling areas.

AA.2.1.2 *Paints and Painting Equipment.* Minimize exposure of paint and painting equipment to storm water.

AA.2.2 *Spill Prevention and Response Procedures.* Ensure that the necessary equipment to implement a cleanup is available to personnel. The following areas should be addressed

AA.2.2.1 *Metal Fabricating Areas.* Maintain clean, dry, orderly conditions in these areas. Use dry clean-up techniques where practicable.

AA.2.2.2 *Storage Areas for Raw Metal.* Keep these areas free of conditions that could cause, or impede appropriate and timely response to, spills or leakage of materials. Implement appropriate control measures, such as the following (or their equivalents): maintaining storage areas so that there is easy access in the event of a spill, and labeling stored materials to aid in identifying spill contents.

AA.2.2.3 *Metal Working Fluid Storage Areas.* Minimize the potential for storm water contamination from storage areas for metal working fluids.

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- AA.2.2.4 *Cleaners and Rinse Water.* Control and clean up spills of solvents and other liquid cleaners, control sand buildup and disbursement from sand-blasting operations, and prevent exposure of recyclable wastes. Substitute environmentally benign cleaners when possible.
- AA.2.2.5 *Lubricating Oil and Hydraulic Fluid Operations.* Minimize the potential for storm water contamination from lubricating oil and hydraulic fluid operations. Use monitoring equipment or other devices to detect and control leaks and overflows where practicable. Install perimeter controls such as dikes, curbs, grass filter strips, or equivalent measures where practicable.
- AA.2.2.6 *Chemical Storage Areas.* Minimize storm water contamination and accidental spillage in chemical storage areas. Include a program to inspect containers and identify proper disposal methods.
- AA.2.3 *Spills and Leaks.* In your spill prevention and response procedures pay attention to the following materials (at a minimum): chromium, toluene, pickle liquor, sulfuric acid, zinc and other water priority chemicals, and hazardous chemicals and wastes.

AA.3 Additional SWPPP Requirements.

- AA.3.1 *Drainage Area Site Map.* Document in your SWPPP where any of the following may be exposed to precipitation or surface runoff: raw metal storage areas; finished metal storage areas; scrap disposal collection sites; equipment storage areas; retention and detention basins; temporary and permanent diversion dikes or berms; right-of-way or perimeter diversion devices; sediment traps and barriers; processing areas, including outside painting areas; wood preparation; recycling; and raw material storage.
- AA.3.2 *Potential Pollutant Sources.* Document in your SWPPP the following additional sources and activities that have potential pollutants associated with them: loading and unloading operations for paints, chemicals, and raw materials; outdoor storage activities for raw materials, paints, empty containers, corn cobs, chemicals, and scrap metals; outdoor manufacturing or processing activities such as grinding, cutting, degreasing, buffing, and brazing; onsite waste disposal practices for spent solvents, sludge, pickling baths, shavings, ingot pieces, and refuse and waste piles.

AA.4 Additional Inspection Requirements

- AA.4.1 *Inspections.* At a minimum, include the following areas in all inspections: raw metal storage areas, finished product storage areas, material and chemical storage areas, spent solvents and chemical storage areas, recycling areas, loading and unloading areas, equipment storage areas, paint areas, drainage from roof and vehicle fueling and maintenance areas. Potential pollutants include chromium, zinc, lubricating oil, solvents, aluminum, oil and grease, methyl ethyl ketone, steel, and related materials.

AA.5 Sector-Specific Benchmarks.

Subsector (You may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)	Parameter	Benchmark Monitoring Concentration
Subsector AA1. Fabricated Metal Products, except Coating (SIC 3411-3499; 3911-3915)	Total Aluminum	0.75 mg/L
	Total Iron	1.0 mg/L
	Total Zinc (freshwater) ² Total Zinc (saltwater) ¹	Hardness Dependent 0.09 mg/L
	Nitrate plus Nitrite Nitrogen	0.68 mg/L
Subsector AA2. Fabricated Metal Coating and Engraving (SIC 3479)	Total Zinc (freshwater) ² Total Zinc (saltwater) ¹	Hardness Dependent 0.09 mg/L
	Nitrate plus Nitrite Nitrogen	0.68 mg/L

¹Saltwater benchmark values apply to storm water discharges into saline waters where indicated.

² 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 Attachment 3, "Calculating Hardness in Receiving Waters for Hardness Dependent Metals," for methodology), in accordance with Part 6.2.1.1, to identify the applicable 'hardness range' for determining their benchmark value applicable to their facility. Hardness Dependent Benchmarks follow in the table below:

Freshwater Hardness Range	Zinc (mg/L)
0-24.99 mg/L	0.04
25-49.99 mg/L	0.05
50-74.99 mg/L	0.08
75-99.99 mg/L	0.11
100-124.99 mg/L	0.13
125-149.99 mg/L	0.16
150-174.99 mg/L	0.18
175-199.99 mg/L	0.20
200-224.99 mg/L	0.23
225-249.99 mg/L	0.25
250+ mg/L	0.26

Subpart AB – Sector AB – Transportation Equipment, Industrial or Commercial Machinery Facilities.

You must comply with Part 8 sector-specific requirements associated with your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities, as specified below. The sector-specific requirements apply to those areas of your facility where those sector-specific activities occur. These sector-specific requirements are in addition to any requirements specified elsewhere in this permit.

SECTOR AB: TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT, INDUSTRIAL or COMMERCIAL MACHINERY		
Subsector (May be subject to more than one sector/subsector)	SIC Code or Activity Code	Activity Represented
AB1	3511-3599 (except 3571-3579)	Industrial and Commercial Machinery, Except Computer and Office Equipment (See Sector AC)
	3711-3799 (except 3731, 3732)	Transportation Equipment Except Ship and Boat Building and Repairing (See Sector R)

AB.1 Covered Storm water Discharges.

The requirements in Subpart AB apply to storm water discharges associated with industrial activity from Transportation Equipment, Industrial or Commercial Machinery facilities as identified by the SIC Codes specified in Attachment 2 of this permit.

AB.2 Additional SWPPP Requirements.

AB.2.1 *Drainage Area Site Map.* Identify in your SWPPP where any of the following may be exposed to precipitation or surface runoff: vents and stacks from metal processing and similar operations.

Subpart AC– Sector AC –Electronic and Electrical Equipment and Components, Photographic and Optical Goods.

You must comply with sector-specific requirements associated with your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities, as specified below. The sector-specific requirements apply to those areas of your facility where those sector-specific activities occur. These sector-specific requirements are in addition to any requirements specified elsewhere in this permit.

SECTOR AC: ELECTRONIC, ELECTRICAL, PHOTOGRAPHIC AND OPTICAL GOODS		
Sector (May be subject to one or more sectors/subsectors)	SIC Code or Activity Code	Activity Represented
AC1	3571-3579	Computer and Office Equipment
	3812-3873	Measuring, Analyzing, and Controlling Instruments; Photographic and Optical Goods, Watches and Clocks
	3612-3699	Electronic and Electrical Equipment and Components, except Computer Equipment

AC.1 Covered Storm water Discharges.

The requirements in Subpart AC apply to storm water discharges associated with industrial activity from facilities that manufacture Electronic and Electrical Equipment and Components, Photographic and Optical goods as identified by the SIC Codes specified in Attachment 2 of this permit.

AC.2 Additional Requirements.

No additional sector-specific requirements apply.

Subpart AD – Sector AD – Storm water Discharges Designated by the Director as Requiring Permits.

You must comply with sector-specific requirements associated with your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities, as specified below. The sector-specific requirements apply to those areas of your facility where those sector-specific activities occur. These sector-specific requirements are in addition to any requirements specified elsewhere in this permit.

SECTOR AD: NONCLASSIFIED FACILITIES	
AD1	Other storm water discharges designated by the Director as needing a permit (see 40 CFR 122.26(a)(9)(i)(C) & (D) or any facility discharging storm water not described by any of Sectors A-AC. NOTE: Facilities may not elect to be covered under Section AD. Only the Director may assign a facility to Sector AD

AD.1 Covered Storm water Discharges.

Sector AD is used to provide permit coverage for facilities designated by the Director as needing a storm water permit, and any discharges of storm water associated with industrial activity that do not meet the description of an industrial activity covered by Sectors A-AC.

AD.1.1 *Eligibility for Permit Coverage.* Because this sector is primarily intended for use by discharges designated by the Director as needing a storm water permit (which is an atypical circumstance), and your facility may or may not normally be discharging storm water associated with industrial activity, you must obtain the Director's written permission to use this permit prior to submitting an NOI. If you are authorized to use this permit, you will still be required to ensure that your discharges meet the basic eligibility provisions of this permit at Part 1.1.

AD.2 Sector-Specific Benchmarks and Effluent Limits.

The Director will establish any additional monitoring and reporting requirements for your facility prior to authorizing you to be covered by this permit. Additional monitoring requirements would be based on the nature of activities at your facility and your storm water discharges.

Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan

CHEMTRADE

2500 Kingshighway
East St. Louis, Illinois 62201
618-271-2430




SWPPP Contact(s):

CHEMTRADE
Plant Manager
EHS Supervisor
2500 Kingshighway
East St. Louis, Illinois 62201
618-271-2430 (phone)
618-271-5530 (fax)

SWPPP Preparation Date:

December 2017

Quality information

Prepared by  AECOM	Checked by 	Verified by Not Applicable	Approved by 
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Revision History

Revision	Revision date	Details	Authorized	Name	Position

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# Hard Copies	PDF Required	Association / Company Name

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SECTION 1: FACILITY DESCRIPTION AND CONTACT INFORMATION

1.1 Facility Information

Facility Information

Name of Facility: CHEMTRADE

Street: 2500 Kingshighway

City: East St. Louis State: IL ZIP Code: 62201

County or Similar Subdivision: St. Clair

Permit Tracking Number: ILR00 (if covered under a previous permit)

Latitude/Longitude

Latitude: 38° 38 ' 46.96 " N

Longitude: 90 ° 05 ' 26.59" W

Method for determining latitude/longitude (check one):

USGS topographic map (specify scale: _____) EPA Web site GPS

Other (please specify): Google Earth Imagery

Is the facility located in Indian Country? Yes No

If yes, name of Reservation, or if not part of a Reservation, indicate "not applicable." _____

Is this facility considered a Federal Facility? Yes No

Estimated area of industrial activity at site exposed to stormwater: 10 (acres)

Discharge Information

Does this facility discharge stormwater into an MS4? Yes No

If yes, name of MS4 operator: NA

Name(s) of water(s) that receive stormwater from your facility: Rose Creek

Are any of your discharges directly into any segment of an "impaired" water? Yes No

If Yes, identify name of the impaired water (and segment, if applicable): NA

Identify the pollutant(s) causing the impairment: NA

For pollutants identified, which do you have reason to believe will be present in your discharge? NA

For pollutants identified, which have a completed TMDL? NA

Do you discharge into a receiving water designated as a Tier 2 (or Tier 2.5) water? Yes No

Are any of your stormwater discharges subject to effluent guidelines? Yes No

If Yes, which guidelines apply? NA

Primary SIC Code or 2-letter Activity Code: 2819 (SIC Code)

Identify your applicable sector and subsector: [Chemical and Allied Products: Basic Industrial Inorganic Chemicals](#)

1.2 Contact Information/Responsible Parties

Facility Operator (s):

Name: CHEMTRADE
Address: 2500 Kingshighway
City, State, Zip Code: East St. Louis, Illinois 62201
Telephone Number: 618-271-2430
Email address: spaterson@chemtradelogistics.com
Fax number: 618-271-5530

Facility Owner (s):

Name: CHEMTRADE
Address: 155 Gordon Baker Road
City, State, Zip Code: Toronto, Ontario, Canada M2H 3N5
Telephone Number: 416-496-5856
Email address: spaterson@chemtradelogistics.com
Fax number: 416-496-9414

SWPPP Contact:

Name: Steve Caruso – Plant Manager
Telephone number: 618-271-2430 ext. 147
Email address: scaruso@chemtradelogistics.com
Fax number: 618-271-5530

1.3 Stormwater Pollution Prevention Team

Staff Names	Individual Responsibilities
Plant Manager (or designee)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Ensure SWPPP is implemented as specified and reviewed/ revised as required.
EHS Supervisor (or designee)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Manage Environmental Health & Safety for the East St. Louis Plant as they pertain to the SWPPP• Ensure SWPPP is implemented as specified and reviewed/ revised as required.

Primary SIC Code or 2-letter Activity Code: 2819

Identify your applicable sector and subsector: Chemical and Allied Products: Basic Industrial Inorganic Chemicals

1.2 Contact Information/Responsible Parties

Facility Operator (s):

Name: CHEMTRADE
Address: 2500 Kingshighway
City, State, Zip Code: East St. Louis, Illinois 62201
Telephone Number: 618- 271-2430
Email address: gtonding@chemtradelogistics.com
Fax number: 618-271-5530

Facility Owner (s):

Name: CHEMTRADE
Address: 155 Gordon Baker Road
City, State, Zip Code: Toronto, Ontario, Canada M2H 3N5
Telephone Number: 416-496-5856
Email address: gtonding@chemtradelogistics.com
Fax number: 416-496-9414

SWPPP Contact:

Name: Rob Woolen – Site EHS
Telephone number: 618-367-9130
Email address: rwoolen@chemtradelogistics.com
Fax number: 618-271-5530

1.4 *Activities at the Facility*

The CHEMTRADE East St. Louis facility is approximately 153 acres in total size. Of this total area, approximately 10 acres are occupied by manufacturing processes areas, storage areas, structures, and roadways directly associated with plant operations. The General Location Map and Site Map are provided in **Attachments A** and **B**, respectively.

Operations at the East St. Louis facility include the manufacture of liquid and dry alum, Polyaluminium chloride hydroxide sulphate (PAC) and Clarion. Raw materials and finished product are received and shipped from the facility by rail cars and over-the-road trucks.

The liquid alum manufacturing process involves reacting sulfuric acid with aluminum hydrate in a batch digestion process. The alum liquor is then cooled, diluted to the desired concentration, and shipped by bulk tank trucks or stored in the alum warehouse as alum product.

Aluminum Chloride is produced by reacting hydrochloric acid with hydrate alumina in a batch digestion process. Once the product is produced, it is then shipped out of the facility in bulk or put into an indoor storage area.

The PAC process involves reacting aluminum chloride (produced as previously described) with aluminum metal. Following production the PAC is either packaged, shipped out in bulk, or stored in poly tanks.

Clarion is produced by mixing liquid alum with various materials in a proprietary blend. The product is then either shipped out in bulk or placed in an indoor storage area.

The plant also produces dry aluminum sulfate by producing molten alum as stated above. The molten alum is then cooled in a dry alum pan conveyor system. The solidified product is then crushed and ground prior to packaging in bags. The material is then shipped or placed in an indoor storage area.

Sulfuric and hydrochloric acid are received by railcar or tank trucks and are unloaded into the appropriate storage tanks. Alumina hydrate and occasionally dry alum are received by hopper rail car and unloaded into storage silos.

Numerous forklifts and other vehicles are operated at the facility during the manufacturing processes. The facility also maintains a diesel fuel tank used for the fueling of on-site vehicles and equipment. Routine maintenance of vehicles and equipment may also be performed at the facility. When not in use forklifts and other vehicles used at the facility are stored in warehouses or garages located at the facility.

Raw materials and finished product are delivered to and shipped from the site by trucks or rail on a daily basis. Trucks and railroad locomotives used for the shipment of raw material or finished product are not stored permanently at the facility, however, may be onsite during unloading and loading operations. Any material spilled on the vehicle during loading/unloading is clean from the vehicle using dry methods or water as needed. Any water generated during this process flow into drains connected to the facilities process water recycling system.

Empty, out-of-service ASTs, scrap metal, empty storage containers and pallets are also typically staged at the facility at various locations for an undetermined duration.

1.5 *General Location Map*

A USGS topographic map showing the general location of the CHEMTRADE facility is provided in **Attachment A**.

1.6 *Site Map*

The Site Map of the CHEMTRADE facility is provided in **Attachment B**.

SECTION 2: POTENTIAL POLLUTANT SOURCES

2.1 Industrial Activity and Associated Pollutants

The following is a list of major materials used, stored, or produced on-site that are exposed to storm water and/or have the potential to pollute storm water runoff. Locations of the materials storage is provided on the Site Map of the facility (**Attachment B**). Storm water management practices conducted for each of these materials are also listed in the table.

Material	Storage Method (Number of ASTs containing material)	Industrial Activity	Potential for Contact with Storm Water	Storm Water Management Practices
Aluminum Sulfate	Outdoor ASTs (7) and associated piping	Storage, Material Transfer	Potential for spills during material transfer operations. Potential for tank leaks.	Regular Inspections, Good Housekeeping, Secondary Containment Structure, Process Water Recycling System Drains
Poly Aluminum Chloride	Outdoor ASTs (8) and associated piping	Storage, Material Transfer	Potential for spills during material transfer operations. Potential for tank leaks.	Regular Inspections, Good Housekeeping, Secondary Containment Structure, Process Water Recycling System Drains
Sulfuric Acid	Outdoor ASTs (2) and associated piping	Storage, Material Transfer	Potential for spills during material transfer operations. Potential for tank leaks.	Regular Inspections, Good Housekeeping, Secondary Containment Structure, Process Water Recycling System Drains
Alumina Hydrate	Outdoor AST (1) and associated piping	Storage, Material Transfer	Potential for spills during material transfer operations. Potential for tank leaks.	Regular Inspections, Good Housekeeping, Secondary Containment Structure, Process Water Recycling System Drains
Aluminum Chloride	Outdoor AST (1) and associated piping	Storage, Material Transfer	Potential for spills during material transfer operations. Potential for tank leaks.	Regular Inspections, Good Housekeeping, Secondary Containment Structure, Process Water Recycling System Drains
Hydrochloric Acid	Outdoor AST (1) and associated piping	Storage, Material Transfer	Potential for spills during material transfer operations. Potential for tank leaks.	Regular Inspections, Good Housekeeping, Secondary Containment Structure, Process Water Recycling System Drains

Material	Storage Method (Number of ASTs containing material)	Industrial Activity	Potential for Contact with Storm Water	Storm Water Management Practices
Aluminum Chlorohydrate	Outdoor AST (1) and associated piping	Storage, Material Transfer	Potential for spills during material transfer operations. Potential for tank leaks.	Regular Inspections, Good Housekeeping, Secondary Containment Structure
Diesel Fuel	Outdoor AST (1) and associated piping	Storage, Vehicle/Equipment Fueling	Potential for spills during tank or equipment filling operations. Potential for tank, piping, or hose leaks.	Regular Inspections, Good Housekeeping, Secondary Containment Structure, Supervision of activities while fueling equipment or filling of the AST
Waste Oil	Outdoor AST (1) and associated piping	Waste Oil Storage	Potential for spills while loading tank or removing waste oil from tank for disposal	Regular Inspections, Good Housekeeping, Secondary Containment Structure, Supervision of activities while filling the tank or removing waste oil for disposal.
Raw Materials and Finished Product	UN Rated Poly Intermediate Bulk Containers (IBC)	Storage, Materials Transfer, Loading and Unloading Operations	Potential for spills during filling or leakage during movement throughout facility.	Secondary Containment Structures, Supervision by Facility Personnel While Totes are Being Moved
Wood Pallets, Empty Containers, Scrap Metal, Empty ASTs, Scrap Piping	Ground Surface, Concrete Pad	Storage	Precipitation or runoff coming in direct contact with materials.	Free of Contamination, Raw Material, or Finished Products, Containers Are Empty and Sealed

2.2 *Spills and Leaks*

Areas of Site Where Potential Spills/Leaks Could Occur

Potential Spill/Leak Locations	Potentially Affected Outfalls
Main Processing and Production Areas	SW001, SW002
Warehouse Area	SW001, SW002
Office Building and Parking Areas	SW001, SW002
Diesel Fuel AST	SW001, SW002
Waste Oil ASTM	SW001, SW002
Tanker Truck Loading/Unloading Area	SW001, SW002
Railcar Loading/Unloading Area	SW001, SW002

Description of Past Spills/Leaks

No significant spills or leaks outside of secondary containment systems have occurred at the CHEMTRADE facility within the past three years.

2.3 *Non-Storm water Discharges Evaluation*

Non-storm water discharge through Outfall SW001 and Outfall SW002 not in accordance with allowable sources specified in Section A.9 of the General NPDES Permit (**Attachment C**) do not occur at the CHEMTRADE facility. Process wastewater and stormwater accumulating within the secondary containment systems of ASTs and loading/unloading areas is diverted into and processed by the facilities waste water recycling system and not discharged through the stormwater outfalls. Routine inspections and preventative maintenance are performed on the recycling system and secondary containment systems to ensure they are in good working order and will not allow the unpermitted discharge of non-stormwater from the facility. The Non-Storm Water Discharges Certification for the facility is provided in **Attachment D**.

2.4 *Salt Storage*

Not Applicable. Salt is not stored at the CHEMTRADE facility.

2.5 *Sampling Data Summary*

In accordance with the General NPDES Permit dated for the facility, baseline storm water samples shall be collected from Outfall SW001 quarterly for the first four quarters following the issuance of the permit.

SECTION 3: STORMWATER CONTROL MEASURES

3.1 *Minimize Exposure*

All storage systems at the facility are closed top and surrounded by a secondary containment system. These secondary containment systems are impervious and are designed to contain spilled or leaked materials until they can be recovered. Rainwater captured within the secondary containment systems typically evaporates. If excess rainwater or weather conditions do not facilitate evaporation of rainwater, the rainwater is pumped from the secondary containment systems into the facilities process wastewater recycling system. The recycling system consists of two 33,900 gallon holding tanks, a 66'X68'X6' recycle pond with a 60 mil HDPE geomembrane liner, and all associated pipes, pumps and appurtenances necessary to treat approximately 5,000 gpd DAF of spent process wastewater, contact storm water, and non-contact storm water with zero discharge. The Water Pollution Control Permit associated with the facilities recycling system is provided in **Attachment E**.

In the truck and railcar unloading/loading areas, drainage systems are contained by curbing and sloped surfaces which direct flow toward grated collection basins. This water is then pumped into the facilities water recycling system.

During operations there are no bulk material storage piles subjected to runoff or wind blowing. Bulk materials are stored within buildings or beneath covered areas at the facility.

3.2 *Good Housekeeping*

Routine Good Housekeeping Inspections are performed by the Plant Manager, EHS Supervisor or their designee on a daily basis. All municipal waste, garbage, and floatable debris generated at the facility are stored in covered roll-off boxes or trash dumpsters. The dumpsters are emptied on a weekly basis by a local refuse disposal company. Waste/Used Oil is collected and removed for recycling as necessary by a licensed transporter. Hazardous waste is also removed for disposal as necessary by a licensed transporter.

3.3 *Maintenance*

Routine daily and weekly inspections are carried out by the Plant Manager, EHS Supervisor, or designee. These routine inspections ensure no leaks or spills impact storm water from the site.

The routine inspections include the following:

- Outdoor storage containers and piping are visually inspected for deterioration or leaks.
- Pumps are observed to be operational.
- Shut-off valves are operational and no leaks are observed.
- Foundation supports and containment dikes are in good condition.
- Secondary containment systems are free of excess storm water and debris.

- Truck and rail car loading/unloading areas are clean and free of debris.

In addition to routine inspections, regularly scheduled preventative maintenance is carried out upon storage containers, piping, secondary containment systems, pumps and other ancillary equipment as needed. Storm water conveyance systems onsite such as drains and pipes are cleaned at a minimum annually of debris and vegetation to ensure clear flow of storm water, and screens are kept clear of obstructing materials. Cleaning and maintenance is performed more frequently as conditions warrant.

Preventative maintenance and repairs are tracked by CHEMTRADE's corporate Incident Management System (IMS).

3.4 Spill Prevention and Response

Spill and Leak Prevention

Spill kits are available across the site to contain small spills or releases. Outdoor tanks containing raw materials and finished products and ancillary piping and equipment are within secondary containment systems. Hazardous waste is kept in sealed drums and transferred off-site for disposal by a licensed transporter. Regular inspection and maintenance prevent leakage from storage containers, while best practices in careful material handling, including the use of drip pans, prevent spills during regular operations.

Outdoor transfer operations of materials to or from a container, tank, vendor truck, or rail car are monitored continuously by facility personnel to ensure un-noticed leakage, overfilling, or failure of the tank or ancillary piping and equipment does occur. Small drip buckets or adsorbent pads are placed as needed at pipe connections to collect leaked liquid materials.

Spill Response Procedures

The following is a description of the immediate actions to be taken by facility personnel in the event of a spill or release to nearby waterways:

- In case of a spill, notify the EHS Supervisor and/or Plant Manager.
- EHS Supervisor and/or Plant Manager will give instructions to employees.
- In the event of a release equal to or exceeding the reportable quantity of oil, notifications will be made immediately to IEMA, LEPC, NRC, IEPA and other relevant agencies.
- No employees will re-enter the area until the EHS Supervisor and/or Plant Manager give the "all clear".
- If there has been a release or spill, the EHS Supervisor and/or Plant Manager will respond and report their findings as follows:
 - Immediately identify the type of release, location of spill, and actual extent of release.
 - Assess the interaction of the discharged substance with water and/or other substances stored at the facility.

- Assess the interaction of the discharged substance with local surface waters, including Rose Creek.
- Assess possible hazards to human health and the environment due to the release, considering both direct and indirect effects.
- The Report must include:
 - Name and telephone number of the EHS Supervisor.
 - CHEMTRADE's address
 - What time the release occurred
 - What quantity was released
 - Possible impacts on the environment
- During an Emergency release the EHS Supervisor and/or Plant Manager will take reasonable measures necessary so that the release does not spread. These measures include:
 - Set up a response operations center in the main office for directing and coordinating response operations.
 - Assess and implement prompt removal actions to contain and remove the substance released. Direct employees to stop the source of the discharge if possible and safe to do so.
 - Coordinate rescue and response actions with response personnel.
 - Initiate and direct immediate cleanup activities. Deploy available secondary containment measures, including sealing the facility if the leak is indoors and utilizing spill kits to prevent spills from entering waterways.
 - If the plant stops operation because of a release, monitor for leaks or ruptures in valves, pipes, or other equipment, wherever appropriate.
- Immediately after an emergency, provide for treating, storing, or disposing of recovered waste.

The following is a description of the immediate actions to be taken by facility personnel in the event of a spill either inside the facility, or to the environment:

- Notify the EHS Supervisor and/or Plant Manager.
- Extinguish or eliminate sources of ignition. Turn off vehicles and machinery near the spill.
- Identify the material released. If the identity of the material is known, tell the EHS Supervisor and/or Plant Manager. Consult SDS documents to determine the identification and characteristics of the material.
- Attempt to stop the release at its source. Examples include turning off pumps, shutting valves and plugging leaks. Make sure no danger to human health exists before you take action.
- If there is an immediate threat such as smoke or fire, activate the fire alarm to evacuate the area.
- Contain the material;

- Use absorbent materials and create dikes using shovels and brooms
- Clean up spilled material.
 - Pump recovered material into a container
 - Shovel used absorbent materials into open top drums. Make sure materials placed into drums are compatible. Compatibility information can be found on the SDS
 - Close drum lids and label the drum
- Decontaminate tools and equipment used in the cleanup.
 - After cleaning tools and equipment, return them to the spill kit as appropriate.
- EHS Supervisor and/or Plant Manager will arrange for proper disposal of the materials.

3.5 Erosion and Sediment Controls

The portion of the Site in which the manufacturing processes occur is generally flat to gently sloping towards the interior of the Site. The majority of this area is impervious to water infiltration or erosion and consists of pavement, buildings, and secondary containment structures associated with the numerous ASTs and piping found on the Site. Non-impervious areas are also flat to gently sloping and are gravel or grass covered. No ditches or swales subject to erosion are present at the facility. The flowline and sides of the ditches and swales observed at the facility are gently sloped, rip-rap armored, and not subject to erosion from stormwater runoff.

3.6 Management of Runoff

Rainwater captured within the secondary containment systems typically evaporates. If excess rainwater or weather conditions do not facilitate evaporation of rainwater, the rainwater is pumped from the secondary containment systems into the facilities water recycling system

In the truck and railcar unloading/loading areas, drainage systems are contained by curbing and sloped surfaces which direct flow toward grated collection basins. This water is then pumped into the facilities water recycling system.

Storm water runoff from roads, parking areas, gravel/grass areas, and other non-process areas of the facility is transported by sheet flow towards drains and ditches located throughout the facility and discharged via two storm water outfalls designated Outfall SW001 and Outfall SW002 (**Attachment B**). Runoff from the southwest side of the plant is collected in a storm water drain. The storm water then proceeds through a buried pipe to Outfall SW001 and subsequently discharged into Rose Creek. Runoff from the north side of the plant, former sulfuric acid plant, former alum milling area, office area, and warehouse area flow into ditches which drain into a central road pump and agitator. From the pump and agitator, the storm water flows through buried pipes and is discharged via Outfall SW002 and into Rose Creek. Storm water from the south side of the facility is collected in storm water drains and ditches and subsequently flows through a buried pipe to Outfall SW002.

3.7 *Salt Storage Piles or Piles Containing Salt*

Not Applicable. Salt is not stored at the CHEMTRADE facility.

3.8 *MSGP Sector-Specific Non-Numeric Effluent Limits*

Not Applicable. MSGP Sector-Specific Effluent Limits do not apply to the CHEMTRADE facility.

3.9 *Employee Training*

The Plant Manager is responsible for implementation of this SWPPP and shall ensure all required employee training is provided. Training is conducted on an annual basis via the CHEMTRADE computer based training system. Employees are informed of the best management practices to reduce pollutants entering the storm water, are educated in spill response procedures, and provided with examples of maintenance and housekeeping procedures to ensure a clean, safe facility exists. Employee records of completed training are maintained electronically on the CHEMTRADE computer based training program.

3.10 *Non-Stormwater Discharges*

Recycling and reuse of process wastewater is performed by the facilities is an on-site recycling system. Process wastewater is not discharged through Outfall SW001 or Outfall SW002.

3.11 *Waste, Garbage and Floatable Debris*

All municipal waste, garbage, and floatable debris generated at the facility is stored in covered roll-off boxes or trash dumpsters. The dumpsters are emptied on a weekly basis by a local refuse disposal company. Weekly inspections of municipal waste dumpsters and the surrounding areas are conducted to the Plant Manager, EHS Supervisor, or their designee. In addition, all employees monitor work areas and implement best management practices during daily work activities ensure waste, garbage, and floatable debris do not impact storm water.

3.12 *Dust Generation and Vehicle Tracking of Industrial Materials*

Vehicular travel throughout the Site occurs on paved or concrete surfaces. Dust is not generated from vehicular traffic movement on the facility's paved and concrete surfaces.

Following loading and off-loading operations, vehicles are inspected to ensure loose raw, final, or waste material are not present on the trucks which could be tracked offset. The driver of the truck inspects the vehicle for loose materials and completes a checklist which documents the inspection. The paperwork is given to the plant operator and is then filed with the bill of lading and processed through CHEMTRADE's shipping department.

If loose materials were observed on the truck during the initial inspection, the truck is cleaned by dry or wet methods and then re-inspected. During wet cleaning only potable water without any detergent or other cleaner is used.

SECTION 4: SCHEDULES AND PROCEDURES FOR MONITORING

In accordance with the General NPDES Permit, benchmark monitoring is being performed quarterly for the first year of the General NPDES Permit.

1. Sample Location(s).

Benchmark stormwater samples shall be collected from Outfall SW001.

2. Pollutant Parameters to be Sampled and Numeric Limitations

Benchmark samples shall be collected quarterly for the first year of the NPDES Permit and analyzed for the following parameters. Samples shall meet the corresponding effluent numeric limits of each of the parameters.

<u>Parameter</u>	<u>Numeric Limit</u>
• Total Aluminum	0.75 mg/L
• Total Iron	1.0 mg/L
• Nitrate plus Nitrite Nitrogen	0.68 mg/L

3. Monitoring Schedules

Storm water discharge Benchmark Sampling will be conducted quarterly for the first four quarters following the Effective Date of the NPDES permit, not commencing later than 180 days after the effective date of the permit. Storm water sample results from all four quarterly sampling events shall be submitted to IEPA with the annual inspection report within 60 days of the final quarter of benchmark sampling.

4. Procedures

- Benchmark storm water samples will be collected by the EHS Supervisor or designee
- Storm water samples will be collected quarterly for the first four full quarters following the Effective Date of NPDES Permit Number ILR00 for the facility.
- Storm water samples will be collected Outfall SW001.
- Storm water samples will be collected in laboratory supplied sample containers and placed in a chilled cooler for shipment or delivery to the analytical laboratory under chain of custody control.
- Samples shall be analyzed by Teklab Inc. located in Collinsville, Illinois.

SECTION 5: INSPECTIONS

The following inspections occur on-site:

Routine Facility Inspections: Routine, visual daily and weekly inspections are carried out by the Plant Manager, EHS Supervisor, or designee. These routine inspections ensure no leaks or spills contaminate storm water from the site.

The routine inspections include the following:

- Outdoor storage containers and piping are visually inspected for deterioration or leaks.
- Pumps are observed to be operational.
- Shut-off valves are operational and no leaks are observed.
- Foundation supports and containment dikes are in good condition.
- Secondary containment systems are free of excess storm water and debris.
- Truck and rail car loading/unloading areas are clean and free of debris.

Any observed deficiency is immediately addressed and repairs or alterations are made as necessary. Significant repairs and alterations are tracked by CHEMTRADE's corporate Incident Management System (IMS).

Quarterly Visual Observation of Discharges: Once per quarter, the EHS Supervisor or designee will visually inspect the discharge from each outfall on site for pollutants. Discharge samples will be collected less than one hour after runoff begins discharging from the facility, and will be collected from storm events greater than 0.1 inch in magnitude and at least 72 hours after the most recent storm event. The observation of each sample will document color, odor, clarity, floating solids, settled solids, suspended solids, foam, oil sheen, and other obvious indicators of storm water pollution. If indicators of storm water pollution are noted during the visual inspection, a water sample will be taken and the outfall will be monitored for that parameter. In the event a stormwater discharging event does not occur during a quarter, certification of no stormwater discharge is required. These inspections and certifications will be recorded and stored with a copy of the SWPPP at the facility for a minimum of three years. A sample inspection report is included in **Attachment F**.

Annual Facility Inspection: Once per year, the EHS Supervisor or designee will conduct a full site inspection and documented review of the SWPPP. This inspection will evaluate areas on site where materials and activities are exposed to storm water, structural storm water controls, and storm water outfalls. During this inspection, the inspector will confirm that the site map, potential storm water pollutant sources, outfalls, and control in place are accurately described in the SWPPP. Observations that require a response from the facility will be documented, as well as the subsequent response. Observations that require a modification of this SWPPP will also be documented. A copy of the annual inspections will be maintained with the SWPPP at the facility for a minimum of three years. In addition, the annual inspection report shall be submitted to the IEPA as stated in the General NPDES for the facility. The annual inspection report form can be found in **Attachment G**.

SECTION 6: DOCUMENTATION TO SUPPORT ELIGIBILITY CONSIDERATIONS UNDER OTHER FEDERAL LAWS

6.1 Documentation Regarding Endangered Species.

Not applicable.

6.2 Documentation Regarding Historic Properties

Not applicable.

6.3 Documentation Regarding NEPA Review (if applicable)

Not applicable.

SECTION 7: SWPPP CERTIFICATION

I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gathered and evaluated the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations.

Name: _____ Title: _____

Signature: _____ Date: _____

SECTION 8: SWPPP MODIFICATIONS

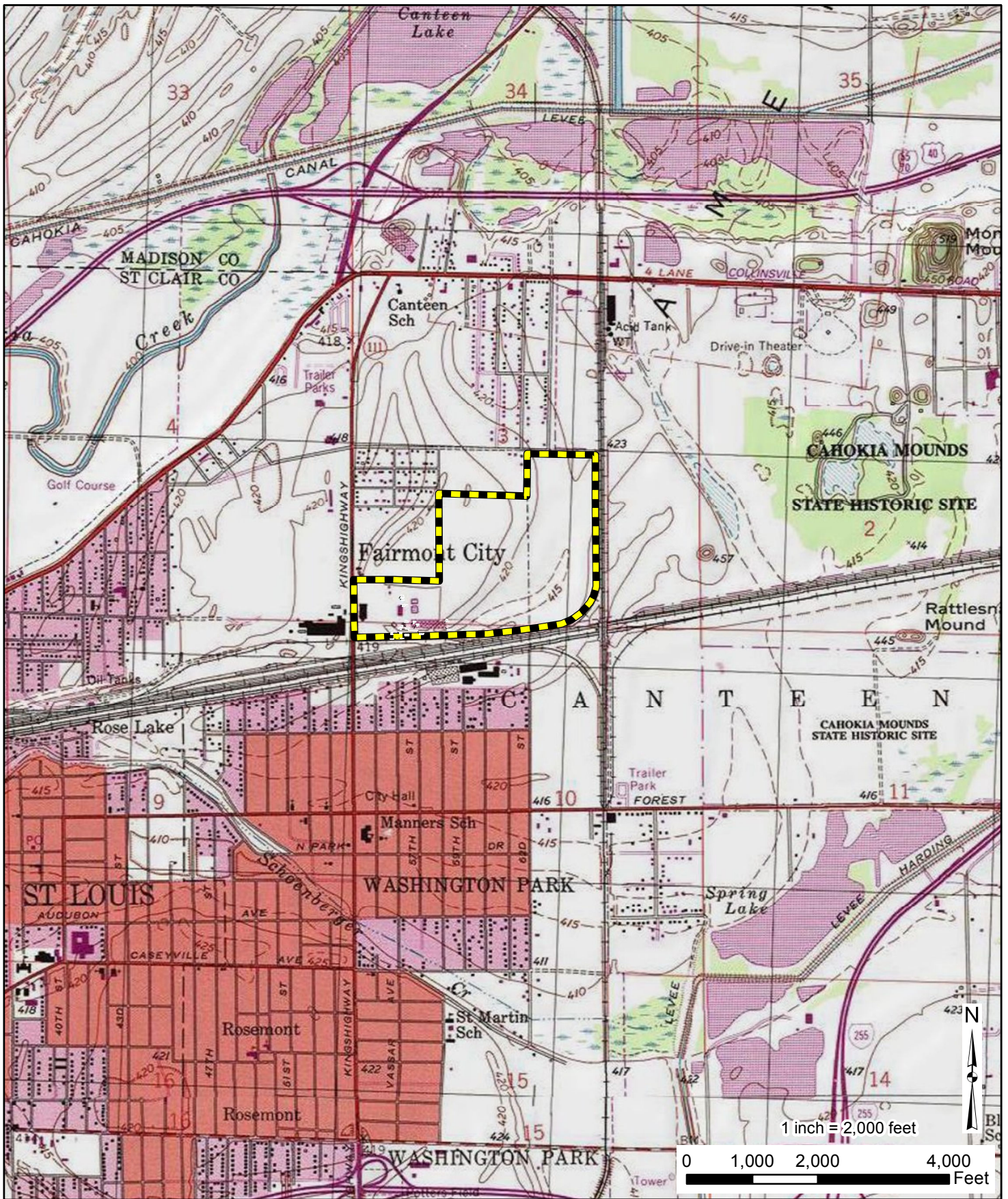
This plan shall be amended whenever there is a change in construction, operation, or maintenance which may affect the discharge of significant quantities of pollutant to the waters of Illinois or if a facility inspection indicates that an amendment is needed. If CHEMTRADE is notified by the IEPA that the plan does not meet the requirements of the NPDES permit, CHEMTRADE shall make changes and submit the revised plan to the Agency. Amendments will be made within 30 days of construction or operational changes at the facility related to storm water management or of receiving notification from IEPA requesting revisions, and will be submitted to the IEPA.

A record of amendments to this plan can be found under the Revision History Section of Page i.

SWPPP ATTACHMENTS

- Attachment A – General Location Map
- Attachment B – Site Map
- Attachment C - General NPDES Permit IRL00
- Attachment D – Non-Storm Water Discharges Certification
- Attachment E – Water Pollution Control Permit
- Attachment F – Quarterly Visual Observation Form for Stormwater Runoff
- Attachment G – IEPA Annual Facility Inspection Report

Attachment A



1001 Highlands Plaza Dr. Suite300
St. Louis, MO 63110



Property Boundary

Site Location Map Fall 2017

Chemtrade Solutions, LLC
2500 Kingshighway
Fairmont City, Illinois

FIGURE

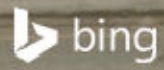
1

DRAWN BY:
IJP

DATE:
11/2/2017

PROJECT NUMBER:
60538642

Attachment B



AECOM 1001 Highlands Plaza Dr. Suite300
St. Louis, MO 63110

- Stormwater Drain
 - Water Recycling System Drain
 - Stormwater Outfall
 - AST (Not present at time of photo)
- Stormwater Flow Direction

Site Features Map
Fall 2017
Chemtrade Solutions, LLC
2500 Kingshighway
Fairmont City, Illinois

FIGURE

2

DRAWN BY:
IJP

DATE:
12/5/2017

PROJECT NUMBER:
60538642

Attachment C

General NPDES Permit No. ILR00

Illinois Environmental Protection Agency
Division of Water Pollution Control
1021 North Grand Avenue East
P.O. Box 19276
Springfield, Illinois 62794-9276
www.epa.illinois.gov

NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM

**General NPDES Permit
For
Storm Water Discharges from Industrial Activities**

Expiration Date: March 31, 2022

Issue Date: April 5, 2017

Effective Date: April 5, 2017

Discharges authorized by this General Permit: In compliance with the provisions of the Illinois Environmental Protection Act, the Illinois Pollution Control Board Rules and Regulations (35 Ill. Adm. Code, Subtitle C, Chapter 1) and the Clean Water Act, the following discharges may be authorized by this permit in accordance with the conditions herein:

Discharges of storm water associated with industrial activities, as defined and limited herein. Storm water means storm water runoff, snow melt runoff, and surface runoff and drainage.

This general permit regulates only storm water discharges from a facility. Other discharges such as process wastewater or cooling water shall be regulated by other NPDES permits.

Receiving waters: Discharges may be authorized to any surface water of the State.

To receive authorization to discharge under this general permit, a facility operator must submit a Notice of Intent form and additional documentation as required in Part D of this permit. Authorization, if granted, will be by letter and include a copy of this permit.



Alan Keller, P.E.
Manager, Permit Section
Division of Water Pollution Control

Faint handwritten notes:
Furnace
ac permit

General NPDES Permit No. ILR00

<u>CONTENTS OF GENERAL PERMIT ILR00</u>	<u>Page</u>
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A. APPLICABILITY OF THIS GENERAL PERMIT

This permit is applicable to storm water discharges associated with any primary industrial activity and any associated industrial activity from areas (except offsite access roads and rail lines not on property owned or controlled by the permittee) where material handling equipment or activities, raw materials, intermediate products, final products, waste materials, by-products, or industrial machinery are exposed to storm water in the State of Illinois from the facilities listed below.

1. Discharges of storm water from facilities with discharges that are subject to new source performance standards or toxic pollutant effluent standards under 40 CFR Chapter 1, Subchapter N, except:
 - a. Discharges subject to new source performance standards or toxic pollutant effluent standards and described in paragraph Part A.2 which do not have materials or activities exposed to storm water. Facilities with these discharges shall submit a No Exposure Certification form to the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (Illinois EPA or Agency).
 - b. Discharges subject to storm water effluent limitations guidelines listed in B.1 of this permit.
2. Discharges of storm water from facilities in the following SIC codes:

SIC 20	(Food and kindred products manufacturing or processing)
SIC 21	(Tobacco products)
SIC 22	(Textile mill products)
SIC 23	(Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials)
SIC 24	(Lumber and wood products except furniture)
SIC 2434	(Wood kitchen cabinets)
SIC 25	(Furniture and fixtures)
SIC 26	(Paper and allied products)
SIC 265	(Paperboard containers and boxes)
SIC 267	(Converted paper and paperboard products)
SIC 27	(Printing, publishing, and allied industries)

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SIC 28	(Chemicals and allied products)
SIC 283	(Drugs)
SIC 285	(Paints, varnishes, lacquers, enamels, and allied products)
SIC 29	(Petroleum refining and related industries), except discharges subject to 40 CFR 419
SIC 30	(Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products)
SIC 31	(Leather and leather products)
SIC 311	(Leather tanning and finishing)
SIC 32	(Stone, clay, glass, and concrete products)
SIC 323	(Glass products, made of purchased glass)
SIC 33	(Primary metal industries)
SIC 34	(Fabricated metal products, except machinery and transportation equipment)
SIC 344.1	(Fabricated structural metal)
SIC 35	(Industrial and commercial machinery and computer equipment)
SIC 36	(Electronic and other electrical equipment and components, except computer equipment)
SIC 37	(Transportation equipment)
SIC 373	(Ship and boat building and repairing)
SIC 38	(Measuring, analyzing, and controlling instruments; photographic, medical, and optical goods; watches and clocks)
SIC 39	(Miscellaneous manufacturing industries)
SIC 4221-25	(Farm products warehousing and storage, refrigerated warehousing and storage, general warehousing and storage)

This permit is also applicable to any additional storm water discharges that are not otherwise required to obtain an NPDES permit but are comingled or mixed with discharges authorized by this permit.

3. Facilities classified as SIC 10-14 (Mineral Industry) including active or inactive mining operations and oil and gas exploration, production, processing, treatment operations, or transmission facilities, except discharges subject to 40 CFR 434, 436, or 440 or any discharges subject to general permit number ILG84. This permit does not authorize any discharge associated with the hydraulic fracturing process if additional chemicals are utilized in the process.
4. Landfills, land application sites (excluding land application sites which utilize agricultural land), and open dumps that receive or have received any industrial wastes (waste that is received from any of the facilities described in 40 CFR 122.26(b) (14)).
5. Facilities involved in the recycling of materials including metal scrapyards, battery reclaimers, salvage yards, automobile junkyards and concrete recycling facilities including but not limited to SIC 5015 (Used motor vehicle parts) and SIC 5093 (Scrap and waste materials)
6. Transportation facilities listed below with areas involved in vehicle maintenance (including vehicle rehabilitation, mechanical repairs, painting, fueling, and lubrication), equipment cleaning operations, or airport deicing operations (unless individual permit required by 40 CFR 449):

SIC 40	(Railroad transportation)
SIC 41	(Local and suburban transit and inter-urban highway passenger transportation)
SIC 42	(Motor freight transportation and warehousing) except SIC 4221-4225 (Farm product warehousing and storage, refrigerated warehousing and storage, general warehousing and storage)
SIC 43	(United States Postal Service)
SIC 44	(Water transportation)
SIC 45	(Transportation by air)
SIC 5171	(Petroleum bulk stations and terminals-wholesale)

7. Treatment Works treating domestic sewage with a design flow of 1.0 mgd or more including sludge or wastewater treatment devices or systems used in the storage, treatment, recycling, and reclamation of municipal or domestic sewage, and land dedicated to sludge disposal located within the confines of the facility. This requirement excludes off-site sludge management lands, farm lands, and gardens.
8. Discharge of storm water from non-classified facilities designated by the Agency as requiring a permit. See Sector AD of Attachment 1 and 2.

General NPDES Permit No. ILR00

9. Allowable non-storm water discharges:

- a. The following are the only non-storm water discharges authorized under this permit, provided that all discharges comply with the discharge limitations set forth in Part F:
 - i. from fire-fighting activities.
 - ii. Fire hydrant flushings.
 - iii. Waters used to wash vehicles without the use of detergents or hazardous cleaning products.
 - iv. Waters (without added chemicals) used to control dust.
 - v. Potable water sources including waterline flushings and fire sprinkler flushing.
 - vi. Irrigation drainage.
 - vii. Landscape watering, provided all pesticides, herbicides, and fertilizers have been applied in accordance with the approved labeling.
 - viii. Routine external building wash down, including power washing, which does not use detergents or hazardous cleaning products.
 - ix. Discharges Pavement wash waters where spills or leaks of toxic or hazardous materials have not occurred (unless all spilled material has been removed) and where detergents or hazardous cleaning products are not used.
 - x. Uncontaminated condensate from air conditioners, coolers, other compressors, and from the outside storage of refrigerated gases or liquids.
 - xi. Uncontaminated ground water or spring water.
 - xii. Foundation or footing drains where flows are not contaminated with process materials.
 - xiii. Incidental windblown mist from cooling towers but not intentional discharges from the cooling tower.
 - xiv. Discharges from the spray down of lumber and wood product storage where no chemical additives are used and no chemicals are applied to the wood during storage. Such discharges are applicable only to Sector A facilities, listed in Attachment 1, provided the non-storm water component of the discharge is in compliance with Part F.2 of this permit.
- b. Except as provided in Part A.9.a above, all discharges covered by this permit shall be composed entirely of storm water. Discharges of material other than storm water must be in compliance with an NPDES permit (other than this permit) issued for the discharge.

B. TYPES OF DISCHARGES NOT COVERED BY THIS PERMIT

This permit is not applicable to storm water discharges from the facilities listed below. Storm water discharges from these facilities must be authorized by an individual NPDES permit or alternative general NPDES permit.

1. Discharges subject to storm water effluent limitations guidelines in the following categories;

- Cement Manufacturing (40 CFR 411)
 - Feedlots (40 CFR 412)
 - Fertilizer Manufacturing (40 CFR 418)
 - Petroleum Refining (40 CFR 419)
 - Phosphate Manufacturing (40 CFR 422)
 - Steam Electric (40 CFR 423)
 - Coal Mining (40 CFR 434)
 - Mineral Mining and Processing (40 CFR 436)
 - Ore Mining and Dressing (40 CFR 440)
 - Asphalt Emulsion (40 CFR 443).
 - Airport De-icing (40 CFR 449)
2. Hazardous waste treatment, storage, or disposal facilities.
 3. Steam electric power generating facilities, including coal handling sites.
 4. Construction site activity including clearing, grading, and excavation activities.
 5. Storm water discharges associated with industrial activity from facilities with an existing NPDES individual or general permit for the storm water discharges.
 6. Storm water discharges associated with industrial activity which are identified by the Agency as possibly causing or contributing to a violation of water quality standards.

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7. Storm water discharges associated with inactive mining or inactive oil and gas operations occurring on Federal lands where an operator cannot be identified.
8. Storm water discharges to any receiving water identified under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 302.105(d) (6).
9. Storm water discharges that the Agency determines are not appropriately covered by this general permit.
10. Storm water or other discharges of hazardous substances or oil resulting from an on-site spill.
11. Discharges of storm water collected in containment areas at bulk storage and hazardous waste facilities where the storm water becomes contaminated by direct contact with a spill or release of stored materials into the containment area.

C. SPECIAL CONDITIONS

1. Discharging pollutants for which a water body is impaired with an approved TMDL:
 - a. The Permittee must determine whether the facility discharges storm water, either directly or indirectly, to the immediate stream segment which is an impaired water body, i.e., a water body included on the most recent U.S. EPA-approved Clean Water Act Section 303(d) list of impaired water bodies. This determination must be made within 6 months of the effective date of this permit, and must be documented in the facility's SWPPP or storm water records. Information on impaired waters is contained in the Agency website below:

<http://www.epa.illinois.gov/topics/water-quality/watershed-management/tmdls/303d-list/>

- b. If the Permittee determines that it discharges storm water to the immediate stream segment which is an impaired water body, the Permittee must identify if there is a U.S. EPA-approved TMDL that establishes waste load allocations for discharges of pollutant(s) of concern to the impaired water body. This determination must be made within 6 months of the effective date of this permit, and must be documented in the facility's SWPPP or storm water records. Information on TMDLs is contained in the Agency website below:

<http://www.epa.illinois.gov/topics/water-quality/watershed-management/tmdls/index>

- c. If the Permittee determines that there is a U.S. EPA-approved Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) for a water body to which the facility discharges storm water, the permittee must determine if there is a Waste Load Allocation (WLA) applicable to the facility's storm water discharges in the approved TMDL.
 - d. If the Permittee determines that it is subject to an applicable (WLA), the following requirements apply:
 - i. The Permittee must calculate/quantify the facility's estimated current loading(s) of the pollutant(s) of concern to the impaired water body. This may be done using monitoring data and/or through modeling.
 - ii. The Permittee must determine if, based on the estimated current loading(s), it is meeting the applicable WLA with current storm water controls and practices. If loading reductions are needed in order to achieve the applicable WLA, the permittee must update its SWPPP to incorporate Best Management Practices (BMPs) or other storm water control measures that will be implemented to reduce loadings of the pollutant(s) of concern and achieve the applicable WLA.

The SWPPP must specifically identify the additional or enhanced BMPs or control measures necessary to reduce loadings of the pollutant(s) of concern, and must also document/summarize modeling and/or other calculations used to estimate that the practices and control measures will reduce loadings to achieve the applicable WLA.
 - iii. The SWPPP must define a schedule for implementing the control measures identified necessary to meet the WLA. The schedule for implementing the planned BMPs and/or control measures above must be set out so that the management practices and control measures are in place and operational as quickly as possible. Interim milestones should be established to facilitate assessment of progress in implementing the control measures and gauging progress toward meeting the applicable WLA.

General NPDES Permit No. ILR00

- iv. The Permittee must incorporate into the SWPPP a monitoring/assessment component to evaluate if loading reductions are being achieved as planned in the SWPPP.
 - v. The SWPPP may incorporate an adaptive management component, under which the SWPPP can be updated or improved as circumstances allow.
2. Discharges to impaired waters without an approved TMDL:

The Permittee shall monitor all pollutants for which the waterbody is impaired and are associated with the industrial site activity for which a standard analytical method exists (see 40 CFR Part 136) once per year at each outfall (except substantially identical outfalls) discharging storm water to impaired waters without an approved TMDL.

3. Additional Monitoring required by Illinois EPA:

The Agency may require additional monitoring. Any such notice will briefly state the reasons for monitoring, locations, and parameters to be monitored, frequency and period of monitoring, sample types, and reporting requirements.

D. APPLICATION REQUIREMENTS

1. Any discharger of storm water associated with industrial activities seeking coverage under this general permit shall provide the Agency with the following information:
 - a.
 - i. A completed electronic submission of the Agency Notice of Intent form, see Part D.6; or
 - ii. A completed electronic submission of the U.S. EPA Form 1, including form 2F and quantitative sampling data when required by Part D.2. See Part D.6.
 - b. An electronic copy of the Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP or plan) that has been prepared for the industrial site in accordance with Part E of this permit. The electronic copy shall be submitted to the Agency at the following email address: epa.indilr00swppp@illinois.gov.
 - c. For a proposed industrial site, or a proposed modification of an industrial site, an electronic copy of the consultation letters from the Illinois Historic Preservation Agency (IHPA) and the Illinois Department of Natural Resources (IDNR) concerning historic preservation and endangered species compliance. See Part D.6.
2. Quantitative sampling data as required by U.S. EPA Form 2F for storm water discharges from the following existing or new facilities is required to be submitted:
 - a. Facilities subject to reporting requirements under Section 313 of EPCRA for chemicals classified as "Section 313 water priority chemicals": Storm water discharges that come into contact with any equipment, tank, container, or other vessel or area used for storage of a Section 313 water priority chemical, or located at a truck or rail car unloading area where a Section 313 water priority chemical is handled.
 - b. Facilities classified as SIC 33 (Primary Metal Industries).
 - c. Active or inactive landfills, land application sites, or open dumps without a stabilized final cover which have received any industrial wastes.
 - d. Wood treatment facilities: Storm water discharges from areas that are used for wood treatment, wood surface application, or storage of treated or surface protected wood.
 - e. Coal pile runoff at industrial facilities other than coal mines or steam electric power generating facilities.
 - f. Battery reclaiming facilities: Storm water discharges from areas used for storage of lead acid batteries, reclamation products or waste products, and areas used for lead acid battery reclamation.
 - g. Airports not subject to the requirements of 40 CFR 449 (less than 1,000 aircraft departures per year) storm water discharges from aircraft or airport deicing areas.
 - h. Meat packing plants, poultry packing plants, and facilities that manufacture animal and marine fats and oils.

General NPDES Permit No. ILR00

- i. Facilities classified as SIC 28 (Chemicals and Allied Products) and SIC 30 (Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products): Storm water discharges that come into contact with solid chemical storage piles.
 - j. Automobile junkyards: Storm water discharges exposed to over 250 auto/truck bodies with drivelines, over 250 drivelines, or any combination thereof (in whole or in parts); over 500 auto/truck units (bodies with or without drivelines in whole or in parts); or over 100 units per year are dismantled and drainage or storage of automotive fluids occurs in areas exposed to storm water.
 - k. Lime manufacturing facilities: Storm water discharges that have come into contact with lime storage piles.
 - l. Cement manufacturing facilities and cement kilns: Storm water discharges other than those subject to 40 CFR 411.
 - m. Ready-mixed concrete facilities: Sampling data is not required for new ready-mixed concrete facilities or for relocated ready-mixed concrete facilities. Schedule 2-F is not required for existing or previously permitted facilities.
 - n. Ship building and repairing facilities.
 - o. Other industrial activities when requested by the Agency.
3. When a facility has two or more outfalls that, based on consideration of features and activities within the area drained by the outfall, the Permittee reasonably believes discharge substantially identical effluents, the Permittee may sample the effluent of one such outfall and report that quantitative data also applied to the substantially identical outfalls. If the applicant is requesting approval to sample a representative outfall, identification of all storm water outfalls considered to be substantially identical along with the outfall being used to represent such outfalls and appropriate justification must be provided with the application.
4. Existing facilities application/Notice of Intent requirements:
- a. For existing facilities with an individual NPDES permit covering storm water associated with industrial activity, or those facilities that have previously submitted an application for an individual permit and not yet received a permit, the Permittee/Applicant may elect to seek coverage under this general permit in place of obtaining an individual permit. To be considered for coverage the Permittee/Applicant is required to submit the information, in Part D.1.
 - b. For existing facilities that have submitted a NOI for coverage of any discharge of storm water associated with industrial activities under this general permit a new or revised NOI will not be required unless the industrial activity at the site has substantially changed.
5. For new facilities, the NOI and required information shall be submitted 180 days prior to the date on which the discharge is to commence unless permission for a later date has been granted by the Agency. Mobile facilities (such as concrete or asphalt batch plants) shall apply at least 30 days prior to discharge.
6. The required information from Part D.1.a.i and ii and D.1.c shall be submitted to one of the following addresses:
- a. Electronic submission shall be submitted to:

epa.indlr00swppp@illinois.gov
 - b. If electronic submittal is unavailable the required information should be submitted to the following address:

Illinois Environmental Protection Agency
Division of Water Pollution Control
Permit Section #15
1021 North Grand Avenue East
Post Office Box 19276
Springfield, Illinois 62794-9276
7. Authorization: Owners or operators must submit either an NOI in accordance with the requirements of this permit or an application for an individual NPDES Permit to be authorized to discharge under this General Permit. Authorization, if granted, will be by letter from the Agency and include a copy of this Permit. Upon review of an NOI, the Illinois EPA may deny coverage under this Permit and require submittal of an application for an individual NPDES Permit.

General NPDES Permit No. ILR00

- a. Automatic Continuation of Expired General Permit: Except as provided in D.7.b below, when this General Permit expires the conditions of this permit shall be administratively continued until the earliest of the following:
 - i. 150 days after the new General Permit is issued;
 - ii. The Permittee submits a Notice of Termination (NOT) and that notice is approved by Illinois EPA;
 - iii. The Permittee is authorized for coverage under an individual permit or the renewed or reissued General Permit;
 - iv. The Permittee's application for an individual permit for a discharge or NOI for coverage under the renewed or reissued General Permit, is denied by the Illinois EPA;
 - v. Illinois EPA issues a formal permit decision not to renew or reissue this General Permit. If not renewed this expired General Permit shall be automatically administratively continued after such formal permit decision.
- b. Duty to Reapply:
 - i. If the Permittee wishes to continue a discharge activity regulated by this General Permit, the Permittee must apply for new permit coverage before the expiration of the administratively continued period specified in D.7.a above.
 - ii. If the Permittee reapplies in accordance with the provisions of D.7.a above, the conditions of this General Permit shall continue in full force and effect under the provisions of 5 ILCS 100/10-65 until the Illinois EPA makes a final determination on the application or NOI.
 - iii. If the Agency makes a formal decision not to renew this General Permit, the Permittee will have 150 days to supplement any previously submitted application or NOI after the date of the formal decision by Illinois EPA.
 - iv. Standard Condition 2 of Attachment H is not applicable to this General Permit.
8. Facilities which discharge storm water associated with industrial activity to a municipal separate storm sewer system (MS4) shall notify the MS4 owner at the time of application to the Agency, and shall provide the MS4 owner with a copy of their application if requested.

E. STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN (SWPPP or Plan)

1. A SWPPP shall be developed by the Permittee and submitted to the Agency for each facility covered by this permit. The Plan shall identify potential sources of pollution which may be expected to affect the quality of storm water discharges associated with the industrial activity at the facility. The Plan shall describe the selection, design, and installation of control measures which are to be used to reduce the pollutants in storm water discharges associated with industrial activity at the facility to comply with the requirements of this permit. An electronic copy of the Plan shall be submitted to the Agency at the following email address: epa.indilr00swppp@illinois.gov. The Permittee shall submit any modified plans to the Agency, when such modification includes substantive changes to the Plan, or modification is made to the Plan to ensure compliance with this permit. The SWPPP shall be implemented by the Permittee on an on-going basis.
 - a. Waters not classified as impaired pursuant to Section 303(d) of the Clean Water Act:

The SWPPP shall be designed for a storm event equal to or greater than a 25-year 24-hour rainfall event unless federal regulations allow for a less restrictive rainfall event.
 - b. Waters classified as impaired pursuant to Section 303(d) of the Clean Water Act:

For any site which has a current NPDES permit and discharges directly or indirectly to an impaired water identified in the Agency's 303(d) listing, and if any parameter in the subject discharge has been identified as the cause of impairment, the SWPPP shall be designed for a storm event equal to or greater than a 25-year 24-hour rainfall event. If required by federal regulations, the SWPPP shall adhere to a more restrictive design criteria.

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- c. If the Permittee discharges to an impaired water with an established U.S. EPA approved or established TMDL and the SWPPP has been modified in accordance with Part E.1.b above, Illinois EPA will review the SWPPP and inform the Permittee in writing if additional pollutant control measures for rainfall events are necessary for the discharge to be consistent with the assumptions of any available waste load allocations in the TMDL or if coverage under an individual permit is necessary.
2. Plans for new facilities shall be completed prior to submitting an NOI to be covered under this permit. An electronic copy of the SWPPP shall be submitted to the Agency at the following email address: epa.indlr00swppp@illinois.gov. Plans shall provide for compliance with the effluent limitations in Part F of this permit prior to operation of any industrial activity to be covered under this permit. [Note: If the plan has already been required to be developed under a previous permit it shall be updated and maintained in accordance with all requirements of this Special Condition within 180 days of the effective date of this permit.]. The owner or operator of an existing facility with storm water discharges covered by this permit shall submit a copy of the Plan to the Agency and shall make a copy of the Plan available to the Agency during any inspection of the site.

Facilities which discharge to MS4 shall also make a copy available to the operator of the municipal system at any reasonable time upon request.

3. The Permittee may be notified in writing by the Agency at any time that the Plan does not meet the requirements of this permit. After such written notification, the Permittee shall modify the Plan and shall submit a revised plan to the Agency with the requested changes that have been made. Unless otherwise provided, the Permittee shall have 30 days after such notification to make the changes.
4. The Permittee shall modify the SWPPP based on the corrective actions and deadlines required in Part H.2 and that the Permittee documented in Part H.2, such that the triggering conditions for corrective action in Part H.1 do not reoccur. The Permittee shall also modify the SWPPP whenever there is a change in construction, operation, or maintenance which may affect the discharge of concentrations or quantities of pollutants to the waters of the United States. SWPPP modifications must be signed in accordance with Attachment H.
5. The Plan shall provide a description of potential sources which may be expected to affect concentration or quantities of pollutants to storm water discharges, or which may result in non-storm water discharges from the facility. The Plan shall include, at a minimum, the following items:
- a. A topographic map extending one-quarter mile beyond the property boundaries of the facility, showing: the facility, surface water bodies, wells (including injection wells), seepage pits, infiltration ponds, and the discharge points where the facility's storm discharges to a municipal storm drain system or other water body. The requirements of this paragraph may be included on the site map if appropriate. Any map or portion of map may be withheld for security reasons.
 - b. A site map showing:
 - i. The storm water conveyance and discharge structures;
 - ii. An outline of the storm water drainage areas for each storm water discharge point, location, and identification of any MS4 to which the industrial site discharges storm water;
 - iii. Paved areas and buildings;
 - iv. Areas used for outdoor manufacturing, storage trash dumpsters and compactors or disposal of significant materials, including activities that generate significant quantities of dust or particulates;
 - v. Location of existing or planned storm water structural control measures/practices (dikes, coverings, detention facilities, etc.);
 - vi. Surface water locations and/or municipal storm drain locations;
 - vii. Areas of existing and potential soil erosion;
 - viii. Vehicle service areas;
 - ix. Material loading, unloading, transfer, and access areas;
 - x. Direction of storm water flow (use arrows);

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- xi. Locations of storm water monitoring points;
- xii. Location of any potable water supply wells;
- xiii. Fueling stations;
- xiv. Immediate access roads and rail lines;
- xv. Vehicle or product machinery related to industrial activity;
- xvi. Locations and sources of run-on to the site from adjacent properties that contains significant quantities of pollutants; and
- xvii. Location of any material storage areas (i.e. deicing material, fertilizers, soil stockpiles, etc.).

Areas under Items iv. and ix. above may be withheld from the site map for security reasons.

- c. A narrative description of the following potential pollutant sources:
 - i. The nature of the industrial activities conducted at the site and a list of the activities exposed to storm water;
 - ii. A list of pollutant(s) or pollutant constituents associated with each identified activity above, which could be exposed to storm water or snowmelt and could be discharged from the facility. The Permittee must document all significant material that have been handled, treated, stored or disposed of, and that have been exposed to storm water in the three years prior to the date the Permittee prepares or amends its SWPPP. Materials, equipment, and vehicle management practices employed to minimize contact of significant materials with storm water discharges (include on site map);
 - iii. Existing or future structural and non-structural control measures/practices to reduce pollutants in storm water discharges;
 - iv. Industrial storm water discharge treatment facilities (include on site map) and;
 - v. Methods of onsite storage and disposal of significant materials.
 - d. Permittees discharging storm water to impaired water bodies as determined pursuant to Part C.1.a. shall provide a list of any pollutant that is listed as a cause of impairment in the most recent 303(d) report and may be associated with the industrial site activity and may be discharged in storm water from the industrial site.
 - e. An estimate of the size of the facility in acres or square feet, and the percent of the facility that has impervious areas such as pavement or buildings.
 - f. A summary of existing sampling data describing pollutants in storm water discharges.
6. The Plan shall document the location and describe the storm water management controls which are or will be implemented by the facility to meet the requirements of this permit. The appropriate controls shall reflect identified existing and potential sources of pollutants at the facility. The Permittee shall properly maintain storm water BMPs and other control measures to ensure effectiveness and continuity of operation.
7. Storm Water Pollution Prevention Personnel: Identification by name, job titles, direct telephone numbers and email addresses (if available) of the individuals who are responsible for developing, implementing, and revising the Plan. All storm water pollution prevention personnel must have ready access to the most updated copy of the SWPPP and all associated documents and information as required by this permit.
8. Non-Storm Water Discharges:
- The Permittee shall document that the discharge has been evaluated for the presence of unauthorized non-storm water discharges. The documentation shall include: the date of the evaluation, a description of the evaluation criteria used, a list of the outfalls or on-site drainage points that were directly observed during the evaluation, a description of the action(s) taken to prevent unauthorized discharge(s), or documentation that separate NPDES permit was obtained.

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9. The following must be documented in the SWPPP:

- a. Good Housekeeping (F.2.c) – A requirement that waste materials be regularly picked up and disposed of, along with routine inspections for leaks and conditions of drums, tanks and containers;
- b. Maintenance (F.2.b) – Procedures and frequencies for inspection and maintenance of storm water conveyance system devices such as oil/water separators, catch basins, etc., and inspection and testing of plant equipment and systems that could fail and result in discharges of pollutants to storm water. The SWPPP shall include the schedule or frequency for maintaining all control measures;
- c. Spill Prevention and Response (Part F.2.d) – Procedures for responding to spills and leaks, including internal and third-party notification procedures. For preventing spills, include in the SWPPP the control measures for material handling and storage, and procedures for preventing spills that can contaminate storm water. Spill clean-up equipment and procedures should be identified, as appropriate;
- d. Erosion and Sediment Control (Part F.2.f) – If the Permittee uses polymers and/or other chemical treatments as part of a control measure, the Permittee must identify the polymer and/or chemicals used and the purpose; and
- e. Employee Training (Part F.2.g) – The elements of the employee training plan shall include all, but not be limited to, the requirements set forth in Part F.2.g and also include the following:
 - i. The content of the training;
 - ii. The frequency/schedule of the training for employees who have duties in areas of industrial activity subject to this permit; and
 - iii. A log of the date on which specific employees receive training.

10. Inspections.

- a. The Permittee must document in the SWPPP its procedures for performing, as appropriate, the types of inspections specified in this permit, including:
 - i. Routine facility inspections (See Part G.1), and
 - ii. Quarterly visual assessment of storm water discharges (See Part J.1).
- b. If the Permittee is invoking the exception for inactive and unstaffed sites relating to routine facility inspections and quarterly visual assessments, the Permittee must include in the SWPPP the information to support this claim as required by Part G.5.

11. Monitoring.

- a. The Permittee must document in the SWPPP the procedures for conducting two types of analytical monitoring specified by the permit, where applicable to the facility:
 - i. Benchmark monitoring (See Part J.2)
 - ii. Site-specific monitoring
- b. For each type of monitoring, the SWPPP must document:
 - i. Locations where samples are collected, including any determination that two or more outfalls are identical;
 - ii. Parameters for sampling and the frequency of sampling for each parameter;
 - iii. Schedules for monitoring at the facility;
 - iv. Any numeric control values (benchmarks, TMDL-related requirements) applicable to discharges from each outfall; and

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- v. Procedures (e.g., responsible staff, logistics, laboratory to be used) for gathering data.
- c. If the Permittee is invoking the exception for inactive and unstaffed sites, the Permittee must include a certification in the SWPPP to support this claim as required by Part G.5.
- d. The Permittee must document the following in the SWPPP if the Permittee plans to use the substantially identical outfall exception for the quarterly visual assessment requirements in Part J.1.e or benchmark monitoring requirements in Part J.2.f:
 - i. Locations of each of the substantially identical outfalls;
 - ii. Description of the general industrial activities conducted in the drainage area of each outfall;
 - iii. Description of the control measures implemented in the drainage area of each outfall;
 - iv. Description of the exposed materials located in the drainage area of each outfall that are likely to be significant contributors of pollutants to storm water discharges;
 - v. An estimate of the runoff coefficient of the drainage areas (low= under 40%, medium= 40% to 65%, high= above 65%); and
 - vi. Why the outfalls are expected to discharge substantially identical effluents.
- 12. This Plan shall briefly describe the appropriate elements of other program requirements, including Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasures (SPCC) plans required under Section 311 of the CWA and the regulations promulgated thereunder, and Best Management Programs under 40 CFR 125.100. Other program requirements such as SPCC may be referenced in the Plan.
- 13. The Plan is considered a report that shall be available to the public at any reasonable time upon request.
- 14. The Plan shall include the signature and title of the person responsible for preparation of the Plan and include the date of initial preparation and each amendment thereto.
- 15. Facilities which discharge storm water associated with industrial activity to MS4 may also be subject to additional requirements imposed by the operator of the municipal separate storm sewer system.
- 16. Additional Documentation Requirements.

The Permittee is required to keep the following inspection, monitoring, and certification records with the SWPPP that keep the records complete and up-to-date, and demonstrate full compliance with the conditions of this permit:

- a. A copy of the NOI submitted to the Agency along with any correspondence exchanged between the Permittee and the Agency specific to coverage under this permit;
- b. A copy of this permit;
- c. Documentation of maintenance and repairs of control measures, including the date(s) of regular maintenance, date(s) of discovery of areas in need of repair/replacements, and for repairs, date(s) the control measures returned to full function, and the justification of any extended maintenance/repair schedules (See Part F.2.b);
- d. All inspection reports, including Routine Facility Inspection Reports (Part G.1) and Quarterly Visual Assessment Reports (J.1) and benchmark monitoring results;
- e. Description of any deviation from the schedule for visual assessments and/or monitoring, and the reasons for the deviations;
- f. Description of any corrective action triggering event/condition listed in Part H.1 and documented in Part H.2;
- g. Documentation of any benchmark exceedance and the type of response employed, including:
 - i. The corrective action taken;

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- ii. A finding that the exceedance was due to natural background pollutant levels; or
 - iii. A finding that no further pollutant reductions were technologically available and economically practicable in light of best industry practice consistent with Part J.2.;
 - h. Documentation to support any determination that pollutants of concern are not expected to be present above natural background levels if the facility discharges directly to impaired waters, and such pollutants were not detected in the discharge or were solely attributable to natural background sources (See Part J.2);
 - i. Documentation to support the claim that the facility has changed its status from active to inactive and unstaffed with respect to the requirements to conduct routine inspections (See Part G.5), quarterly visual assessments (see Part J.1) and/or benchmark monitoring (see Part J.2); and
 - j. Electronic copies of all documents, including the SWPPP, are acceptable.
17. Modifications to the following requirements in the plan shall be submitted to the Agency pursuant to Part K.1, E.1.c, E.6, E.7, E.16.f, E.16.g, E.16.i.

F. Control Measures and Discharge Limitations

In the technology-based limits included below, the term "minimize" means reduce and/or eliminate to the extent achievable using control measures (including best management practices) that are technologically available and economically practicable and achievable.

1. Storm Water Controls

The Permittee must select, design, install, and implement control measures (including best management practices) to meet the discharge limitations in Part F.2 and meet the water quality-based effluent limitations in Part F.3. The selection, design, installation, and implementation of these control measures must be in accordance with good engineering practices and manufacturer's specifications. Note that the Permittee may deviate from such manufacturer's specifications where it provides justification for such deviation and include documentation of its rationale in the part of its SWPPP that describes its control measures, consistent with Part E.6. If the Permittee finds that its control measures are not achieving their intended effect of minimizing pollutant discharges, it must modify these control measures in accordance with the corrective action requirements set forth in Part H. Regulated storm water discharges from the Permittee's facility include storm water run-on that commingles with storm water discharges associated with industrial activity at its facility.

2. Discharge Limitations

- a. Minimize Exposure – The Permittee must minimize the exposure of manufacturing, processing, and material storage areas (including loading and unloading, storage, disposal, cleaning, maintenance, and fueling operations) to rain, snow, snowmelt, and runoff by either locating these industrial materials and activities inside or protecting them with storm resistant coverings. In order to minimize exposure, where feasible, the Permittee must include the following BMPs where applicable:
 - i. Use grading, berming, or curbing to prevent runoff of contaminated flows and divert run-on away from these areas;
 - ii. Containment - Storage within berms or other secondary containment devices to prevent leaks and spills from entering storm water runoff. To the maximum extent practicable, storm water discharged from any area where pollutants from material handling equipment or activities, raw materials, intermediate products, final products, waste materials, by-products, or industrial machinery are exposed to storm water should not enter vegetated areas or surface waters or infiltrate into the soil unless adequate treatment is provided;
 - iii. Clean up spills and leaks promptly using dry methods (e.g., absorbents) or other cleanup methods to prevent the discharge of pollutants;
 - iv. Store leaky vehicles and equipment indoors or, if stored outdoors, use drip pans and absorbents;
 - v. Use spill/overflow protection equipment;
 - vi. Perform all vehicle and/or equipment cleaning operations indoors, under cover, or in bermed areas

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- that prevent runoff and run-on and also that capture any overspray;
- vii. Drain fluids from equipment and vehicles that will be decommissioned or will remain unused for extended periods of time;
 - viii. Ensure that all washwater, with the exception of discharges from pavement wash water and routine building washdown, drains to a sanitary sewer, sump, or other proper collection system (i.e., not the storm water drainage system); and
 - ix. Oil & Grease Separation - Oil/water separators, booms, skimmers, or other methods to minimize oil contaminated storm water discharges.
 - x. Minimize dust and offsite tracking of raw, final, and waste materials. Trash disposal areas where dumpsters and rolloff boxes are located shall have the lids which shall remain closed when not in use. For dumpsters and roll off boxes that do not have lids BMPs shall be utilized to prevent any contaminate storm water runoff.
- b. Preventive Maintenance – The Permittee must have procedures and frequencies for inspection and maintenance of storm water conveyance system devices such as oil/water separators, catch basins, etc., and inspection and testing of plant equipment and systems that could fail and result in discharges of pollutants to storm water.
- c. Good Housekeeping and Pollution Prevention Practices - Good housekeeping requires the maintenance of clean, orderly facility areas that discharge storm water. Material handling areas shall be inspected and cleaned as necessary to reduce the potential for pollutants to enter the storm water conveyance system. The Permittee shall implement pollution prevention practices in areas that include, but are not limited to, trash containers, storage areas, loading docks, vehicle fueling, and maintenance. Exposed areas that may contribute pollutants to storm water shall be minimized to reduce or eliminate contaminated storm water runoff.
- d. Spill Prevention and Response – Identification of areas where significant materials can spill into or otherwise enter the storm water conveyance systems and their accompanying drainage points. The Permittee must minimize the potential for leaks, spills, and other releases that may be exposed to storm water and develop plans for effective response to such spills if or when they occur. The Permittee must conduct spill prevention and response measures, including but not limited to, the following:
- i. Plainly label containers (e.g., "Used Oil," "Spent Solvents," "Fertilizers and Pesticides") that could be susceptible to spillage or leakage to encourage proper handling and facilitate rapid response if spills or leaks occur;
 - ii. Implement procedures for material storage and handling, such as the use of secondary containment and barriers between material storage and traffic areas, or a similarly effective means designed to prevent the discharge of pollutants from these areas;
 - iii. Develop spill response training procedures for preventing, containing, and cleaning up leaks, spills, and other releases. Spills shall be cleaned and any contaminated water or solids shall be disposed of in accordance with applicable regulations. As appropriate, execute such procedures as soon as possible;
 - iv. Keep spill kits on-site, in easily accessible locations,
 - v. Notify appropriate facility personnel, and for significant spills, emergency response agencies and regulatory agencies, when a leak, spill, or other release occurs;
 - vi. Document all significant spills and leaks of oil or toxic or hazardous pollutants that actually occurred in the exposed areas, or that drained to a storm water conveyance, during the previous 5 years;
 - vii. Visually inspect retained storm water (e.g. storm-water in a secondary containment structure) prior to discharge, to assure the storm water contains no unnatural turbidity, color, oil films, foams, settleable solids, or deposits before discharging any collected storm water.
- e. Storm Water Management Practices - Storm water management practices are practices other than those which control the source of pollutants. They include measures such as installing oil and grit separators, diverting storm water into retention basins, etc. Based on assessment of the potential of various sources to

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contribute pollutants, measures to remove pollutants from storm water discharge shall be implemented. The following management practices shall be considered and implemented as applicable:

- i. Debris & Sediment Control - Screens, booms, sediment ponds, or other methods to reduce debris and sediment in storm water discharges;
 - ii. Covered Storage or Manufacturing Areas - Covered fueling operations, materials, manufacturing, and storage areas to prevent contact with storm water. This includes any pesticide, herbicide, fertilizer, or any other chemical storage area;
 - iii. Mercury Switch Removal and Recycling - Mercury containing convenience lighting switches and anti-lock brake assemblies shall be removed from vehicles and recycled in an approved manner which prevents mercury from entering the storm water discharges; and
 - iv. Storm Water Reduction - To minimize storm water runoff, install vegetation on roofs of buildings within and adjacent to the exposure area to detain and evapotranspire runoff where the precipitation falling on the roof is not exposed to contaminants. Capture storm water for use as appropriate based on quality where feasible and applicable.
- f. Sediment and Erosion Prevention - where feasible and applicable, the Permittee must minimize erosion by stabilizing exposed soils at the facility and placing flow velocity dissipation devices at discharge locations. The Permittee must also use structural and non-structural control measures to prevent the discharge of sediment. If the Permittee uses polymers and/or other chemical treatments as part of its controls, it must identify the polymers and/or chemicals used and the purpose. Information on BMPs for erosion and sediment control is available at the following websites:

USEPA National Menu of Best Management Practices (BMPs) for Storm Water

<https://www.epa.gov/npdes/national-menu-best-management-practices-bmps-stormwater#edu>

Illinois Urban Manual:

<http://www.aiswcd.org/illinois-urban-manual/>

- g. Employee Training - The Permittee must train all employees who work in areas where industrial materials or activities are exposed to storm water, or who are responsible for implementing activities necessary to meet the conditions of this permit (e.g., inspectors, maintenance personnel), including all pollution prevention personnel. Employees shall be trained at a minimum of once per calendar year. The Permittee shall ensure the following personnel are trained on the requirements of this permit:
- i. Personnel who are responsible for the design, installation, maintenance, and/or repair of controls (including pollution prevention measures);
 - ii. Personnel responsible for the storage and handling of chemicals and materials that could become contaminants in storm water discharges;
 - iii. Personnel who are responsible for conducting and documenting monitoring and inspections as required in Parts G and J; and
 - iv. Personnel who are responsible for performing and documenting corrective actions as required in Part H.
- h. De-icing Material Storage - Storage piles of deicing material used onsite or for other commercial or industrial purposes must be enclosed or covered to prevent exposure to precipitation (except for exposure resulting from adding or removing materials from the pile). The Permittee must document and implement appropriate pollution prevention measures that minimize exposure to storm water when adding to or removing material from the pile. Piles do not need to be enclosed or covered where storm water from the pile is not discharged to Waters of the United States or the discharges from the piles are authorized under another permit. The Permittee must document the location of any storage piles of deicing material to be used for deicing or for other commercial or industrial use in the SWPPP site map (Part E.5.b.vii).

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- i. Plastic Materials Requirements - Facilities that handle pre-production plastic pellets are required to implement best management practices to eliminate discharges of plastic in storm water. Examples of plastic material required to be addressed as storm water pollutants include plastic resin pellets, powders, flakes, additives, regrind, scrap, waste and recycling.
3. Water Quality-Based Effluent Limitations.
 - a. Water Quality Standards - Discharges covered by this permit, alone or in combination with other sources, shall not cause or contribute to a violation of any applicable water quality standard pursuant 35 Ill. Adm. Code 304.105;
 - b. The Permittee must implement all controls necessary to comply with a wasteload allocation in an EPA established or approved TMDL as required in Part C;
 - c. Except for discharges authorized in Part A.8 of this permit, the Permittee shall effectively prohibit non-storm water discharges into the storm sewer system; and
 - d. The Permittee shall not allow any offensive discharges pursuant to 35 Ill. Admin. Code Section 304.106.

G. INSPECTIONS

1. The Permittee shall conduct facility inspections covering all the areas subject to the requirements of this permit and identified in the SWPPP.

Inspections must be conducted at least quarterly or in some instances more frequently as appropriate. At least one of the Permittee's routine inspections must be conducted during a period when a storm water discharge is occurring within 72 hours of the beginning of a storm event equal to or greater than 0.25 inches in 24 hours.

Inspections must be performed by qualified personnel (as defined in Part M.12) with at least one member of the storm water pollution prevention personnel participating. The Permittee may prioritize facility outfalls to allow for adequate quarterly inspections during flooding conditions. Areas inaccessible during quarterly inspections due to flooding conditions shall be inspected within 72 hours of becoming accessible.

Inspectors must consider the results of any visual and analytical monitoring for the past year when planning and conducting inspections as well as where:

- a. Industrial materials, residue or trash may have or could come into contact with storm water.
- b. Leaks or spills from industrial equipment, drums, tanks and other containers.
- c. Offsite tracking of industrial or waste materials, or sediment may occur, such as where vehicles enter or exit the site.
- d. Tracking or blowing of raw, final or waste materials may occur from areas of no exposure to exposed areas.
- e. Control measures which may need replacement, maintenance or repair.

During an inspection occurring during a storm water discharge, control measures implemented to comply with benchmark monitoring requirements must be observed to ensure they are functioning correctly. Discharge points, as defined in Part M.3, must also be observed during this inspection. If such discharge locations are inaccessible, nearby downstream locations must be inspected.

2. The Permittee must document the findings of the facility inspections and maintain this report with its SWPPP. The Permittee must summarize all findings in the annual report per Part K. Document all findings, including but not limited to, the following information:
 - a. The inspection date and time;
 - b. The name(s) and signature(s) of the inspector(s);
 - c. Weather information including flooding events;

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- d. All observations relating to the implementation of control measures at the facility, including:
 - i. A description of any discharges occurring at the time of the inspection;
 - ii. Any previously unidentified discharges and/or pollutants from the site;
 - iii. Any evidence of, or the potential for, pollutants entering the drainage system; Observations regarding the physical condition of and around all outfalls including any flow dissipation devices, and evidence of pollutants in discharges and/or the receiving water;
 - iv. Any control measures needing maintenance, repairs, or replacement;
 - e. Any additional control measures needed to comply with the permit requirements; and
 - f. Any incidents of noncompliance observed.
 - g. Any outfall not inspected due to flooding conditions,
3. Any corrective action required as a result of a routine facility inspection must be performed consistent with Part H of this permit.
 4. If the Permittee performed a visual observation required in Part J.1 during the facility inspection, the Permittee may include the results of the assessment with the report required in Part G.2, provided all components of both types of inspections are included in the report.
 5. Exceptions to Routine Facility Inspections for Inactive and Unstaffed Sites.

The Permittee may exercise a waiver of the facility inspection requirement at a facility that is inactive and unstaffed, provided there are no industrial materials or activities exposed to storm water. If the Permittee exercises this waiver, the Permittee must maintain a certification with the SWPPP stating that the site is inactive and unstaffed, and that there are no industrial materials or activities exposed to storm water.

H. CORRECTIVE ACTIONS

1. Conditions Requiring SWPPP Review and Revision.

The Permittee must review the SWPPP when any of the following conditions occur:

- a. An unauthorized release or discharge (e.g., spill, leak, or discharge of non-storm water not authorized by this or another NPDES permit) occurs at the facility;
- b. Control measures are not stringent enough for the discharge to meet applicable water quality standards or the conditions of this permit;
- c. A required control measure was never installed, was installed incorrectly, or not in accordance with this permit or is not being properly operated or maintained;
- d. Visual observations indicate signs of storm water pollution (e.g., unnatural color, odor, turbidity, floatable material, settled solids, suspended solids, foam, and oil sheen);
- e. The average of four quarterly sampling results exceeds any applicable benchmark monitoring concentration. If less than four samples have been taken, but the results are such that an exceedance of the four quarter average is mathematically certain (i.e., if the sum of quarterly sample results to date is more than four times the benchmark monitoring concentration) this is considered a benchmark exceedance, triggering this review;
- f. Construction or a change in design, operation, or maintenance at the facility that modifies the type or concentration of pollutants discharged in storm water from the facility, or increases the quantity of pollutants discharged;

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2. Corrective Actions and Deadlines.

- a. **Immediate Actions.** If any condition in Part H.1 occurs, the Permittee must immediately take all reasonable steps necessary to minimize or prevent the discharge of pollutants until a permanent solution is installed and made operational, including cleaning up any contaminated surfaces so that the material will not discharge in subsequent storm events.
- b. **Subsequent Actions.** If the Permittee determines that additional changes are necessary beyond those implemented pursuant to this permit, it must install a new or modified control and make it operational, or complete the repair, before the next storm event if possible, and within 14 calendar days from the time of discovery. If it is infeasible to complete the installation or repair within 14 calendar days, the Permittee must document why it is infeasible to complete the installation or repair within the 14 day timeframe. The Permittee must also identify the schedule for completing the work, which must be done as soon as practicable after the 14-day timeframe but no longer than 45 days after discovery.

Where the Permittee's corrective actions result in changes to any of the controls or procedures documented in its SWPPP, the Permittee must modify its SWPPP accordingly within 14 calendar days of completing corrective action work.

- c. **Corrective Action Documentation.** The Permittee must document the existence of any of the conditions listed in Part H.1 within 24 hours of becoming aware of such condition. The Permittee is not required to submit its corrective action documentation to Illinois EPA. Include the following information in the documentation:
 - i. Identification and description of the condition triggering the need for corrective action review. For any spills or leaks, include the following information: a description of the incident including material, date/time, amount, location, and reason for spill, and any leaks, spills or other releases that resulted in discharges of pollutants to waters of the State, through storm water or otherwise;
 - ii. Date the condition was identified;
 - iii. For any spills or leaks, include response actions, the date/time clean-up completed, notifications made, and staff involved. Also include any measures taken to prevent the reoccurrence of such releases;
 - iv. The Permittee must also document the corrective actions taken that occurred as a result of the conditions listed in Part H.1, within 14 days from the time of discovery of any of those conditions. Provide the dates when each corrective action was initiated and completed (or is expected to be completed). If applicable, document why it is infeasible to complete necessary installations or repairs within the 14-day timeframe and document the Permittee's schedule for installing the controls and making them operational as soon as practicable after the 14-day timeframe.
- d. **Substantially Identical Outfalls.** If the event triggering corrective action is similar to an outfall that represents other substantially identical outfalls, the Permittee's review must assess the need for corrective action for each outfall represented by the outfall that triggered the review. Any necessary changes to control measures that affect these other outfalls must also be made before the next storm event if possible, or as soon as practicable following that storm event. The SWPPP must be modified to include any additional control measures required pursuant to this paragraph.

I. CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZATION

1. Authorization is hereby granted to construct treatment works and related equipment that collects, stores or treats storm water that may be required by the SWPPP developed pursuant to this permit.
2. This Authorization is issued subject to the following condition(s):
 - a. The issuance of this authorization:
 - i. does not release the Permittee from any liability for damage to persons or property caused by or resulting from the installation, maintenance, or operation of the proposed facilities;
 - ii. does not take into consideration the structural stability of any units or part of this project; and

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- iii. does not release the Permittee from compliance with other applicable statutes of the State of Illinois or other applicable local law, regulations, or ordinances.
 - b. If any statement or representation is found to be incorrect, this authorization may be revoked and the Permittee thereupon waives all rights thereunder.
3. Plans and specifications of all treatment equipment being included as a part of the Storm Water Management Practice shall be included in the SWPPP.
4. Any modification of or deviation from the plans and specifications originally submitted with the initial SWPPP requires amendment of the SWPPP.
5. Construction activities which result from treatment equipment installation, including clearing, grading, and excavation activities which result in the disturbance of one acre or more of land area, are not covered by this authorization. The Permittee shall contact the Agency regarding any additional required permit(s).

J. MONITORING

1. Quarterly Visual Observation of Discharges – The requirements and procedures for quarterly visual observations are applicable to all facilities covered under this permit, regardless of the Permittee's sector of industrial activity.
 - a. The Permittee must perform and document a quarterly visual observation of a storm water discharge associated with industrial activity from each outfall. The visual observation must be made during daylight hours. If no storm event resulted in runoff during daylight hours on normal work days from the facility during a monitoring quarter, no visual observation is required for that quarter, provided the permittee documents that no observable runoff occurred. Normal work days do not include weekends or Federal holidays. The Permittee must sign and certify the documentation.
 - b. Visual observation must be made on samples collected within 1 hour of an actual discharge from a storm event equal to or greater than 0.25 inch in 24 hours. If it is not possible to take a sample within the first hour of the discharge, the sample must be collected as soon as practicable after the first hour and the Permittee must explain why it was not possible to take samples within the first hour. In the case of snowmelt, the samples must be taken from an actual discharge from the site. For storm events, samples must be collected from a storm event discharge at least 72 hours from the previous discharge. The 72 hour interval does not apply if the Permittee documents that a less than 72 hour event is representative for local storm events during the sampling period. The observation must document: unnatural color, odor, clarity, floatable solids, settled solids, suspended solids, foam, oil sheen, and other obvious indicators of storm water pollution if present in the discharge. If visual observations indicate any unnatural color, odor, turbidity, floatable material, oil sheen or other indicators of storm water pollution, the Permittee shall obtain a sample and test for the parameter or the list of pollutants as provided pursuant to Part E.5.C.ii and E.5.d and initiate corrective action in Part H.
 - c. The Permittee must maintain visual observation reports onsite with the SWPPP. Each report must include the observation date and time, inspection personnel, outfall location, nature of the discharge (i.e., runoff or snow melt), visual quality of the storm water discharge (including observations of unnatural 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.
 - d. The Permittee may exercise a waiver of the visual observation requirement at a facility that is inactive and unstaffed, as long as there are no industrial materials or activities exposed to storm water. If the Permittee exercises this waiver, the Permittee must maintain a certification with the SWPPP stating that the site is inactive and unstaffed, and that there are no industrial materials or activities exposed to storm water.
 - e. Representative Outfalls - If the Permittee's facility has two or more outfalls that are believed to discharge substantially identical effluents, based on similarities of the industrial activities, significant materials, size of drainage areas, and storm water management practices occurring within the drainage areas of the outfalls, the Permittee may conduct visual observation of the discharge at just one of the outfalls and report that the results also apply to the substantially identical outfall(s).
 - f. Visual observation documentation shall be made available to the Agency and general public upon written request.

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2. Benchmark Monitoring.

This permit specifies pollutant benchmark concentrations that are applicable to certain sectors/subsectors as specified in Attachment 1. Benchmark monitoring data are primarily for the Permittee's use to determine the overall effectiveness of specific control measures and to assist Permittees in knowing when additional corrective action(s) may be necessary to comply with the discharge limitations in Part F.

- a. The benchmark concentrations are not discharge limitations. However, corrective action is required as the result of a benchmark exceedance pursuant to Part H.
- b. At the Permittee's discretion, more than four samples may be taken during separate runoff events and used to determine the average benchmark parameter concentration for facility discharges.
- c. **Applicability of Benchmark Monitoring:** The Permittee must monitor for any benchmark parameters specified for the industrial sector(s), both primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities, applicable to the discharge. Industry-specific benchmark concentrations are listed in the sector-specific sections of Attachment 1. If a facility is in one of the industrial sectors subject to benchmark concentrations that are hardness-dependent, the Permittee is required to submit representative hardness values of the receiving water. The hardness value shall be submitted with the initial benchmark report.
- d. Samples must be analyzed consistent with 40 CFR Part 136 analytical methods and using test procedures with quantitation limits at or below benchmark values for all benchmark parameters for which sampling is required.
- e. **Benchmark Monitoring Schedule -** Benchmark monitoring must be conducted quarterly for first four full quarters of permit coverage commencing no later than 180 days after the effective date of this permit.
 - i. **Data not exceeding benchmarks -** After collection of four quarterly samples, if the average of the four monitoring values for any parameter does not exceed the benchmark, monitoring requirements for that parameter for the permit term have been fulfilled;
 - ii. **Data exceeding benchmarks -** After the collection of four quarterly samples, if the average of the four monitoring values for any parameter exceeds the benchmark, the Permittee must, in accordance with Part H, review the selection, design, installation and implementation of the control measures to determine if modifications are necessary to meet the discharge limitations in this permit, and either:
 - A. Make the necessary modifications and continue quarterly monitoring until the Permittee has completed four additional quarters of monitoring for which the average does not exceed the benchmark; or
 - B. Make a determination that no further pollutant reductions are technologically available and economically practicable and achievable in light of best industry practice to meet the technology discharge limitations or are necessary to meet the water-quality-based discharge limitations in Parts F.2 and F.3 of this permit, in which case the Permittee must continue monitoring once per year. The Permittee must also document the rationale for concluding that no further pollutant reductions are achievable, and retain all records related to this documentation with the SWPPP.
 - C. In accordance with Part H, the Permittee must review the control measures and perform any required corrective action immediately (or document why no corrective action is required), without waiting for the full four quarters of monitoring data, if an exceedance of the four quarter average is mathematically certain. If after modifying its control measures and conducting four additional quarters of monitoring, the average still exceeds the benchmark (or if an exceedance of the benchmark by the four quarter average is mathematically certain prior to conducting the full four additional quarters of monitoring), the Permittee must again review its control measures and take one of the two actions above.
 - iii. **Natural background pollutant levels -** Following the first four quarters of benchmark monitoring (or sooner if the exceedance is triggered by less than four quarters of data, see above), if the average concentration of a pollutant exceeds a benchmark value, and the Permittee determines that exceedance of the benchmark is attributable solely to the presence of that pollutant in the natural background, the Permittee is not required to perform corrective action or additional benchmark monitoring provided that:

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- A. The average concentration of the benchmark monitoring results is less than or equal to the concentration of that pollutant in the natural background;
 - B. The Permittee document and maintain with the SWPPP, the supporting rationale for concluding that the benchmark exceedances are in fact attributable solely to natural background pollutant levels. The Permittee must include in the rationale any data previously collected by the Permittee or other sources (i.e., literature studies) that describe the level of natural background pollutants in the storm water discharge;
 - C. Notify the Agency on the Permittee's final quarterly benchmark monitoring report that the benchmark exceedances are attributable solely to natural background pollutant levels.
 - D. Permittees may discontinue monitoring natural background pollutants that occur solely from run-on sources provided the Permittee analyzes the pollutant in the run-on source during the benchmark monitoring period.
- f. Exception for Inactive and Unstaffed Sites - The requirement for benchmark monitoring does not apply at a facility that is inactive and unstaffed, provided there are no industrial materials or activities exposed to storm water. To qualify for any monitoring exception, the Permittee must meet the following requirements:
- i. Maintain a statement with the Permittee's SWPPP stating that the site is inactive and unstaffed, and that there are no industrial materials or activities exposed to storm water in accordance with the substantive requirements in 40 CFR 122.26(g) and sign and certify the statement in accordance with Attachment H 11.
 - ii. If a Permittee is not qualified for this exception at the time of permit coverage but during the permit term the Permittee becomes qualified because the facility is inactive and unstaffed, and there are no industrial materials or activities that are exposed to storm water, then the Permittee must notify Illinois EPA of this change in the next benchmark monitoring report. A Permittee may discontinue benchmark monitoring once Illinois EPA has been notified, and prepared and signed a certification statement concerning the facility's qualification for this monitoring exception.
- g. Representative Outfalls – If the Permittee's facility has two or more outfalls that are believed to discharge substantially identical effluents, based on similarities of the industrial activities, significant materials, size of drainage areas, and storm water management practices occurring within the drainage areas of the outfalls, the Permittee may conduct benchmark monitoring of the discharge at just one of the outfalls and report that the results also apply to the substantially identical outfall(s).

K. REPORTING

1. The Permittee shall submit an electronic copy of the annual inspection report to the Agency. The report shall include results of the quarterly benchmark monitoring as required by Part J.2 and the quarterly facility inspections which are required by Part G of this permit. The report shall include, at a minimum, a review and update of the SWPPP. The Permittee shall submit modifications of the requirements of the plan to the Agency with the Annual Report. Permittees have 180 days to update their SWPPP to comply with the new requirements and then submit with the following annual report. The report shall also include documentation of any event (spill, treatment unit malfunction, etc.) which would require an inspection, results of the inspection, and any subsequent corrective maintenance activity. The report shall be completed and signed by the authorized facility employee(s) who conducted the inspection(s). The annual inspection report is considered a public document that shall be available to the public at any reasonable time upon request.
2. For new Permittees, the first Annual Report shall contain information gathered during the one year time period beginning with the initial effective date of coverage under this permit and shall be submitted no later than 60 days after this one year period has elapsed. Each subsequent report shall contain the previous year's information and shall be submitted no later than one year after the previous year's report was due.
3. Existing Permittees renewing coverage under this permit shall continue to submit the Annual Report no later than 60 days after the original date of effective coverage under a general storm water permit.
4. If the facility performs inspections more frequently than required by this permit, the results shall be included as additional information in the Annual Report.

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5. The Permittee shall retain the annual inspection report on file for at least 3 years. This period may be extended by request of the Illinois EPA at any time.
6. Annual inspection reports shall be submitted to one of the following addresses:
 - a. Electronic Annual Reports should be submitted to:
epa.indannualinsp@illinois.gov
 - b. If electronic submittal is unavailable, reports should be mailed to:

Illinois Environmental Protection Agency
Division of Water Pollution Control
Compliance Assurance Section #19
1021 North Grand Avenue East
Annual Inspection Report
P.O. Box 19276
Springfield, Illinois 62794-9276
7. Any Permittee shall notify the owner of any regulated MS4 which receives storm water discharged from the facility that the industrial activity has received coverage of a general ILR00 permit. The Permittee shall submit any SWPPP or any annual inspection to the MS4 upon request by the MS4 owner.

L. TERMINATION OF COVERAGE UNDER THIS PERMIT

Where all storm water discharges associated with industrial activity that have been authorized by this permit are eliminated, the operator of the facility may submit a termination request to the Agency at the address indicated in Part L.5 of this permit. The termination request shall include the name, address, telephone number, location of the facility, permit number, and a description of actions taken to eliminate the storm water discharge or other justification for the request. Coverage under this permit is not terminated until the Agency responds in writing on the termination request. All monitoring, inspections, and reporting, as described in this permit is required until coverage is terminated by the Agency.

1. The Agency may require any person authorized by this permit to apply for and/or obtain either an individual NPDES permit or an alternative NPDES general permit. Any interested person may petition the Agency to take action under this paragraph. The Agency may require any owner or operator authorized to discharge under this permit to apply for an individual NPDES permit or alternative general permit only if the owner or operator has been notified in writing that a permit application is required. This notice shall include a brief statement of the reasons for this decision, an application form, a statement setting a deadline for the owner or operator to file the application, and a statement that on the effective date of the individual NPDES permit or the alternative general permit as it applies to the individual Permittee, coverage under this general permit shall automatically terminate. The Agency may grant additional time to submit the application upon request of the applicant. If an owner or operator fails to submit in a timely manner an individual NPDES permit or alternative general application required by the Agency under this paragraph then the applicability of this permit to the individual NPDES permitted is automatically terminated at the end of the day specified for application submittal. The Agency may require an individual NPDES or alternative general permit based on:
 - a. Information received which indicates the receiving water may be of particular biological significance pursuant to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 302.105(d)(6);
 - b. Whether the receiving waters are identified as impaired pursuant to the Agency's 303(d) listing and the site storm water is a potential contributing source of any parameter identified as a cause of that impairment; or
 - c. Size of industrial site, proximity of site to the receiving stream, inadequate discharge control, discharge characteristics, or applicable water quality standards, etc.
 - d. The Agency may also require monitoring of any storm water discharge from any site to determine whether an individual or alternative general permit is required.
2. Any owner or operator authorized by this permit may request to be excluded from the coverage of this permit by applying for an individual or alternative general permit. The owner or operator shall submit an individual application with reasons supporting the request, in accordance with the requirements of 40 CFR 122.28, to the

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Agency. The request shall be granted by issuance date of an individual permit or an alternative general permit if the reasons cited by the owner or operator are adequate to support the request.

3. When an individual NPDES permit is issued to an owner or operator otherwise subject to this permit, or the owner or operator is approved for coverage under an alternative NPDES general permit, the applicability of this permit to the individual NPDES Permittee is automatically terminated on the issuance date of the individual permit or the date of approval for coverage under the alternative general permit, whichever the case may be. When an individual NPDES permit is denied to an owner or operator otherwise subject to this permit, or the owner or operator is denied coverage under an alternative NPDES general permit, the applicability of this general permit to the individual NPDES Permittee is automatically terminated on the date of such denial, unless otherwise specified by the Agency.
4. The Permittee must submit a Notice of Termination (NOT) within 30 days after one or more of the following conditions have been met:
 - a. A change in ownership or operational control at the facility;
 - b. The Permittee has ceased operations at the facility, there are no discharges or no longer will be any discharges of storm water associated with industrial activity from the facility, and necessary sediment and erosion controls have been implemented; or
 - c. Coverage has been obtained under an individual or alternative general permit for all discharges required to be covered under an NPDES permit.
5. NOT submittals can be made to one of the following addresses:
 - a. Electronic NOTs should be submitted to:
epa.ildannualinsp@illinois.gov
 - b. If electronic submittal is unavailable the NOT should be submitted to the follow address:
Illinois Environmental Protection Agency
Division of Water Pollution Control
Compliance Assurance Section #19
1021 North Grand Avenue East
Annual Inspection Report
P.O. Box 19276
Springfield, Illinois 62794-9276
6. Standard Condition 15 of Attachment H is not applicable to this General Permit.

M. DEFINITIONS

1. Coal pile runoff means the rainfall runoff from or through any coal storage pile.
2. Control Measures means any storm water control or other method (including narrative effluent limitations) used to prevent or reduce the discharge of pollutants to waters of the state.
3. Discharge point or Outfall means the location where collected and concentrated storm water flows are discharged from the facility.
4. Green Infrastructure means wet weather management approaches and technologies that utilize, enhance or mimic the natural hydrologic cycle processes of infiltration, evapotranspiration and reuse. Green infrastructure approaches currently in use include green roofs, trees and tree boxes, rain gardens, vegetated swales, pocket wetlands, infiltration planters, porous and permeable pavements, porous piping systems, dry wells, vegetated median strips, reforestation/revegetation, rain barrels and cisterns and protection and enhancement of riparian buffers and floodplains.
5. Industrial activities means any of the 10 categories of industrial activities included in the definition of "storm water discharges associated with industrial activity" as defined in 40 CFR 122.26(b)(14)(i)-(ix) and (xi).
6. Land application site means an area where wastes are applied onto or incorporated into the soil surface for treatment or disposal.

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7. Landfill means an area of land or an excavation in which wastes are placed for permanent disposal, and which is not a land application site, surface impoundment, injection well or waste pile.
8. MS4 or MS4 Owner means the owner or operator of a conveyance or system of conveyances for the movement of storm water as defined at 40 CFR § 122.26(b)(8).
9. Municipal Separate Storm Sewer is defined at 40 CFR 122.26(b)(8) and means a conveyance or system of conveyances (including roads with drainage systems, municipal streets, catch basins, curbs, gutters, ditches, man-made channels, or storm drains): (i) Owned or operated by a State, city, town, borough, county, parish, district, association, or other public body (created by or pursuant to State law) having jurisdiction over disposal of sewage, industrial wastes, storm water, or other wastes, including special districts under State law such as a sewer district, flood control district or drainage district, or similar entity, or an Indian tribe or an authorized Indian tribal organization, or a designated and approved management agency under Section 208 of the CWA that discharges to waters of the United States; (ii) Designed or used for collecting or conveying storm water; (iii) Which is not a combined sewer; and (iv) Which is not part of a Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTW) as defined at 40 CFR 122.2.
10. Natural Background Pollutants include those substances that are naturally occurring in soils or ground water. Natural background pollutants do not include legacy pollutants from previous activity of the facility's site, or pollutants in run-on from adjacent sources which are not naturally occurring, such as other industrial sites or roadways.
11. Pollution Prevention means any practice which reduces the amount of any hazardous substance, pollutant or contaminant entering any waste stream or otherwise entering the environment prior to recycling, treatment or disposal and reduces the hazards to public health and the environment associated with the release of such substances, pollutants or contaminants.
12. Qualified Personnel means those persons who possess the knowledge and skills to assess conditions and activities that could impact storm water quality at the Permittee's facility, and who can also evaluate the effectiveness of control measures.
13. Run-on means sources of storm water that drain from land located upslope or upstream from the regulated facility in question.
14. Section 313 water priority chemical means a chemical or chemical categories which: 1) Are listed at 40 CFR 372.65 pursuant to Section 313 of the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA) (also known as Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) of 1986); 2) are present at or above threshold levels at a facility subject to EPCRA Section 313 reporting requirements; and 3) that meet at least one of the following criteria: (i) Are listed in Appendix D of 40 CFR 122 on either Table II (organic priority pollutants), Table III (certain metals, cyanides, and phenols) or Table V (certain toxic pollutants and hazardous substances); (ii) are listed as a hazardous substance pursuant to section 311(b)(2)(A) of the CWA at 40 CFR 116.4; or (iii) are pollutants for which EPA has published acute or chronic water quality criteria.
15. Significant materials includes, but is not limited to: raw materials; fuels; materials such as solvents, detergents, and plastic pellets; finished materials such as metallic products; raw materials used in food processing or production; hazardous substances designated under section 101(14) of CERCLA; any chemical the facility is required to report pursuant to EPCRA Section 313; fertilizers; pesticides; and waste products such as ashes, slag and sludge that have the potential to be released with storm water discharges.
16. Significant spills includes, but is not limited to: releases of oil or hazardous substances in excess of reportable quantities under section 311 of the Clean Water Act (see 40 CFR 110.6 and CFR 117.21) or section 102 of CERCLA (see 40 CFR 302.4).

Note that additional definitions are included in the permit Standard Conditions, Attachment H.

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**Attachment H
Standard Conditions**

Definitions

Act means the Illinois Environmental Protection Act, 415 ILCS 5 as Amended.

Agency means the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency.

Board means the Illinois Pollution Control Board.

Clean Water Act (formerly referred to as the Federal Water Pollution Control Act) means Pub. L 92-500, as amended. 33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq.

NPDES (National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System) means the national program for issuing, modifying, revoking and reissuing, terminating, monitoring and enforcing permits, and imposing and enforcing pretreatment requirements, under Sections 307, 402, 318 and 405 of the Clean Water Act.

USEPA means the United States Environmental Protection Agency.

Daily Discharge means the discharge of a pollutant measured during a calendar day or any 24-hour period that reasonably represents the calendar day for purposes of sampling. For pollutants with limitations expressed in units of mass, the "daily discharge" is calculated as the total mass of the pollutant discharged over the day. For pollutants with limitations expressed in other units of measurements, the "daily discharge" is calculated as the average measurement of the pollutant over the day.

Maximum Daily Discharge Limitation (daily maximum) means the highest allowable daily discharge.

Average Monthly Discharge Limitation (30 day average) means the highest allowable average of daily discharges over a calendar month, calculated as the sum of all daily discharges measured during a calendar month divided by the number of daily discharges measured during that month.

Average Weekly Discharge Limitation (7 day average) means the highest allowable average of daily discharges over a calendar week, calculated as the sum of all daily discharges measured during a calendar week divided by the number of daily discharges measured during that week.

Best Management Practices (BMPs) means schedules of activities, prohibitions of practices, maintenance procedures, and other management practices to prevent or reduce the pollution of waters of the State. BMPs also include treatment requirements, operating procedures, and practices to control plant site runoff, spillage or leaks, sludge or waste disposal, or drainage from raw material storage.

Aliquot means a sample of specified volume used to make up a total composite sample.

Grab Sample means an individual sample of at least 100 milliliters collected at a randomly-selected time over a period not exceeding 15 minutes.

24-Hour Composite Sample means a combination of at least 8 sample aliquots of at least 100 milliliters, collected at periodic intervals during the operating hours of a facility over a 24-hour period.

8-Hour Composite Sample means a combination of at least 3 sample aliquots of at least 100 milliliters, collected at periodic intervals during the operating hours of a facility over an 8-hour period.

Flow Proportional Composite Sample means a combination of sample aliquots of at least 100 milliliters collected at periodic intervals such that either the time interval between each aliquot or the volume of each aliquot is proportional to either the stream flow at the time of sampling or the total stream flow since the collection of the previous aliquot.

- (1) **Duty to comply.** The permittee must comply with all conditions of this permit. Any permit noncompliance constitutes a violation of the Act and is grounds for enforcement action, permit termination, revocation and reissuance, modification, or for denial of a permit renewal application. The permittee shall comply with effluent standards or prohibitions established under Section 307(a) of the Clean Water Act for toxic pollutants within the time provided in the regulations that establish these standards or prohibitions, even if the permit has not yet been modified to incorporate the requirements.
- (2) **Duty to reapply.** If the permittee wishes to continue an activity regulated by this permit after the expiration date of this permit, the permittee must apply for and obtain a new permit. If the permittee submits a proper application as required by the Agency no later than 180 days prior to the expiration date, this permit shall continue in full force and effect until the final Agency decision on the application has been made.
- (3) **Need to halt or reduce activity not a defense.** It shall not be a defense for a permittee in an enforcement action that it would have been necessary to halt or reduce the permitted activity in order to maintain compliance with the conditions of this permit.
- (4) **Duty to mitigate.** The permittee shall take all reasonable steps to minimize or prevent any discharge in violation of this permit which has a reasonable likelihood of adversely affecting human health or the environment.
- (5) **Proper operation and maintenance.** The permittee shall at all times properly operate and maintain all facilities and systems of treatment and control (and related appurtenances) which are installed or used by the permittee to achieve compliance with conditions of this permit. Proper operation and maintenance includes effective performance, adequate funding, adequate operator staffing and training, and adequate laboratory and process controls, including appropriate quality assurance procedures. This provision requires the operation of back-up, or auxiliary facilities, or similar systems only when necessary to achieve compliance with the conditions of the permit.
- (6) **Permit actions.** This permit may be modified, revoked and reissued, or terminated for cause by the Agency pursuant to 40 CFR 122.62 and 40 CFR 122.63. The filing of a request by the permittee for a permit modification, revocation and reissuance, or termination, or a notification of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance, does not stay any permit condition.
- (7) **Property rights.** This permit does not convey any property rights of any sort, or any exclusive privilege.
- (8) **Duty to provide information.** The permittee shall furnish to the Agency within a reasonable time, any information which the Agency may request to determine whether cause exists for modifying, revoking and reissuing, or terminating this permit, or to determine compliance with the permit. The permittee shall also furnish to the Agency upon request, copies of records required to be kept by this permit.

- (9) **Inspection and entry.** The permittee shall allow an authorized representative of the Agency or USEPA (including an authorized contractor acting as a representative of the Agency or USEPA), upon the presentation of credentials and other documents as may be required by law, to:
- (a) Enter upon the permittee's premises where a regulated facility or activity is located or conducted, or where records must be kept under the conditions of this permit;
 - (b) Have access to and copy, at reasonable times, any records that must be kept under the conditions of this permit;
 - (c) Inspect at reasonable times any facilities, equipment (including monitoring and control equipment), practices, or operations regulated or required under this permit; and
 - (d) Sample or monitor at reasonable times, for the purpose of assuring permit compliance, or as otherwise authorized by the Act, any substances or parameters at any location.

(10) **Monitoring and records.**

- (a) Samples and measurements taken for the purpose of monitoring shall be representative of the monitored activity.
- (b) The permittee shall retain records of all monitoring information, including all calibration and maintenance records, and all original strip chart recordings for continuous monitoring instrumentation, copies of all reports required by this permit, and records of all data used to complete the application for this permit, for a period of at least 3 years from the date of this permit, measurement, report or application. Records related to the permittee's sewage sludge use and disposal activities shall be retained for a period of at least five years (or longer as required by 40 CFR Part 503). This period may be extended by request of the Agency or USEPA at any time.
- (c) Records of monitoring information shall include:
 - (1) The date, exact place, and time of sampling or measurements;
 - (2) The individual(s) who performed the sampling or measurements;
 - (3) The date(s) analyses were performed;
 - (4) The individual(s) who performed the analyses;
 - (5) The analytical techniques or methods used; and
 - (6) The results of such analyses.
- (d) Monitoring must be conducted according to test procedures approved under 40 CFR Part 136, unless other test procedures have been specified in this permit. Where no test procedure under 40 CFR Part 136 has been approved, the permittee must submit to the Agency a test method for approval. The permittee shall calibrate and perform maintenance procedures on all monitoring and analytical instrumentation at intervals to ensure accuracy of measurements.

(11) **Signatory requirement.** All applications, reports or information submitted to the Agency shall be signed and certified.

- (a) **Application.** All permit applications shall be signed as follows:
 - (1) For a corporation: by a principal executive officer of at least the level of vice president or a person or position having overall responsibility for environmental matters for the corporation;
 - (2) For a partnership or sole proprietorship: by a general partner or the proprietor, respectively; or
 - (3) For a municipality, State, Federal, or other public agency: by either a principal executive officer or ranking elected official.
- (b) **Reports.** All reports required by permits, or other

information requested by the Agency shall be signed by a person described in paragraph (a) or by a duly authorized representative of that person. A person is a duly authorized representative only if:

- (1) The authorization is made in writing by a person described in paragraph (a); and
- (2) The authorization specifies either an individual or a position responsible for the overall operation of the facility, from which the discharge originates, such as a plant manager, superintendent or person of equivalent responsibility; and
- (3) The written authorization is submitted to the Agency.
- (c) **Changes of Authorization.** If an authorization under (b) is no longer accurate because a different individual or position has responsibility for the overall operation of the facility, a new authorization satisfying the requirements of (b) must be submitted to the Agency prior to or together with any reports, information, or applications to be signed by an authorized representative.
- (d) **Certification.** Any person signing a document under paragraph (a) or (b) of this section shall make the following certification:

I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations.

(12) **Reporting requirements.**

- (a) **Planned changes.** The permittee shall give notice to the Agency as soon as possible of any planned physical alterations or additions to the permitted facility. Notice is required when:
 - (1) The alteration or addition to a permitted facility may meet one of the criteria for determining whether a facility is a new source pursuant to 40 CFR 122.29 (b); or
 - (2) The alteration or addition could significantly change the nature or increase the quantity of pollutants discharged. This notification applies to pollutants which are subject neither to effluent limitations in the permit, nor to notification requirements pursuant to 40 CFR 122.42 (a)(1).
 - (3) The alteration or addition results in a significant change in the permittee's sludge use or disposal practices, and such alteration, addition, or change may justify the application of permit conditions that are different from or absent in the existing permit, including notification of additional use or disposal sites not reported during the permit application process or not reported pursuant to an approved land application plan.
- (b) **Anticipated noncompliance.** The permittee shall give advance notice to the Agency of any planned changes in the permitted facility or activity which may result in noncompliance with permit requirements.
- (c) **Transfers.** This permit is not transferable to any person except after notice to the Agency.
- (d) **Compliance schedules.** Reports of compliance or noncompliance with, or any progress reports on, interim and final requirements contained in any compliance

schedule of this permit shall be submitted no later than 14 days following each schedule date.

(e) **Monitoring reports.** Monitoring results shall be reported at the intervals specified elsewhere in this permit.

- (1) Monitoring results must be reported on a Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR).
- (2) If the permittee monitors any pollutant more frequently than required by the permit, using test procedures approved under 40 CFR 136 or as specified in the permit, the results of this monitoring shall be included in the calculation and reporting of the data submitted in the DMR.
- (3) Calculations for all limitations which require averaging of measurements shall utilize an arithmetic mean unless otherwise specified by the Agency in the permit.

(f) **Twenty-four hour reporting.** The permittee shall report any noncompliance which may endanger health or the environment. Any information shall be provided orally within 24-hours from the time the permittee becomes aware of the circumstances. A written submission shall also be provided within 5 days of the time the permittee becomes aware of the circumstances. The written submission shall contain a description of the noncompliance and its cause; the period of noncompliance, including exact dates and time; and if the noncompliance has not been corrected, the anticipated time it is expected to continue; and steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent reoccurrence of the noncompliance. The following shall be included as information which must be reported within 24-hours:

- (1) Any unanticipated bypass which exceeds any effluent limitation in the permit.
- (2) Any upset which exceeds any effluent limitation in the permit.
- (3) Violation of a maximum daily discharge limitation for any of the pollutants listed by the Agency in the permit or any pollutant which may endanger health or the environment.

The Agency may waive the written report on a case-by-case basis if the oral report has been received within 24-hours.

(g) **Other noncompliance.** The permittee shall report all instances of noncompliance not reported under paragraphs (12) (d), (e), or (f), at the time monitoring reports are submitted. The reports shall contain the information listed in paragraph (12) (f).

(h) **Other information.** Where the permittee becomes aware that it failed to submit any relevant facts in a permit application, or submitted incorrect information in a permit application, or in any report to the Agency, it shall promptly submit such facts or information.

(13) **Bypass.**

(a) **Definitions.**

- (1) Bypass means the intentional diversion of waste streams from any portion of a treatment facility.
- (2) Severe property damage means substantial physical damage to property, damage to the treatment facilities which causes them to become inoperable, or substantial and permanent loss of natural resources which can reasonably be expected to occur in the absence of a bypass. Severe property damage does not mean economic loss caused by delays in production.

- (b) Bypass not exceeding limitations. The permittee may allow any bypass to occur which does not cause effluent limitations to be exceeded, but only if it also is for essential maintenance to assure efficient

operation. These bypasses are not subject to the provisions of paragraphs (13)(c) and (13)(d).

(c) **Notice.**

- (1) Anticipated bypass. If the permittee knows in advance of the need for a bypass, it shall submit prior notice, if possible at least ten days before the date of the bypass.
- (2) Unanticipated bypass. The permittee shall submit notice of an unanticipated bypass as required in paragraph (12)(f) (24-hour notice).

(d) **Prohibition of bypass.**

- (1) Bypass is prohibited, and the Agency may take enforcement action against a permittee for bypass, unless:
 - (i) Bypass was unavoidable to prevent loss of life, personal injury, or severe property damage;
 - (ii) There were no feasible alternatives to the bypass, such as the use of auxiliary treatment facilities, retention of untreated wastes, or maintenance during normal periods of equipment downtime. This condition is not satisfied if adequate back-up equipment should have been installed in the exercise of reasonable engineering judgment to prevent a bypass which occurred during normal periods of equipment downtime or preventive maintenance; and
 - (iii) The permittee submitted notices as required under paragraph (13)(c).
- (2) The Agency may approve an anticipated bypass, after considering its adverse effects, if the Agency determines that it will meet the three conditions listed above in paragraph (13)(d)(1).

(14) **Upset.**

- (a) **Definition.** Upset means an exceptional incident in which there is unintentional and temporary noncompliance with technology based permit effluent limitations because of factors beyond the reasonable control of the permittee. An upset does not include noncompliance to the extent caused by operational error, improperly designed treatment facilities, inadequate treatment facilities, lack of preventive maintenance, or careless or improper operation.
- (b) **Effect of an upset.** An upset constitutes an affirmative defense to an action brought for noncompliance with such technology based permit effluent limitations if the requirements of paragraph (14)(c) are met. No determination made during administrative review of claims that noncompliance was caused by upset, and before an action for noncompliance, is final administrative action subject to judicial review.
- (c) **Conditions necessary for a demonstration of upset.** A permittee who wishes to establish the affirmative defense of upset shall demonstrate, through properly signed, contemporaneous operating logs, or other relevant evidence that:
 - (1) An upset occurred and that the permittee can identify the cause(s) of the upset;
 - (2) The permitted facility was at the time being properly operated; and
 - (3) The permittee submitted notice of the upset as required in paragraph (12)(f)(2) (24-hour notice).
 - (4) The permittee complied with any remedial measures required under paragraph (4).
- (d) **Burden of proof.** In any enforcement proceeding the permittee seeking to establish the occurrence of an upset has the burden of proof.

- (15) **Transfer of permits.** Permits may be transferred by modification or automatic transfer as described below:
- (a) **Transfers by modification.** Except as provided in paragraph (b), a permit may be transferred by the permittee to a new owner or operator only if the permit has been modified or revoked and reissued pursuant to 40 CFR 122.62 (b) (2), or a minor modification made pursuant to 40 CFR 122.63 (d), to identify the new permittee and incorporate such other requirements as may be necessary under the Clean Water Act.
- (b) **Automatic transfers.** As an alternative to transfers under paragraph (a), any NPDES permit may be automatically transferred to a new permittee if:
- (1) The current permittee notifies the Agency at least 30 days in advance of the proposed transfer date;
 - (2) The notice includes a written agreement between the existing and new permittees containing a specified date for transfer of permit responsibility, coverage and liability between the existing and new permittees; and
 - (3) The Agency does not notify the existing permittee and the proposed new permittee of its intent to modify or revoke and reissue the permit. If this notice is not received, the transfer is effective on the date specified in the agreement.
- (16) All manufacturing, commercial, mining, and silvicultural dischargers must notify the Agency as soon as they know or have reason to believe:
- (a) That any activity has occurred or will occur which would result in the discharge of any toxic pollutant identified under Section 307 of the Clean Water Act which is not limited in the permit, if that discharge will exceed the highest of the following notification levels:
- (1) One hundred micrograms per liter (100 ug/l);
 - (2) Two hundred micrograms per liter (200 ug/l) for acrolein and acrylonitrile; five hundred micrograms per liter (500 ug/l) for 2,4-dinitrophenol and for 2-methyl-4,6 dinitrophenol; and one milligram per liter (1 mg/l) for antimony.
 - (3) Five (5) times the maximum concentration value reported for that pollutant in the NPDES permit application; or
 - (4) The level established by the Agency in this permit.
- (b) That they have begun or expect to begin to use or manufacture as an intermediate or final product or byproduct any toxic pollutant which was not reported in the NPDES permit application.
- (17) All Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTWs) must provide adequate notice to the Agency of the following:
- (a) Any new introduction of pollutants into that POTW from an indirect discharge which would be subject to Sections 301 or 306 of the Clean Water Act if it were directly discharging those pollutants; and
 - (b) Any substantial change in the volume or character of pollutants being introduced into that POTW by a source introducing pollutants into the POTW at the time of issuance of the permit.
 - (c) For purposes of this paragraph, adequate notice shall include information on (i) the quality and quantity of effluent introduced into the POTW, and (ii) any anticipated impact of the change on the quantity or quality of effluent to be discharged from the POTW.
- (18) If the permit is issued to a publicly owned or publicly regulated treatment works, the permittee shall require any industrial user of such treatment works to comply with federal requirements concerning:
- (a) User charges pursuant to Section 204 (b) of the Clean Water Act, and applicable regulations appearing in 40 CFR 35;
 - (b) Toxic pollutant effluent standards and pretreatment standards pursuant to Section 307 of the Clean Water Act; and
 - (c) Inspection, monitoring and entry pursuant to Section 308 of the Clean Water Act.
- (19) If an applicable standard or limitation is promulgated under Section 301(b)(2)(C) and (D), 304(b)(2), or 307(a)(2) and that effluent standard or limitation is more stringent than any effluent limitation in the permit, or controls a pollutant not limited in the permit, the permit shall be promptly modified or revoked, and reissued to conform to that effluent standard or limitation.
- (20) Any authorization to construct issued to the permittee pursuant to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 309.154 is hereby incorporated by reference as a condition of this permit.
- (21) The permittee shall not make any false statement, representation or certification in any application, record, report, plan or other document submitted to the Agency or the USEPA, or required to be maintained under this permit.
- (22) The Clean Water Act provides that any person who violates a permit condition implementing Sections 301, 302, 306, 307, 308, 318, or 405 of the Clean Water Act is subject to a civil penalty not to exceed \$25,000 per day of such violation. Any person who willfully or negligently violates permit conditions implementing Sections 301, 302, 306, 307, 308, 318 or 405 of the Clean Water Act is subject to a fine of not less than \$2,500 nor more than \$25,000 per day of violation, or by imprisonment for not more than one year, or both. Additional penalties for violating these sections of the Clean Water Act are identified in 40 CFR 122.41 (a)(2) and (3).
- (23) The Clean Water Act provides that any person who falsifies, tampers with, or knowingly renders inaccurate any monitoring device or method required to be maintained under this permit shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than \$10,000, or by imprisonment for not more than 2 years, or both. If a conviction of a person is for a violation committed after a first conviction of such person under this paragraph, punishment is a fine of not more than \$20,000 per day of violation, or by imprisonment of not more than 4 years, or both.
- (24) The Clean Water Act provides that any person who knowingly makes any false statement, representation, or certification in any record or other document submitted or required to be maintained under this permit, including monitoring reports or reports of compliance or non-compliance shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than \$10,000 per violation, or by imprisonment for not more than 6 months per violation, or by both.
- (25) Collected screening, slurries, sludges, and other solids shall be disposed of in such a manner as to prevent entry of those wastes (or runoff from the wastes) into waters of the State. The proper authorization for such disposal shall be obtained from the Agency and is incorporated as part hereof by reference.
- (26) In case of conflict between these standard conditions and any other condition(s) included in this permit, the other condition(s) shall govern.
- (27) The permittee shall comply with, in addition to the requirements of the permit, all applicable provisions of 35 Ill. Adm. Code, Subtitle C, Subtitle D, Subtitle E, and all applicable orders of the Board or any court with jurisdiction.
- (28) The provisions of this permit are severable, and if any provision of this permit, or the application of any provision of this permit is held invalid, the remaining provisions of this permit shall continue in full force and effect.

(Rev. 7-9-2010 bah)

Attachment 1

Subpart C – Sector C – Chemical and Allied Products Manufacturing, and Refining.

You must comply with sector-specific requirements associated with your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities, as defined in this attachment. The sector-specific requirements apply to those areas of your facility where those sector-specific activities occur. These sector-specific requirements are in addition to any requirements specified elsewhere in this permit.

C.1 Covered Storm water Discharges.

The requirements in Subpart C apply to storm water discharges associated with industrial activity from Chemical and Allied Products Manufacturing, and Refining facilities, as specified below:

SECTOR C: CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS		
Subsector (May be subject to more than one Sector/subsector)	SIC CODE or ACTIVITY CODE	Activity Represented
C1	2873-2879	Agricultural Chemicals
C2	2812-2819	Industrial Inorganic Chemicals
C3	2841-2844	Soaps, Detergents, and Cleaning Preparations; Perfumes, Cosmetics and Other Toilet Preparations
C4	2821-2824	Plastic Materials and Synthetic Resins, Synthetic Rubber, Cellulosic and other Man-Made Fibers Except Glass
C5	2833-2836	Medicinal Chemicals and Botanical Products: Pharmaceutical Preparations; in vitro and in vivo Diagnostic Substances; and Biological Products, Except Diagnostic Substances
	2851	Paints, Varnishes, Lacquers, Enamels, and Allied Products
	2861-2869	Industrial Organic Chemicals
	2891-2899	Miscellaneous Chemical Products
	3952 (limited to list of paints and inks)	Inks and Paints, Including China Painting Enamels, India Ink, Drawing Ink, Platinum Paints for Burnt Wood or Leather Work, Paints for China Painting, Artist's Paints and Artists Watercolors
	2911	Petroleum Refining

Attachment 1

Subpart B – Sector B – Paper and Allied Products.

You must comply with sector-specific requirements associated with your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities, as defined in this attachment. The sector-specific requirements apply to those areas of your facility where those sector-specific activities occur. These sector-specific requirements are in addition to any requirements specified elsewhere in this permit.

B.1 Covered Storm water Discharges.

The requirements in Subpart B apply to storm water discharges associated with industrial activity from Paper and Allied Products Manufacturing facilities, as specified below.

SECTOR B: PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS		
Subsector (May be subject to more than one Sector/subsector)	SIC Code or Activity Code	Activity Represented
B1	2631	Paperboard Mills
B2	2611	Pulp Mills
	2621	Paper Mills
	2652-2657	Paperboard Containers and Boxes
	2671-2679	Converted Paper and Paperboard Products, Except Containers and Boxes

B.2 Sector-Specific Benchmarks.

Table B-1 identifies benchmarks that apply to the specific subsectors of Sector B. These benchmarks apply to both your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities.

Table B-1.		
Subsector (You may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)	Parameter	Benchmark Monitoring Concentration
Subsector B1. Paperboard Mills (SIC Code 2631)	Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	120 mg/L

Attachment 1

Freshwater Hardness Range	Copper (mg/L)	Zinc (mg/L)
225-249.99 mg/L	0.0316	0.25
250+ mg/L	0.0332	0.26

A.7 Effluent Limitations Based on Effluent Limitations Guidelines

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

Table A-2 ¹		
Industrial Activity	pH	6.0 - 9.0 s.u
Discharges resulting from spray down or intentional wetting of logs at wet deck storage areas	Debris (woody material such as bark, twigs, branches, heartwood, or sapwood)	No discharge of debris that will not pass through a 2.54-cm (1-in.) diameter round opening

¹ Monitor annually.

Attachment 1

Table A-1		
Subsector (You may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)	Parameter	Benchmark Monitoring Concentration
Subsector A1. General Sawmills and Planing Mills (SIC 2421)	Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	120.0 mg/L
	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100 mg/L
	Total Zinc (freshwater) ² Total Zinc (saltwater) ¹	Hardness Dependent 0.09 mg/L
Subsector A2. Wood Preserving (SIC 2491)	Total Arsenic (freshwater) ² Total Arsenic (saltwater) ¹	0.15 mg/L 0.069 mg/L
	Total Copper (freshwater) ² Total Copper (saltwater) ¹	Hardness Dependent 0.0048 mg/L
Subsector A3. Log Storage and Handling (SIC 2411)	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100 mg/L
Subsector A4. Hardwood Dimension and Flooring Mills; Special Products Sawmills, not elsewhere classified; Millwork, Veneer, Plywood, and Structural Wood; Wood Pallets and Skids; Wood Containers, not elsewhere classified; Wood Buildings and Mobile Homes; Reconstituted Wood Products; and Wood Products Facilities not elsewhere classified (SIC 2426, 2429, 2431-2439 (except 2434), 2441, 2448, 2449, 2451, 2452, 2493, and 2499)	Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	120.0 mg/L
	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100.0 mg/L

¹Saltwater benchmark values apply to storm water discharges into saline waters where indicated.

² 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 Attachment 3, "Calculating Hardness in Receiving Waters for Hardness Dependent Metals," for methodology), in accordance with Part 6.2.1.1, to identify the applicable 'hardness range' for determining their benchmark value applicable to their facility. Hardness Dependent Benchmarks follow in the table below:

Freshwater Hardness Range	Copper (mg/L)	Zinc (mg/L)
0-24.99 mg/L	0.0038	0.04
25-49.99 mg/L	0.0056	0.05
50-74.99 mg/L	0.0090	0.08
75-99.99 mg/L	0.0123	0.11
100-124.99 mg/L	0.0156	0.13
125-149.99 mg/L	0.0189	0.16
150-174.99 mg/L	0.0221	0.18
175-199.99 mg/L	0.0253	0.20
200-224.99 mg/L	0.0285	0.23

Attachment 1

A.2.2 *Authorized Non-Storm water Discharges.* Also authorized by this permit, provided the non-storm water component of the discharge is in compliance with the requirements in Part E.6 of this permit: discharges from the spray down of lumber and wood product storage yards where no chemical additives are used in the spray-down waters and no chemicals are applied to the wood during storage.

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

A.3.1 *Good Housekeeping.* In areas where storage, loading and unloading, and material handling occur, perform good housekeeping to limit the discharge of wood debris, minimize the leachate generated from decaying wood materials, and minimize the generation of dust.

A.4 **Additional SWPPP Requirements.**

A.4.1 *Drainage Area Site Map.* Document in your SWPPP where any of the following may be exposed to precipitation or surface runoff: processing areas, treatment chemical storage areas, treated wood and residue storage areas, wet decking areas, dry decking areas, untreated wood and residue storage areas, and treatment equipment storage areas.

A.4.2 *Inventory of Exposed Materials.* Where such information exists, if your facility has used chlorophenolic, creosote, or chromium-copper-arsenic formulations for wood surface protection or preserving, document in your SWPPP the following: areas where contaminated soils, treatment equipment, and stored materials still remain and the management practices employed to minimize the contact of these materials with storm water runoff.

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

A.5 **Additional Inspection Requirements.**

If your facility performs wood surface protection and preservation activities, inspect processing areas, transport areas, and treated wood storage areas monthly to assess the usefulness of practices to minimize the deposit of treatment chemicals on unprotected soils and in areas that will come in contact with storm water discharges.

A.6 **Sector-Specific Benchmarks**

Table A-1 identifies benchmarks that apply to the specific subsectors of Sector A. These benchmarks apply to both your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities.

Attachment 1

Subpart A – Sector A – Timber Products.

You must comply with sector-specific requirements associated with your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities, as defined in this attachment. The sector-specific requirements apply to those areas of your facility where those sector-specific activities occur. These sector-specific requirements are in addition to any requirements specified elsewhere in this permit.

A.1 Covered Storm water Discharges.

The requirements in Subpart A apply to storm water discharges associated with industrial activity from Timber Products facilities as specified below.

Sector A: TIMBER PRODUCTS		
Subsector (May be subject to more than one Sector/subsector)	SIC Code or Activity Code	Activity Represented
A1	2421	General sawmills and planning mills
A2	2491	Wood Preserving
A3	2411	Log Storage and Handling
A4	2426	Hardwood Dimension and Flooring Mills
	2429	Special Product Sawmills not elsewhere classified
	2431-2439	Millwork, Veneer, Plywood, and structural wood (see Sector W)
	2448	Wood Pallets and Skids
	2449	Wood Containers not elsewhere classified
	2451, 2452	Wood Buildings and Mobile Homes
	2493	Reconstituted Wood Products
	2499	Wood Products not elsewhere classified
	2441	Nailed and Lock Corner Wood Boxes and Shook

A.2 Limitation on Coverage

A.2.1 *Prohibition of Discharges.* Not covered by this permit: storm water discharges from areas where there may be contact with the chemical formulations sprayed to provide surface protection. These discharges must be covered by a separate NPDES permit.

Attachment 1

C.2 Limitations on Coverage.

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

C.3 Sector-Specific Benchmarks

Table 8.C-1 identifies benchmarks that apply to the specific subsectors of Sector C. These benchmarks apply to both your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities.

Subsector (You may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)	Parameter	Benchmark Monitoring Concentration
Subsector C1. Agricultural Chemicals (SIC 2873-2879)	Nitrate plus Nitrite Nitrogen	0.68 mg/L
	Total Lead (freshwater) ²	Hardness Dependent
	Total Lead (saltwater) ¹	0.21 mg/L
	Total Iron	1.0 mg/L
	Total Zinc (freshwater) ²	Hardness Dependent
Subsector C2. Industrial Inorganic Chemicals (SIC 2812-2819)	Total Zinc (saltwater) ¹	0.09 mg/L
	Phosphorus	2.0 mg/L
	Total Aluminum	0.75 mg/L
	Total Iron	1.0 mg/L
Subsector C3. Soaps, Detergents, Cosmetics, and Perfumes (SIC 2841-2844)	Nitrate plus Nitrite Nitrogen	0.68 mg/L
	Total Zinc (freshwater) ²	Hardness Dependent
	Total Zinc (saltwater) ¹	0.09 mg/L
Subsector C4. Plastics, Synthetics, and Resins (SIC 2821-2824)	Total Zinc (freshwater) ²	Hardness Dependent
	Total Zinc (saltwater) ¹	0.09 mg/L

¹Saltwater benchmark values apply to storm water discharges into saline waters where indicated.

²The freshwater benchmark values of some metals are dependent on water hardness. For these parameters, permittees must determine the hardness of the receiving water (see Attachment 3, "Calculating Hardness in Receiving Waters for Hardness Dependent Metals," for methodology), in accordance with Part 6.2.1.1, to identify the applicable 'hardness range' for determining their benchmark value applicable to their facility. Hardness Dependent Benchmarks follow in the table below:

Freshwater Hardness Range	Lead (mg/L)	Zinc (mg/L)
0-24.99 mg/L	0.014	0.04
25-49.99 mg/L	0.023	0.05
50-74.99 mg/L	0.045	0.08
75-99.99 mg/L	0.069	0.11

Attachment 1

Freshwater Hardness Range	Lead (mg/L)	Zinc (mg/L)
100-124.99 mg/L	0.095	0.13
125-149.99 mg/L	0.122	0.16
150-174.99 mg/L	0.151	0.18
175-199.99 mg/L	0.182	0.20
200-224.99 mg/L	0.213	0.23
225-249.99 mg/L	0.246	0.25
250+ mg/L	0.262	0.26

C.4 Effluent Limitations Based on Effluent Limitations Guidelines

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

Industrial Activity	Parameter	Effluent Limit
Runoff from phosphate fertilizer manufacturing facilities that comes into contact with any raw materials, finished product, by-products or waste products (SIC 2874)	Total Phosphorus (as P)	105.0 mg/L, daily maximum
		35 mg/L, 30-day avg.
	Fluoride	75.0 mg/L, daily maximum
		25.0 mg/L, 30-day avg.

¹ Monitor annually.

Attachment 1

Subpart D – Sector D – Asphalt Paving and Roofing Materials and Lubricant Manufacturing.

You must comply with Part 8 sector-specific requirements associated with your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities, as defined in this attachment. The sector-specific requirements apply to those areas of your facility where those sector-specific activities occur. These sector-specific requirements are in addition to any requirements specified elsewhere in this permit.

D.1 Covered Storm water Discharges.

The requirements in Subpart D apply to storm water discharges associated with industrial activity from Asphalt Paving and Roofing Materials and Lubricant Manufacturing facilities, as specified below.

SECTOR D: ASPHALT PAVING AND ROOFING MATERIALS AND LUBRICANTS		
Subsector (May be subject to more than one sector/subsector)	SIC Code or Activity Code	Activity Represented
D1	2952, 2952	Asphalt Paving and Roofing Materials
D2g	2992,2999	Miscellaneous Products of Petroleum and Coal

D.2 Limitations on Coverage.

The following storm water discharges associated with industrial activity are not authorized by this permit:

- D.2.1 Discharges from petroleum refining facilities, including those that manufacture asphalt or asphalt products, that are subject to nationally established effluent limitation guidelines found in 40 CFR Part 419 (Petroleum Refining); or
- D.2.2 Discharges from oil recycling facilities; or
- D.2.3 Discharges associated with fats and oils rendering.

D.3 Sector-Specific Benchmarks

Table D-1 identifies benchmarks that apply to the specific subsectors of Sector D. These benchmarks apply to both your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities.

Table D-1.		
Subsector	Parameter	Benchmark Monitoring Concentration
Subsector D1. Asphalt Paving and Roofing Materials (SIC 2951, 2952)	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100 mg/L

Attachment 1

D.4 Effluent Limitations Based on Effluent Limitations Guidelines

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

Table D-2 ¹		
Industrial Activity	Parameter	Effluent Limit
Discharges from asphalt emulsion facilities.	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	23.0 mg/L, daily maximum 15.0 mg/L, 30-day avg.
	pH	6.0 - 9.0 s.u.
	Oil and Grease	15.0 mg/L, daily maximum
		10 mg/L, 30-day avg.

¹Monitor annually.

Attachment 1

Subpart E – Sector E – Glass, Clay, Cement, Concrete, and Gypsum Products.

You must comply with sector-specific requirements associated with your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities, as defined in this attachment. The sector-specific requirements apply to those areas of your facility where those sector-specific activities occur. These sector-specific requirements are in addition to any requirements specified elsewhere in this permit.

E.1 Covered Storm water Discharges.

The requirements in Subpart E apply to storm water discharges associated with industrial activity from Glass, Clay, Cement, Concrete, and Gypsum Products facilities, as specified below.

SECTOR E: GLASS, CLAY, CEMENT, CONCRETE, AND GYPSUM PRODUCTS		
Subsector (May be subject to more than one sector/subsector)	SIC Code or Activity Code	Activity Represented
E1	3251-3259	Structural Clay Products
	3261-3269	Pottery and Related Products
E2	3271-3275	Concrete, Gypsum, And Plaster Products
E3	3211	Flat Glass
	3221, 3229	Glass and Glassware, Pressed or Blown
	3231	Glass Products Made of Purchased Glass
	3241	Hydraulic Cement
	3281	Cut Stone and Stone Products
	3291-3299	Abrasive, Asbestos, and Miscellaneous Nonmetallic Mineral Products

E.2 Additional Technology-Based Effluent Limits.

E.2.1 *Good Housekeeping Measures.* With good housekeeping, prevent or minimize the discharge of spilled cement, aggregate (including sand or gravel), kiln dust, fly ash, settled dust, or other significant material in storm water from paved portions of the site that are exposed to storm water. Sweep or vacuum at regular intervals or use other equivalent measures to minimize the presence of these materials. Indicate in your SWPPP the frequency of sweeping, vacuuming or other equivalent measures. Determine the frequency based on the amount of industrial activity occurring in the area and the frequency of precipitation, but it must be performed at least once a week if cement, aggregate, kiln dust, fly ash, or settled dust are being handled or processed. You must also prevent the exposure of fine granular solids (cement, fly ash,

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kiln dust, etc.) to storm water, where practicable, by storing these materials in enclosed silos, hoppers, or buildings, or under other covering.

E.3 Additional SWPPP Requirements.

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

E.3.2 *Discharge Testing.* For facilities producing ready-mix concrete, concrete block, brick, or similar products, include in the non-storm water discharge testing a description of measures that ensure that process wastewaters resulting from washing trucks, mixers, transport buckets, forms, or other equipment are discharged in accordance with NPDES requirements or are recycled.

E.4 Sector-Specific Benchmarks.

Table E-1 identifies benchmarks that apply to the specific subsectors of Sector E. These benchmarks apply to both your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities.

Table E-1.		
Subsector (You may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)	Parameter	Benchmark Monitoring Concentration
Subsector E1. Clay Product Manufacturers (SIC 3251-3259, 3261-3269)	Total Aluminum	0.75 mg/L
Subsector E2. Concrete and Gypsum Product Manufacturers (SIC 3271-3275)	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100 mg/L
	Total Iron	1.0 mg/L

E.5 Effluent Limitations Based on Effluent Limitations Guidelines

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

Table E-2 ¹		
Industrial Activity	Parameter	Effluent Limit
Discharges from material storage piles at cement manufacturing facilities	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	50 mg/L, daily maximum
	pH	6.0 - 9.0 s.u.

¹Monitor annually.

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Subpart F – Sector F – Primary Metals.

You must comply with sector-specific requirements associated with your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities, as defined in this attachment. The sector-specific requirements apply to those areas of your facility where those sector-specific activities occur. These sector-specific requirements are in addition to any requirements specified elsewhere in this permit.

F.1 Covered Storm water Discharges.

The requirements in Subpart F apply to storm water discharges associated with industrial activity from Primary Metals facilities, as specified below.

SECTOR F: PRIMARY METALS		
Subsector (May be subject to more than one sector/subsector)	SIC Code or Activity Code	Activity Represented
F1	3312-3317	Steel Works, Blast Furnaces, and Rolling and Finishing Mills
F2	3321-3325	Iron and Steel Foundries
F3	3351-3357	Rolling Drawing , and Extruding of Nonferrous Metals
F4	3363-3369	Nonferrous Foundries (Castings)
F5	3331-3339	Primary Smelting and Refining of Nonferrous Metals
	3341	Secondary Smelting and Refining of Nonferrous Metals
	3398, 3399	Miscellaneous Primary Metal Products

F.2 Additional Technology-Based Effluent Limits

F.2.1 *Good Housekeeping Measures.* As part of your good housekeeping program, include a cleaning and maintenance program for all impervious areas of the facility where particulate matter, dust, or debris may accumulate, especially areas where material loading and unloading, storage, handling, and processing occur; and, where practicable, the paving of areas where vehicle traffic or material storage occur but where vegetative or other stabilization methods are not practicable (institute a sweeping or vacuuming program in these areas too). For unstabilized areas where sweeping or vacuuming is not practicable, use storm water management devices such as sediment traps, vegetative buffer strips, filter fabric fence, sediment filtering boom, gravel outlet protection, or other equivalent measures that effectively trap or remove sediment.

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F.3 Additional SWPPP Requirements.

F.3.1 *Drainage Area Site Map.* Identify in the SWPPP where any of the following activities may be exposed to precipitation or surface runoff: storage or disposal of wastes such as spent solvents and baths, sand, slag and dross; liquid storage tanks and drums; processing areas including pollution control equipment (e.g., baghouses); and storage areas of raw material such as coal, coke, scrap, sand, fluxes, refractories, or metal in any form. In addition, indicate where an accumulation of significant amounts of particulate matter could occur from such sources as furnace or oven emissions, losses from coal and coke handling operations, etc., and could result in a discharge of pollutants to waters of the United States.

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

F.4 Additional Inspection Requirements. As part of conducting your routine facility inspections at least quarterly, address all potential sources of pollutants, including (if applicable) air pollution control equipment (e.g., baghouses, electrostatic precipitators, scrubbers, and cyclones), for any signs of degradation (e.g., leaks, corrosion, or improper operation) that could limit their efficiency and lead to excessive emissions. Consider monitoring air flow at inlets and outlets (or use equivalent measures) to check for leaks (e.g., particulate deposition) or blockage in ducts. Also inspect all process and material handling equipment (e.g., conveyors, cranes, and vehicles) for leaks, drips, or the potential loss of material; and material storage areas (e.g., piles, bins, or hoppers for storing coke, coal, scrap, or slag, as well as chemicals stored in tanks and drums) for signs of material losses due to wind or storm water runoff.

F.5 Sector-Specific Benchmarks.

Table F-1 identifies benchmarks that apply to the specific subsectors of Sector F. These benchmarks apply to both your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities.

Subsector (You may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)	Parameter	Benchmark Monitoring Concentration
Subsector F1. Steel Works, Blast Furnaces, and Rolling and Finishing Mills (SIC 3312-3317)	Total Aluminum	0.75 mg/L
	Total Zinc (freshwater) ²	Hardness Dependent
	Total Zinc (saltwater) ¹	0.09 mg/L
Subsector F2. Iron and Steel Foundries (SIC 3321-3325)	Total Aluminum	0.75 mg/L
	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100 mg/L
	Total Copper (freshwater) ²	Hardness Dependent
	Total Copper (saltwater) ¹	0.0048 mg/L
	Total Iron	1.0 mg/L
	Total Zinc (freshwater) ² Total Zinc (saltwater) ¹	Hardness Dependent 0.09 mg/L
Subsector F3. Rolling, Drawing, and Extruding of Nonferrous Metals	Total Copper (freshwater) ²	Hardness Dependent
	Total Copper (saltwater) ¹	0.0048 mg/L

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Subsector (You may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)	Parameter	Benchmark Monitoring Concentration
(SIC 3351-3357)	Total Zinc (freshwater) ² Total Zinc (saltwater) ¹	Hardness Dependent 0.09 mg/L
Subsector F4. Nonferrous Foundries (SIC 3363-3369)	Total Copper (freshwater) ² Total Copper (saltwater) ¹	Hardness Dependent 0.0048 mg/L
	Total Zinc (freshwater) ² Total Zinc (saltwater) ¹	Hardness Dependent 0.09 mg/L

¹Saltwater benchmark values apply to storm water discharges into saline waters where indicated.

² 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 Attachment 3, "Calculating Hardness in Receiving Waters for Hardness Dependent Metals," for methodology), in accordance with Part 6.2.1.1, to identify the applicable 'hardness range' for determining their benchmark value applicable to their facility. Hardness Dependent Benchmarks follow in the table below:

Freshwater Hardness Range	Copper (mg/L)	Zinc (mg/L)
0-24.99 mg/L	0.0038	0.04
25-49.99 mg/L	0.0056	0.05
50-74.99 mg/L	0.0090	0.08
75-99.99 mg/L	0.0123	0.11
100-124.99 mg/L	0.0156	0.13
125-149.99 mg/L	0.0189	0.16
150-174.99 mg/L	0.0221	0.18
175-199.99 mg/L	0.0253	0.20
200-224.99 mg/L	0.0285	0.23
225-249.99 mg/L	0.0316	0.25
250+ mg/L	0.0332	0.26

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Subpart G – Sector G – Metal Mining.

You must comply with sector-specific requirements associated with your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities, as specified below. The sector-specific requirements apply to those areas of your facility where those sector-specific activities occur. These sector-specific requirements are in addition to any requirements specified elsewhere in this permit.

SECTOR G: METAL MINING (ORE MINING AND DRESSING)		
Subsector (May Be Subject to more than one sector/subsector)	SIC Code or Activity Code	Activity Represented
G1	1021	Copper Ore and Mining Dressing Facilities
G2	1011	Iron Ores
	1021	Copper Ores
	1031	Lead and Zinc Ores
	1041, 1044	Gold and Silver Ores
	1061	Ferroalloy Ores, Except Vanadium
	1081	Metal Mining Services
	1094,1099	Miscellaneous Ores

G.1 Covered Storm water Discharges.

The requirements in Subpart G apply to storm water discharges associated with industrial activity from Metal Mining facilities, including mines abandoned on Federal lands as specified in Attachment 2 of this permit. Coverage is required for metal mining facilities that discharge storm water contaminated by contact with, or that has come into contact with, any overburden, raw material, intermediate product, finished product, byproduct, or waste product located on the site of the operation.

G.1.1 Covered Discharges from Inactive Facilities. All storm water discharges.

G.1.2 Covered Discharges from Active and Temporarily Inactive Facilities. Only the storm water discharges from the following areas are covered:

- Waste rock and overburden piles if composed entirely of storm water and not combining with mine drainage;
- Topsoil piles;
- Offsite haul and access roads;
- Onsite haul and access roads constructed of waste rock, overburden or spent ore if composed entirely of storm water and not combining with mine drainage;
- Onsite haul and access roads not constructed of waste rock, overburden or spent ore except if mine drainage is used for dust control;

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- Runoff from tailings dams or dikes when not constructed of waste rock or tailings and no process fluids are present;
- Runoff from tailings dams or dikes when constructed of waste rock or tailings and no process fluids are present, if composed entirely of storm water and not combining with mine drainage;
- Concentration building if no contact with material piles;
- Mill site if no contact with material piles;
- Office or administrative building and housing if mixed with storm water from industrial area;
- Chemical storage area;
- Docking facility if no excessive contact with waste product that would otherwise constitute mine drainage;
- Explosive storage;
- Fuel storage;
- Vehicle and equipment maintenance area and building;
- Parking areas (if necessary);
- Power plant;
- Truck wash areas if no excessive contact with waste product that would otherwise constitute mine drainage;
- Unreclaimed, disturbed areas outside of active mining area;
- Reclaimed areas released from reclamation requirements prior to December 17, 1990;
- Partially or inadequately reclaimed areas or areas not released from reclamation requirements.

G.1.3 Covered Discharges from Exploration and Construction of Metal Mining and/or Ore Dressing Facilities. All storm water discharges.

G.1.4 Covered Discharges from Facilities Undergoing Reclamation. All storm water discharges.

G.2 Limitations on Coverage.

G.2.1 *Prohibition of Storm water Discharges.* Storm water discharges not authorized by this permit: discharges from active metal mining facilities that are subject to effluent limitation guidelines for the Ore Mining and Dressing Point Source Category (40 CFR Part 440).

NOTE: Storm water runoff from these sources are subject to 40 CFR Part 440 if they are mixed with other discharges subject to Part 440. In this case, they are not eligible for coverage under this permit. Discharges from overburden/waste rock and overburden/waste rock-related areas are not subject to 40 CFR Part 440 unless they: (1) drain naturally (or are intentionally diverted) to a point source; and (2) combine with "mine drainage" that is otherwise regulated under the Part 440 regulations. For such sources, coverage under this permit would be available if the discharge composed entirely of storm water does not combine with other sources of mine drainage that are not subject to 40 CFR Part 440, and meets the other eligibility criteria contained in Part A of the permit. Permit applicants bear the initial responsibility for determining if they are eligible for coverage under this permit, or must seek coverage under another NPDES permit. Illinois EPA recommends that permit applicants contact Illinois EPA for assistance to determine the nature and scope of the "active mining area" on a mine-by-mine basis, as well as to determine the appropriate permitting mechanism for authorizing such discharges.

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G.2.2 *Prohibition of Non-Storm water Discharges.* Not authorized by this permit: adit drainage, and contaminated springs or seeps discharging from waste rock dumps that do not directly result from precipitation events.

G.3 Definitions.

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

G.3.1 *Mining operation* - Consists of the active and temporarily inactive phases, and the reclamation phase, but excludes the exploration and construction phases.

G.3.2 *Exploration phase* - Entails exploration and land disturbance activities to determine the viability of a site. The exploration phase is not considered part of "mining operations."

G.3.3 *Construction phase* - Includes the building of site access roads and removal of overburden and waste rock to expose mineable minerals. The construction phase is not considered part of "mining operations."

G.3.4 *Active phase* - Activities including the extraction, removal or recovery of metal ore. For surface mines, this definition does not include any land where grading has returned the earth to a desired contour and reclamation has begun. This definition is derived from the definition of "active mining area" found at 40 CFR 440.132(a). The active phase is considered part of "mining operations."

G.3.5 *Reclamation phase* - Activities undertaken, in compliance with applicable mined land reclamation requirements, following the cessation of the "active phase", intended to return the land to an appropriate post-mining land use in order to meet applicable Federal and State reclamation requirements. The reclamation phase is considered part of "mining operations."

G.3.6 *Active metal mining facility* - A place where work or other activity related to the extraction, removal, or recovery of metal ore is being conducted. For surface mines, this definition does not include any land where grading has returned the earth to a desired contour and reclamation has begun. This definition is derived from the definition of "active mining area" found at 40 CFR 440.132(a).

G.3.7 *Inactive metal mining facility* - A site or portion of a site where metal mining and/or milling occurred in the past but is not an active facility as defined above, and where the inactive portion is not covered by an active mining permit issued by the applicable State or Federal agency. An inactive metal mining facility has an identifiable owner / operator. Sites where mining claims are being maintained prior to disturbances associated with the extraction, beneficiation, or processing of mined materials and sites where minimal activities are undertaken for the sole purpose of maintaining a mining claim are not considered either active or inactive mining facilities and do not require an NPDES industrial storm water permit.

G.3.8 *Temporarily inactive metal mining facility* - A site or portion of a site where metal mining and/or milling occurred in the past but currently are not being actively undertaken, and the facility is covered by an active mining permit issued by the applicable State or Federal agency.

G.3.9 *Final Stabilization* - A site or portion of a site is "finally stabilized" when it has implemented all applicable Federal and State reclamation requirements.

G.4 Effluent Limits for Clearing, Grading, and Excavation Activities.

Clearing, grading, and excavation activities being conducted as part of the exploration and construction phase of mining activities are covered under this permit. During clearing, grading, and excavation activities you must obtain a General NPDES Permit For Storm Water Discharges From Construction Site Activities.

G.5 Additional Effluent Limits.

G.5.1 *Employee Training.* Conduct employee training at least annually at active and temporarily inactive sites.

G.5.2 *Storm water Controls.* Apart from the control measures you implement to meet your effluent limits, where necessary to minimize pollutant discharges, implement the following control measures at your site. The potential pollutants shall determine the priority and appropriateness of the control measures selected.

G.5.2.1 *Storm water Diversions:* Divert storm water away from potential pollutant sources where practicable. The following are some options: interceptor or diversion controls (e.g., dikes, swales, curbs, or berms); pipe slope drains; subsurface drains; conveyance systems (e.g., channels or gutters, open-top box culverts, and waterbars; rolling dips and road sloping; roadway surface water deflector and culverts); or their equivalents.

G.5.2.2 *Capping:* When capping is necessary to minimize pollutant discharges in storm water, identify the source being capped and the material used to construct the cap.

G.5.2.3 *Treatment:* If treatment of storm water (e.g., chemical or physical systems, oil and water separators, artificial wetlands) is necessary to protect water quality, describe the type and location of treatment used. Passive and/or active treatment of storm water runoff is encouraged where practicable. Treated runoff may be discharged as a storm water source regulated under this permit provided the discharge is not combined with discharges subject to effluent limitation guidelines for the Ore Mining and Dressing Point Source Category (40 CFR Part 440).

G.5.3 *Discharge Testing.* Test or evaluate all outfalls covered under this permit for the presence of specific mining-related non-storm water discharges such as seeps or adit discharges, or discharges subject to effluent limitations guidelines (e.g., 40 CFR Part 440), such as mine drainage or process water. Alternatively (if applicable), you may keep a certification with your SWPPP consistent with Part G.6.6.

G.6 Additional SWPPP Requirements.

G.6.1 *Nature of Industrial Activities.* Briefly document in your SWPPP the mining and associated activities that can potentially affect the storm water discharges covered by this permit, including a general description of the location of the site relative to major transportation routes and communities.

G.6.2 *Site Map.* Document in your SWPPP the locations of the following (as appropriate): mining or milling site boundaries; access and haul roads; outline of the drainage areas of each storm water outfall within the facility with indications of the types of discharges from the drainage areas; location(s) of all permitted discharges covered under an individual NPDES permit, outdoor equipment storage, fueling, and maintenance areas;

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materials handling areas; outdoor manufacturing, outdoor storage, and material disposal areas; outdoor chemicals and explosives storage areas; overburden, materials, soils, or waste storage areas; location of mine drainage (where water leaves mine) or other process water; tailings piles and ponds (including proposed ones); heap leach pads; off-site points of discharge for mine drainage and process water; surface waters; boundary of tributary areas that are subject to effluent limitations guidelines; and location(s) of reclaimed areas.

- G.6.3 *Potential Pollutant Sources.* For each area of the mine or mill site where storm water discharges associated with industrial activities occur, identify the types of pollutants (e.g., heavy metals, sediment) likely to be present in significant amounts. Consider these factors: the mineralogy of the ore and waste rock (e.g., acid forming); toxicity and quantity of chemicals used, produced, or discharged; the likelihood of contact with storm water; vegetation of site (if any); and history of significant leaks or spills of toxic or hazardous pollutants. Also include a summary of any existing ore or waste rock or overburden characterization data and test results for potential generation of acid rock. If any new data is acquired due to changes in ore type being mined, update your SWPPP with this information.
- G.6.4 *Documentation of Control Measures.* Document all control measures that you implement consistent with your SWPPP. If control measures are implemented or planned which were not part of your original SWPPP (e.g., substituting a less toxic chemical for a more toxic one), update your SWPPP to include descriptions of said measures.
- G.6.5 *Employee Training.* All employee training(s) must be documented in the SWPPP.
- G.6.6 *Certification of Permit Coverage for Commingled Non-Storm water Discharges:* If you are able, consistent with Part G.5.3 above, to certify that a particular discharge composed of commingled storm water and non-storm water is covered under a separate NPDES permit, and that permit subjects the non-storm water portion to effluent limitations prior to any commingling, retain such certification with your SWPPP. This certification must identify the non-storm water discharges, the applicable NPDES permit(s), the effluent limitations placed on the non-storm water discharge by the permit(s), and the points at which the limitations are applied.

G.7 Additional Inspection Requirements.

Except for areas of the site subject to clearing, grading, and/or excavation activities conducted as part of the exploration and construction phase, which are subject to Part G.4.2.1, inspect sites at least quarterly unless adverse weather conditions make the site inaccessible. Sites which discharge to waters designated as Tier 2 or 2.5 or waters which are impaired for sediment or nitrogen must be inspected monthly, unless subject to G.4.3. See Part G.8.4 for inspection requirements for inactive and unstaffed sites.

G.8 Monitoring and Reporting Requirements. (See also Part 6 of the permit.)

Note: There are no Part G.8 monitoring and reporting requirements for inactive and unstaffed sites.

- G.8.1 *Benchmark Monitoring for Active Copper Ore Mining and Dressing Facilities.* Table G-1 identifies benchmarks that apply to active copper ore mining and dressing facilities. These benchmarks apply to both your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities.

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Subsector (You may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)	Parameter	Benchmark Monitoring Concentration
Subsector G1. Active Copper Ore Mining and Dressing Facilities (SIC 1021)	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100 mg/L
	Nitrate plus Nitrite Nitrogen	0.68 mg/L
	Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	120 mg/L

G.8.2 *Benchmark Monitoring Requirements for Discharges From Waste Rock and Overburden Piles at Active Metal Mining Facilities.* For discharges from waste rock and overburden piles, perform benchmark monitoring once in the first year for the parameters listed in Table G-2, and twice annually in all subsequent years of coverage under this permit for any parameters for which the benchmark has been exceeded. You are also required to conduct analytic monitoring for the parameters listed in Table G-3 in accordance with the requirements in Part G.6.3. The Director may also notify you that you must perform additional monitoring to accurately characterize the quality and quantity of pollutants discharged from your waste rock and overburden piles.

Subsector (Discharges may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)	Parameter	Benchmark Monitoring Concentration
Subsector G2. Iron Ores; Copper Ores; Lead and Zinc Ores; Gold and Silver Ores; Ferroalloy Ores, Except Vanadium; and Miscellaneous Metal Ores (SIC Codes 1011, 1021, 1031, 1041, 1044, 1061, 1081, 1094, 1099) (Note: when analyzing hardness for a suite of metals, it is more cost effective to add analysis of calcium and magnesium, and have hardness calculated than to require hardness analysis separately)	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100 mg/L
	Turbidity	50 NTU
	pH	6.0-9.0 s.u.
	Hardness (as CaCO ₃ ; calc. from Ca, Mg) ²	no benchmark value
	Total Antimony	0.64 mg/L
	Total Arsenic (freshwater) ²	0.15 mg/L
	Total Arsenic (saltwater) ¹	0.069 mg/L
	Total Beryllium	0.13 mg/L
	Total Cadmium (freshwater) ²	Hardness Dependent
	Total Cadmium (saltwater) ¹	0.04 mg/L
	Total Copper (freshwater) ²	Hardness Dependent
	Total Copper (saltwater) ¹	0.0048 mg/L
	Total Iron	1.0 mg/L
	Total Lead (freshwater) ²	Hardness Dependent
	Total Lead (saltwater) ¹	0.21 mg/L
Total Mercury (freshwater) ²	0.0014 mg/L	
Total Mercury (saltwater) ¹	0.0018 mg/L	
Total Nickel (freshwater) ²	Hardness Dependent	
Total Nickel (saltwater) ¹	0.074 mg/L	

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Subsector (Discharges may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)	Parameter	Benchmark Monitoring Concentration
	Total Selenium (freshwater) ²	0.005 mg/L
	Total Selenium (saltwater) ¹	0.29 mg/L
	Total Silver (freshwater) ²	Hardness Dependent
	Total Silver (saltwater) ¹	0.0019 mg/L
	Total Zinc (freshwater) ²	Hardness Dependent
	Total Zinc (saltwater) ¹	0.09 mg/L

¹Saltwater benchmark values apply to storm water discharges into saline waters where indicated.

²The freshwater benchmark values of some metals are dependent on water hardness. For these parameters, permittees must determine the hardness of the receiving water (see Attachment 3, "Calculating Hardness in Receiving Waters for Hardness Dependent Metals," for methodology), in accordance with Part 6.2.1.1, to identify the applicable 'hardness range' for determining their benchmark value applicable to their facility. Hardness Dependent Benchmarks follow in the table below:

Freshwater Hardness Range	Cadmium (mg/L)	Copper (mg/L)	Lead (mg/L)	Nickel (mg/L)	Silver (mg/L)	Zinc (mg/L)
0-24.99 mg/L	0.0005	0.0038	0.014	0.15	0.0007	0.04
25-49.99 mg/L	0.0008	0.0056	0.023	0.20	0.0007	0.05
50-74.99 mg/L	0.0013	0.0090	0.045	0.32	0.0017	0.08
75-99.99 mg/L	0.0018	0.0123	0.069	0.42	0.0030	0.11
100-124.99 mg/L	0.0023	0.0156	0.095	0.52	0.0046	0.13
125-149.99 mg/L	0.0029	0.0189	0.122	0.61	0.0065	0.16
150-174.99 mg/L	0.0034	0.0221	0.151	0.71	0.0087	0.18
175-199.99 mg/L	0.0039	0.0253	0.182	0.80	0.0112	0.20
200-224.99 mg/L	0.0045	0.0285	0.213	0.89	0.0138	0.23
225-249.99 mg/L	0.0050	0.0316	0.246	0.98	0.0168	0.25
250+ mg/L	0.0053	0.0332	0.262	1.02	0.0183	0.26

G.8.3 Additional Analytic Monitoring Requirements for Discharges From Waste Rock and Overburden Piles at Active Metal Mining Facilities. In addition to the monitoring required in Part G.8.2 for discharges from waste rock and overburden piles, you must also conduct monitoring for additional parameters based on the type of ore you mine at your site. Where a parameter in Table G-3 is the same as a pollutant you are required to monitor for in Table G-2 (i.e., for all of the metals), you must use the corresponding benchmark in Table G-2 and you may use any monitoring results conducted for Part G.8.2 to satisfy the monitoring requirement for that parameter for Part G.6.3. For radium and uranium, which do not have corresponding benchmarks in Table G-2, there are no applicable benchmarks. The frequency and schedule for monitoring for these additional parameters is the same as that specified in Part E.9.b.

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Table G-3. Additional Monitoring Requirements for Discharges from Waste Rock and Overburden Piles			
Supplemental Requirements			
Type of Ore Mined	Pollutants of Concern		
	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	pH	Metals, Total
Tungsten Ore	X	X	Arsenic, Cadmium (H), Copper (H), Lead (H), Zinc (H)
Nickel Ore	X	X	Arsenic, Cadmium (H), Copper (H), Lead (H), Zinc (H)
Aluminum Ore	X	X	Iron
Mercury Ore	X	X	Nickel (H)
Iron Ore	X	X	Iron (Dissolved)
Platinum Ore			Cadmium (H), Copper (H), Mercury, Lead (H), Zinc (H)
Titanium Ore	X	X	Iron, Nickel (H), Zinc (H)
Vanadium Ore	X	X	Arsenic, Cadmium (H), Copper (H), Lead (H), Zinc (H)
Molybdenum	X	X	Arsenic, Cadmium (H), Copper (H), Lead (H), Mercury, Zinc (H)
Uranium, Radium, and Vanadium Ore	X	X	Chemical Oxygen Demand, Arsenic, Radium (Dissolved and Total), Uranium, Zinc (H)

Note: An "X" indicated for TSS and/or pH means that you are required to monitor for those parameters. (H) indicates that hardness must also be measured when this pollutant is measured.

G.8.4 Inactive and Unstaffed Sites – Conditional Exemption from No Exposure Requirements for Quarterly Visual Assessments and Routine Facility Inspections. As a Sector G facility, if you are seeking to exercise a waiver from the quarterly visual assessment and routine facility inspection requirements for inactive and unstaffed sites (including temporarily inactive sites), you are conditionally exempt from the requirement to certify that "there are no industrial materials or activities exposed to storm water". This exemption is conditioned on the following:

- If circumstances change and your facility becomes active and/or staffed, this exception no longer applies and you must immediately begin complying with the quarterly visual assessment requirements; and
- EPA retains the authority to revoke this exemption and/or the monitoring waiver where it is determined that the discharge causes, has a reasonable potential to cause, or contributes to an instream excursion above an applicable water quality standard, including designated uses.

Subject to the two conditions above, if your facility is inactive and unstaffed, you are waived from the requirement to conduct quarterly visual assessments and routine facility inspections. You are encouraged to inspect your site where you have reason to believe that severe weather or natural disasters may have damaged control measures or increased discharges.

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Table G-4. Applicability of the Multi-Sector General Permit to Storm water Runoff From Active Mining and Dressing Sites, Temporarily Inactive Sites, and Sites Undergoing Reclamation	
Discharge/Source of Discharge	Note/Comment
Piles	
Waste rock/overburden	If composed entirely of storm water and not combining with mine drainage. See note below.
Topsoil	--
Roads constructed of waste rock or spent ore	
Onsite haul roads	If composed entirely of storm water and not combining with mine drainage. See note below.
Offsite haul and access roads	--
Roads not constructed of waste rock or spent ore	
Onsite haul roads	Except if mine drainage is used for dust control
Offsite haul and access roads	--
Milling/concentrating	
Runoff from tailings dams and dikes when constructed of waste rock/tailings	Except if process fluids are present and only if composed entirely of storm water and not combining with mine drainage. See Note below.
Runoff from tailings dams/dikes when not constructed of waste rock and tailings	Except if process fluids are present
Concentration building	If storm water only and no contact with piles
Mill site	If storm water only and no contact with piles
Ancillary areas	
Office and administrative building and housing	If mixed with storm water from the industrial area
Chemical storage area	--
Docking facility	Except if excessive contact with waste product that would otherwise constitute mine drainage
Explosive storage	--
Fuel storage (oil tanks/coal piles)	--
Vehicle and equipment maintenance area/building	--
Parking areas	But coverage unnecessary if only employee and visitor-type parking
Power plant	
Truck wash area	Except when excessive contact with waste product that would otherwise constitute mine drainage
Reclamation-related areas	
Any disturbed area (unreclaimed)	Only if not in active mining area
Reclaimed areas released from reclamation requirements prior to Dec. 17, 1990	--
Partially/inadequately reclaimed areas or areas not released from reclamation requirements	--

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Table G-4. Applicability of the Multi-Sector General Permit to Storm water Runoff From Active Mining and Dressing Sites, Temporarily Inactive Sites, and Sites Undergoing Reclamation

Discharge/Source of Discharge	Note/Comment
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Note: Storm water runoff from these sources are subject to the NPDES program for storm water unless mixed with discharges subject to 40 CFR Part 440 that are regulated by another permit prior to mixing. Non-storm water discharges from these sources are subject to NPDES permitting and may be subject to the effluent limitation guidelines under 40 CFR Part 440. Discharges from overburden/waste rock and overburden/waste rock-related areas are not subject to 40 CFR Part 440 unless: (1) it drains naturally (or is intentionally diverted) to a point source; and (2) combines with "mine drainage" that is otherwise regulated under the Part 440 regulations. For such sources, coverage under this permit would be available if the discharge composed entirely of storm water does not combine with other sources of mine drainage that are not subject to 40 CFR Part 440, as well as meeting other eligibility criteria contained in Part 1.1 of the permit. Permit applicants bear the initial responsibility for determining the applicable technology-based standard for such discharges. EPA recommends that permit applicants contact the relevant NPDES permit issuance authority for assistance to determine the nature and scope of the "active mining area" on a mine-by-mine basis, as well as to determine the appropriate permitting mechanism for authorizing such discharges.

G.9. Termination of Permit Coverage

- G.9.1 *Termination of Permit Coverage for Sites Reclaimed After December 17, 1990.* A site or a portion of a site that has been released from applicable state or federal reclamation requirements after December 17, 1990, is no longer required to maintain coverage under this permit. If the site or portion of a site reclaimed after December 17, 1990, was not subject to reclamation requirements, the site or portion of the site is no longer required to maintain coverage under this permit if the site or portion of the site has been reclaimed as defined in Part G.3.5.

- G.9.2 *Termination of Permit Coverage for Sites Reclaimed Before December 17, 1990.* A site or portion of a site that was released from applicable state or federal reclamation requirements before December 17, 1990, or that was otherwise reclaimed before December 17, 1990, is no longer required to maintain coverage under this permit if the site or portion of the site has been reclaimed. A site or portion of a site is considered to have been reclaimed if: (1) storm water runoff that comes into contact with raw materials, intermediate byproducts, finished products, and waste products does not have the potential to cause or contribute to violations of state water quality standards, (2) soil disturbing activities related to mining at the sites or portion of the site have been completed, (3) the site or portion of the site has been stabilized to minimize soil erosion, and (4) as appropriate depending on location, size, and the potential to contribute pollutants to storm water discharges, the site or portion of the site has been revegetated, will be amenable to natural revegetation, or will be left in a condition consistent with the post-mining land use.

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Sector-Specific Requirements for Industrial Activity

Subpart H – Sector H – Coal Mines and Coal Mining-Related Facilities.

Discharges from coal mines and coal mining related facilities are regulated under individual or general NPDES permits and by 35 Ill. Adm. Code Subtitle D: Mine Related Water Pollution.

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Subpart I – Sector I – Oil and Gas Extraction.

You must comply with sector-specific requirements associated with your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities, as specified below. The sector-specific requirements apply to those areas of your facility where those sector-specific activities occur. These sector-specific requirements are in addition to any requirements specified elsewhere in this permit.

SECTOR I: OIL AND GAS EXTRACTION AND REFINING		
Subsector (May be subject to more than one sector/subsector)	SIC Code of Activity Code	Activity Represented
11	1311	Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas
	1321	Natural Gas Liquids
	1381-1389	Oil and Gas Field Services

1.1 Covered Storm water Discharges.

The requirements in Subpart I apply to storm water discharges associated with industrial activity from Oil and Gas Extraction facilities as identified by the SIC Codes specified in Attachment 2 of this permit.

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

- Has had a discharge of storm water resulting in the discharge of a reportable quantity for which notification is or was required pursuant to 40 CFR 117.21 or 40 CFR 302.6 at any time since November 16, 1987; or
- Has had a discharge of storm water resulting in the discharge of a reportable quantity for which notification is or was required pursuant to 40 CFR 110.6 at any time since November 16, 1987; or
- Contributes to a violation of a water quality standard.

Any storm water discharges that require permit coverage as a result of meeting one of the conditions of 122.26(c)(1)(iii) may be covered under this permit unless otherwise required to obtain coverage under an alternative NPDES general permit or an individual NPDES permit.

1.2 Limitations on Coverage.

1.2.1 *Storm water Discharges Subject to Effluent Limitation Guidelines.* This permit does not authorize storm water discharges from petroleum drilling operations that are subject to

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nationally established effluent limitation guidelines found at 40 CFR Part 435, respectively.

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

I.3 Additional Technology-Based Effluent Limits.

- I.3.1 *Vegetative Controls.* Implement vegetative practices designed to preserve existing vegetation, where attainable, and revegetate open areas as soon as practicable after grade drilling. Implement appropriate vegetative practices, such as the following (or equivalent measures): temporary or permanent seeding, mulching, sod stabilization, vegetative buffer strips, and tree protection practices. Begin implementing appropriate vegetative practices on all disturbed areas within 14 days following the last activity in that area.

I.4 Additional SWPPP Requirements.

- I.4.1 *Drainage Area Site Map.* Document in your SWPPP where any of the following may be exposed to precipitation or surface runoff: Reportable Quantity (RQ) releases; locations used for the treatment, storage, or disposal of wastes; processing areas and storage areas; chemical mixing areas; construction and drilling areas; all areas subject to the effluent guidelines requirements for "No Discharge" in accordance with 40 CFR 435.32; and the structural controls to achieve compliance with the "No Discharge" requirements.
- I.4.2 *Potential Pollutant Sources.* Also document in your SWPPP the following sources and activities that have potential pollutants associated with them: chemical, cement, mud, or gel mixing activities; drilling or mining activities; and equipment cleaning and rehabilitation activities. In addition, include information about the reportable quantity (RQ) release that triggered the permit application requirements: the nature of the release (e.g., spill of oil from a drum storage area), amount of oil or hazardous substance released, amount of substance recovered, date of the release, cause of the release (e.g., poor handling techniques and lack of containment in the area), areas affected by the release (i.e., land and water), procedure to clean up release, actions or procedures implemented to prevent or improve response to a release, and remaining potential contamination of storm water from release (taking into account human health risks, the control of drinking water intakes, and the designated uses of the receiving water).
- I.4.3 *Erosion and Sedimentation Control.* Unless covered by EPA's Construction General Permit (CGP), the additional documentation requirements for sediment and erosion controls for well drillings and sand/shale mining areas include the following:
- I.4.3.1 *Site Description.* Also include a description in your SWPPP of the nature of the exploration activity, estimates of the total area of site and area disturbed due to exploration activity, an estimate of runoff coefficient of the site, a site drainage map, including approximate slopes, and the names of all receiving waters.
- I.4.3.2 *Vegetative Controls.* Document vegetative practices used consistent with the SWPPP.

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I.5 Additional Inspection Requirements.

All erosion and sedimentation control measures must be inspected either: 1) every 7 days; or 2) once every 14 calendar days and within 24 hours of a storm event of 0.25 inches or greater.

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Subpart J – Sector J – Non-Metallic Mineral Mining and Dressing.

Discharges from non-coal mines and related facilities are regulated under individual permits by 35 Ill. Adm. Code Subtitle D: Mine Related Water Pollution or ILG84.

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Subpart K – Sector K – Hazardous Waste Treatment, Storage, or Disposal Facilities.

Facilities treating, storing or disposing of hazardous waste are required to obtain individual or general NPDES Permits pursuant to Section B.2. of this permit.

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Subpart L – Sector L – Landfills, Land Application Sites, and Open Dumps.

You must comply with sector-specific requirements associated with your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities, as specified below. The sector-specific requirements apply to those areas of your facility where those sector-specific activities occur. These sector-specific requirements are in addition to any requirements specified elsewhere in this permit.

SECTOR L: LANDFILLS, LAND APPLICATION SITES AND OPEN DUMPS		
Subsector (May be subject to more than one sector/subsector)	SIC Code or Activity Code	Activity Represented
L1	LF	All Landfill, Land Application Sites and Open Dumps
L2	LF	All Landfill, Land Application Sites and Open Dumps, except Municipal Solid Waste Landfill (MSWLF) Areas Closed in Accordance With 40 CFR 258.60

L.1 Covered Storm water Discharges.

The requirements in Subpart L apply to storm water discharges associated with industrial activity from Landfills and Land Application Sites as identified by the Activity Code specified in Attachment 2 of this permit.

L.2 Industrial Activities Covered by Sector L.

This permit may authorize storm water discharges for Sector L facilities associated with waste disposal at landfills, land application sites that receive or have received industrial waste, including sites subject to regulation under Subtitle D of RCRA. This permit does not cover discharges from landfills that receive only municipal wastes.

L.3 Limitations on Coverage.

L.3.1 *Prohibition of Non-Storm water Discharges.* The following discharges are not authorized by this permit: leachate, gas collection condensate, drained free liquids, contaminated ground water, laboratory wastewater, and contact wash water from washing truck and railcar exteriors and surface areas that have come in direct contact with solid waste at the landfill facility. Discharges from open dumps as defined under RCRA are also not authorized under this permit.

L.4 Definitions.

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

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

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- L.4.3 *Landfill wastewater* - as defined in 40 CFR Part 445 (Landfills Point Source Category) all wastewater associated with, or produced by, landfilling activities except for sanitary wastewater, non-contaminated storm water, contaminated groundwater, and wastewater from recovery pumping wells. Landfill process wastewater includes, but is not limited to, leachate; gas collection condensate; drained free liquids; laboratory-derived wastewater; contaminated storm water; and contact wash water from washing truck, equipment, and railcar exteriors and surface areas that have come in direct contact with solid waste at the landfill facility.
- L.4.4 *Leachate* - liquid that has passed through or emerged from solid waste and contains soluble, suspended, or miscible materials removed from such waste.
- L.4.5 *Non-contaminated storm water* - storm water that does not come into direct contact with landfill wastes, the waste handling and treatment areas, or landfill wastewater. Non-contaminated storm water includes storm water that flows off the cap, cover, intermediate cover, daily cover, and/or final cover of the landfill.
- L.5 Additional Technology-Based Effluent Limits.**
- L.5.1 *Preventive Maintenance Program.* As part of your preventive maintenance program, maintain the following: all elements of leachate collection and treatment systems, to prevent commingling of leachate with storm water; the integrity and effectiveness of any intermediate or final cover (including repairing the cover as necessary), to minimize the effects of settlement, sinking, and erosion.
- L.5.2 *Erosion and Sedimentation Control.* Provide temporary stabilization (e.g., temporary seeding, mulching, and placing geotextiles on the inactive portions of stockpiles) for the following: materials stockpiled for daily, intermediate, and final cover; inactive areas of the landfill or open dump; landfills or open dump areas that have gotten final covers but where vegetation has yet to establish itself; and land application sites where waste application has been completed but final vegetation has not yet been established.
- L.6 Additional SWPPP Requirements.**
- L.6.1 *Drainage Area Site Map.* Document in your SWPPP where any of the following may be exposed to precipitation or surface runoff: active and closed landfill cells or trenches, active and closed land application areas, locations where open dumping is occurring or has occurred, locations of any known leachate springs or other areas where uncontrolled leachate may commingle with runoff, and leachate collection and handling systems.
- L.6.2 *Summary of Potential Pollutant Sources.* (Document in your SWPPP the following sources and activities that have potential pollutants associated with them: fertilizer, herbicide, and pesticide application; earth and soil moving; waste hauling and loading or unloading; outdoor storage of significant materials, including daily, interim, and final cover material stockpiles as well as temporary waste storage areas; exposure of active and inactive landfill and land application areas; uncontrolled leachate flows; and failure or leaks from leachate collection and treatment systems.
- L.7 Additional Inspection Requirements.**
- L.7.1 *Inspections of Active Sites.* Except in arid and semi-arid climates, inspect operating landfills, open dumps, and land application sites at least once every 7 days. Focus on areas of landfills that have not yet been finally stabilized; active land application areas, areas used for storage of material and wastes that are exposed to precipitation,

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stabilization, and structural control measures; leachate collection and treatment systems; and locations where equipment and waste trucks enter and exit the site. Ensure that sediment and erosion control measures are operating properly. For stabilized sites and areas where land application has been completed, or where the climate is arid or semi-arid, conduct inspections at least once every month.

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

L.8 Additional Post-Authorization Documentation Requirements.

L.8.1 *Recordkeeping and Internal Reporting.* Keep records with your SWPPP of the types of wastes disposed of in each cell or trench of a landfill or open dump. For land application sites, track the types and quantities of wastes applied in specific areas.

L.9 Sector-Specific Benchmarks

Table L-1 identifies benchmarks that apply to the specific subsectors of Sector L. These benchmarks apply to both your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities.

Table L-1.		
Subsector (You may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)	Parameter	Benchmark Monitoring Concentration ¹
Subsector L1. All Landfill, Land Application Sites and Open Dumps (Industrial Activity Code "LF")	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100 mg/L
Subsector L2. All Landfill, Land Application Sites and Open Dumps, except Municipal Solid Waste Landfill (MSWLF) Areas Closed in Accordance with 40 CFR 258.60 (Industrial Activity Code "LF")	Total Iron	1.0 mg/L

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

L.10. Effluent Limitations Based on Effluent Limitations Guidelines

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

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Table L-2 ¹		
Industrial Activity	Parameter	Effluent Limit
Discharges from non-hazardous waste landfills subject to effluent limitations in 40 CFR Part 445 Subpart B.	Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD ₅)	140 mg/L, daily maximum
		37 mg/L, monthly avg. maximum
	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	88 mg/L, daily maximum
		27 mg/L, monthly avg. maximum
	Ammonia	10 mg/L, daily maximum
		4.9 mg/L, monthly avg. maximum
	Alpha Terpineol	0.033 mg/L, daily maximum
		0.016 mg/L monthly avg. maximum
	Benzoic Acid	0.12 mg/L, daily maximum
		0.071 mg/L, monthly avg. maximum
	p-Cresol	0.025 mg/L, daily maximum
		0.014 mg/L, monthly avg. maximum
	Phenol	0.026 mg/L, daily maximum
		0.015 mg/L, monthly avg. maximum
	Total Zinc	0.20 mg/L, daily maximum
		0.11 mg/L, monthly avg. maximum
pH	Within the range of 6-9 standard pH units (s.u.)	

¹ Monitor annually. As set forth at 40 CFR Part 445 Subpart B, these numeric limitations apply to contaminated storm water discharges from MSWLFs that have not been closed in accordance with 40 CFR 258.60, and to contaminated storm water discharges from those landfills that are subject to the provisions of 40 CFR Part 257 except for discharges from any of the following facilities:

- (a) landfills operated in conjunction with other industrial or commercial operations, when the landfill receives only wastes generated by the industrial or commercial operation directly associated with the landfill;
- (b) landfills operated in conjunction with other industrial or commercial operations, when the landfill receives wastes generated by the industrial or commercial operation directly associated with the landfill and also receives other wastes, provided that the other wastes received for disposal are generated by a facility that is subject to the same provisions in 40 CFR Subchapter N as the industrial or commercial operation, or that the other wastes received are of similar nature to the wastes generated by the industrial or commercial operation;
- (c) landfills operated in conjunction with CWT facilities subject to 40 CFR Part 437, so long as the CWT facility commingles the landfill wastewater with other non-landfill wastewater for discharge. A landfill directly associated with a CWT facility is subject to this part if the CWT facility discharges landfill wastewater separately from other CWT wastewater or commingles the wastewater from its landfill only with wastewater from other landfills; or
- (d) landfills operated in conjunction with other industrial or commercial operations when the landfill receives wastes from public service activities, so long as the company owning the landfill does not receive a fee or other remuneration for the disposal service.

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Subpart M – Sector M – Automobile Salvage Yards.

You must comply with sector-specific requirements associated with your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities, as specified below. The sector-specific requirements apply to those areas of your facility where those sector-specific activities occur. These sector-specific requirements are in addition to any requirements specified elsewhere in this permit.

SECTOR M: AUTOMOBILE SALVAGE YARDS		
Subsector (May be subject to more than one sector/subsector)	SIC Code or Activity Code	Activity Represented
M1	5015	Automobile Salvage Yards

M.1 Covered Storm water Discharges.

The requirements in Subpart M apply to storm water discharges associated with industrial activity from Automobile Salvage Yards as identified by the SIC Code specified in Attachment 2 of this permit.

M.2 Additional Technology-Based Effluent Limits.

M.2.1 *Spill and Leak Prevention Procedures.* Drain vehicles intended to be dismantled of all fluids upon arrival at the site (or as soon thereafter as practicable), or employ some other equivalent means to prevent spills and leaks.

M.2.2 *Employee Training.* If applicable to your facility, address the following areas (at a minimum) in your employee training program: proper handling (collection, storage, and disposal) of oil, used mineral spirits, anti-freeze, mercury switches, and solvents.

M.2.3 *Management of Runoff.* Implement appropriate management practices, such as the following: berms or drainage ditches on the property line (to help prevent run-on from neighboring properties); berms for uncovered outdoor storage of oily parts, engine blocks, and above-ground liquid storage; installation of detention ponds; and installation of filtering devices and oil and water separators.

M.3 Additional SWPPP Requirements.

M.3.1 *Drainage Area Site Map.* Identify locations used for dismantling, storage, and maintenance of used motor vehicle parts. Also identify where any of the following may be exposed to precipitation or surface runoff: dismantling areas, parts (e.g., engine blocks, tires, hub caps, batteries, hoods, mufflers) storage areas, and liquid storage tanks and drums for fuel and other fluids.

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

M.4 Additional Inspection Requirements. Immediately (or as soon thereafter as practicable) inspect vehicles arriving at the site for leaks. Inspect quarterly for signs of leakage all equipment containing oily parts, hydraulic fluids, any other types of fluids, or mercury

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switches. Also, inspect quarterly for signs of leakage all vessels and areas where hazardous materials and general automotive fluids are stored, including, but not limited to, mercury switches, brake fluid, transmission fluid, radiator water, and antifreeze.

M.5 Sector-Specific Benchmarks.

Table M-1 identifies benchmarks that apply to Sector M. These benchmarks apply to both your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities.

Subsector (You may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)	Parameter	Benchmark Monitoring Concentration
Subsector M1. Automobile Salvage Yards (SIC 5015)	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100 mg/L
	Total Aluminum	0.75 mg/L
	Total Iron	1.0 mg/L
	Total Lead (freshwater) ² Total Lead (saltwater) ¹	Hardness Dependent 0.21 mg/L

¹Saltwater benchmark values apply to storm water discharges into saline waters where indicated.

²The freshwater benchmark values of some metals are dependent on water hardness. For these parameters, permittees must determine the hardness of the receiving water (see Attachment 3, "Calculating Hardness in Receiving Waters for Hardness Dependent Metals," for methodology), in accordance with Part 6.2.1.1, to identify the applicable 'hardness range' for determining their benchmark value applicable to their facility. Hardness Dependent Benchmarks follow in the table below:

Freshwater Hardness Range	Lead (mg/L)
0-24.99 mg/L	0.014
25-49.99 mg/L	0.023
50-74.99 mg/L	0.045
75-99.99 mg/L	0.069
100-124.99 mg/L	0.095
125-149.99 mg/L	0.122
150-174.99 mg/L	0.151
175-199.99 mg/L	0.182
200-224.99 mg/L	0.213
225-249.99 mg/L	0.246
250+ mg/L	0.262

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Subpart N – Sector N – Scrap Recycling and Waste Recycling Facilities.

You must comply with sector-specific requirements associated with your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities, as specified below. The sector-specific requirements apply to those areas of your facility where those sector-specific activities occur. These sector-specific requirements are in addition to any requirements specified elsewhere in this permit.

SECTOR N: SCRAP RECYCLING FACILITIES		
Subsector (May be subject to more than one sector/subsector)	SIC Code or Activity Code	Activity Represented
N1	5093	Scrap Recycling and Waste Recycling Facilities Except Source Separated Recycling
N2	5093	Source Separated Recycling Facility

N.1 Covered Storm water Discharges.

The requirements in Subpart N apply to storm water discharges associated with industrial activity from Scrap Recycling and Waste Recycling facilities as identified by the SIC Code specified under attachment 2 of this permit.

N.2 Limitation on Coverage.

Separate permit requirements have been established for recycling facilities that receive, process, and do wholesale distribution of only source-separated recyclable materials primarily from non-industrial and residential sources (i.e., common consumer products including paper, newspaper, glass, cardboard, plastic containers, and aluminum and tin cans). This includes recycling facilities commonly referred to as material recovery facilities (MRF).

N.2.1 *Prohibition of Non-Storm water Discharges.* Non-storm water discharges from turnings containment areas are not covered by this permit. Discharges from containment areas in the absence of a storm event are prohibited unless covered by a separate NPDES permit.

N.3 Additional Technology-Based Effluent Limits.

N.3.1 *Scrap and Waste Recycling Facilities (Non-Source Separated, Nonliquid Recyclable Materials).* Requirements for facilities that receive, process, and do wholesale distribution of nonliquid recyclable wastes (e.g., ferrous and nonferrous metals, plastics, glass, cardboard, and paper). These facilities may receive both nonrecyclable and recyclable materials. This section is not intended for those facilities that accept recyclables only from primarily non-industrial and residential sources.

N.3.1.1 *Inbound Recyclable and Waste Material Control Program.* Minimize the chance of accepting materials that could be significant sources of pollutants by conducting inspections of inbound recyclables and waste materials. Following are some control measure options: (a) provide information and education to suppliers of scrap and recyclable waste materials on draining and properly disposing of residual fluids (e.g., from vehicles and equipment engines, radiators and transmissions, oil filled transformers, and individual

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- containers or drums) and removal of mercury switches from vehicles before delivery to your facility; (b) establish procedures to minimize the potential of any residual fluids from coming into contact with precipitation or runoff; (c) establish procedures for accepting scrap lead-acid batteries (additional requirements for the handling, storage, and disposal or recycling of batteries are contained in the scrap lead-acid battery program provisions in Part 8.N.3.2.6); (d) provide training targeted for those personnel engaged in the inspection and acceptance of inbound recyclable materials; and (e) establish procedures to ensure that liquid wastes, including used oil, are stored in materially compatible and non-leaking containers and are disposed of or recycled in accordance with the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA).
- N.3.1.2 *Scrap and Waste Material Stockpiles and Storage (Outdoor)*. Minimize contact of storm water runoff with stockpiled materials, processed materials, and nonrecyclable wastes. Following are some control measure options: (a) permanent or semi-permanent covers; (b) sediment traps, vegetated swales and strips, catch basin filters, and sand filters to facilitate settling or filtering of pollutants; (c) dikes, berms, containment trenches, culverts, and surface grading to divert runoff from storage areas; (d) silt fencing; and (e) oil and water separators, sumps, and dry absorbents for areas where potential sources of residual fluids are stockpiled (e.g., automobile engine storage areas).
- N.3.1.3 *Stockpiling of Turnings Exposed to Cutting Fluids (Outdoor Storage)*. Minimize contact of surface runoff with residual cutting fluids by: (a) storing all turnings exposed to cutting fluids under some form of permanent or semi-permanent cover, or (b) establishing dedicated containment areas for all turnings that have been exposed to cutting fluids. Any containment areas must be constructed of concrete, asphalt, or other equivalent types of impermeable material and include a barrier (e.g., berms, curbing, elevated pads) to prevent contact with storm water run-on. Storm water runoff from these areas can be discharged, provided that any runoff is first collected and treated by an oil and water separator or its equivalent. You must regularly maintain the oil and water separator (or its equivalent) and properly dispose of or recycle collected residual fluids.
- N.3.1.4 *Scrap and Waste Material Stockpiles and Storage (Covered or Indoor Storage)*. Minimize contact of residual liquids and particulate matter from materials stored indoors or under cover with surface runoff. Following are some control measure options: (a) good housekeeping measures, including the use of dry absorbents or wet vacuuming to contain, dispose of, or recycle residual liquids originating from recyclable containers, or mercury spill kits for spills from storage of mercury switches; (b) not allowing wash water from tipping floors or other processing areas to discharge to the storm sewer system; and (c) disconnecting or sealing off all floor drains connected to the storm sewer system.
- N.3.1.5 *Scrap and Recyclable Waste Processing Areas*. Minimize surface runoff from coming in contact with scrap processing equipment. Pay attention to operations that generate visible amounts of particulate residue (e.g., shredding) to minimize the contact of accumulated particulate matter and residual fluids with runoff (i.e., through good housekeeping, preventive

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maintenance, etc.). Following are some control measure options: (a) regularly inspect equipment for spills or leaks and malfunctioning, worn, or corroded parts or equipment; (b) establish a preventive maintenance program for processing equipment; (c) use dry-absorbents or other cleanup practices to collect and dispose of or recycle spilled or leaking fluids or use mercury spill kits for spills from storage of mercury switches; (d) on unattended hydraulic reservoirs over 150 gallons in capacity, install protection devices such as low-level alarms or equivalent devices, or secondary containment that can hold the entire volume of the reservoir; (e) containment or diversion structures such as dikes, berms, culverts, trenches, elevated concrete pads, and grading to minimize contact of storm water runoff with outdoor processing equipment or stored materials; (f) oil and water separators or sumps; (g) permanent or semi-permanent covers in processing areas where there are residual fluids and grease; (h) retention or detention ponds or basins; sediment traps, and vegetated swales or strips (for pollutant settling and filtration); (i) catch basin filters or sand filters.

- N.3.1.6 *Scrap Lead-Acid Battery Program.* Properly handle, store, and dispose of scrap lead-acid batteries. Following are some control measure options (a) segregate scrap lead-acid batteries from other scrap materials; (b) properly handle, store, and dispose of cracked or broken batteries; (c) collect and dispose of leaking lead-acid battery fluid; (d) minimize or eliminate (if possible) exposure of scrap lead-acid batteries to precipitation or runoff; and (e) provide employee training for the management of scrap batteries.
- N.3.1.7 *Spill Prevention and Response Procedures.* (See also Part 2.1.2.4) Install alarms and/or pump shutoff systems on outdoor equipment with hydraulic reservoirs exceeding 150 gallons in the event of a line break. Alternatively, a secondary containment system capable of holding the entire contents of the reservoir plus room for precipitation can be used. Use a mercury spill kit for any release of mercury from switches, anti-lock brake systems, and switch storage areas.
- N.3.1.8 *Supplier Notification Program.* As appropriate, notify major suppliers which scrap materials will not be accepted at the facility or will be accepted only under certain conditions.
- N.3.2 *Waste Recycling Facilities (Liquid Recyclable Materials).*
- N.3.2.1 *Waste Material Storage (Indoor).* Minimize or eliminate contact between residual liquids from waste materials stored indoors and from surface runoff. The plan may refer to applicable portions of other existing plans, such as Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure (SPCC) plans required under 40 CFR Part 112. Following are some control measure options (a) procedures for material handling (including labeling and marking); (b) clean up spills and leaks with dry absorbent materials, a wet vacuum system; (c) appropriate containment structures (trenching, curbing, gutters, etc.); and (d) a drainage system, including appurtenances (e.g., pumps or ejectors, manually operated valves), to handle discharges from diked or bermed areas. Drainage should be discharged to an appropriate treatment facility or sanitary sewer system, or otherwise disposed of properly. These discharges may require coverage under a separate NPDES wastewater permit or industrial user permit under the pretreatment program.

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- N.3.2.2 *Waste Material Storage (Outdoor)*. Minimize contact between stored residual liquids and precipitation or runoff. The plan may refer to applicable portions of other existing plans, such as SPCC plans required under 40 CFR Part 112. Discharges of precipitation from containment areas containing used oil must also be in accordance with applicable sections of 40 CFR Part 112. Following are some control measure options (a) appropriate containment structures (e.g., dikes, berms, curbing, pits) to store the volume of the largest tank, with sufficient extra capacity for precipitation; (b) drainage control and other diversionary structures; (c) corrosion protection and/or leak detection systems for storage tanks; and (d) dry-absorbent materials or a wet vacuum system to collect spills.
- N.3.2.3 *Trucks and Rail Car Waste Transfer Areas*. Minimize pollutants in discharges from truck and rail car loading and unloading areas. Include measures to clean up minor spills and leaks resulting from the transfer of liquid wastes. Following are two control measure options: (a) containment and diversionary structures to minimize contact with precipitation or runoff, and (b) dry clean-up methods, wet vacuuming, roof coverings, or runoff controls.
- N.3.3 *Recycling Facilities (Source-Separated Materials)*. The following identifies considerations for facilities that receive only source-separated recyclables, primarily from non-industrial and residential sources.
- N.3.3.1 *Inbound Recyclable Material Control*. Minimize the chance of accepting nonrecyclables (e.g., hazardous materials) that could be a significant source of pollutants by conducting inspections of inbound materials. Following are some control measure options: (a) providing information and education measures to inform suppliers of recyclables about acceptable and non-acceptable materials, (b) training drivers responsible for pickup of recycled material, (c) clearly marking public drop-off containers regarding which materials can be accepted, (d) rejecting nonrecyclable wastes or household hazardous wastes at the source, and (e) establishing procedures for handling and disposal of nonrecyclable material.
- N.3.3.2 *Outdoor Storage*. Minimize exposure of recyclables to precipitation and runoff. Use good housekeeping measures to prevent accumulation of particulate matter and fluids, particularly in high traffic areas. Following are some control measure options (a) provide totally enclosed drop-off containers for the public; (b) install a sump and pump with each container pit and treat or discharge collected fluids to a sanitary sewer system; (c) provide dikes and curbs for secondary containment (e.g., around bales of recyclable waste paper); (d) divert surface water runoff away from outside material storage areas; (e) provide covers over containment bins, dumpsters, and roll-off boxes; and (f) store the equivalent of one day's volume of recyclable material indoors.
- N.3.3.3 *Indoor Storage and Material Processing*. Minimize the release of pollutants from indoor storage and processing areas. Following are some control measure options (a) schedule routine good housekeeping measures for all storage and processing areas, (b) prohibit tipping floor wash water from draining to the storm sewer system, and (c) provide employee training on pollution prevention practices.

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N.3.3.4 *Vehicle and Equipment Maintenance.* Following are some control measure options for areas where vehicle and equipment maintenance occur outdoors (a) prohibit vehicle and equipment wash water from discharging to the storm sewer system, (b) minimize or eliminate outdoor maintenance areas whenever possible, (c) establish spill prevention and clean-up procedures in fueling areas, (d) avoid topping off fuel tanks, (e) divert runoff from fueling areas, (f) store lubricants and hydraulic fluids indoors, and (g) provide employee training on proper handling and storage of hydraulic fluids and lubricants.

N.4 Additional SWPPP Requirements.

N.4.1 *Drainage Area Site Map.* Document in your SWPPP the locations of any of the following activities or sources that may be exposed to precipitation or surface runoff: scrap and waste material storage, outdoor scrap and waste processing equipment; and containment areas for turnings exposed to cutting fluids.

N.4.2 *Maintenance Schedules/Procedures for Collection, Handling, and Disposal or Recycling of Residual Fluids at Scrap and Waste Recycling Facilities.* If you are subject to Part N.3.1.3, your SWPPP must identify any applicable maintenance schedule and the procedures to collect, handle, and dispose of or recycle residual fluids.

N.5 Additional Inspection Requirements.

N.5.1 *Inspections for Waste Recycling Facilities.* The inspections must be performed quarterly, pursuant to Section E.8 of this permit, and include, at a minimum, all areas where waste is generated, received, stored, treated, or disposed of and that are exposed to either precipitation or storm water runoff.

N.6 Sector-Specific Benchmarks.

Table N-1 identifies benchmarks that apply to Sector N. These benchmarks apply to both your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities.

Table N-1.		
Subsector (You may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)	Parameter	Benchmark Monitoring Concentration
Subsector N1. Scrap Recycling and Waste Recycling Facilities except those only receiving source-separate recyclable materials primarily from non-industrial and residential sources (SIC 5093)	Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	120 mg/L
	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100 mg/L
	Total Recoverable Aluminum	0.75 mg/L
	Total Copper (freshwater) ² Total Copper (saltwater) ¹	Hardness Dependent 0.0048 mg/L
	Total Recoverable Iron	1.0 mg/L
	Total Lead (freshwater) ² Total Lead (saltwater) ¹	Hardness Dependent 0.21 mg/L
	Total Zinc (freshwater) ² Total Zinc (saltwater) ¹	Hardness Dependent 0.09 mg/L

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Table N-1.		
Subsector (You may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)	Parameter	Benchmark Monitoring Concentration

¹Saltwater benchmark values apply to storm water discharges into saline waters where indicated.

² 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 Attachment 3, "Calculating Hardness in Receiving Waters for Hardness Dependent Metals," for methodology), in accordance with Part 6.2.1.1, to identify the applicable 'hardness range' for determining their benchmark value applicable to their facility. Hardness Dependent Benchmarks follow in the table below:

Freshwater Hardness Range	Copper (mg/L)	Lead (mg/L)	Zinc (mg/L)
0-24.99 mg/L	0.0038	0.014	0.04
25-49.99 mg/L	0.0056	0.023	0.05
50-74.99 mg/L	0.0090	0.045	0.08
75-99.99 mg/L	0.0123	0.069	0.11
100-124.99 mg/L	0.0156	0.095	0.13
125-149.99 mg/L	0.0189	0.122	0.16
150-174.99 mg/L	0.0221	0.151	0.18
175-199.99 mg/L	0.0253	0.182	0.20
200-224.99 mg/L	0.0285	0.213	0.23
225-249.99 mg/L	0.0316	0.246	0.25
250+ mg/L	0.0332	0.262	0.26

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Subpart O – Sector O – Steam Electric Generating Facilities.

Steam electric power generating facilities are required to obtain individual or general NPDES Permits pursuant to Section B.3. of this permit.

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Subpart P – Sector P – Land Transportation and Warehousing.

You must comply with sector-specific requirements associated with your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities, as specified below. The sector-specific requirements apply to those areas of your facility where those sector-specific activities occur. These sector-specific requirements are in addition to any requirements specified elsewhere in this permit.

SECTOR P: LAND TRANSPORTATION AND WAREHOUSING		
Subsector (May be subject to more than one sector/subsector)	SIC Code or Activity Code	Activity Represented
P1	4011,4013	Railroad Transportation
	4111-4173	Local and Highway Transportation
	4212-4231 (except 4221-4225)	Motor Freight Transportation and Warehousing
	4311	United States Postal Service
	5171	Air Transportation Facilities

P.1 Covered Storm water Discharges.

The requirements in Subpart P apply to storm water discharges associated with industrial activity from Land Transportation and Warehousing facilities as identified by the SIC Codes specified under attachment 2 of this permit.

P.2 Limitation on Coverage

P.2.1 *Prohibited Discharges* This permit does not authorize the discharge of vehicle/equipment/surface wash water, including tank cleaning operations. Such discharges must be authorized under a separate NPDES permit, discharged to a sanitary sewer in accordance with applicable industrial pretreatment requirements, or recycled on-site.

P.3 Additional Technology-Based Effluent Limits.

P.3.1 *Good Housekeeping Measures.* In addition to the Good Housekeeping requirements in Section E.6.c, you must do the following. Recommended control measures are discussed as indicated:

P.3.1.1 *Vehicle and Equipment Storage Areas.* Minimize the potential for storm water exposure to leaky or leak-prone vehicles/equipment awaiting maintenance. Implement appropriate control measures, such as the following (or other equivalent measures): use of drip pans under vehicles/equipment, indoor storage of vehicles and equipment, installation of berms or dikes, use of absorbents, roofing or covering storage areas, and cleaning pavement surfaces to remove oil and grease.

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- P.3.1.2 *Fueling Areas.* Minimize contamination of storm water runoff from fueling areas. Implement appropriate control measures, such as the following (or other equivalent measures): Covering the fueling area; using spill/overflow protection and cleanup equipment; minimizing storm water run-on/runoff to the fueling area; using dry cleanup methods; and treating and/or recycling collected storm water runoff.
- P.3.1.3 *Material Storage Areas.* Maintain all material storage vessels (e.g., for used oil/oil filters, spent solvents, paint wastes, hydraulic fluids) to prevent contamination of storm water and plainly label them (e.g., "Used Oil," "Spent Solvents," etc.). Consider the following (or other equivalent measures): storing the materials indoors; installing berms/dikes around the areas; minimizing runoff of storm water to the areas; using dry cleanup methods; and treating and/or recycling collected storm water runoff.
- P.3.1.4 *Vehicle and Equipment Cleaning Areas.* Minimize contamination of storm water runoff from all areas used for vehicle/equipment cleaning. Implement appropriate control measures, such as the following (or other equivalent measures): performing all cleaning operations indoors; covering the cleaning operation, ensuring that all wash water drains to a proper collection system (i.e., not the storm water drainage system); treating and/or recycling collected wash water, or other equivalent measures.
- P.3.1.5 *Vehicle and Equipment Maintenance Areas.* Minimize contamination of storm water runoff from all areas used for vehicle/equipment maintenance. Implement appropriate control measures, such as the following (or other equivalent measures): performing maintenance activities indoors; using drip pans; keeping an organized inventory of materials used in the shop; draining all parts of fluid prior to disposal; prohibiting wet clean up practices if these practices would result in the discharge of pollutants to storm water drainage systems; using dry cleanup methods; treating and/or recycling collected storm water runoff, minimizing run on/runoff of storm water to maintenance areas.
- P.3.1.6 *Locomotive Sanding (Loading Sand for Traction) Areas.* Implement appropriate control measures, such as the following (or other equivalent measures): covering sanding areas; minimizing storm water run on/runoff; or appropriate sediment removal practices to minimize the offsite transport of sanding material by storm water.
- P.3.2 *Employee Training.* Train personnel at least once a year and address the following activities, as applicable: used oil and spent solvent management; fueling procedures; general good housekeeping practices; proper painting procedures; and used battery management.
- P.4 Additional SWPPP Requirements.**
- P.4.1 *Drainage Area Site Map.* Identify in the SWPPP the following areas of the facility and indicate whether activities occurring there may be exposed to precipitation/surface runoff: Fueling stations; vehicle/equipment maintenance or cleaning areas; storage areas for vehicle/equipment with actual or potential fluid leaks; loading/unloading areas; areas where treatment, storage or disposal of wastes occur; liquid storage tanks; processing areas; and storage areas.

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- P.4.2 *Potential Pollutant Sources.* Assess the potential for the following activities and facility areas to contribute pollutants to storm water discharges: Onsite waste storage or disposal; dirt/gravel parking areas for vehicles awaiting maintenance; illicit plumbing connections between shop floor drains and the storm water conveyance system(s); and fueling areas. Describe these activities in the SWPPP.
- P.4.3 *Description of Good Housekeeping Measures.* You must document in your SWPPP the good housekeeping measures you implement consistent with Part P.3.
- P.4.4 *Vehicle and Equipment Wash water Requirements.* If applicable, attach to or reference in your SWPPP, a copy of the NPDES permit issued for vehicle/equipment wash water or, if an NPDES permit has not been issued, a copy of the pending application. If an industrial user permit is issued under a local pretreatment program, attach a copy to your SWPPP. In any case, implement all non-storm water discharge permit conditions or pretreatment conditions in your SWPPP. If wash water is handled in another manner (e.g., hauled offsite), describe the disposal method and attach all pertinent documentation/information (e.g., frequency, volume, destination, etc.) in the plan.
- P.5 Additional Inspection Requirements.** Inspect all the following areas/activities: storage areas for vehicles/equipment awaiting maintenance, fueling areas, indoor and outdoor vehicle/equipment maintenance areas, material storage areas, vehicle/equipment cleaning areas and loading/unloading areas.

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Subpart Q – Sector Q – Water Transportation.

You must comply with sector-specific requirements associated with your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities, as specified below. The sector-specific requirements apply to those areas of your facility where those sector-specific activities occur. These sector-specific requirements are in addition to any requirements specified elsewhere in this permit.

SECTOR Q: WATER TRANSPORTATION		
Subsector (May be subject to more than one sector/subsector)	SIC Code or Activity Code	Activity Represented
Q1	4412-4499	Water Transportation Facilities

Q.1 Covered Storm water Discharges.

The requirements in Subpart Q apply to storm water discharges associated with industrial activity from Water Transportation facilities as identified by the SIC Codes specified under Attachment 2 of this permit.

Q.2 Limitations on Coverage.

Q.2.1 *Prohibition of Non-Storm water Discharges.* Not covered by this permit: bilge and ballast water, sanitary wastes, pressure wash water, and cooling water originating from vessels.

Q.3 Additional Technology-Based Effluent Limits.

Q.3.1 *Good Housekeeping Measures.* You must implement the following good housekeeping measures in addition to the requirements of Section E.6.c:

Q.3.1.1 *Pressure Washing Area.* If pressure washing is used to remove marine growth from vessels, the discharge water must be permitted by a separate NPDES permit. Collect or contain the discharges from the pressures washing area so that they are not co-mingled with storm water discharges authorized by this permit.

Q.3.1.2 *Blasting and Painting Area.* Minimize the potential for spent abrasives, paint chips, and overspray to discharge into receiving waters or the storm sewer systems. Contain all blasting and painting activities or use other measures to minimize the discharge of contaminants (e.g., hanging plastic barriers or tarpaulins during blasting or painting operations to contain debris). At least once per month, you must clean storm water conveyances of deposits of abrasive blasting debris and paint chips.

Q.3.1.3 *Material Storage Areas.* Store and plainly label all containerized materials (e.g., fuels, paints, solvents, waste oil, antifreeze, batteries) in a protected, secure location away from drains. Minimize the contamination of precipitation or surface runoff from the storage areas. Specify which materials are stored indoors, and containment or enclosure or use other measures for those stored outdoors. If abrasive blasting is performed, discuss the storage and disposal of spent abrasive materials generated at the facility. Implement an inventory control plan to limit the presence of potentially hazardous materials onsite.

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- Q.3.1.4 *Engine Maintenance and Repair Areas.* Minimize the contamination of precipitation or surface runoff from all areas used for engine maintenance and repair. Implement appropriate control measures, such as the following (or their equivalents): performing all maintenance activities indoors, maintaining an organized inventory of materials used in the shop, draining all parts of fluid prior to disposal, prohibiting the practice of hosing down the shop floor, using dry cleanup methods, and treating and/or recycling storm water runoff collected from the maintenance area.
- Q.3.1.5 *Material Handling Area.* Minimize the contamination of precipitation or surface runoff from material handling operations and areas (e.g., fueling, paint and solvent mixing, disposal of process wastewater streams from vessels). Implement appropriate control measures, such as the following (or their equivalents): covering fueling areas, using spill and overflow protection, mixing paints and solvents in a designated area (preferably indoors or under a shed), and minimizing runoff of storm water to material handling areas.
- Q.3.1.6 *Dry-dock Activities.* Routinely maintain and clean the dry-dock to minimize pollutants in storm water runoff. Address the cleaning of accessible areas of the dry-dock prior to flooding, and final cleanup following removal of the vessel and raising the dock. Include procedures for cleaning up oil, grease, and fuel spills occurring on the dry-dock. Implement appropriate control measures, such as the following (or their equivalents): sweeping rather than hosing off debris and spent blasting material from accessible areas of the dry-dock prior to flooding and making absorbent materials and oil containment booms readily available to clean up or contain any spills.
- Q.3.2 *Employee Training.* As part of your employee training program, address, at a minimum, the following activities (as applicable): used oil management, spent solvent management, disposal of spent abrasives, disposal of vessel wastewaters, spill prevention and control, fueling procedures, general good housekeeping practices, painting and blasting procedures, and used battery management.
- Q.3.3 *Preventive Maintenance.* As part of your preventive maintenance program, perform timely inspection and maintenance of storm water management devices (e.g., cleaning oil and water separators and sediment traps to ensure that spent abrasives, paint chips, and solids will be intercepted and retained prior to entering the storm drainage system), as well as inspecting and testing facility equipment and systems to uncover conditions that could cause breakdowns or failures resulting in discharges of pollutants to surface waters.
- Q.4 Additional SWPPP Requirements.**
- Q.4.1 *Drainage Area Site Map.* Document in your SWPPP where any of the following may be exposed to precipitation or surface runoff: fueling; engine maintenance and repair; vessel maintenance and repair; pressure washing; painting; sanding; blasting; welding; metal fabrication; loading and unloading areas; locations used for the treatment, storage, or disposal of wastes; liquid storage tanks; liquid storage areas (e.g., paint, solvents, resins); and material storage areas (e.g., blasting media, aluminum, steel, scrap iron).
- Q.4.2 *Summary of Potential Pollutant Sources.* Document in the SWPPP the following additional sources and activities that have potential pollutants associated with them: outdoor manufacturing or processing activities (e.g., welding, metal fabricating) and

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significant dust or particulate generating processes (e.g., abrasive blasting, sanding, and painting.)

Q.5 Additional Inspection Requirements.

Include the following in all quarterly routine facility inspections: pressure washing area; blasting, sanding, and painting areas; material storage areas; engine maintenance and repair areas; material handling areas; dry-dock area; and general yard area.

Q.6 Sector-Specific Benchmarks.

Table Q-1 identifies benchmarks that apply to Sector Q. These benchmarks apply to both your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities.

Subsector (You may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)	Parameter	Benchmark Monitoring Concentration
Subsector Q1. Water Transportation Facilities (SIC 4412-4499)	Total Aluminum	0.75 mg/L
	Total Iron	1.0 mg/L
	Total Lead (freshwater) ²	Hardness Dependent
	Total Lead (saltwater) ¹	0.21 mg/L
	Total Zinc (freshwater) ²	Hardness Dependent
	Total Zinc (saltwater) ¹	0.09 mg/L

¹Saltwater benchmark values apply to storm water discharges into saline waters where indicated.

² 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 Attachment 3, "Calculating Hardness in Receiving Waters for Hardness Dependent Metals," for methodology), in accordance with Part 6.2.1.1, to identify the applicable 'hardness range' for determining their benchmark value applicable to their facility. Hardness Dependent Benchmarks follow in the table below:

Freshwater Hardness Range	Lead (mg/L)	Zinc (mg/L)
0-24.99 mg/L	0.014	0.04
25-49.99 mg/L	0.023	0.05
50-74.99 mg/L	0.045	0.08
75-99.99 mg/L	0.069	0.11
100-124.99 mg/L	0.095	0.13
125-149.99 mg/L	0.122	0.16
150-174.99 mg/L	0.151	0.18
175-199.99 mg/L	0.182	0.20
200-224.99 mg/L	0.213	0.23
225-249.99 mg/L	0.246	0.25
250+ mg/L	0.262	0.26

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Subpart R – Sector R – Ship and Boat Building and Repair Yards.

You must comply with Part 8 sector-specific requirements associated with your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities, as specified below. The sector-specific requirements apply to those areas of your facility where those sector-specific activities occur. These sector-specific requirements are in addition to any requirements specified elsewhere in this permit.

SECTOR R: SHIP AND BOAT BUILDING AND REPAIRING YARDS		
SECTOR (May be subject to more than one sector/subsector)	SIC Code or Activity Code	Activity Represented
R1	3731,3732	Ship and Boat Building or Repairing Yards

R.1 Covered Storm water Discharges.

The requirements in Subpart R apply to storm water discharges associated with industrial activity from Ship and Boat Building and Repair Yards as identified by the SIC Codes specified under Attachment 2 of this permit.

R.2 Limitations on Coverage.

R.2.1 *Prohibition of Non-Storm water Discharges.* Discharges containing bilge and ballast water, sanitary wastes, pressure wash water, and cooling water originating from vessels are not covered by this permit.

R.3 Additional Technology-Based Effluent Limits.

R.3.1 *Good Housekeeping Measures.*

R.3.1.1 *Pressure Washing Area.* If pressure washing is used to remove marine growth from vessels, the discharged water must be permitted as a process wastewater by a separate NPDES permit.

R.3.1.2 *Blasting and Painting Area.* Minimize the potential for spent abrasives, paint chips, and overspray to discharging into the receiving water or the storm sewer systems. Contain all blasting and painting activities, or use other measures to prevent the discharge of the contaminants (e.g., hanging plastic barriers or tarpaulins during blasting or painting operations to contain debris). When necessary, regularly clean storm water conveyances of deposits of abrasive blasting debris and paint chips.

R.3.1.3 *Material Storage Areas.* Store and plainly label all containerized materials (e.g., fuels, paints, solvents, waste oil, antifreeze, batteries) in a protected, secure location away from drains. Minimize the contamination of precipitation or surface runoff from the storage areas. If abrasive blasting is performed, discuss the storage and disposal of spent abrasive materials generated at the facility. Implement an inventory control plan to limit the presence of potentially hazardous materials onsite.

R.3.1.4 *Engine Maintenance and Repair Areas.* Minimize the contamination of precipitation or surface runoff from all areas used for engine maintenance

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- and repair. Implement appropriate control measures, such as the following (or their equivalents): performing all maintenance activities indoors, maintaining an organized inventory of materials used in the shop, draining all parts of fluid prior to disposal, prohibiting the practice of hosing down the shop floor, using dry cleanup methods, and treating and/or recycling storm water runoff collected from the maintenance area.
- R.3.1.5 *Material Handling Area.* Minimize the contamination of precipitation or surface runoff from material handling operations and areas (e.g., fueling, paint and solvent mixing, disposal of process wastewater streams from vessels). Implement appropriate control measures, such as the following (or their equivalents): covering fueling areas, using spill and overflow protection, mixing paints and solvents in a designated area (preferably indoors or under a shed), and minimizing storm water run-on to material handling areas.
- R.3.1.6 *Dry-dock Activities.* Routinely maintain and clean the dry-dock to minimize pollutants in storm water runoff. Clean accessible areas of the dry-dock prior to flooding and final cleanup following removal of the vessel and raising the dock. Include procedures for cleaning up oil, grease, or fuel spills occurring on the dry-dock. Implement appropriate control measures, such as the following (or their equivalents): sweeping rather than hosing off debris and spent blasting material from accessible areas of the dry-dock prior to flooding, and having absorbent materials and oil containment booms readily available to clean up and contain any spills.
- R.3.2 *Employee Training.* As part of your employee training program, address, at a minimum, the following activities (as applicable): used oil management, spent solvent management, disposal of spent abrasives, disposal of vessel wastewaters, spill prevention and control, fueling procedures, general good housekeeping practices, painting and blasting procedures, and used battery management.
- R.3.4 *Preventive Maintenance.* As part of your preventive maintenance program, perform timely inspection and maintenance of storm water management devices (e.g., cleaning oil and water separators and sediment traps to ensure that spent abrasives, paint chips, and solids will be intercepted and retained prior to entering the storm drainage system), as well as inspecting and testing facility equipment and systems to uncover conditions that could cause breakdowns or failures resulting in discharges of pollutants to surface waters.
- R.4 Additional SWPPP Requirements.**
- R.4.1 *Drainage Area Site Map.* Document in your SWPPP where any of the following may be exposed to precipitation or surface runoff: fueling; engine maintenance or repair; vessel maintenance or repair; pressure washing; painting; sanding; blasting; welding; metal fabrication; loading and unloading areas; treatment, storage, and waste disposal areas; liquid storage tanks; liquid storage areas (e.g., paint, solvents, resins); and material storage areas (e.g., blasting media, aluminum, steel, scrap iron).
- R.4.2 *Potential Pollutant Sources.* Document in your SWPPP the following additional sources and activities that have potential pollutants associated with them (if applicable): outdoor manufacturing or processing activities (e.g., welding, metal fabricating) and significant dust or particulate generating processes (e.g., abrasive blasting, sanding, and painting).

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R.4.3 *Documentation of Good Housekeeping Measures.* Document in your SWPPP any good housekeeping measures implemented to meet the effluent limits in Part R.3.

R.4.3.1 *Blasting and Painting Areas.* Document in the SWPPP any standard operating practices relating to blasting and painting (e.g., prohibiting uncontained blasting and painting over open water or prohibiting blasting and painting during windy conditions, which can render containment ineffective).

R.4.3.2 *Storage Areas.* Specify in your SWPPP which materials are stored indoors, and contain or enclose or use other measures for those stored outdoors.

R.5 Additional Inspection Requirements.

(See also Part 3.1) Include the following in all quarterly routine facility inspections: pressure washing area; blasting, sanding, and painting areas; material storage areas; engine maintenance and repair areas; material handling areas; dry-dock area; and general yard area.

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Subpart S – Sector S – Air Transportation.

You must comply with sector-specific requirements associated with your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities, as specified below. The sector-specific requirements apply to those areas of your facility where those sector-specific activities occur. These sector-specific requirements are in addition to any requirements specified elsewhere in this permit.

SECTOR S: AIR TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES		
Subsector (May be subject to more than one sector/subsector)	SIC Code or Activity Code	Activity Represented
S1	5412-4581	Air Transportation Facilities

S.1 Covered Storm water Discharges.

The requirements in Subpart S apply to storm water discharges associated with industrial activity from Air Transportation facilities identified by the SIC Codes specified under Attachment 2 of this permit.

S.2 Limitation on Coverage

S.2.1 *Limitations on Coverage.* This permit authorizes storm water discharges from only those portions of the air transportation facility that are involved in vehicle maintenance (including vehicle rehabilitation, mechanical repairs, painting, fueling and lubrication), equipment cleaning operations or deicing operations.

Note: "deicing" will generally be used to imply both deicing (removing frost, snow or ice) and anti-icing (preventing accumulation of frost, snow or ice) activities, unless specific mention is made regarding anti-icing and/or deicing activities.

S.2.2 *Prohibition of Non-Storm water Discharges.* This permit does not authorize the discharge of aircraft, ground vehicle, runway and equipment wash waters; nor the dry weather discharge of deicing chemicals. Such discharges must be covered by separate NPDES permit(s). Note that a discharge resulting from snowmelt is not a dry weather discharge.

S.3 Additional Technology-Based Effluent Limits.

S.3.1 *Good Housekeeping Measures.*

S.3.1.1 *Aircraft, Ground Vehicle and Equipment Maintenance Areas.* Minimize the contamination of storm water runoff from all areas used for aircraft, ground vehicle and equipment maintenance (including the maintenance conducted on the terminal apron and in dedicated hangars). Implement appropriate control measures, such as the following practices (or their equivalents): performing maintenance activities indoors; maintaining an organized inventory of material used in the maintenance areas; draining all parts of fluids prior to disposal; prohibiting the practice of hosing down the apron or hanger floor; using dry cleanup methods; and collecting the storm

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water runoff from the maintenance area and providing treatment or recycling.

- S.3.1.2 Aircraft, Ground Vehicle and Equipment Cleaning Areas. (See also Part S.3.6) Clearly demarcate these areas on the ground using signage or other appropriate means. Minimize the contamination of storm water runoff from cleaning areas.
- S.3.1.3 Aircraft, Ground Vehicle and Equipment Storage Areas. Store all aircraft, ground vehicles and equipment awaiting maintenance in designated areas only and minimize the contamination of storm water runoff from these storage areas. Implement appropriate control measures, such as the following, including any BMPs (or their equivalents): storing aircraft and ground vehicles indoors; using drip pans for the collection of fluid leaks; and perimeter drains, dikes or berms surrounding the storage areas.
- S.3.1.4 Material Storage Areas. Maintain the vessels of stored materials (e.g., used oils, hydraulic fluids, spent solvents, and waste aircraft fuel) in good condition, to prevent or minimize contamination of storm water. Also plainly label the vessels (e.g., "used oil," "Contaminated Jet A," etc.). Minimize contamination of precipitation/runoff from these areas. Implement appropriate control measures, such as the following (or their equivalents): storing materials indoors; storing waste materials in a centralized location; and installing berms/dikes around storage areas.
- S.3.1.5 Airport Fuel System and Fueling Areas. Minimize the discharge of fuel to the storm sewer/surface waters resulting from fuel servicing activities or other operations conducted in support of the airport fuel system. Implement appropriate control measures, such as the following control measures (or their equivalents): implementing spill and overflow practices (e.g., placing absorptive materials beneath aircraft during fueling operations); using only dry cleanup methods; and collecting storm water runoff.
- S.3.1.6 Source Reduction. Minimize, and where practicable eliminate, the use of urea and glycol-based deicing chemicals, in order to reduce the aggregate amount of deicing chemicals used and/or lessen the environmental impact. Chemical options to replace ethylene glycol, propylene glycol and urea include: potassium acetate; magnesium acetate; calcium acetate; and anhydrous sodium acetate.
- S.3.1.6.1 Runway Deicing Operation: Minimize contamination of storm water runoff from runways as a result of deicing operations. Evaluate whether over-application of deicing chemicals occurs by analyzing application rates, and adjust as necessary, consistent with considerations of flight safety. Implement appropriate control measures, such as the following options (or their equivalents): metered application of chemicals; pre-wetting dry chemical constituents prior to application; installing a runway ice detection system; implementing anti-icing operations as a preventive measure against ice buildup.
- S.3.1.6.2 Aircraft Deicing Operations. Minimize contamination of storm water runoff from aircraft deicing operations. Determine whether excessive application of deicing chemicals occurs and adjust as

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necessary, consistent with considerations of flight safety. This evaluation should be carried out by the personnel most familiar with the particular aircraft and flight operations in question (versus an outside entity such as the airport authority). Use benign alternative deicing/anti-icing techniques and agents as well as containment measures for all applied chemicals where practicable. Implement appropriate control measures, such as the following options (or their equivalents) for reducing deicing fluid use: forced-air deicing systems, computer-controlled fixed-gantry systems, infrared technology, hot water, varying glycol content to air temperature, enclosed-basket deicing trucks, mechanical methods, solar radiation, hangar storage, aircraft covers, and thermal blankets for MD-80s and DC-9s. Use ice-detection systems and airport traffic flow strategies and departure slot allocation systems where practicable.

- S.3.1.7 Management of Runoff. Where deicing operations occur, implement a program to control or manage contaminated runoff to minimize the amount of pollutants being discharged from the site. Where practicable, install a centralized deicing pad to recover deicing fluid following application, or where impracticable, use vacuum/collection trucks (glycol recovery vehicles). Also, consider these control measure options (or their equivalents): a dedicated deicing facility with a runoff collection/ recovery system; using vacuum/collection trucks; storing contaminated storm water/deicing fluids in tanks and releasing controlled amounts to a publicly owned treatment works; collecting contaminated runoff in a wet pond for biochemical decomposition (be aware of attracting wildlife that may prove hazardous to flight operations); and directing runoff into vegetative swales or other infiltration measures. Recover deicing materials when these materials are applied during non-precipitation events (e.g., covering storm sewer inlets, using booms, installing absorptive interceptors in the drains, etc.) to prevent these materials from later becoming a source of storm water contamination. Used deicing fluid should be recycled whenever possible.
- S.3.2 *Deicing Season.* You must determine the seasonal timeframe (e.g., December-February, October - March) during which deicing activities typically occur at the facility. Implementation of control measures, including any BMPs, facility inspections and monitoring must be conducted with particular emphasis throughout the defined deicing season. If you meet the deicing chemical usage thresholds of 100,000 gallons glycol and/or 100 tons of urea, the deicing season you identified is the timeframe during which you must obtain the four required benchmark monitoring event results for deicing-related parameters, i.e., BOD, COD, ammonia and pH. See also Part S.6.

S.4 Additional SWPPP Requirements.

An airport authority and tenants of the airport are encouraged to work in partnership in the development of a SWPPP. If an airport tenant obtains authorization under this permit and develops a SWPPP for discharges from his own areas of the airport, prior to authorization, that SWPPP must be coordinated and integrated with the SWPPP for the entire airport. Tenants of the airport facility include air passenger or cargo companies, fixed based operators and other parties who have contracts with the airport authority to conduct business operations on airport property and whose operations result in storm water discharges associated with industrial activity.

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- S.4.1 *Drainage Area Site Map.* Document in the SWPPP the following areas of the facility and indicate whether activities occurring there may be exposed to precipitation/surface runoff: aircraft and runway deicing operations; fueling stations; aircraft, ground vehicle and equipment maintenance/cleaning areas; storage areas for aircraft, ground vehicles and equipment awaiting maintenance.
- S.4.2 *Potential Pollutant Sources.* (See also Part 5.2.3) In your inventory of exposed materials, describe in your SWPPP the potential for the following activities and facility areas to contribute pollutants to storm water discharges: aircraft, runway, ground vehicle and equipment maintenance and cleaning; aircraft and runway deicing operations (including apron and centralized aircraft deicing stations, runways, taxiways and ramps). If you use deicing chemicals, you must maintain a record of the types (including the Material Safety Data Sheets [MSDS]) used and the monthly quantities, either as measured or, in the absence of metering, as estimated to the best of your knowledge. This includes all deicing chemicals, not just glycols and urea (e.g., potassium acetate), because large quantities of these other chemicals can still have an adverse impact on receiving waters. Tenants or other fixed-based operations that conduct deicing operations must provide the above information to the airport authority for inclusion with any comprehensive airport SWPPPs.
- S.4.3 *Vehicle and Equipment Wash water Requirements.* Attach to or reference in your SWPPP, a copy of the NPDES permit issued for vehicle/equipment wash water or, if an NPDES permit has not been issued, a copy of the pending application. If an industrial user permit is issued under a local pretreatment program, include a copy in your SWPPP. In any case, if you are subject to another permit, describe your control measures for implementing all non-storm water discharge permit conditions or pretreatment requirements in your SWPPP. If wash water is handled in another manner (e.g., hauled offsite, retained onsite), describe the disposal method and attach all pertinent documentation/information (e.g., frequency, volume, destination, etc.) in your SWPPP.
- S.4.4 *Documentation of Control Measures Used for Management of Runoff:* Document in your SWPPP the control measures used for collecting or containing contaminated melt water from collection areas used for disposal of contaminated snow.

8.S.5 Additional Inspection Requirements.

At a minimum conduct facility inspections at least monthly during the deicing season (e.g., October through April for most mid-latitude airports). If your facility needs to deice before or after this period, expand the monthly inspections to include all months during which deicing chemicals may be used. The Director may specifically require you to increase inspection frequencies.

S.6 Sector-Specific Benchmarks.

Table S-1 identifies benchmarks that apply to Sector S. These benchmarks apply to both your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities.

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Subsector (You may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)	Parameter	Benchmark Monitoring Concentration
For airports where a single permittee, or a combination of permitted facilities use more than 100,000 gallons of glycol-based deicing chemicals and/or 100 tons or more of urea on an average annual basis, monitor the first four parameters in ONLY those outfalls that collect runoff from areas where deicing activities occur (SIC 4512-4581).	Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD ₅) ¹	30 mg/L
	Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD) ¹	120 mg/L
	Ammonia ¹	2.14 mg/L
	pH ¹	6.0 - 9.0 s.u.

¹ These are deicing-related parameters. Collect the four benchmark samples, and any required follow-up benchmark samples, during the timeframe defined in Part 8.S.3.2 when deicing activities are occurring.

S.7 Effluent Limitations Based on Effluent Limitations Guidelines

- S.7.1 *Airfield Pavement Deicing.* Existing and new primary airports with 1,000 or more annual jet departures ("non-propeller aircraft") that discharge wastewater associated with airfield pavement deicing commingled with storm water must either use non-urea-containing deicers or meet the effluent limit in Table S-2.
- S.7.2 *Aircraft Deicing.* Airports meeting the definition of a new source ("new airports") with 10,000 annual departures located in cold climate zones must collect 60 percent of aircraft deicing fluid after deicing. See 40 CFR 449.11 for the Airport Effluent Limitation Guidelines requirements for this new source category. Discharges of the collected aircraft deicing fluid directly to waters of the U.S. are not eligible for coverage under this permit.
- S.7.3 *Monitoring, Reporting and Recordkeeping.* For new airports subject to the effluent limitations in S.7.2, you must comply with the monitoring, reporting and recordkeeping requirements outlined in 40 CFR 449.20(a)(1) and (2).

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Table S-2		
Industrial Activity	Parameter	Effluent Limit
Existing and new primary airports with 1,000 or more annual jet departures that discharge wastewater associated with airfield pavement deicing that contains urea commingled with storm water	Ammonia as Nitrogen	14.7 mg/L, daily maximum

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Subpart T – Sector T – Treatment Works.

You must comply with sector-specific requirements associated with your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities, as specified below. The sector-specific requirements apply to those areas of your facility where those sector-specific activities occur. These sector-specific requirements are in addition to any requirements specified elsewhere in this permit.

SECTOR T: TREATMENT WORKS		
Subsector (May be subject to more than one Sector/subsector)	SIC Code or Activity Code	Activity Represented
T1	TW	Treatment works treating domestic sewage or any other sewage or any other sewage sludge or wastewater treatment device or system used in the storage, treatment, recycling, and reclamation of municipal or domestic sewage, including land dedicated to the disposal of sewage sludge that are located within the confines of the facility with a design flow of 1.0 MGD or more, or required to have an approved pretreatment program under 40 CFR Part 403. Not included are farm lands, lands used for domestic gardens or lands used for sludge management where sludge is beneficially reused and are not physically located within the confines of the facility or areas that are in compliance with Section 405 of the CWA

T.1 Covered Storm water Discharges.

The requirements in Subpart T apply to storm water discharges associated with industrial activity from Treatment Works as identified by the Activity Code specified under Attachment 2 of this permit.

T.2 Industrial Activities Covered by Sector T.

The requirements listed under this part apply to all existing point source storm water discharges associated with the following activities:

- T.2.1 Treatment works treating domestic sewage, or any other sewage sludge or wastewater treatment device or system used in the storage, treatment, recycling, and reclamation of municipal or domestic sewage, including land dedicated to the disposal of sewage sludge; that are located within the confines of a facility with a design flow of 1.0 million gallons per day (MGD) or more; or are required to have an approved pretreatment program under 40 CFR Part 403.
- T.2.2 The following are not required to have permit coverage: farm lands, domestic gardens or lands used for sludge management where sludge is beneficially reused and which are not physically located within the facility, or areas that are in compliance with Section 405 of the CWA.

T.3 Limitations on Coverage.

- T.3.1 *Prohibition of Non-Storm water Discharges.* Sanitary and industrial wastewater and equipment and vehicle wash water are not authorized by this permit.

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T.4 Additional Technology-Based Effluent Limits.

- T.4.1 *Control Measures.* In addition to the other control measures, evaluate implementation of the following additional control measures: routing storm water to the treatment works; or covering exposed materials (i.e., from the following areas: grit, screenings, and other solids handling, storage, or disposal areas; sludge drying beds; dried sludge piles; compost piles; and septage or hauled waste receiving station).
- T.4.2 *Employee Training.* At a minimum, training must address the following areas when applicable to a facility: petroleum product management; process chemical management; spill prevention and controls; fueling procedures; general good housekeeping practices; and proper procedures for using fertilizer, herbicides, and pesticides.

T.5 Additional SWPPP Requirements.

- T.5.1 *Site Map.* Document in your SWPPP where any of the following may be exposed to precipitation or surface runoff: grit, screenings, and other solids handling, storage, or disposal areas; sludge drying beds; dried sludge piles; compost piles; septage or hauled waste receiving station; and storage areas for process chemicals, petroleum products, solvents, fertilizers, herbicides, and pesticides.
- T.5.2 *Potential Pollutant Sources.* Document in your SWPPP the following additional sources and activities that have potential pollutants associated with them, as applicable: grit, screenings, and other solids handling, storage, or disposal areas; sludge drying beds; dried sludge piles; compost piles; septage or hauled waste receiving station; and access roads and rail lines.
- T.5.3 *Wastewater and Wash water Requirements.* Keep a copy of all your current NPDES permits issued for wastewater and industrial, vehicle and equipment wash water discharges or, if an NPDES permit has not yet been issued, a copy of the pending application(s) with your SWPPP. If the wash water is handled in another manner, the disposal method must be described and all pertinent documentation must be retained onsite.

T.6 Additional Inspection Requirements.

Include the following areas in all inspections: access roads and rail lines; grit, screenings, and other solids handling, storage, or disposal areas; sludge drying beds; dried sludge piles; compost piles; and septage or hauled waste receiving station.

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Subpart U – Sector U – Food and Kindred Products.

You must comply with sector-specific requirements associated with your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities, as specified below. The sector-specific requirements apply to those areas of your facility where those sector-specific activities occur. These sector-specific requirements are in addition to any requirements specified elsewhere in this permit.

SECTOR U: FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS		
Subsector (May be subject to more than one sector/subsector)	SIC Code or Activity Code	Activity Represented
U1	2041-2048	Grain Mill Products
U2	2074-2079	Fats and Oils Products
U3	2011-2015	Meat Products
	2021-2026	Dairy Products
	2032-2038	Canned, Frozen, Preserved Fruits, Vegetables and Food Specialties
	2051-2053	Bakery Products
	2061-2068	Sugar and Confectionery Products
	2082-2087	Beverages
	2091-2099	Miscellaneous Food Preparations and Kindred Products
	2111-2141	Tobacco Products

U.1 Covered Storm water Discharges.

The requirements in Subpart U apply to storm water discharges associated with industrial activity from Food and Kindred Products facilities as identified by the SIC Codes specified in Attachment 2 of this permit.

U.2 Limitations on Coverage.

U.2.1 *Prohibition of Non-Storm water Discharges.* The following discharges are not authorized by this permit: discharges containing boiler blowdown, cooling tower overflow and blowdown, ammonia refrigeration purging, and vehicle washing and clean-out operations.

U.3 Additional Technology-Based Limitations.

U.3.1 *Employee Training.* Address pest control in your employee training program.

U.4 Additional SWPPP Requirements.

U.4.1 *Drainage Area Site Map.* Document in your SWPPP the locations of the following activities if they are exposed to precipitation or runoff: vents and stacks from cooking,

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drying, and similar operations; dry product vacuum transfer lines; animal holding pens; spoiled product; and broken product container storage areas.

U.4.2 *Potential Pollutant Sources.* Document in your SWPPP, in addition to food and kindred products processing-related industrial activities, application and storage of pest control chemicals (e.g., rodenticides, insecticides, fungicides) used on plant grounds.

U.5 Additional Inspection Requirements.

Inspect on a quarterly basis, at a minimum, the following areas where the potential for exposure to storm water exists: loading and unloading areas for all significant materials; storage areas, including associated containment areas; waste management units; vents and stacks emanating from industrial activities; spoiled product and broken product container holding areas; animal holding pens; staging areas; and air pollution control equipment.

U.6 Sector-Specific Benchmarks.

Table U-1 identifies benchmarks that apply to the specific subsectors of Sector U. These benchmarks apply to both your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities.

Table U-1.		
Subsector (You may be subject to requirements for more than one Sector / Subsector)	Parameter	Benchmark Monitoring Concentration
Subsector U1. Grain Mill Products (SIC 2041-2048)	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100 mg/L
Subsector U2. Fats and Oils Products (SIC 2074-2079)	Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD ₅)	30 mg/L
	Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	120 mg/L
	Nitrate plus Nitrite Nitrogen	0.68 mg/L
	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100 mg/L

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Subpart V – Sector V – Textile Mills, Apparel, and Other Fabric Products.

You must comply with sector-specific requirements associated with your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities, as specified below. The sector-specific requirements apply to those areas of your facility where those sector-specific activities occur. These sector-specific requirements are in addition to any requirements specified elsewhere in this permit.

SECTOR V: TEXTILE MILLS, APPAREL, AND OTHER FABRIC MANUFACTURING; LEATHER AND LEATHER PRODUCTS		
Subsector (May be subject to more than one sector/subsector)	SIC Code or Activity Code	Activity Represented
V1	211-2299	Textile Mill Products
	2311-2399	Apparel and Other Finished Products Made From Fabrics and Similar Materials
	3131-3199	Leather and Leather Products (note: see sector Z1 for Leather Tanning and Finishing)

V.1 Covered Storm water Discharges.

The requirements in Subpart V apply to storm water discharges associated with industrial activity from Textile Mills, Apparel, and Other Fabric Product manufacturing as identified by the SIC Codes specified under attachment 2 of this permit.

V.2 Limitations on Coverage.

V.2.1 *Prohibition of Non-Storm water Discharges.* The following are not authorized by this permit: discharges of wastewater (e.g., wastewater resulting from wet processing or from any processes relating to the production process), reused or recycled water, and waters used in cooling towers. If you have these types of discharges from your facility, you must cover them under a separate NPDES permit.

V.3 Additional Technology-Based Limitations.

V.3.1 *Good Housekeeping Measures.*

V.3.1.1 *Material Storage Areas.* Plainly label and store all containerized materials (e.g., fuels, petroleum products, solvents, and dyes) in a protected area, away from drains. Minimize contamination of the storm water runoff from such storage areas. Also consider an inventory control plan to prevent excessive purchasing of potentially hazardous substances. For storing empty chemical drums or containers, ensure that the drums and containers are clean (consider triple-rinsing) and that there is no contact of residuals with precipitation or runoff. Collect and dispose of wash water from these cleanings properly.

V.3.1.2 *Material Handling Areas.* Minimize contamination of storm water runoff from material handling operations and areas. Implement appropriate control measures, such as the following (or their equivalents): use of spill and overflow

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protection; covering fueling areas; and covering or enclosing areas where the transfer of material may occur. When applicable, address the replacement or repair of leaking connections, valves, transfer lines, and pipes that may carry chemicals, dyes, or wastewater.

- V.3.1.3 *Fueling Areas.* Minimize contamination of storm water runoff from fueling areas. Implement appropriate control measures, such as the following (or their equivalents): covering the fueling area, using spill and overflow protection, minimizing run-on of storm water to the fueling areas, using dry cleanup methods, and treating and/or recycling storm water runoff collected from the fueling area.
- V.3.1.4 *Above-Ground Storage Tank Area.* Minimize contamination of the storm water runoff from above-ground storage tank areas, including the associated piping and valves. Implement appropriate control measures, such as the following (or their equivalents): regular cleanup of these areas; including measures for tanks, piping and valves explicitly in your SPCC program; minimizing runoff of storm water from adjacent areas; restricting access to the area; inserting filters in adjacent catch basins; providing absorbent booms in unbermed fueling areas; using dry cleanup methods; and permanently sealing drains within critical areas that may discharge to a storm drain.
- V.3.2 *Employee Training.* As part of your employee training program, address, at a minimum, the following activities (as applicable): use of reused and recycled waters, solvents management, proper disposal of dyes, proper disposal of petroleum products and spent lubricants, spill prevention and control, fueling procedures, and general good housekeeping practices.
- V.4 Additional SWPPP Requirements.**
- V.4.1 *Potential Pollutant Sources.* Document in your SWPPP the following additional sources and activities that have potential pollutants associated with them: industry-specific significant materials and industrial activities (e.g., backwinding, beaming, bleaching, backing bonding, carbonizing, carding, cut and sew operations, desizing, drawing, dyeing locking, fulling, knitting, mercerizing, opening, packing, plying, scouring, slashing, spinning, synthetic-felt processing, textile waste processing, tufting, turning, weaving, web forming, winging, yarn spinning, and yarn texturing).
- V.4.2 *Description of Good Housekeeping Measures for Material Storage Areas.* Document in the SWPPP your containment area or enclosure for materials stored outdoors in connection with Part V.3.1.1 above.
- V.5 Additional Inspection Requirements.**
- Inspect, at least monthly, the following activities and areas (at a minimum): transfer and transmission lines, spill prevention, good housekeeping practices, management of process waste products, and all structural and nonstructural management practices.

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Subpart W – Sector W – Furniture and Fixtures.

You must comply with sector-specific requirements associated with your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities, as specified below: The sector-specific requirements apply to those areas of your facility where those sector-specific activities occur. These sector-specific requirements are in addition to any requirements specified elsewhere in this permit.

SECTOR W: FURNITURE AND FIXTURES		
Subsector (May be subject to more than one sector/subsector)	SIC Code or Activity Code	Activity Represented
W1	2434	Wood Kitchen Cabinets
	2511-2599	Furniture and Fixtures

W.1 Covered Storm water Discharges.

The requirements in Subpart W apply to storm water discharges associated with industrial activity from Furniture and Fixtures facilities as identified by the SIC Codes specified under Attachment 2 of this permit.

W.2 Additional SWPPP Requirements.

W.2.1 *Drainage Area Site Map.* Document in your SWPPP where any of the following may be exposed to precipitation or surface runoff: material storage (including tanks or other vessels used for liquid or waste storage) areas; outdoor material processing areas; areas where wastes are treated, stored, or disposed of; access roads; and rail spurs.

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Subpart X – Sector X – Printing and Publishing.

You must comply with Part 8 sector-specific requirements associated with your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities, as specified below. The sector-specific requirements apply to those areas of your facility where those sector-specific activities occur. These sector-specific requirements are in addition to any requirements specified elsewhere in this permit.

SECTOR X: PRINTING AND PUBLISHING		
Sector (May be subject to more than one sector/subsector)	SIC Code or Activity Code	Activity Represented
X1	2711-2796	Printing, Publishing, and Allied Industries

X.1 Covered Storm water Discharges.

The requirements in Subpart X apply to storm water discharges associated with industrial activity from Printing and Publishing facilities as identified by the SIC Codes specified under Attachment 2 of this permit.

X.2 Additional Technology-Based Effluent Limits.

X.2.1 Good Housekeeping Measures.

- X.2.1.1 *Material Storage Areas.* Plainly label and store all containerized materials (e.g., skids, pallets, solvents, bulk inks, hazardous waste, empty drums, portable and mobile containers of plant debris, wood crates, steel racks, and fuel oil) in a protected area, away from drains. Minimize contamination of the storm water runoff from such storage areas. Also consider an inventory control plan to prevent excessive purchasing of potentially hazardous substances.
- X.2.1.2 *Material Handling Area.* Minimize contamination of storm water runoff from material handling operations and areas (e.g., blanket wash, mixing solvents, loading and unloading materials). Implement appropriate control measures, such as the following (or their equivalents): using spill and overflow protection, covering fueling areas, and covering or enclosing areas where the transfer of materials may occur. When applicable, address the replacement or repair of leaking connections, valves, transfer lines, and pipes that may carry chemicals or wastewater.
- X.2.1.3 *Fueling Areas.* Minimize contamination of storm water runoff from fueling areas. Implement appropriate control measures, such as the following (or their equivalents): covering the fueling area, using spill and overflow protection, minimizing runoff of storm water to the fueling areas, using dry cleanup methods, and treating and/or recycling storm water runoff collected from the fueling area.
- X.2.1.4 *Above Ground Storage Tank Area.* Minimize contamination of the storm water runoff from above-ground storage tank areas, including the associated piping and valves. Consider the following (or their equivalents): regularly cleaning these areas, explicitly addressing tanks, piping and valves in the SPCC program, minimizing storm water runoff from adjacent areas, restricting

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access to the area, inserting filters in adjacent catch basins, providing absorbent booms in unbermed fueling areas, using dry cleanup methods, and permanently sealing drains within critical areas that may discharge to a storm drain.

X.2.2 *Employee Training.* As part of your employee training program, address, at a minimum, the following activities (as applicable): spent solvent management, spill prevention and control, used oil management, fueling procedures, and general good housekeeping practices.

X.3 Additional SWPPP Requirements.

X.3.1 *Description of Good Housekeeping Measures for Material Storage Areas.* In connection with Part X.2.1.1, describe in the SWPPP the containment area or enclosure for materials stored outdoors.

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Subpart Y – Sector Y – Rubber, Miscellaneous Plastic Products, and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.

You must comply with sector-specific requirements associated with your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities, as specified below. The sector-specific requirements apply to those areas of your facility where those sector-specific activities occur. These sector-specific requirements are in addition to any requirements specified elsewhere in this permit.

SECTOR Y: RUBBER, MISCELLANEOUS PLASTIC PRODUCTS, AND MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES		
Subsector (May be subject to more than one sector/subsector)	SIC Code or Activity Code	Activity Represented
Y1	3011	Tires and Inner Tubes
	3021	Rubber and Plastics Footwear
	3052,3053	Gaskets, Packing and Sealing Devices, and Rubber and Plastic Hoses and Belting
	3061,3069	Fabricated Rubber Products, Not Elsewhere Classified
Y2	3081-3089	Miscellaneous Plastics Products
	3931	Musical Instruments
	3942-3949	Dolls, Toys, Games, and Sporting and Athletic Goods
	3951-3955 (except 3952-see Sector C)	Pens, Pencils, and other artist's materials
	3961,3965	Costume Jewelry, Costume Novelties, Buttons, and Miscellaneous Notions, Except Precious Metals
	3991-3999	Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries

Y.1 Covered Storm water Discharges.

The requirements in Subpart Y apply to storm water discharges associated with industrial activity from Rubber, Miscellaneous Plastic Products, and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries facilities as identified by the SIC Codes specified under Attachment 2 of this permit.

Y.2 Additional Technology-Based Effluent Limits.

Y.2.1 *Controls for Rubber Manufacturers.* Minimize the discharge of zinc in your storm water discharges. Parts 8.Y.2.1.1 to 8.Y.2.1.5 give possible sources of zinc to be reviewed and list some specific control measures to be implemented (or their equivalents). In addition to these control measures the following include some additional general control

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measure options to be evaluated for implementation: using chemicals purchased in pre-weighed, sealed polyethylene bags; storing in-use materials in sealable containers, ensuring an airspace between the container and the cover to minimize "puffing" losses when the container is opened, and using automatic dispensing and weighing equipment.

- Y2.1.1 *Zinc Bags.* Ensure proper handling and storage of zinc bags at your facility. Following are some control measure options: employee training on the handling and storage of zinc bags, indoor storage of zinc bags, cleanup of zinc spills without washing the zinc into the storm drain, and the use of 2,500-pound sacks of zinc rather than 50- to 100-pound sacks.
- Y.2.1.2 *Dumpsters.* Minimize discharges of zinc from dumpsters. Following are some control measure options: covering the dumpster, moving the dumpster indoors, or providing a lining for the dumpster.
- Y.2.1.3 *Dust Collectors and Baghouses.* Minimize contributions of zinc to storm water from dust collectors and baghouses. Replace or repair, as appropriate, improperly operating dust collectors and baghouses.
- Y.2.1.4 *Grinding Operations.* Minimize contamination of storm water as a result of dust generation from rubber grinding operations. One control measure option is to install a dust collection system.
- Y.2.1.5 *Zinc Stearate Coating Operations.* Minimize the potential for storm water contamination from drips and spills of zinc stearate slurry that may be released to the storm drain. One control measure option is to use alternative compounds to zinc stearate.
- Y.2.2 *Controls for Plastic Products Manufacturers.* Minimize the discharge of plastic resin pellets in your storm water discharges. Control measures to be implemented (or their equivalents) include minimizing spills, cleaning up of spills promptly and thoroughly, sweeping thoroughly, pellet capturing, employee education, and disposal precautions.
- Y.3 Additional SWPPP Requirements.**
- Y.3.1 *Potential Pollutant Sources for Rubber Manufacturers.* Document in your SWPPP the use of zinc at your facility and the possible pathways through which zinc may be discharged in storm water runoff.
- Y.4 Sector-Specific Benchmarks.**

Table Y-1 identifies benchmarks that apply to Sector Y. These benchmarks apply to both your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities.

Table Y-1.		
Subsector (You may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)	Parameter	Benchmark Monitoring Concentration
Subsector Y1. Rubber Products Manufacturing (SIC 3011, 3021, 3052, 3053, 3061, 3069)	Total Zinc (freshwater) ² Total Zinc (saltwater) ¹	Hardness Dependent 0.09 mg/L

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Table Y-1.		
Subsector (You may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)	Parameter	Benchmark Monitoring Concentration

¹Saltwater benchmark values apply to storm water discharges into saline waters where indicated.

² 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 Attachment 3, "Calculating Hardness in Receiving Waters for Hardness Dependent Metals," for methodology), in accordance with Part 6.2.1.1, to identify the applicable 'hardness range' for determining their benchmark value applicable to their facility. Hardness Dependent Benchmarks follow in the table below:

Freshwater Hardness Range	Zinc (mg/L)
0-24.99 mg/L	0.04
25-49.99 mg/L	0.05
50-74.99 mg/L	0.08
75-99.99 mg/L	0.11
100-124.99 mg/L	0.13
125-149.99 mg/L	0.16
150-174.99 mg/L	0.18
175-199.99 mg/L	0.20
200-224.99 mg/L	0.23
225-249.99 mg/L	0.25
250+ mg/L	0.26

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Subpart Z – Sector Z – Leather Tanning and Finishing.

You must comply with sector-specific requirements associated with your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities, as specified below. The sector-specific requirements apply to those areas of your facility where those sector-specific activities occur. These sector-specific requirements are in addition to any requirements specified elsewhere in this permit.

SECTOR Z: LEATHER TANNING AND FINISHING		
Subsector (May be subject to more than one sector/subsector)	SIC Code of Activity Code	Activity Represented
Z1	3111	Leather Tanning and Finishing

Z.1 Covered Storm water Discharges.

The requirements in Subpart Z apply to storm water discharges associated with industrial activity from Leather Tanning and Finishing facilities as identified by the SIC Code specified under Attachment 2 of this permit.

Z.2 Additional Technology-Based Effluent Limits.

Z.2.3 Good Housekeeping Measures.

- Z.2.3.1 *Storage Areas for Raw, Semi-processed, or Finished Tannery By-products.* Minimize contamination of storm water runoff from pallets and bales of raw, semi-processed, or finished tannery by-products (e.g., splits, trimmings, shavings). Store or protect indoors with polyethylene wrapping, tarpaulins, roofed storage, etc. where practicable. Place materials on an impermeable surface and enclose or put berms (or equivalent measures) around the area to prevent storm water run-on and runoff where practicable.
- Z.2.3.2 *Material Storage Areas.* Label storage containers of all materials (e.g., specific chemicals, hazardous materials, spent solvents, waste materials) and minimize contact of such materials with storm water.
- Z.2.3.3 *Buffing and Shaving Areas.* Minimize contamination of storm water runoff with leather dust from buffing and shaving areas. Implement dust collection enclosures, preventive inspection and maintenance programs, or other appropriate preventive measures where practicable.
- Z.2.3.4 *Receiving, Unloading, and Storage Areas.* Minimize contamination of storm water runoff from receiving, unloading, and storage areas. If these areas are exposed, implement appropriate control measures, such as the following (or their equivalents): covering all hides and chemical supplies, diverting drainage to the process sewer, or grade berming or curbing the area to prevent storm water runoff.
- Z.2.3.5 *Outdoor Storage of Contaminated Equipment.* Minimize contact of storm water with contaminated equipment. Implement appropriate control measures, such as the following (or their equivalents): covering equipment,

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diverting drainage to the process sewer, and cleaning thoroughly prior to storage.

- Z.2.3.6 *Waste Management.* Minimize contamination of storm water runoff from waste storage areas. Implement appropriate control measures, such as the following (or their equivalents): covering dumpsters, moving waste management activities indoors, covering waste piles with temporary covering material such as tarpaulins or polyethylene, and minimizing storm water runoff by enclosing the area or building berms around the area.

Z.3 Additional SWPPP Requirements.

- Z.3.1 *Drainage Area Site Map.* Identify in your SWPPP where any of the following may be exposed to precipitation or surface runoff: processing and storage areas of the beamhouse, tanyard, and re-tan wet finishing and dry finishing operations.

- Z.3.2 *Potential Pollutant Sources.* (See also Part 5.2.3) Document in your SWPPP the following sources and activities that have potential pollutants associated with them (as appropriate): temporary or permanent storage of fresh and brine-cured hides; extraneous hide substances and hair; leather dust, scraps, trimmings, and shavings.

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Subpart AA – Sector AA – Fabricated Metal Products

You must comply with sector-specific requirements associated with your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities, as specified below. The sector-specific requirements apply to those areas of your facility where those sector-specific activities occur. These sector-specific requirements are in addition to any requirements specified elsewhere in this permit.

SECTOR AA: FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS		
Subsector (May be subject to more than one sector/subsector)	SIC Code or Activity Code	Activity Represented
AA1	3411-3499 (except 3479)	Fabricated Metal Products, Except Machinery and Transportation Equipment, and Coating, Engraving, and Allied Services
	3911-3915	Jewelry, Silverware, and Plated Ware
AA2	3479	Fabricated Metal Coating and Engraving

AA.1 Covered Storm water Discharges.

The requirements in Subpart AA apply to storm water discharges associated with industrial activity from Fabricated Metal Products facilities as identified by the SIC Codes specified under Attachment 2 of this permit.

AA.2 Additional Technology-Based Effluent Limits.

AA.2.1 *Good Housekeeping Measures.*

AA.2.1.1 *Raw Steel Handling Storage.* Minimize the generation of and/or recover and properly manage scrap metals, fines, and iron dust. Include measures for containing materials within storage handling areas.

AA.2.1.2 *Paints and Painting Equipment.* Minimize exposure of paint and painting equipment to storm water.

AA.2.2 *Spill Prevention and Response Procedures.* Ensure that the necessary equipment to implement a cleanup is available to personnel. The following areas should be addressed

AA.2.2.1 *Metal Fabricating Areas.* Maintain clean, dry, orderly conditions in these areas. Use dry clean-up techniques where practicable.

AA.2.2.2 *Storage Areas for Raw Metal.* Keep these areas free of conditions that could cause, or impede appropriate and timely response to, spills or leakage of materials. Implement appropriate control measures, such as the following (or their equivalents): maintaining storage areas so that there is easy access in the event of a spill, and labeling stored materials to aid in identifying spill contents.

AA.2.2.3 *Metal Working Fluid Storage Areas.* Minimize the potential for storm water contamination from storage areas for metal working fluids.

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- AA.2.2.4 *Cleaners and Rinse Water.* Control and clean up spills of solvents and other liquid cleaners, control sand buildup and disbursement from sand-blasting operations, and prevent exposure of recyclable wastes. Substitute environmentally benign cleaners when possible.
- AA.2.2.5 *Lubricating Oil and Hydraulic Fluid Operations.* Minimize the potential for storm water contamination from lubricating oil and hydraulic fluid operations. Use monitoring equipment or other devices to detect and control leaks and overflows where practicable. Install perimeter controls such as dikes, curbs, grass filter strips, or equivalent measures where practicable.
- AA.2.2.6 *Chemical Storage Areas.* Minimize storm water contamination and accidental spillage in chemical storage areas. Include a program to inspect containers and identify proper disposal methods.
- AA.2.3 *Spills and Leaks.* In your spill prevention and response procedures pay attention to the following materials (at a minimum): chromium, toluene, pickle liquor, sulfuric acid, zinc and other water priority chemicals, and hazardous chemicals and wastes.
- AA.3 Additional SWPPP Requirements.**
- AA.3.1 *Drainage Area Site Map.* Document in your SWPPP where any of the following may be exposed to precipitation or surface runoff: raw metal storage areas; finished metal storage areas; scrap disposal collection sites; equipment storage areas; retention and detention basins; temporary and permanent diversion dikes or berms; right-of-way or perimeter diversion devices; sediment traps and barriers; processing areas, including outside painting areas; wood preparation; recycling; and raw material storage.
- AA.3.2 *Potential Pollutant Sources.* Document in your SWPPP the following additional sources and activities that have potential pollutants associated with them: loading and unloading operations for paints, chemicals, and raw materials; outdoor storage activities for raw materials, paints, empty containers, corn cobs, chemicals, and scrap metals; outdoor manufacturing or processing activities such as grinding, cutting, degreasing, buffing, and brazing; onsite waste disposal practices for spent solvents, sludge, pickling baths, shavings, ingot pieces, and refuse and waste piles.
- AA.4 Additional Inspection Requirements**
- AA.4.1 *Inspections.* At a minimum, include the following areas in all inspections: raw metal storage areas, finished product storage areas, material and chemical storage areas, spent solvents and chemical storage areas, recycling areas, loading and unloading areas, equipment storage areas, paint areas, drainage from roof and vehicle fueling and maintenance areas. Potential pollutants include chromium, zinc, lubricating oil, solvents, aluminum, oil and grease, methyl ethyl ketone, steel, and related materials.

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AA.5 Sector-Specific Benchmarks.

Table AA-1		
Subsector (You may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)	Parameter	Benchmark Monitoring Concentration
Subsector AA1. Fabricated Metal Products, except Coating (SIC 3411-3499; 3911-3915)	Total Aluminum	0.75 mg/L
	Total Iron	1.0 mg/L
	Total Zinc (freshwater) ² Total Zinc (saltwater) ¹	Hardness Dependent 0.09 mg/L
	Nitrate plus Nitrite Nitrogen	0.68 mg/L
Subsector AA2. Fabricated Metal Coating and Engraving (SIC 3479)	Total Zinc (freshwater) ² Total Zinc (saltwater) ¹	Hardness Dependent 0.09 mg/L
	Nitrate plus Nitrite Nitrogen	0.68 mg/L

¹Saltwater benchmark values apply to storm water discharges into saline waters where indicated.

² 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 Attachment 3, "Calculating Hardness in Receiving Waters for Hardness Dependent Metals," for methodology), in accordance with Part 6.2.1.1, to identify the applicable 'hardness range' for determining their benchmark value applicable to their facility. Hardness Dependent Benchmarks follow in the table below:

Freshwater Hardness Range	Zinc (mg/L)
0-24.99 mg/L	0.04
25-49.99 mg/L	0.05
50-74.99 mg/L	0.08
75-99.99 mg/L	0.11
100-124.99 mg/L	0.13
125-149.99 mg/L	0.16
150-174.99 mg/L	0.18
175-199.99 mg/L	0.20
200-224.99 mg/L	0.23
225-249.99 mg/L	0.25
250+ mg/L	0.26

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Subpart AB – Sector AB – Transportation Equipment, Industrial or Commercial Machinery Facilities.

You must comply with Part 8 sector-specific requirements associated with your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities, as specified below. The sector-specific requirements apply to those areas of your facility where those sector-specific activities occur. These sector-specific requirements are in addition to any requirements specified elsewhere in this permit.

SECTOR AB: TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT, INDUSTRIAL or COMMERCIAL MACHINERY		
Subsector (May be subject to more than one sector/subsector)	SIC Code or Activity Code	Activity Represented
AB1	3511-3599 (except 3571-3579)	Industrial and Commercial Machinery, Except Computer and Office Equipment (See Sector AC)
	3711-3799 (except 3731, 3732)	Transportation Equipment Except Ship and Boat Building and Repairing (See Sector R)

AB.1 Covered Storm water Discharges.

The requirements in Subpart AB apply to storm water discharges associated with industrial activity from Transportation Equipment, Industrial or Commercial Machinery facilities as identified by the SIC Codes specified in Attachment 2 of this permit.

AB.2 Additional SWPPP Requirements.

AB.2.1 *Drainage Area Site Map.* Identify in your SWPPP where any of the following may be exposed to precipitation or surface runoff: vents and stacks from metal processing and similar operations.

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Subpart AC– Sector AC –Electronic and Electrical Equipment and Components, Photographic and Optical Goods.

You must comply with sector-specific requirements associated with your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities, as specified below. The sector-specific requirements apply to those areas of your facility where those sector-specific activities occur. These sector-specific requirements are in addition to any requirements specified elsewhere in this permit.

SECTOR AC: ELECTRONIC, ELECTRICAL, PHOTOGRAPHIC AND OPTICAL GOODS		
Sector (May be subject to one or more sectors/subsectors)	SIC Code or Activity Code	Activity Represented
AC1	3571-3579	Computer and Office Equipment
	3812-3873	Measuring, Analyzing, and Controlling Instruments; Photographic and Optical Goods, Watches and Clocks
	3612-3699	Electronic and Electrical Equipment and Components, except Computer Equipment

AC.1 Covered Storm water Discharges.

The requirements in Subpart AC apply to storm water discharges associated with industrial activity from facilities that manufacture Electronic and Electrical Equipment and Components, Photographic and Optical goods as identified by the SIC Codes specified in Attachment 2 of this permit.

AC.2 Additional Requirements.

No additional sector-specific requirements apply.

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Subpart AD – Sector AD – Storm water Discharges Designated by the Director as Requiring Permits.

You must comply with sector-specific requirements associated with your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities, as specified below. The sector-specific requirements apply to those areas of your facility where those sector-specific activities occur. These sector-specific requirements are in addition to any requirements specified elsewhere in this permit.

SECTOR AD: NONCLASSIFIED FACILITIES	
AD1	Other storm water discharges designated by the Director as needing a permit (see 40 CFR 122.26(a)(9)(i)(C) & (D) or any facility discharging storm water not described by any of Sectors A-AC. NOTE: Facilities may not elect to be covered under Section AD. Only the Director may assign a facility to Sector AD

AD.1 Covered Storm water Discharges.

Sector AD is used to provide permit coverage for facilities designated by the Director as needing a storm water permit, and any discharges of storm water associated with industrial activity that do not meet the description of an industrial activity covered by Sectors A-AC.

AD.1.1 *Eligibility for Permit Coverage.* Because this sector is primarily intended for use by discharges designated by the Director as needing a storm water permit (which is an atypical circumstance), and your facility may or may not normally be discharging storm water associated with industrial activity, you must obtain the Director's written permission to use this permit prior to submitting an NOI. If you are authorized to use this permit, you will still be required to ensure that your discharges meet the basic eligibility provisions of this permit at Part 1.1.

AD.2 Sector-Specific Benchmarks and Effluent Limits.

The Director will establish any additional monitoring and reporting requirements for your facility prior to authorizing you to be covered by this permit. Additional monitoring requirements would be based on the nature of activities at your facility and your storm water discharges.

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Illinois Environmental Protection Agency
Division of Water Pollution Control
1021 North Grand Avenue East
P.O. Box 19276
Springfield, Illinois 62794-9276
www.epa.illinois.gov

NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM

**General NPDES Permit
For
Storm Water Discharges from Industrial Activities**

Expiration Date: March 31, 2022

Issue Date: April 5, 2017

Effective Date: April 5, 2017

Discharges authorized by this General Permit: In compliance with the provisions of the Illinois Environmental Protection Act, the Illinois Pollution Control Board Rules and Regulations (35 Ill. Adm. Code, Subtitle C, Chapter 1) and the Clean Water Act, the following discharges may be authorized by this permit in accordance with the conditions herein:

Discharges of storm water associated with industrial activities, as defined and limited herein. Storm water means storm water runoff, snow melt runoff, and surface runoff and drainage.

This general permit regulates only storm water discharges from a facility. Other discharges such as process wastewater or cooling water shall be regulated by other NPDES permits.

Receiving waters: Discharges may be authorized to any surface water of the State.

To receive authorization to discharge under this general permit, a facility operator must submit a Notice of Intent form and additional documentation as required in Part D of this permit. Authorization, if granted, will be by letter and include a copy of this permit.



Alan Keller, P.E.
Manager, Permit Section
Division of Water Pollution Control

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SIC 28	(Chemicals and allied products)
SIC 283	(Drugs)
SIC 285	(Paints, varnishes, lacquers, enamels, and allied products)
SIC 29	(Petroleum refining and related industries), except discharges subject to 40 CFR 419
SIC 30	(Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products)
SIC 31	(Leather and leather products)
SIC 311	(Leather tanning and finishing)
SIC 32	(Stone, clay, glass, and concrete products)
SIC 323	(Glass products, made of purchased glass)
SIC 33	(Primary metal industries)
SIC 34	(Fabricated metal products, except machinery and transportation equipment)
SIC 3441	(Fabricated structural metal)
SIC 35	(Industrial and commercial machinery and computer equipment)
SIC 36	(Electronic and other electrical equipment and components, except computer equipment)
SIC 37	(Transportation equipment)
SIC 373	(Ship and boat building and repairing)
SIC 38	(Measuring, analyzing, and controlling instruments; photographic, medical, and optical goods; watches and clocks)
SIC 39	(Miscellaneous manufacturing industries)
SIC 4221-25	(Farm products warehousing and storage, refrigerated warehousing and storage, general warehousing and storage)

This permit is also applicable to any additional storm water discharges that are not otherwise required to obtain an NPDES permit but are commingled or mixed with discharges authorized by this permit.

- Facilities classified as SIC 10-14 (Mineral Industry) including active or inactive mining operations and oil and gas exploration, production, processing, treatment operations, or transmission facilities, except discharges subject to 40 CFR 434, 436, or 440 or any discharges subject to general permit number ILG84. This permit does not authorize any discharge associated with the hydraulic fracturing process if additional chemicals are utilized in the process.
- Landfills, land application sites (excluding land application sites which utilize agricultural land), and open dumps that receive or have received any industrial wastes (waste that is received from any of the facilities described in 40 CFR 122.26(b) (14)).
- Facilities involved in the recycling of materials including metal scrapyards, battery reclaimers, salvage yards, automobile junkyards and concrete recycling facilities including but not limited to SIC 5015 (Used motor vehicle parts) and SIC 5093 (Scrap and waste materials)
- Transportation facilities listed below with areas involved in vehicle maintenance (including vehicle rehabilitation, mechanical repairs, painting, fueling, and lubrication), equipment cleaning operations, or airport deicing operations (unless individual permit required by 40 CFR 449):

SIC 40	(Railroad transportation)
SIC 41	(Local and suburban transit and inter-urban highway passenger transportation)
SIC 42	(Motor freight transportation and warehousing) except SIC 4221-4225 (Farm product warehousing and storage, refrigerated warehousing and storage, general warehousing and storage)
SIC 43	(United States Postal Service)
SIC 44	(Water transportation)
SIC 45	(Transportation by air)
SIC 5171	(Petroleum bulk stations and terminals-wholesale)
- Treatment Works treating domestic sewage with a design flow of 1.0 mgd or more including sludge or wastewater treatment devices or systems used in the storage, treatment, recycling, and reclamation of municipal or domestic sewage, and land dedicated to sludge disposal located within the confines of the facility. This requirement excludes off-site sludge management lands, farm lands, and gardens.
- Discharge of storm water from non-classified facilities designated by the Agency as requiring a permit. See Sector AD of Attachment 1 and 2.

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7. Storm water discharges associated with inactive mining or inactive oil and gas operations occurring on Federal lands where an operator cannot be identified.
8. Storm water discharges to any receiving water identified under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 302.105(d) (6).
9. Storm water discharges that the Agency determines are not appropriately covered by this general permit.
10. Storm water or other discharges of hazardous substances or oil resulting from an on-site spill.
11. Discharges of storm water collected in containment areas at bulk storage and hazardous waste facilities where the storm water becomes contaminated by direct contact with a spill or release of stored materials into the containment area.

C. SPECIAL CONDITIONS

1. Discharging pollutants for which a water body is impaired with an approved TMDL:
 - a. The Permittee must determine whether the facility discharges storm water, either directly or indirectly, to the immediate stream segment which is an impaired water body, i.e., a water body included on the most recent U.S. EPA-approved Clean Water Act Section 303(d) list of impaired water bodies. This determination must be made within 6 months of the effective date of this permit, and must be documented in the facility's SWPPP or storm water records. Information on impaired waters is contained in the Agency website below:

<http://www.epa.illinois.gov/topics/water-quality/watershed-management/tmdls/303d-list/>

- b. If the Permittee determines that it discharges storm water to the immediate stream segment which is an impaired water body, the Permittee must identify if there is a U.S. EPA-approved TMDL that establishes waste load allocations for discharges of pollutant(s) of concern to the impaired water body. This determination must be made within 6 months of the effective date of this permit, and must be documented in the facility's SWPPP or storm water records. Information on TMDLs is contained in the Agency website below:

<http://www.epa.illinois.gov/topics/water-quality/watershed-management/tmdls/index>

- c. If the Permittee determines that there is a U.S. EPA-approved Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) for a water body to which the facility discharges storm water, the permittee must determine if there is a Waste Load Allocation (WLA) applicable to the facility's storm water discharges in the approved TMDL.
 - d. If the Permittee determines that it is subject to an applicable (WLA), the following requirements apply:
 - i. The Permittee must calculate/quantify the facility's estimated current loading(s) of the pollutant(s) of concern to the impaired water body. This may be done using monitoring data and/or through modeling.
 - ii. The Permittee must determine if, based on the estimated current loading(s), it is meeting the applicable WLA with current storm water controls and practices. If loading reductions are needed in order to achieve the applicable WLA, the permittee must update its SWPPP to incorporate Best Management Practices (BMPs) or other storm water control measures that will be implemented to reduce loadings of the pollutant(s) of concern and achieve the applicable WLA.

The SWPPP must specifically identify the additional or enhanced BMPs or control measures necessary to reduce loadings of the pollutant(s) of concern, and must also document/summarize modeling and/or other calculations used to estimate that the practices and control measures will reduce loadings to achieve the applicable WLA.

- iii. The SWPPP must define a schedule for implementing the control measures identified necessary to meet the WLA. The schedule for implementing the planned BMPs and/or control measures above must be set out so that the management practices and control measures are in place and operational as quickly as possible. Interim milestones should be established to facilitate assessment of progress in implementing the control measures and gauging progress toward meeting the applicable WLA.

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- i. Facilities classified as SIC 28 (Chemicals and Allied Products) and SIC 30 (Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products): Storm water discharges that come into contact with solid chemical storage piles.
 - j. Automobile junkyards: Storm water discharges exposed to over 250 auto/truck bodies with drivelines, over 250 drivelines, or any combination thereof (in whole or in parts); over 500 auto/truck units (bodies with or without drivelines in whole or in parts); or over 100 units per year are dismantled and drainage or storage of automotive fluids occurs in areas exposed to storm water.
 - k. Lime manufacturing facilities: Storm water discharges that have come into contact with lime storage piles.
 - l. Cement manufacturing facilities and cement kilns: Storm water discharges other than those subject to 40 CFR 411.
 - m. Ready-mixed concrete facilities: Sampling data is not required for new ready-mixed concrete facilities or for relocated ready-mixed concrete facilities. Schedule 2-F is not required for existing or previously permitted facilities.
 - n. Ship building and repairing facilities.
 - o. Other industrial activities when requested by the Agency.
3. When a facility has two or more outfalls that, based on consideration of features and activities within the area drained by the outfall, the Permittee reasonably believes discharge substantially identical effluents, the Permittee may sample the effluent of one such outfall and report that quantitative data also applied to the substantially identical outfalls. If the applicant is requesting approval to sample a representative outfall, identification of all storm water outfalls considered to be substantially identical along with the outfall being used to represent such outfalls and appropriate justification must be provided with the application.
4. Existing facilities application/Notice of Intent requirements:
- a. For existing facilities with an individual NPDES permit covering storm water associated with industrial activity, or those facilities that have previously submitted an application for an individual permit and not yet received a permit, the Permittee/Applicant may elect to seek coverage under this general permit in place of obtaining an individual permit. To be considered for coverage the Permittee/Applicant is required to submit the information, in Part D.1.
 - b. For existing facilities that have submitted a NOI for coverage of any discharge of storm water associated with industrial activities under this general permit a new or revised NOI will not be required unless the industrial activity at the site has substantially changed.
5. For new facilities, the NOI and required information shall be submitted 180 days prior to the date on which the discharge is to commence unless permission for a later date has been granted by the Agency. Mobile facilities (such as concrete or asphalt batch plants) shall apply at least 30 days prior to discharge.
6. The required information from Part D.1.a.i and ii and D.1.c shall be submitted to one of the following addresses:
- a. Electronic submission shall be submitted to:

epa.indilr00swppp@illinois.gov
 - b. If electronic submittal is unavailable the required information should be submitted to the following address:

Illinois Environmental Protection Agency
Division of Water Pollution Control
Permit Section #15
1021 North Grand Avenue East
Post Office Box 19276
Springfield, Illinois 62794-9276
7. Authorization: Owners or operators must submit either an NOI in accordance with the requirements of this permit or an application for an individual NPDES Permit to be authorized to discharge under this General Permit. Authorization, if granted, will be by letter from the Agency and include a copy of this Permit. Upon review of an NOI, the Illinois EPA may deny coverage under this Permit and require submittal of an application for an individual NPDES Permit.

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- c. If the Permittee discharges to an impaired water with an established U.S. EPA approved or established TMDL and the SWPPP has been modified in accordance with Part E.1.b above, Illinois EPA will review the SWPPP and inform the Permittee in writing if additional pollutant control measures for rainfall events are necessary for the discharge to be consistent with the assumptions of any available waste load allocations in the TMDL or if coverage under an individual permit is necessary.
2. Plans for new facilities shall be completed prior to submitting an NOI to be covered under this permit. An electronic copy of the SWPPP shall be submitted to the Agency at the following email address: epa.indilr00swppp@illinois.gov. Plans shall provide for compliance with the effluent limitations in Part F of this permit prior to operation of any industrial activity to be covered under this permit. [Note: If the plan has already been required to be developed under a previous permit it shall be updated and maintained in accordance with all requirements of this Special Condition within 180 days of the effective date of this permit.] The owner or operator of an existing facility with storm water discharges covered by this permit shall submit a copy of the Plan to the Agency and shall make a copy of the Plan available to the Agency during any inspection of the site.

Facilities which discharge to MS4 shall also make a copy available to the operator of the municipal system at any reasonable time upon request.

3. The Permittee may be notified in writing by the Agency at any time that the Plan does not meet the requirements of this permit. After such written notification, the Permittee shall modify the Plan and shall submit a revised plan to the Agency with the requested changes that have been made. Unless otherwise provided, the Permittee shall have 30 days after such notification to make the changes.
4. The Permittee shall modify the SWPPP based on the corrective actions and deadlines required in Part H.2 and that the Permittee documented in Part H.2, such that the triggering conditions for corrective action in Part H.1 do not reoccur. The Permittee shall also modify the SWPPP whenever there is a change in construction, operation, or maintenance which may affect the discharge of concentrations or quantities of pollutants to the waters of the United States. SWPPP modifications must be signed in accordance with Attachment H.
5. The Plan shall provide a description of potential sources which may be expected to affect concentration or quantities of pollutants to storm water discharges, or which may result in non-storm water discharges from the facility. The Plan shall include, at a minimum, the following items:
 - a. A topographic map extending one-quarter mile beyond the property boundaries of the facility, showing: the facility, surface water bodies, wells (including injection wells), seepage pits, infiltration ponds, and the discharge points where the facility's storm water discharges to a municipal storm drain system or other water body. The requirements of this paragraph may be included on the site map if appropriate. Any map or portion of map may be withheld for security reasons.
 - b. A site map showing:
 - i. The storm water conveyance and discharge structures;
 - ii. An outline of the storm water drainage areas for each storm water discharge point, location, and identification of any MS4 to which the industrial site discharges storm water;
 - iii. Paved areas and buildings;
 - iv. Areas used for outdoor manufacturing, storage trash dumpsters and compactors or disposal of significant materials, including activities that generate significant quantities of dust or particulates;
 - v. Location of existing or planned storm water structural control measures/practices (dikes, coverings, detention facilities, etc.);
 - vi. Surface water locations and/or municipal storm drain locations;
 - vii. Areas of existing and potential soil erosion;
 - viii. Vehicle service areas;
 - ix. Material loading, unloading, transfer, and access areas;
 - x. Direction of storm water flow (use arrows);

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9. The following must be documented in the SWPPP:

- a. Good Housekeeping (F.2.c) – A requirement that waste materials be regularly picked up and disposed of, along with routine inspections for leaks and conditions of drums, tanks and containers;
- b. Maintenance (F.2.b) – Procedures and frequencies for inspection and maintenance of storm water conveyance system devices such as oil/water separators, catch basins, etc., and inspection and testing of plant equipment and systems that could fail and result in discharges of pollutants to storm water. The SWPPP shall include the schedule or frequency for maintaining all control measures;
- c. Spill Prevention and Response (Part F.2.d) – Procedures for responding to spills and leaks, including internal and third-party notification procedures. For preventing spills, include in the SWPPP the control measures for material handling and storage, and procedures for preventing spills that can contaminate storm water. Spill clean-up equipment and procedures should be identified, as appropriate;
- d. Erosion and Sediment Control (Part F.2.f) – If the Permittee uses polymers and/or other chemical treatments as part of a control measure, the Permittee must identify the polymer and/or chemicals used and the purpose; and
- e. Employee Training (Part F.2.g) – The elements of the employee training plan shall include all, but not be limited to, the requirements set forth in Part F.2.g and also include the following:
 - i. The content of the training;
 - ii. The frequency/schedule of the training for employees who have duties in areas of industrial activity subject to this permit; and
 - iii. A log of the date on which specific employees receive training.

10. Inspections.

- a. The Permittee must document in the SWPPP its procedures for performing, as appropriate, the types of inspections specified in this permit, including:
 - i. Routine facility inspections (See Part G.1), and
 - ii. Quarterly visual assessment of storm water discharges (See Part J.1).
- b. If the Permittee is invoking the exception for inactive and unstaffed sites relating to routine facility inspections and quarterly visual assessments, the Permittee must include in the SWPPP the information to support this claim as required by Part G.5.

11. Monitoring.

- a. The Permittee must document in the SWPPP the procedures for conducting two types of analytical monitoring specified by the permit, where applicable to the facility:
 - i. Benchmark monitoring (See Part J.2)
 - ii. Site-specific monitoring
- b. For each type of monitoring, the SWPPP must document:
 - i. Locations where samples are collected, including any determination that two or more outfalls are identical;
 - ii. Parameters for sampling and the frequency of sampling for each parameter;
 - iii. Schedules for monitoring at the facility;
 - iv. Any numeric control values (benchmarks, TMDL-related requirements) applicable to discharges from each outfall; and

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- ii. A finding that the exceedance was due to natural background pollutant levels; or
 - iii. A finding that no further pollutant reductions were technologically available and economically practicable in light of best industry practice consistent with Part J.2.;
 - h. Documentation to support any determination that pollutants of concern are not expected to be present above natural background levels if the facility discharges directly to impaired waters, and such pollutants were not detected in the discharge or were solely attributable to natural background sources (See Part J.2);
 - i. Documentation to support the claim that the facility has changed its status from active to inactive and unstaffed with respect to the requirements to conduct routine inspections (See Part G.5), quarterly visual assessments (see Part J.1) and/or benchmark monitoring (see Part J.2); and
 - j. Electronic copies of all documents, including the SWPPP, are acceptable.
17. Modifications to the following requirements in the plan shall be submitted to the Agency pursuant to Part K.1, E.1.c, E.6, E.7, E.16.f, E.16.g, E.16.i.

F. Control Measures and Discharge Limitations

In the technology-based limits included below, the term "minimize" means reduce and/or eliminate to the extent achievable using control measures (including best management practices) that are technologically available and economically practicable and achievable.

1. Storm Water Controls

The Permittee must select, design, install, and implement control measures (including best management practices) to meet the discharge limitations in Part F.2 and meet the water quality-based effluent limitations in Part F.3. The selection, design, installation, and implementation of these control measures must be in accordance with good engineering practices and manufacturer's specifications. Note that the Permittee may deviate from such manufacturer's specifications where it provides justification for such deviation and include documentation of its rationale in the part of its SWPPP that describes its control measures, consistent with Part E.6. If the Permittee finds that its control measures are not achieving their intended effect of minimizing pollutant discharges, it must modify these control measures in accordance with the corrective action requirements set forth in Part H. Regulated storm water discharges from the Permittee's facility include storm water run-on that commingles with storm water discharges associated with industrial activity at its facility.

2. Discharge Limitations

- a. Minimize Exposure – The Permittee must minimize the exposure of manufacturing, processing, and material storage areas (including loading and unloading, storage, disposal, cleaning, maintenance, and fueling operations) to rain, snow, snowmelt, and runoff by either locating these industrial materials and activities inside or protecting them with storm resistant coverings. In order to minimize exposure, where feasible, the Permittee must include the following BMPs where applicable:
 - i. Use grading, berming, or curbing to prevent runoff of contaminated flows and divert run-on away from these areas;
 - ii. Containment - Storage within berms or other secondary containment devices to prevent leaks and spills from entering storm water runoff. To the maximum extent practicable, storm water discharged from any area where pollutants from material handling equipment or activities, raw materials, intermediate products, final products, waste materials, by-products, or industrial machinery are exposed to storm water should not enter vegetated areas or surface waters or infiltrate into the soil unless adequate treatment is provided;
 - iii. Clean up spills and leaks promptly using dry methods (e.g., absorbents) or other cleanup methods to prevent the discharge of pollutants;
 - iv. Store leaky vehicles and equipment indoors or, if stored outdoors, use drip pans and absorbents;
 - v. Use spill/overflow protection equipment;
 - vi. Perform all vehicle and/or equipment cleaning operations indoors, under cover, or in bermed areas

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contribute pollutants, measures to remove pollutants from storm water discharge shall be implemented. The following management practices shall be considered and implemented as applicable:

- i. Debris & Sediment Control - Screens, booms, sediment ponds, or other methods to reduce debris and sediment in storm water discharges;
 - ii. Covered Storage or Manufacturing Areas - Covered fueling operations, materials, manufacturing, and storage areas to prevent contact with storm water. This includes any pesticide, herbicide, fertilizer, or any other chemical storage area;
 - iii. Mercury Switch Removal and Recycling - Mercury containing convenience lighting switches and anti-lock brake assemblies shall be removed from vehicles and recycled in an approved manner which prevents mercury from entering the storm water discharges; and
 - iv. Storm Water Reduction - To minimize storm water runoff, install vegetation on roofs of buildings within and adjacent to the exposure area to detain and evapotranspire runoff where the precipitation falling on the roof is not exposed to contaminants. Capture storm water for use as appropriate based on quality where feasible and applicable.
- f. Sediment and Erosion Prevention - where feasible and applicable, the Permittee must minimize erosion by stabilizing exposed soils at the facility and placing flow velocity dissipation devices at discharge locations. The Permittee must also use structural and non-structural control measures to prevent the discharge of sediment. If the Permittee uses polymers and/or other chemical treatments as part of its controls, it must identify the polymers and/or chemicals used and the purpose. Information on BMPs for erosion and sediment control is available at the following websites:

USEPA National Menu of Best Management Practices (BMPs) for Storm Water

<https://www.epa.gov/npdes/national-menu-best-management-practices-bmps-stormwater#edu>

Illinois Urban Manual:

<http://www.aiswcd.org/illinois-urban-manual/>

- g. Employee Training - The Permittee must train all employees who work in areas where industrial materials or activities are exposed to storm water, or who are responsible for implementing activities necessary to meet the conditions of this permit (e.g., inspectors, maintenance personnel), including all pollution prevention personnel. Employees shall be trained at a minimum of once per calendar year. The Permittee shall ensure the following personnel are trained on the requirements of this permit:
- i. Personnel who are responsible for the design, installation, maintenance, and/or repair of controls (including pollution prevention measures);
 - ii. Personnel responsible for the storage and handling of chemicals and materials that could become contaminants in storm water discharges;
 - iii. Personnel who are responsible for conducting and documenting monitoring and inspections as required in Parts G and J; and
 - iv. Personnel who are responsible for performing and documenting corrective actions as required in Part H.
- h. De-icing Material Storage - Storage piles of deicing material used onsite or for other commercial or industrial purposes must be enclosed or covered to prevent exposure to precipitation (except for exposure resulting from adding or removing materials from the pile). The Permittee must document and implement appropriate pollution prevention measures that minimize exposure to storm water when adding to or removing material from the pile. Piles do not need to be enclosed or covered where storm water from the pile is not discharged to Waters of the United States or the discharges from the piles are authorized under another permit. The Permittee must document the location of any storage piles of deicing material to be used for deicing or for other commercial or industrial use in the SWPPP site map (Part E.5.b.xvii).

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- d. All observations relating to the implementation of control measures at the facility, including:
 - i. A description of any discharges occurring at the time of the inspection;
 - ii. Any previously unidentified discharges and/or pollutants from the site;
 - iii. Any evidence of, or the potential for, pollutants entering the drainage system; Observations regarding the physical condition of and around all outfalls including any flow dissipation devices, and evidence of pollutants in discharges and/or the receiving water;
 - iv. Any control measures needing maintenance, repairs, or replacement;
 - e. Any additional control measures needed to comply with the permit requirements; and
 - f. Any incidents of noncompliance observed.
 - g. Any outfall not inspected due to flooding conditions,
- 3 Any corrective action required as a result of a routine facility inspection must be performed consistent with Part H of this permit.
4. If the Permittee performed a visual observation required in Part J.1 during the facility inspection, the Permittee may include the results of the assessment with the report required in Part G.2, provided all components of both types of inspections are included in the report.
5. Exceptions to Routine Facility Inspections for Inactive and Unstaffed Sites.

The Permittee may exercise a waiver of the facility inspection requirement at a facility that is inactive and unstaffed, provided there are no industrial materials or activities exposed to storm water. If the Permittee exercises this waiver, the Permittee must maintain a certification with the SWPPP stating that the site is inactive and unstaffed, and that there are no industrial materials or activities exposed to storm water.

H. CORRECTIVE ACTIONS

1. Conditions Requiring SWPPP Review and Revision.

The Permittee must review the SWPPP when any of the following conditions occur:

- a. An unauthorized release or discharge (e.g., spill, leak, or discharge of non-storm water not authorized by this or another NPDES permit) occurs at the facility;
- b. Control measures are not stringent enough for the discharge to meet applicable water quality standards or the conditions of this permit;
- c. A required control measure was never installed, was installed incorrectly, or not in accordance with this permit or is not being properly operated or maintained;
- d. Visual observations indicate signs of storm water pollution (e.g., unnatural color, odor, turbidity, floatable material, settled solids, suspended solids, foam, and oil sheen);
- e. The average of four quarterly sampling results exceeds any applicable benchmark monitoring concentration. If less than four samples have been taken, but the results are such that an exceedance of the four quarter average is mathematically certain (i.e., if the sum of quarterly sample results to date is more than four times the benchmark monitoring concentration) this is considered a benchmark exceedance, triggering this review;
- f. Construction or a change in design, operation, or maintenance at the facility that modifies the type or concentration of pollutants discharged in storm water from the facility, or increases the quantity of pollutants discharged;

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- iii. does not release the Permittee from compliance with other applicable statutes of the State of Illinois or other applicable local law, regulations, or ordinances.
- b. If any statement or representation is found to be incorrect, this authorization may be revoked and the Permittee thereupon waives all rights thereunder.
3. Plans and specifications of all treatment equipment being included as a part of the Storm Water Management Practice shall be included in the SWPPP.
4. Any modification of or deviation from the plans and specifications originally submitted with the initial SWPPP requires amendment of the SWPPP.
5. Construction activities which result from treatment equipment installation, including clearing, grading, and excavation activities which result in the disturbance of one acre or more of land area, are not covered by this authorization. The Permittee shall contact the Agency regarding any additional required permit(s).

J. MONITORING

1. Quarterly Visual Observation of Discharges – The requirements and procedures for quarterly visual observations are applicable to all facilities covered under this permit, regardless of the Permittee's sector of industrial activity.
 - a. The Permittee must perform and document a quarterly visual observation of a storm water discharge associated with industrial activity from each outfall. The visual observation must be made during daylight hours. If no storm event resulted in runoff during daylight hours on normal work days from the facility during a monitoring quarter, no visual observation is required for that quarter, provided the permittee documents that no observable runoff occurred. Normal work days do not include weekends or Federal holidays. The Permittee must sign and certify the documentation.
 - b. Visual observation must be made on samples collected within 1 hour of an actual discharge from a storm event equal to or greater than 0.25 inch in 24 hours. If it is not possible to take a sample within the first hour of the discharge, the sample must be collected as soon as practicable after the first hour and the Permittee must explain why it was not possible to take samples within the first hour. In the case of snowmelt, the samples must be taken from an actual discharge from the site. For storm events, samples must be collected from a storm event discharge at least 72 hours from the previous discharge. The 72 hour interval does not apply if the Permittee documents that a less than 72 hour event is representative for local storm events during the sampling period. The observation must document: unnatural color, odor, clarity, floatable solids, settled solids, suspended solids, foam, oil sheen, and other obvious indicators of storm water pollution if present in the discharge. If visual observations indicate any unnatural color, odor, turbidity, floatable material, oil sheen or other indicators of storm water pollution, the Permittee shall obtain a sample and test for the parameter or the list of pollutants as provided pursuant to Part E.5.C.ii and E.5.d and initiate corrective action in Part H.
 - c. The Permittee must maintain visual observation reports onsite with the SWPPP. Each report must include the observation date and time, inspection personnel, outfall location, nature of the discharge (i.e., runoff or snow melt), visual quality of the storm water discharge (including observations of unnatural 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.
 - d. The Permittee may exercise a waiver of the visual observation requirement at a facility that is inactive and unstaffed, as long as there are no industrial materials or activities exposed to storm water. If the Permittee exercises this waiver, the Permittee must maintain a certification with the SWPPP stating that the site is inactive and unstaffed, and that there are no industrial materials or activities exposed to storm water.
 - e. Representative Outfalls - If the Permittee's facility has two or more outfalls that are believed to discharge substantially identical effluents, based on similarities of the industrial activities, significant materials, size of drainage areas, and storm water management practices occurring within the drainage areas of the outfalls, the Permittee may conduct visual observation of the discharge at just one of the outfalls and report that the results also apply to the substantially identical outfall(s).
 - f. Visual observation documentation shall be made available to the Agency and general public upon written request.

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- A. The average concentration of the benchmark monitoring results is less than or equal to the concentration of that pollutant in the natural background;
 - B. The Permittee document and maintain with the SWPPP, the supporting rationale for concluding that the benchmark exceedances are in fact attributable solely to natural background pollutant levels. The Permittee must include in the rationale any data previously collected by the Permittee or other sources (i.e., literature studies) that describe the level of natural background pollutants in the storm water discharge;
 - C. Notify the Agency on the Permittee's final quarterly benchmark monitoring report that the benchmark exceedances are attributable solely to natural background pollutant levels.
 - D. Permittees may discontinue monitoring natural background pollutants that occur solely from run-on sources provided the Permittee analyzes the pollutant in the run-on source during the benchmark monitoring period.
- f. Exception for Inactive and Unstaffed Sites - The requirement for benchmark monitoring does not apply at a facility that is inactive and unstaffed, provided there are no industrial materials or activities exposed to storm water. To qualify for any monitoring exception, the Permittee must meet the following requirements:
- i. Maintain a statement with the Permittee's SWPPP stating that the site is inactive and unstaffed, and that there are no industrial materials or activities exposed to storm water in accordance with the substantive requirements in 40 CFR 122.26(g) and sign and certify the statement in accordance with Attachment H 11.
 - ii. If a Permittee is not qualified for this exception at the time of permit coverage but during the permit term the Permittee becomes qualified because the facility is inactive and unstaffed, and there are no industrial materials or activities that are exposed to storm water, then the Permittee must notify Illinois EPA of this change in the next benchmark monitoring report. A Permittee may discontinue benchmark monitoring once Illinois EPA has been notified, and prepared and signed a certification statement concerning the facility's qualification for this monitoring exception.
- g. Representative Outfalls – If the Permittee's facility has two or more outfalls that are believed to discharge substantially identical effluents, based on similarities of the industrial activities, significant materials, size of drainage areas, and storm water management practices occurring within the drainage areas of the outfalls, the Permittee may conduct benchmark monitoring of the discharge at just one of the outfalls and report that the results also apply to the substantially identical outfall(s).

K. REPORTING

1. The Permittee shall submit an electronic copy of the annual inspection report to the Agency. The report shall include results of the quarterly benchmark monitoring as required by Part J.2 and the quarterly facility inspections which are required by Part G of this permit. The report shall include, at a minimum, a review and update of the SWPPP. The Permittee shall submit modifications of the requirements of the plan to the Agency with the Annual Report. Permittees have 180 days to update their SWPPP to comply with the new requirements and then submit with the following annual report. The report shall also include documentation of any event (spill, treatment unit malfunction, etc.) which would require an inspection, results of the inspection, and any subsequent corrective maintenance activity. The report shall be completed and signed by the authorized facility employee(s) who conducted the inspection(s). The annual inspection report is considered a public document that shall be available to the public at any reasonable time upon request.
2. For new Permittees, the first Annual Report shall contain information gathered during the one year time period beginning with the initial effective date of coverage under this permit and shall be submitted no later than 60 days after this one year period has elapsed. Each subsequent report shall contain the previous year's information and shall be submitted no later than one year after the previous year's report was due.
3. Existing Permittees renewing coverage under this permit shall continue to submit the Annual Report no later than 60 days after the original date of effective coverage under a general storm water permit.
4. If the facility performs inspections more frequently than required by this permit, the results shall be included as additional information in the Annual Report.

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- Agency. The request shall be granted by issuance date of an individual permit or an alternative general permit if the reasons cited by the owner or operator are adequate to support the request.
3. When an individual NPDES permit is issued to an owner or operator otherwise subject to this permit, or the owner or operator is approved for coverage under an alternative NPDES general permit, the applicability of this permit to the individual NPDES Permittee is automatically terminated on the issuance date of the individual permit or the date of approval for coverage under the alternative general permit, whichever the case may be. When an individual NPDES permit is denied to an owner or operator otherwise subject to this permit, or the owner or operator is denied coverage under an alternative NPDES general permit, the applicability of this general permit to the individual NPDES Permittee is automatically terminated on the date of such denial, unless otherwise specified by the Agency.
 4. The Permittee must submit a Notice of Termination (NOT) within 30 days after one or more of the following conditions have been met:
 - a. A change in ownership or operational control at the facility;
 - b. The Permittee has ceased operations at the facility, there are no discharges or no longer will be any discharges of storm water associated with industrial activity from the facility, and necessary sediment and erosion controls have been implemented; or
 - c. Coverage has been obtained under an individual or alternative general permit for all discharges required to be covered under an NPDES permit.
 5. NOT submittals can be made to one of the following addresses:
 - a. Electronic NOTs should be submitted to:
epa.indannualinsp@illinois.gov
 - b. If electronic submittal is unavailable the NOT should be submitted to the follow address:
Illinois Environmental Protection Agency
Division of Water Pollution Control
Compliance Assurance Section #19
1021 North Grand Avenue East
Annual Inspection Report
P.O. Box 19276
Springfield, Illinois 62794-9276
 6. Standard Condition 15 of Attachment H is not applicable to this General Permit.

M. DEFINITIONS

1. Coal pile runoff means the rainfall runoff from or through any coal storage pile.
2. Control Measures means any storm water control or other method (including narrative effluent limitations) used to prevent or reduce the discharge of pollutants to waters of the state.
3. Discharge point or Outfall means the location where collected and concentrated storm water flows are discharged from the facility.
4. Green Infrastructure means wet weather management approaches and technologies that utilize, enhance or mimic the natural hydrologic cycle processes of infiltration, evapotranspiration and reuse. Green infrastructure approaches currently in use include green roofs, trees and tree boxes, rain gardens, vegetated swales, pocket wetlands, infiltration planters, porous and permeable pavements, porous piping systems, dry wells, vegetated median strips, reforestation/revegetation, rain barrels and cisterns and protection and enhancement of riparian buffers and floodplains.
5. Industrial activities means any of the 10 categories of industrial activities included in the definition of "storm water discharges associated with industrial activity" as defined in 40 CFR 122.26(b)(14)(i)-(ix) and (xi).
6. Land application site means an area where wastes are applied onto or incorporated into the soil surface for treatment or disposal.

Attachment H Standard Conditions

Definitions

Act means the Illinois Environmental Protection Act, 415 ILCS 5 as Amended.

Agency means the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency.

Board means the Illinois Pollution Control Board.

Clean Water Act (formerly referred to as the Federal Water Pollution Control Act) means Pub. L 92-500, as amended. 33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq.

NPDES (National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System) means the national program for issuing, modifying, revoking and reissuing, terminating, monitoring and enforcing permits, and imposing and enforcing pretreatment requirements, under Sections 307, 402, 318 and 405 of the Clean Water Act.

USEPA means the United States Environmental Protection Agency.

Daily Discharge means the discharge of a pollutant measured during a calendar day or any 24-hour period that reasonably represents the calendar day for purposes of sampling. For pollutants with limitations expressed in units of mass, the "daily discharge" is calculated as the total mass of the pollutant discharged over the day. For pollutants with limitations expressed in other units of measurements, the "daily discharge" is calculated as the average measurement of the pollutant over the day.

Maximum Daily Discharge Limitation (daily maximum) means the highest allowable daily discharge.

Average Monthly Discharge Limitation (30 day average) means the highest allowable average of daily discharges over a calendar month, calculated as the sum of all daily discharges measured during a calendar month divided by the number of daily discharges measured during that month.

Average Weekly Discharge Limitation (7 day average) means the highest allowable average of daily discharges over a calendar week, calculated as the sum of all daily discharges measured during a calendar week divided by the number of daily discharges measured during that week.

Best Management Practices (BMPs) means schedules of activities, prohibitions of practices, maintenance procedures, and other management practices to prevent or reduce the pollution of waters of the State. BMPs also include treatment requirements, operating procedures, and practices to control plant site runoff, spillage or leaks, sludge or waste disposal, or drainage from raw material storage.

Aliquot means a sample of specified volume used to make up a total composite sample.

Grab Sample means an individual sample of at least 100 milliliters collected at a randomly-selected time over a period not exceeding 15 minutes.

24-Hour Composite Sample means a combination of at least 8 sample aliquots of at least 100 milliliters, collected at periodic intervals during the operating hours of a facility over a 24-hour period.

8-Hour Composite Sample means a combination of at least 3 sample aliquots of at least 100 milliliters, collected at periodic intervals during the operating hours of a facility over an 8-hour period.

Flow Proportional Composite Sample means a combination of sample aliquots of at least 100 milliliters collected at periodic intervals such that either the time interval between each aliquot or the volume of each aliquot is proportional to either the stream flow at the time of sampling or the total stream flow since the collection of the previous aliquot.

- (1) **Duty to comply.** The permittee must comply with all conditions of this permit. Any permit noncompliance constitutes a violation of the Act and is grounds for enforcement action, permit termination, revocation and reissuance, modification, or for denial of a permit renewal application. The permittee shall comply with effluent standards or prohibitions established under Section 307(a) of the Clean Water Act for toxic pollutants within the time provided in the regulations that establish these standards or prohibitions, even if the permit has not yet been modified to incorporate the requirements.
- (2) **Duty to reapply.** If the permittee wishes to continue an activity regulated by this permit after the expiration date of this permit, the permittee must apply for and obtain a new permit. If the permittee submits a proper application as required by the Agency no later than 180 days prior to the expiration date, this permit shall continue in full force and effect until the final Agency decision on the application has been made.
- (3) **Need to halt or reduce activity not a defense.** It shall not be a defense for a permittee in an enforcement action that it would have been necessary to halt or reduce the permitted activity in order to maintain compliance with the conditions of this permit.
- (4) **Duty to mitigate.** The permittee shall take all reasonable steps to minimize or prevent any discharge in violation of this permit which has a reasonable likelihood of adversely affecting human health or the environment.
- (5) **Proper operation and maintenance.** The permittee shall at all times properly operate and maintain all facilities and systems of treatment and control (and related appurtenances) which are installed or used by the permittee to achieve compliance with conditions of this permit. Proper operation and maintenance includes effective performance, adequate funding, adequate operator staffing and training, and adequate laboratory and process controls, including appropriate quality assurance procedures. This provision requires the operation of back-up, or auxiliary facilities, or similar systems only when necessary to achieve compliance with the conditions of the permit.
- (6) **Permit actions.** This permit may be modified, revoked and reissued, or terminated for cause by the Agency pursuant to 40 CFR 122.62 and 40 CFR 122.63. The filing of a request by the permittee for a permit modification, revocation and reissuance, or termination, or a notification of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance, does not stay any permit condition.
- (7) **Property rights.** This permit does not convey any property rights of any sort, or any exclusive privilege.
- (8) **Duty to provide information.** The permittee shall furnish to the Agency within a reasonable time, any information which the Agency may request to determine whether cause exists for modifying, revoking and reissuing, or terminating this permit, or to determine compliance with the permit. The permittee shall also furnish to the Agency upon request, copies of records required to be kept by this permit.

- schedule of this permit shall be submitted no later than 14 days following each schedule date.
- (e) **Monitoring reports.** Monitoring results shall be reported at the intervals specified elsewhere in this permit.
- (1) Monitoring results must be reported on a Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR).
 - (2) If the permittee monitors any pollutant more frequently than required by the permit, using test procedures approved under 40 CFR 136 or as specified in the permit, the results of this monitoring shall be included in the calculation and reporting of the data submitted in the DMR.
 - (3) Calculations for all limitations which require averaging of measurements shall utilize an arithmetic mean unless otherwise specified by the Agency in the permit.
- (f) **Twenty-four hour reporting.** The permittee shall report any noncompliance which may endanger health or the environment. Any information shall be provided orally within 24-hours from the time the permittee becomes aware of the circumstances. A written submission shall also be provided within 5 days of the time the permittee becomes aware of the circumstances. The written submission shall contain a description of the noncompliance and its cause; the period of noncompliance, including exact dates and time; and if the noncompliance has not been corrected, the anticipated time it is expected to continue; and steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent reoccurrence of the noncompliance. The following shall be included as information which must be reported within 24-hours:
- (1) Any unanticipated bypass which exceeds any effluent limitation in the permit.
 - (2) Any upset which exceeds any effluent limitation in the permit.
 - (3) Violation of a maximum daily discharge limitation for any of the pollutants listed by the Agency in the permit or any pollutant which may endanger health or the environment.
- The Agency may waive the written report on a case-by-case basis if the oral report has been received within 24-hours.
- (g) **Other noncompliance.** The permittee shall report all instances of noncompliance not reported under paragraphs (12) (d), (e), or (f), at the time monitoring reports are submitted. The reports shall contain the information listed in paragraph (12) (f).
- (h) **Other information.** Where the permittee becomes aware that it failed to submit any relevant facts in a permit application, or submitted incorrect information in a permit application, or in any report to the Agency, it shall promptly submit such facts or information.
- (13) **Bypass.**
- (a) **Definitions.**
 - (1) Bypass means the intentional diversion of waste streams from any portion of a treatment facility.
 - (2) Severe property damage means substantial physical damage to property, damage to the treatment facilities which causes them to become inoperable, or substantial and permanent loss of natural resources which can reasonably be expected to occur in the absence of a bypass. Severe property damage does not mean economic loss caused by delays in production.
 - (b) Bypass not exceeding limitations. The permittee may allow any bypass to occur which does not cause effluent limitations to be exceeded, but only if it also is for essential maintenance to assure efficient operation. These bypasses are not subject to the provisions of paragraphs (13)(c) and (13)(d).
- (c) **Notice.**
- (1) Anticipated bypass. If the permittee knows in advance of the need for a bypass, it shall submit prior notice, if possible at least ten days before the date of the bypass.
 - (2) Unanticipated bypass. The permittee shall submit notice of an unanticipated bypass as required in paragraph (12)(f) (24-hour notice).
- (d) **Prohibition of bypass.**
- (1) Bypass is prohibited, and the Agency may take enforcement action against a permittee for bypass, unless:
 - (i) Bypass was unavoidable to prevent loss of life, personal injury, or severe property damage;
 - (ii) There were no feasible alternatives to the bypass, such as the use of auxiliary treatment facilities, retention of untreated wastes, or maintenance during normal periods of equipment downtime. This condition is not satisfied if adequate back-up equipment should have been installed in the exercise of reasonable engineering judgment to prevent a bypass which occurred during normal periods of equipment downtime or preventive maintenance; and
 - (iii) The permittee submitted notices as required under paragraph (13)(c).
 - (2) The Agency may approve an anticipated bypass, after considering its adverse effects, if the Agency determines that it will meet the three conditions listed above in paragraph (13)(d)(1).
- (14) **Upset.**
- (a) **Definition.** Upset means an exceptional incident in which there is unintentional and temporary noncompliance with technology based permit effluent limitations because of factors beyond the reasonable control of the permittee. An upset does not include noncompliance to the extent caused by operational error, improperly designed treatment facilities, inadequate treatment facilities, lack of preventive maintenance, or careless or improper operation.
 - (b) **Effect of an upset.** An upset constitutes an affirmative defense to an action brought for noncompliance with such technology based permit effluent limitations if the requirements of paragraph (14)(c) are met. No determination made during administrative review of claims that noncompliance was caused by upset, and before an action for noncompliance, is final administrative action subject to judicial review.
 - (c) **Conditions necessary for a demonstration of upset.** A permittee who wishes to establish the affirmative defense of upset shall demonstrate, through properly signed, contemporaneous operating logs, or other relevant evidence that:
 - (1) An upset occurred and that the permittee can identify the cause(s) of the upset;
 - (2) The permitted facility was at the time being properly operated; and
 - (3) The permittee submitted notice of the upset as required in paragraph (12)(f)(2) (24-hour notice).
 - (4) The permittee complied with any remedial measures required under paragraph (4).
 - (d) **Burden of proof.** In any enforcement proceeding the permittee seeking to establish the occurrence of an upset has the burden of proof.

Attachment D

NON-STORM WATER DISCHARGES CERTIFICATION

Inspections are conducted annually at the CHEMTRADE facility to confirm that non-allowable, non-storm water flows are entering into the storm water discharge system.

- **Date of evaluation:** _____

- **Description of the evaluation criteria used:** A visual inspection was conducted of facility storm water and non-storm water discharges, site storm water management systems, and operational areas and activities potentially exposed to precipitation. Each outfall was tracked to its source to ensure that non-storm water discharge was not entering the outfall.

- **List of the outfalls or onsite drainage points that were directly observed during the evaluation:**
 - SW001 Outfall into Rose Creek
 - SW002 Outfall into Rose Creek

- **Allowable types of non-storm water discharge(s) and source locations:**
The following non-storm water discharges were noted during the annual inspection and considered allowable non-storm water discharges under the General NDPES Permit No. IRL00 condition (A)(9)(a):
 - _____
 - _____
 - _____
 - _____

In addition to the above evaluation, ongoing monitoring efforts occur to ensure non-storm water discharges do not enter the storm water stream. Outflows are visually inspected annually for visible sheens or evidence of chemicals or other materials in the storm water flow. Excess storm water collected on-site in secondary containment structures is pumped into the facilities waste water recycling system.

I certify based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete.

Name: _____ Title: _____

Signature: _____ Date: _____

Attachment E

ILLINOIS ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WATER POLLUTION CONTROL PERMIT

LOG NUMBERS: 2014-59232

PERMIT NO.: 2014-EO-59232

FINAL PLANS, SPECIFICATIONS, APPLICATION
AND SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS

DATE ISSUED: October 15, 2014

PREPARED BY: Chemtrade Solutions LLC

SUBJECT: CHEMTRADE SOLUTIONS LLC – EAST ST. LOUIS WORKS – Recycle System for Process Wastewater
Zero Discharge

PERMITTEE TO OWN AND OPERATE

Chemtrade Solutions LLC
East St. Louis Works
2500 Kings Highway
East St. Louis, IL 62201

Permit is hereby granted to the above designated permittee(s) to construct and/or operate water pollution control facilities described as follows:

An existing recycle system consisting of two 33,900 gallon holding tanks, a 66' x 88' x 6' recycle pond with a 60 mil HDPE geomembrane liner, and all associated pipes, pumps, and appurtenances necessary to treat approximately 5,000 gpd DAF (DMF 15,000 gpd) of spent process wastewater with zero discharge. The pond also receives contact and non-contact stormwater runoff.

This operating permit expires on September 30, 2019.

This operating permit renews and replaces permit number 2008-EO-5198 which was previously issued for the herein permitted facilities.

This Permit is issued subject to the following Special Condition(s). If such Special Condition(s) require(s) additional or revised facilities, satisfactory engineering plan documents must be submitted to this Agency for review and approval for issuance of a Supplemental Permit.

SPECIAL CONDITION 1: This Permit is issued with the expressed understanding that there shall be no surface water discharge from these facilities. If such discharge occurs, additional or alternate facilities shall be provided. The construction of such additional or alternate facilities may not be started until a Permit for the construction is issued by this Agency.

SPECIAL CONDITION 2: Issuance of this permit does not release the Permittees from any liability for prior violations of the Act or Rules and Regulations promulgated thereunder.

SPECIAL CONDITION 3: All sludges generated on site shall be disposed of at a site and in a manner acceptable to the Agency.

Page 1 of 2

THE STANDARD CONDITIONS OF ISSUANCE INDICATED ON THE REVERSE SIDE MUST BE COMPLIED WITH IN FULL. READ ALL CONDITIONS CAREFULLY.

AK:LRL:5923214.docx

DIVISION OF WATER POLLUTION CONTROL

Alan Keller, P.E.
Manager, Permit Section

cc: EPA-Collinsville FOS
Records - Industrial

**READ ALL CONDITIONS CAREFULLY:
STANDARD CONDITIONS**

The Illinois Environmental Protection Act (Illinois Revised Statutes Chapter 111-12, Section 1039) grants the Environmental Protection Agency authority to impose conditions on permits which it issues.

1. Unless the construction for which this permit is issued has been completed, this permit will expire (1) two years after the date of issuance for permits to construct sewers or wastewater sources or (2) three years after the date of issuance for permits to construct treatment works or pretreatment works.
2. The construction or development of facilities covered by this permit shall be done in compliance with applicable provisions of Federal laws and regulations, the Illinois Environmental Protection Act, and Rules and Regulations adopted by the Illinois Pollution Control Board.
3. There shall be no deviations from the approved plans and specifications unless a written request for modification of the project, along with plans and specifications as required, shall have been submitted to the Agency and a supplemental written permit issued.
4. The permittee shall allow any agent duly authorized by the Agency upon the presentations of credentials:
 - a. to enter at reasonable times, the permittee's premises where actual or potential effluent, emission or noise sources are located or where any activity is to be conducted pursuant to this permit;
 - b. to have access to and copy at reasonable times any records required to be kept under the terms and conditions of this permit;
 - c. to inspect at reasonable times, including during any hours of operation of equipment constructed or operated under this permit, such equipment or monitoring methodology or equipment required to be kept, used, operated, calibrated and maintained under this permit;
 - d. to obtain and remove at reasonable times samples of any discharge or emission of pollutants;
 - e. to enter at reasonable times and utilize any photographic, recording, testing, monitoring or other equipment for the purpose of preserving, testing, monitoring, or recording any activity, discharge, or emission authorized by this permit.
5. The issuance of this permit:
 - a. shall not be considered as in any manner affecting the title of the premises upon which the permitted facilities are to be located;
 - b. does not release the permittee from any liability for damage to person or property caused by or resulting from the construction, maintenance, or operation of the proposed facilities;
 - c. does not release the permittee from compliance with other applicable statutes and regulations of the United States, of the State of Illinois, or with applicable local laws, ordinances and regulations;
 - d. does not take into consideration or attest to the structural stability of any units or parts of the project;
 - e. in no manner implies or suggests that the Agency (or its officers, agents or employees) assumes any liability, directly or indirectly, for any loss due to damage, installation, maintenance, or operation of the proposed equipment or facility.
6. Unless a joint construction/operation permit has been issued, a permit for operating shall be obtained from the agency before the facility or equipment covered by this permit is placed into operation.
7. These standard conditions shall prevail unless modified by special conditions.
8. The Agency may file a complaint with the Board for suspension or revocation of a permit:
 - a. upon discovery that the permit application contained misrepresentations, misinformation or false statement or that all relevant facts were not disclosed; or
 - b. upon finding that any standard or special conditions have been violated; or
 - c. upon any violation of the Environmental Protection Act or any Rules or Regulation effective thereunder as a result of the construction or development authorized by this permit.

ILLINOIS ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WATER POLLUTION CONTROL PERMIT

LOG NUMBERS: 2014-59232

PERMIT NO.: 2014-EO-59232

FINAL PLANS, SPECIFICATIONS, APPLICATION
AND SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS

DATE ISSUED: October 15, 2014

PREPARED BY: Chemtrade Solutions LLC

SUBJECT: CHEMTRADE SOLUTIONS LLC – EAST ST. LOUIS WORKS.– Recycle System for Process Wastewater
Zero Discharge

SPECIAL CONDITION 4: The operation of the treatment facilities must be under the direct and active field supervision of a certified industrial treatment plant operator in accordance with the State of Illinois Rules and Regulations, Title 35, Subtitle C, Chapter 1, Part 312.

SPECIAL CONDITION 5: The Permittee shall analyze samples obtained from the following monitoring wells numbered PZ-1, PZ-2, PZ-3, PZ-4, PZ-5, PZ-6, PZ-7, PZ-8A, PZ-9, PZ-10, PZ-11, PZ-12, DW-1, DW-2, and DW-3 on a semi-annual basis for the following parameters:

Parameter:
pH
Total Dissolved Solids
Chloride
Chromium
Copper
Sulfate
Iron
Manganese
Nickel
Silver
Zinc

In addition to the above testing requirements, the monitoring well groundwater elevation at the time of sampling shall also be measured. Testing shall be done in accordance with approved test methods as described in 40 CFR 136.

All test results and groundwater elevations shall be transmitted semi-annually to the Agency in June and December at the following addresses:

Illinois Environmental Protection Agency
DWPC / CAS
1021 North Grand Ave East
P.O. Box 19276
Springfield, IL 62794-9276

Illinois Environmental Protection Agency
DWPC / FOS
2009 Mall Street
Collinsville, IL 62234

SPECIAL CONDITION 6: The Permittee shall provide verification in the application for renewal of this permit that the existing recycle pond liner will remain free of defects and leaks and is not contributing to violations of the 35 Ill. Adm. Code 620 Groundwater Quality Standards. This documentation, which shall be in the form of a liner integrity test, shall be submitted along with the application for renewal of this permit.

**READ ALL CONDITIONS CAREFULLY:
STANDARD CONDITIONS**

The Illinois Environmental Protection Act (Illinois Revised Statutes Chapter 111-12. Section 1039) grants the Environmental Protection Agency authority to impose conditions on permits which it issues.

1. Unless the construction for which this permit is issued has been completed, this permit will expire (1) two years after the date of issuance for permits to construct sewers or wastewater sources or (2) three years after the date of issuance for permits to construct treatment works or pretreatment works.
2. The construction or development of facilities covered by this permit shall be done in compliance with applicable provisions of Federal laws and regulations, the Illinois Environmental Protection Act, and Rules and Regulations adopted by the Illinois Pollution Control Board.
3. There shall be no deviations from the approved plans and specifications unless a written request for modification of the project, along with plans and specifications as required, shall have been submitted to the Agency and a supplemental written permit issued.
4. The permittee shall allow any agent duly authorized by the Agency upon the presentations of credentials:
 - a. to enter at reasonable times, the permittee's premises where actual or potential effluent, emission or noise sources are located or where any activity is to be conducted pursuant to this permit;
 - b. to have access to and copy at reasonable times any records required to be kept under the terms and conditions of this permit;
 - c. to inspect at reasonable times, including during any hours of operation of equipment constructed or operated under this permit, such equipment or monitoring methodology or equipment required to be kept, used, operated, calibrated and maintained under this permit;
 - d. to obtain and remove at reasonable times samples of any discharge or emission of pollutants;
 - e. to enter at reasonable times and utilize any photographic, recording, testing, monitoring or other equipment for the purpose of preserving, testing, monitoring, or recording any activity, discharge, or emission authorized by this permit.
5. The issuance of this permit:
 - a. shall not be considered as in any manner affecting the title of the premises upon which the permitted facilities are to be located;
 - b. does not release the permittee from any liability for damage to person or property caused by or resulting from the construction, maintenance, or operation of the proposed facilities;
 - c. does not release the permittee from compliance with other applicable statutes and regulations of the United States, of the State of Illinois, or with applicable local laws, ordinances and regulations;
 - d. does not take into consideration or attest to the structural stability of any units or parts of the project;
 - e. in no manner implies or suggests that the Agency (or its officers, agents or employees) assumes any liability, directly or indirectly, for any loss due to damage, installation, maintenance, or operation of the proposed equipment or facility.
6. Unless a joint construction/operation permit has been issued, a permit for operating shall be obtained from the agency before the facility or equipment covered by this permit is placed into operation.
7. These standard conditions shall prevail unless modified by special conditions.
8. The Agency may file a complaint with the Board for suspension or revocation of a permit:
 - a. upon discovery that the permit application contained misrepresentations, misinformation or false statement or that all relevant facts were not disclosed; or
 - b. upon finding that any standard or special conditions have been violated; or
 - c. upon any violation of the Environmental Protection Act or any Rules or Regulation effective thereunder as a result of the construction or development authorized by this permit.

Attachment F

Attachment G



Illinois Environmental Protection Agency

Bureau of Water • 1021 North Grand Avenue East • P.O. Box 19276 • Springfield • Illinois • 62794-9276

Division of Water Pollution Control ANNUAL FACILITY INSPECTION REPORT

for NPDES Permit for Storm Water Discharges Associated with Industrial Site Activities

This fillable form may be completed online, a copy saved locally, printed and signed before it is submitted to the Compliance Assurance Section at the above address. Complete each section of this report. Place a NA in sections that do not apply to your operation.

Report Period: From: _____ To: _____

Permit No. ILR00 _____

OWNER/OPERATOR INFORMATION: (As it appears on the current permit)

Name: _____

Mailing Address: _____

City: _____ State: _____ Zip: _____ Telephone: _____

Contact Person: _____ (Person responsible for Annual Report)

FACILITY/SITE INFORMATION: (As it appears on the current permit)

Facility Name: _____ Primary SIC Code: _____

Facility Location: _____

City: _____ IL Zip: _____ County: _____

RECEIVING WATER INFORMATION:

Storm Sewer Owner of Storm Sewer Systems: _____

Waters of the State Closest Receiving Waters: _____

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

Has this facility received an NPDES Permit under a different owner/operator name in the past? If so, list last name permit was issued to: _____

Attach information on any activity that has occurred at this facility during the report period that may have resulted in pollutants discharged to storm water runoff (e.g. Spills).

Attach information on any changes to the facility or the activity occurring at the facility that resulted in significant changes to the SWPPP.

Attach information concerning quarterly visual observations of discharges as found in Section E, Item 8 of the Permit.

Any person who knowingly makes a false, fictitious, or fraudulent material statement, orally or in writing, to the Illinois EPA commits a Class 4 felony. A second or subsequent offense after conviction is a Class 3 felony. (415 ILCS 5/44(h))

Owner Signature:

Date:

Printed Name:

Title:

EMAIL COMPLETED FORM TO: epa.indannualinsp@illinois.gov

or Mail to: ILLINOIS ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WATER POLLUTION CONTROL
COMPLIANCE ASSURANCE SECTION #19
1021 NORTH GRAND AVENUE EAST
POST OFFICE BOX 19276
SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS 62794-9276

This Agency is authorized to require this information under Section 4 and Title X of the Environmental Protection Act (415 ILCS 5/4, 5/39). Failure to disclose this information may result in: a civil penalty of not to exceed \$50,000 for the violation and an additional civil penalty of not to exceed \$10,000 for each day during which the violation continues (415 ILCS 5/42) and may also prevent this form from being processed and could result in your application being denied. This form has been approved by the Forms Management Center.

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

3. Did this inspection identify any sources of stormwater or non-stormwater discharges not previously identified in your SWPPP? YES NO

If YES, describe these sources of stormwater or non-stormwater pollutants expected to be present in these discharges, and any control measures in place:

4. Did you review stormwater monitoring data as part of this inspection to identify potential pollutant hot spots? YES NO NA, no monitoring performed

If YES, summarize the findings of that review and describe any additional inspection activities resulting from this review:

5. Describe any evidence of pollutants entering the drainage system or discharging to surface waters, and the condition of and around outfalls, including flow dissipation measures to prevent scouring:

6. Have you taken or do you plan to take any corrective actions, as specified in Part 3 of the permit, since your last annual report submission (or since you received authorization to discharge under this permit if this is your first annual report), including any corrective actions identified as a result of this annual comprehensive site inspection?

YES NO

If YES, how many conditions requiring review for correction action as specified in Parts 3.1 and 3.2 were addressed by these corrective actions?

--	--	--

NOTE: Complete the attached Corrective Action Form (Section D) for each condition identified, including any conditions identified as a result of this comprehensive stormwater inspection.

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

C. INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY AREA SPECIFIC FINDINGS

Complete one block for each industrial activity area where pollutants may be exposed to stormwater. Copy this page for additional industrial activity areas.

In reviewing each area, you should consider:

- Industrial materials, residue, or trash that may have or could come into contact with stormwater;
- Leaks or spills from industrial equipment, drums, tanks, and other containers;
- Offsite tracking of industrial or waste materials from areas of no exposure to exposed areas; and
- Tracking or blowing of raw, final, or waste materials from areas of no exposure to exposed areas.

INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY AREA _____:

1. Brief Description:

2. Are any control measures in need of maintenance or repair? YES NO

3. Have any control measures failed and require replacement? YES NO

4. Are any additional/revised control measures necessary in this area? YES NO

If YES to any of these three questions, provide a description of the problem: (Any necessary corrective actions should be described on the attached Corrective Action Form)

INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY AREA _____:

1. Brief Description:

2. Are any control measures in need of maintenance or repair? YES NO

3. Have any control measures failed and require replacement? YES NO

4. Are any additional/revised c necessary in this area? YES NO

If YES to any of these three questions, provide a description of the problem: (Any necessary corrective actions should be described on the attached Corrective Action Form)

INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY AREA _____:

Brief Description:

2. Are any control measures in need of maintenance or repair? YES NO

3. Have any control measures failed and require replacement? YES NO

4. Are any additional/revised BMPs necessary in this area? YES NO

If YES to any of these three questions, provide a description of the problem: (Any necessary corrective actions should be described on the attached Corrective Action Form)

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

NOTE: Copy this page and attach additional pages as necessary

INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY AREA _____:

1. Brief Description:

2. Are any control measures in need of maintenance or repair? YES NO

3. Have any control measures failed and require replacement? YES NO

4. Are any additional/revised BMPs necessary in this area? YES NO

If YES to any of these three questions, provide a description of the problem: (Any necessary corrective actions should be described on the attached Corrective Action Form)

INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY AREA _____:

1. Brief Description:

2. Are any control measures in need of maintenance or repair? YES NO

3. Have any control measures failed and require replacement? YES NO

4. Are any additional/revised BMPs necessary in this area? YES NO

If YES to any of these three questions, provide a description of the problem: (Any necessary corrective actions should be described on the attached Corrective Action Form)

INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY AREA _____:

1. Brief Description:

2. Are any control measures in need of maintenance or repair? YES NO

3. Have any control measures failed and require replacement? YES NO

4. Are any additional/revised BMPs necessary in this area? YES NO

If YES to any of these three questions, provide a description of the problem: (Any necessary corrective actions should be described on the attached Corrective Action Form)

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

D. CORRECTIVE ACTIONS

Complete this page for each specific condition requiring a corrective action or a review determining that no corrective action is needed. Copy this page for additional corrective actions or reviews.

Include both corrective actions that have been initiated or completed since the last annual report, and future corrective actions needed to address problems identified in this comprehensive stormwater inspection. Include an update on any outstanding corrective actions that had not been completed at the time of your previous annual report.

1. Corrective Action # of for this reporting period.

2. Is this corrective action:

- An update on a corrective action from a previous annual report; or
- A new corrective action?

3. Identify the condition(s) triggering the need for this review:

- Unauthorized release or discharge
- Numeric effluent limitation exceedance
- Control measures inadequate to meet applicable water quality standards
- Control measures inadequate to meet non-numeric effluent limitations
- Control measures not properly operated or maintained
- Change in facility operations necessitated change in control measures
- Average benchmark value exceedance
- Other (describe): _____

4. Briefly describe the nature of the problem identified:

5. Date problem identified: / /

6. How problem was identified:

- Comprehensive site inspection
- Quarterly visual assessment
- Routine facility inspection
- Benchmark monitoring
- Notification by EPA or State or local authorities
- Other (describe): _____

7. Description of corrective action(s) taken or to be taken to eliminate or further investigate the problem (e.g., describe modifications or repairs to control measures, analyses to be conducted, etc.) or if no modifications are needed, basis for that determination:

8. Did/will this corrective action require modification of your SWPPP? YES NO

9. Date corrective action initiated: / /

10. Date correction action completed: / / or expected to be completed: / /

11. If corrective action not yet completed, provide the status of corrective action at the time of the comprehensive site inspection and describe any remaining steps (including timeframes associated with each step) necessary to complete corrective action:

Attachment E

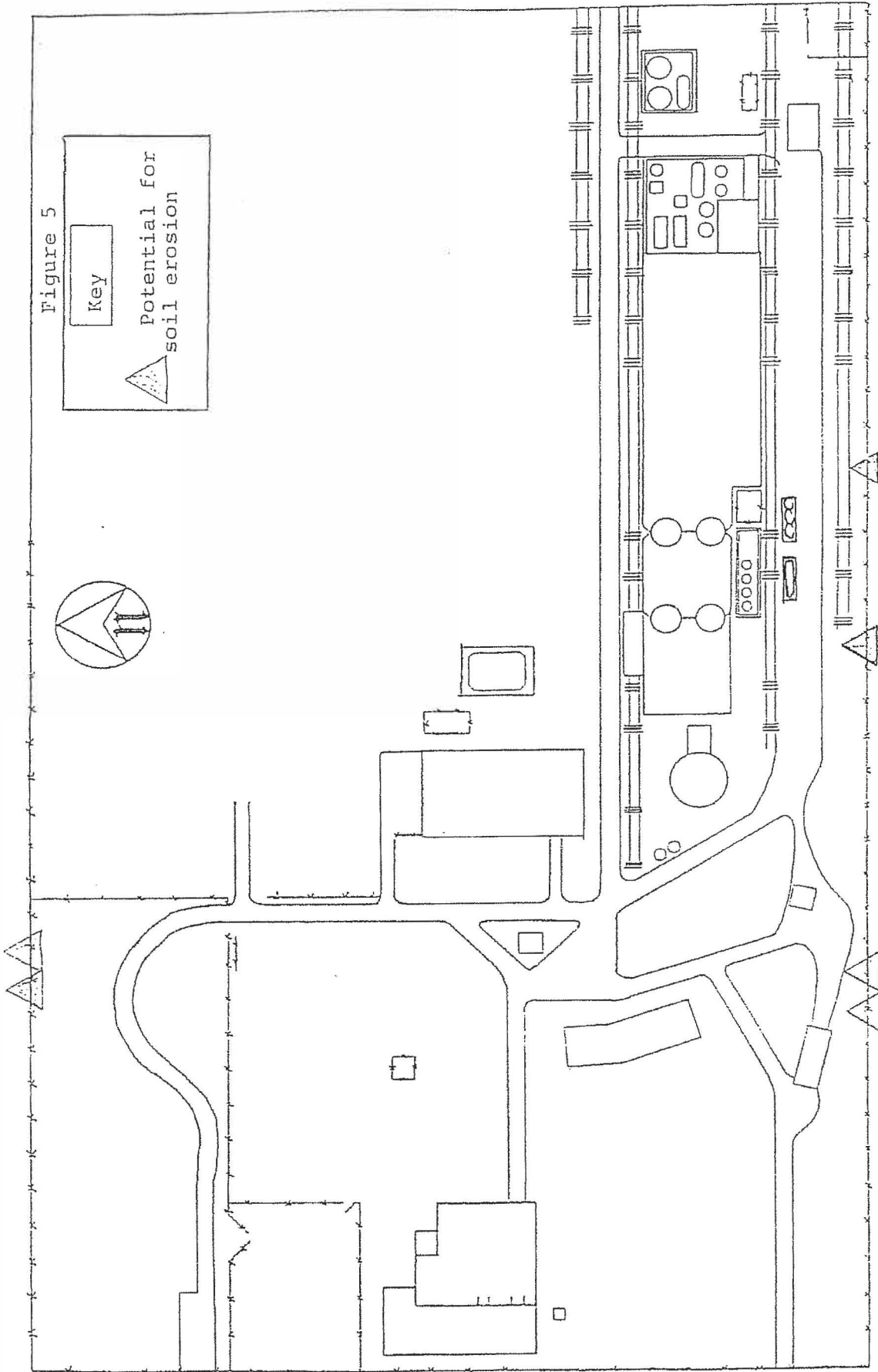


Figure 5

Key

Potential for soil erosion

GENERAL CHEMICAL CORPORATION
East St. Louis Works
2500 Kingshighway

Partial Site Plan

Attachment F

TEKLAB, INC.

75 MEADOW HEIGHTS PROF. PARK
COLLINGSVILLE, ILLINOIS 62234

ENVIRONMENTAL & CHEMICAL TESTING

TELE: 618-344-1004
FAX: 618-344-1005

July 15, 1993

REPORT #37161B

Mr. Brian Hartsfield
General Chemical
2500 Kings Highway
East St. Louis, IL 62201

Project: Water Quality Testing

Sample Received: 06-24-93

Sample ID
Sample Date
Lab ID

Grab
06-24-93
930624-52

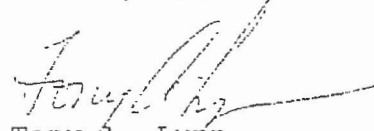
*Stormwater
Outfall-CO2*

ANALYSIS RESULTS

<u>PARAMETER</u>	<u>RESULT</u>
Oil & Grease, mg/l	<1
BOD (5 day), mg/l	14
Chemical Oxygen Demand, mg/l	<30
Total Suspended Solids, mg/l	20
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen, mg/l	0.86
Nitrite-Nitrate, mg/l	0.3
pH	7.17
Cyanide, mg/l	0.011
Phenols, mg/l	0.007
Chlorine, mg/l	0.26
Fecal Coliform/100 ml	500
Fecal Streptococcus	0
Phosphorus, mg/l	<0.05

These tests were conducted in accordance with Standard Methods for the Evaluation of Water and Wastewater, American Public Health Association, American Water Works Association, Water Pollution Control Federation, 18th Edition, 1992.

TEKLAB, INC



Tony A. Lynn
Laboratory Director

TEKLAB, INC.

PO MEADOW HEIGHTS PROF. PARK
COLLINSVILLE, ILLINOIS 62231

ENVIRONMENTAL & CHEMICAL TESTING

TELE: 618-344-1004
FAX: 618-344-1005

July 15, 1993

REPORT #37161A

Mr. Brian Hartsfield
General Chemical
2500 Kings Highway
East St. Louis, IL 62201

Project: Water Quality Testing

Sample Received: 06-24-93

Sample ID Composite
Sample Date 06-24-93
Sample Time 1200-1500
Lab ID 930624-52

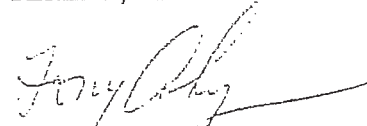
Stormwater
Outfall 002

ANALYSIS RESULTS

<u>PARAMETER</u>	<u>RESULT</u>
Sulfite, mg/l	<2
Sulfate, mg/l	219
Aluminum, mg/l	9.9
Oil & Grease, mg/l	<1
Barium, mg/l	<0.1
Iron, mg/l	1.98
Titanium, mg/l	<0.8
Sulfide, mg/l	0.99
Lead, mg/l	0.08
BOD (5 day), mg/l	22
Chemical Oxygen Demand, mg/l	<30
Total Suspended Solids, mg/l	103
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen, mg/l	1.8
Nitrite-Nitrate, mg/l	0.6
pH	5.22
Phosphorus, mg/l	<0.05

These tests were conducted in accordance with Standard Methods for the Evaluation of Water and Wastewater, American Public Health Association, American Water Works Association, Water Pollution Control Federation, 18th Edition, 1992.

TEKLAB, INC


Tony A. Lynn
Laboratory Director