Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan

for:

Lamb Weston Inc. 856 Russet Street Twin Falls, Idaho 83301 (208) 825-1498

SWPPP Contact(s):

Shane Johnson Environmental Manager 856 Russet Street Twin Falls, Idaho 83301 (208) 825-1554

SWPPP Preparation Date:

Revision: May 17h, 2023

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SECTION 1: FACILITY DESCRIPTION AND CONTACT INFORMATION

1.1 Facility Information.

Instructions:

- You will need the information from this section to complete your NOI.
- For further instruction, refer to the 2021 MSGP NOI form and instructions specifically sections C and D of the 2021 MSGP Appendix G Notice of Intent (NOI). A copy of the 2021 MSGP NOI is available at https://www.epa.gov/npdes/stormwater-discharges-industrial-activities-epas-2021-msgp (Appendix G of the permit)
- You must include a copy of the 2021 MSGP, or a reference or link to where a copy can be found, in Attachment C of your SWPPP.

Facility Information		
Facility Name: Lamb Weston Inc.		
Street/Location: 856 Russet Street		ZIP Code : 83301
City: Twin Falls	State: Idaho	
County or Similar Government Subdivision: Twin Falls County NPDES ID (i.e., permit tracking number): #IDR05C169 (if cover	ed under a previo	ous permit)
Primary Industrial Activity SIC code, and Sector and Subsector 8): 2037	or (2021 MSGP, <i>A</i>	Appendix D and Part
Co-located Industrial Activity(s) SIC code(s), Sector(s) and Su D): Sector U, Subsector U3	bsector(s) (2021	MSGP, Appendix
Is your facility presently inactive and unstaffed and are there no incommute to stormwater? $\ \square$ Yes $\ \boxtimes$ No	dustrial materials	or activities exposed
Latitude/Longitude		
Latitude: Longit	ude:	
42.5512616° N (decimal degrees) -114.48	309953° W (decim	nal degrees)
Method for determining latitude/longitude (check one):		
☐ Maps (If USGS topographic map used, specify scale:)	□GPS
⊠Other (please specify): Google Earth	,	
Horizontal Reference Datum (check one):		
□ NAD 27 ⊠ NAD 83 □ WGS 84		
Is the facility located in Indian country? ☐ Yes ☒ No		
If yes, provide the name of the Indian tribe associated with the are Indian reservation, if applicable).	a of Indian countr	y (including name of

Are you considered a "federal operator" of the facility? Federal Operator – an entity that meets the definition of "operator" in [the 2021 MSGP] and is either any department, agency or instrumentality of the executive, legislative, and judicial branches of the Federal government of the United States, or another entity, such as a private contractor, operating for any such department, agency, or instrumentality. Yes No
Estimated area of industrial activity at your facility exposed to stormwater: 25 acres (to the nearest quarter acre)
Discharge Information
Does this facility discharge stormwater into a municipal separate storm sewer system (MS4)? ☐ Yes ☐ No
If yes, name of MS4 operator:
Name(s) of surface water(s) that receive stormwater from your facility: Rock Creek (tributary of the Snake River)
Does this facility discharge industrial stormwater directly into any segment of an "impaired water" (see definition in 2021 MSGP, Appendix A)? \boxtimes Yes \square No
If Yes, identify name of the impaired water(s) (and segment(s), if applicable): Rock Creek
Identify the pollutant(s) causing the impairment(s):_Total Suspended Solids (TSS), Total Phosphorus (TP), <i>E. coli</i> , sediment, fecal coliform, mercury, and flow
Which of the identified pollutants may be present in industrial stormwater discharges from this facility? Total Suspended Solids (TSS), <i>E. coli</i> , Sediment
Has a Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) been completed for any of the identified pollutants? If yes, please list the TMDL pollutants: Total Suspended Solids (TSS), <i>E. coli</i> , Sediment
Does this facility discharge industrial stormwater into a receiving water designated as a Tier 2, Tier 2.5 or Tier 3 water (see definitions in 2021 MSGP, Appendix A)? \square Yes \square No
Are any of your stormwater discharges subject to effluent limitation guidelines (ELGs) (2021 MSGP Table 1-1)? ☐ Yes ☒ No If Yes, which guidelines apply?

1.2 Contact Information/Responsible Parties.

Instructions:

- List the facility operator(s), facility owner and SWPPP contact(s). Indicate respective responsibilities, where appropriate.
- You will need the information from this section of the SWPPP Template for your NOI.
- Refer to Section B of the NOI instructions (available in Appendix G of the 2021 MSGP).

Facility Operator(s):

Name: Andrew Gardner, Plant Manager

Address: 856 Russet Street

City, State, Zip Code: Twin Falls, Idaho 83301-0128

Telephone Number: (208) 825-1401

Facility Owner(s):

Name: Lamb Weston, Inc.

Address: 856 Russet Street

City, State, Zip Code: Twin Falls, Idaho 83301-0128

Telephone Number: (208) 825-1498

SWPPP Contact(s):

SWPPP Contact Name (Primary): Shane Johnson, Environmental Manager

Telephone number: (208) 825-1554

Email address: Shane.Johnson@LambWeston.com

SWPPP Contact Name (Backup): Andrew Gardner

Telephone number: (208) 825-1401

Email address: Andrew.gardner@lambweston.com

1.3 Stormwater Pollution Prevention Team.

Instructions (see 2021 MSGP Part 6.2.1):

The stormwater pollution prevention team is responsible for overseeing development of the facility's SWPPP, any modifications to it, and for implementing and maintaining control measures, taking corrective action and or additional implementation measure (AIM) responses when required. Each member of the stormwater pollution prevention team should have ready access to the 2021 MSGP, the most updated copy of the SWPPP, and other relevant documents that must be kept with the SWPPP.

- Identify the staff members (by name and/or title) that comprise the facility's stormwater pollution prevention team as well as their individual responsibilities.
- EPA recommends, but does not require, the stormwater pollution prevention team include at least one
 individual from each shift to ensure that there is always a stormwater pollution prevention team member
 on-site.

Staff Names	Individual Responsibilities
Plant Manager	- Plant Manager, Program Oversight
Engineering Manager	 Identification of existing and potential pollutant sources. Development and implementation of Best Management Practices (BMPs) and other control measures when deficiencies are identified, or changes are made. Develop and ensure currency of site drainage map.
Sanitation Supervisor	 Identification of existing and potential pollutant sources. Development and implementation of BMPs and other control measures.
Wastewater Treatment Staff	 Visual inspection and maintenance of stormwater drains and outfalls. Collect and submit samples of stormwater discharges for analysis. Identification of existing and potential pollutant sources. Routine site inspections.
Environmental Manager	 Identification of existing and potential pollutant sources. Development and implementation of BMPs and other control measures. Routine site and compliance inspections. Develop and ensure currency of site drainage map. Modification of SWPPP as needed. Submit required SWPPP reports. Maintain records. Assist with modification of SWPPP as needed.
Water Process Team Leader	 Oversees outside building and grounds activities. Identification of existing and potential sources. Ensure necessary maintenance activities are completed to prevent stormwater pollution. Routine site inspections and compliance inspections.
Maintenance Manager	 Oversees all processing/packaging/utilities maintenance. Identification of existing and potential pollutant sources. Ensure necessary maintenance activities are completed to prevent stormwater pollution. Routine site inspections.

1.4 Site Description.

Instructions (see 2021 MSGP Part 6.2.2):

Provide a description of the nature of the industrial activities conducted at your facility. For the MSGP, industrial activities consist of: manufacturing and processing; material handling activities including storage, loading and unloading, transportation, or conveyance of any raw material, intermediate product, final product, by-product or waste product; and vehicle and equipment fueling, maintenance and cleaning.

Industrial activities may occur at any of the following areas (list not exhaustive): industrial plant yards; immediate access roads and rail lines used or traveled by carriers of raw materials, manufactured products, waste material, or by-products used or created by the facility; material handling sites; refuse sites; sites used for the application or disposal of process waste waters sites used for the storage and maintenance of material handling equipment; sites used for residual treatment, storage, or disposal; shipping and receiving areas; manufacturing buildings; storage areas (including tank farms) for raw materials, and intermediate and final products; and areas where industrial activity has taken place in the past and significant materials remain and are exposed to stormwater.

EPA recommends that you differentiate activities that occur indoors from those that occur outdoors and could be exposed to stormwater, or under cover but that could be exposed to run-on. Do not overlook processes that are vented and may contribute pollutants to the roof.

The Lamb Weston – Twin Falls facility operates year-round and is a major supplier of battered, un-battered specialty and conventional French fry products, and a variety of special potato products. Process activities include raw product unloading, sorting, storage, washing, peeling, cutting, blanching, frying, freezing, and packaging.

Details on activities that occur at the facility are described in Table 1 below.

Table 1: Facility Activity Description

Industrial Area	Activity
Wastewater Treatment Area	The Wastewater Treatment Area is located adjacent to Rock Creek Canyon. The facility property boundary just to the East of the Waste Treatment facility extends down into the canyon to Rock Creek. This facility pre-treats all production wastewater (generated from potato processing operations) and silt water (generated from potato washing, conveying, and sorting prior to entering the processing areas) effluent from the facility.
	 Production wastewater (also known as whitewater or process water) is pumped from the main facility to the primary clarification and DAFT system, then to a high-rate anaerobic digester. The digester was acquired from the City of Twin Falls by Lamb Weston on 4-21-17 and has been added to this plan. Effluent from the digester is piped to the City of Twin Falls POTW.
	 Wastewater from the raw product receiving system (silt water) is treated separately from the process water treatment system. The system is designed to remove organic and inert contaminants from the waste stream, and the primary treated water is then recycled back into the raw receiving area for reuse. Treated excess silt water is combined with the plant's sanitary sewage and then discharged to the City of

	Twin Falls POTW for final treatment. No treatment of the sanitary sewer system takes place at this site.
	Potato peel and primary clarifier skimmings'/underflow ("slurry") is loaded onto trucks for transport to cattle feed lots for beneficial re-use.
	 Mud resulting from the silt water system clarification process is land applied as a beneficial reuse product.
	 Organic matter (potato particles) screened from the water in the silt system is loaded onto trucks for beneficial re-use as cattle feed.
Used Equipment Storage Area	Production equipment no longer in use is stored outside. This equipment includes, but is not limited to:
	Miscellaneous unused production equipment
	Electrical conduit (metal and PVC)
	Electrical motors and components
	Fiberglass decking material
	 PVC piping, Teflon, plastic and UHMW (Ultra High Molecular Weight plastic)
	Scrap metal (stainless steel, mild steel, and galvanized)
Roof Runoff	Stacks from processing equipment exhaust through the roof.
	 Air makeup units (AMUs) located on the roof (fresh water only).
	 Refrigeration system condensers located on the roof.
	Air conditioner units on the roof
Frozen Waste Loading Area	Out-of-specification finished potato product (a.k.a. "frozen waste") is loaded into sealed open-top semi-trailers for beneficial re-use as cattle feed. This operation is conducted on the northwest or northeast corners of the plant.
Cattle Feed Bin Area	Edible potato waste (cattle feed) is loaded onto trucks for shipment at a station on the North side of the main facility.
Vehicle and Equipment Cleaning and Maintenance Area	 No vehicle cleaning is conducted on the outside grounds of the facility site. All vehicle cleaning is conducted at service providers facilities. Occasional equipment cleaning for in-bound equipment is conducted inside the facility.
	 Forklifts are occasionally pressure-washed (no chemical/soap is used) prior to in-house service. These activities are conducted on a contained pad which drains to the plant's waste water system.

Facility Parking Lots	The main employee parking lot and the administrative employee parking lot are both used daily. The main employee parking lot is isolated from industrial activity and agricultural traffic.
Cooking Oil Unloading Area (Rail)	 Cooking oils (palm, soy, canola, beef tallow, and others) are received via rail tanker cars. This area is located south of the main plant. Oil is pumped out of delivery vessel(s) and into storage tanks. These tanks are located both within the plant and in a tank farm outside the plant (addressed separately below).
Cooking Oil Unloading Area (Truck)	 Cooking oils (palm, soy, canola, beef tallow, and others) are received and shipped via tanker trucks. This area is located southwest of the main plant. Oil is pumped out of delivery vessels and into storage tanks. These tanks are located both within the plant and in a tank farm outside the plant (addressed separately).
Cooking Oil Storage Area	Edible oilCondensate from oil tank heating process
Pipe and Metal Storage Area	 New metal and pipe is stored in a metal building West of the main plant. Pipe is cut at this location using a saw.
Diesel Fuel Tank and Generators	 There are two diesel-fueled generators on site that provide emergency power. The first, a 230-kW generator, is located northwest of the main facility. This generator is supplied by a 1,000-gallon tank and located within a concrete containment structure. The second, a 100-kilowatt (kW) generator, is located northeast of the main facility. A 92 gallon double-wall tank is integrated with this generator, i.e., all the components are enclosed within the side and top covers.
Raw Product Receiving Area	Raw potatoes are received via truck. Unloading takes place in the raw receiving area located on the East side of the main facility.
Raw Product Staging Area	Truck trailers to be unloaded are staged on the northeast corner of the property near the scale house.
Agricultural Residuals Staging Area	Residual soil and rock removed from the incoming raw product are conveyed and staged in an elevated hopper vessel for removal from

	the facility and beneficial reuse. Both conveyors and hopper are under cover.
Dumpsters	 Trash receptacles throughout the production facility are routinely emptied into outdoor dumpsters or the on-site (indoor) trash compactor. Two rental roll-off containers are located on the West side of the facility for collection of scrap stainless steel and mild steel and picked up by local metal scrap service providers.
	 The refuse from trash dumpsters are then transported to the regional transfer station under contract with a local domestic waste hauler.
Salt Storage Area	 Salt used in production processes is stored inside and is therefore not a potential stormwater pollutant. In the unlikely event of a bulk storage tank rupture or major spill during transfer from truck to tank, the spilled solution would be captured in the stormwater retention system.
	 Salt used for deicing parking lots and roadways is stored outside in sealed over-pack barrels during the winter season.
	 Additional salt for deicing is stored indoors in super sacks or palletized sealed bags.
Pesticides/Insecticides/Rodenticides	No pesticides/insecticide/rodenticides are stored anywhere on the site.
	 Pesticides/insecticides/rodenticides may be used as part of our pest prevention program and are applied by a licensed contractor.
	 The pest prevention program consists primarily of rodent control. The traps may or may not contain poison, placed at suspected points-of- entry. All rodenticides use is conducted by a licensed contractor.
	 Pesticides used inside the facility are not a potential source of stormwater pollution.
Ammonia Storage Area	 There are two anhydrous ammonia storage tanks located adjacent to the Line 2 engine room. This, an "EPCRA Section 313 Water Priority Chemical," is used as a refrigerant.
	 The tank is sealed, secured behind locked fencing, and is connected by fixed piping to equipment inside the plant.
Pallet Storage Area	 Pallets, both wooden and plastic, are temporarily stored outside before being repaired, disposed at the municipal landfill, or returned to the supplier.
Flammable and Hazardous Material Storage Building	 Petroleum based lubricants, including new and used oils, certain flammable chemicals, paint & related materials, and some hazardous materials are stored inside a separate storage building located on the West side of the main facility.

Northwest Area – Abandoned agricultural drain tile	The Northwest Storm Drain Area is part of an abandoned agricultural irrigation drain tile. It is a closed concrete pipe that is penetrated by two grated openings, which provide the only way for stormwater to enter from a small, paved area immediately surrounding the two entry points. The entry points are located at the high point of our topography thus limiting the amount of stormwater that could potentially enter the comingled system. Water present during non-stormwater periods enters the system from outside our facility to the South.
	Food waste totes are stored in this area.
	 Food waste trucks are sometimes staged in this area.
	 Scrap metal is staged down slope from grated openings and sent to the local recycler.
	This area provides access to part of the adjacent neighboring property, Lineage Cold Storage.
Pacific Building and Company Potato Storage	The Pacific building is a dry storage warehouse, while the potato storage building stores raw potatoes. The contents of these buildings do not pose a stormwater contamination risk.
	 Material handling equipment, used to transfer raw potatoes, is stored outside.
	A fenced area on the North side is used to store empty plastic totes which have been washed inside the plant prior to storage.
Northeast Storm Drain Area	This area is the primary route for our raw product delivery trucks and is subject to dirt and potato matter associated with hauling potatoes. The area drains a small section of Russet Street adjacent to the main employee parking lot. See "Facility Parking Lots" for a description of the nearest activity.
UASB Digester	This area is an anaerobic pretreatment system for wastewater from the plant. BOD is removed prior to discharge to the City of Twin wastewater treatment system (POTW). Grounds are permeable, there is no outlet for stormwater runoff.

1.5 General Location Map.

Instructions (see 2021 MSGP Part 6.2.2):

Provide a general location map (e.g., U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) quadrangle map) with enough detail to identify the location of your facility and all receiving waters for your stormwater discharges (include as Attachment A of this SWPPP Template).

The general location map for this facility can be found in Attachment A. A City Street Map and a map labeled Water Ways Within One Mile are also provided.

1.6 Site Map.

Instructions (see 2021 MSGP Part 6.2.2):

Prepare a site map showing the following information. The site map will be included as Attachment B of the finished SWPPP.

- Boundaries of the property and the size of the property in acres;
- Location and extent of significant structures and impervious surfaces;
- Directions of stormwater flow (use arrows), including flows with a significant potential to cause soil erosion;
- Locations of all stormwater control measures;
- Locations of all receiving waters, including wetlands, in the immediate vicinity of your facility, indicating
 which waterbodies are listed as impaired and which are identified by your state, tribe or EPA as Tier 2,
 Tier 2.5, or Tier 3 waters;
- Locations of all stormwater conveyances including ditches, pipes, and swales;
- Locations of potential pollutant sources identified under Part 6.2.3;
- Locations where significant spills or leaks identified under Part 6.2.3.3 have occurred;
- Locations of all stormwater monitoring points;
- Locations of stormwater inlets and discharge points, with a unique identification code for each discharge point (e.g., 001, 002), indicating if you are treating one or more discharge points as "substantially identical" under Parts 3.2.4.5, 6.2.5.3, and 4.1.1, and an approximate outline of the areas draining to each discharge point;
- If applicable, MS4s and where your stormwater discharges to them;
- Areas of Endangered Species Act-designated critical habitat for endangered or threatened species, if applicable; and
- Locations of the following activities where such activities are exposed to precipitation:
 - fueling stations;
 - vehicle and equipment maintenance and/or cleaning areas;
 - loading/unloading areas;
 - o locations used for the treatment, storage, or disposal of wastes;
 - liquid storage tanks;
 - processing and storage areas;
 - o immediate access roads and rail lines used or traveled by carriers of raw materials, manufactured products, waste material, or by-products used or created by the facility;
 - o transfer areas for substances in bulk;
 - o machinery; and
 - locations and sources of run-on to your site from adjacent property that contains significant quantities of pollutants.

There are 14 site maps that apply to this section that are included in Attachment B.

The first map, labeled Surface Flow and Site Plan provides an overview of the site and the locations of the detail maps in relation to each other. No areas on facility grounds are designated critical habitat for endangered or threatened species.

The following 14 maps, labeled:

- Figure 1: Site Surface Flow and Site Plan
- Figure 2: Area 1 Surface Flow
- Figure 3: Area 1 Activities
- Figure 4: Area 2 Surface Flow
- Figure 5: Area 2 Activities

- Figure 6: Area 3 Surface Flow
- Figure 7: Area 3 Activities
- Figure 8: Area 4 Surface Flow
- Figure 9: Area 4 Activities
- Figure 10: Area 5 Surface Flow
- Figure 11: Area 5 Activities
- Figure 12: Roof Plan and Drain Plan
- Figure 13: Stormwater Controlled Outflow Layout
- Figure 14: Stormwater Collection Basin Operation

The total facility and area acreage = approximately 25 acres, including:

- Area 1 = 12.6 acres
- Area 2 = 5.8 acres
- Area 3 = 4.1 acres
- Area 4 = 3 acres
- Area 5 = 2.05 acres

SECTION 2: POTENTIAL POLLUTANT SOURCES

Section 2 will describe all areas at your facility where industrial materials or activities are exposed to stormwater or from which authorized non-stormwater discharges originate. Industrial materials or activities include, but are not limited to: material handling equipment or activities; industrial machinery; raw materials; intermediate products, by-products, final products, and waste products. Material handling activities include, but are not limited to: the storage, loading and unloading, transportation, or conveyance of any raw material, intermediate product, final product or waste product. For structures located in areas of industrial activity, you must be aware that the structures themselves are potential sources of pollutants. This could occur, for example, when metals such as aluminum or copper are leached from the structures as a result of acid rain.

For each area identified, the SWPPP must include industrial activities in the area, potential pollutants or pollutant constituents for each identified activity, documentation of where potential spills and leaks could contribute pollutants to stormwater discharges, evaluation of unauthorized non-stormwater discharges, salt storage location, stormwater discharge sampling data and descriptions of stormwater control measures.

2.1 Potential Pollutants Associated with Industrial Activity.

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Instructions (see 2021 MSGP Parts 6.2.3.1 and 6.2.3.2):
For the industrial activities identified in section 1.4 above, list the potential pollutants or pollutant constituents (e.g.,
crankcase oil, zinc, sulfuric acid, cleaning solvents).
In your list of pollutants associated with your industrial activities, include all significant materials that have been
handled, treated, stored, or disposed, and that have been exposed to stormwater in the three years prior to the

date you prepare or amend your SWPPP.	
If you are a Sector S (Air Transportation) facility, do you anticipate using more than 100,000 gallons of pure glycol-based deicing fluids and/or 100 tons or more of urea on an average annual basis? ☐ Yes ☐ No	col in
If you are a Sector G (Metal Mining) facility, do you have discharges from waste rock and overburden piles? ☐ Yes ☐ No	
Activities inside the plant do not contribute to stormwater runoff. Any discharge from within the production facilit captured and sent to the wastewater treatment facility, which provides pretreatment before connecting to the Ci Falls POTW.	•
The following areas have been identified where activities may expose potential pollutants to stormwater. Include list are all possible sources observed three years prior to the effective date of NPDES Permit #IDR05C169 to the present.	

Table 2 below lists the potential pollutants associated with each industrial activity at the facility.

Table 2: Industrial Activity and Associated Potential Pollutants

Industrial Activity	Associated Pollutants
Wastewater Treatment Area	 Magnesium Hydroxide is a non-hazardous material used for initial pH buffering. It also aids in clarifier solids settling. It is received by bulk tanker truck and offloaded into the storage tank. A transfer and metering pump system is used to inject the material into the wastewater stream. Muriatic (Hydrochloric) Acid 35% is used as a pH-buffering agent during production facility cleanups. It is received by bulk tanker truck and offloaded into the secondarily contained storage tank. The material is metered into the plants' effluent stream. Sodium Hydroxide 50% is used as a final pH-buffering agent. It is received via bulk tanker truck and offloaded into the secondarily contained storage tank. The material is metered into the plant's effluent stream. Polymers are utilized to aid in silt clarifier solids settling, solids thickening via centrifuge, and DAFT (dissolved air flotation thickener) flocculation. The polymer concentrate is delivered dry in 50-pound sacks (silt polymer) or by bulk liquid delivery in tanker trucks (DAFT/centrifuge polymer). Occasionally the liquid concentrate is delivered in plastic intermediate bulk containers by enclosed trucks. The polymer concentrate is made down into a 0.05 percent solution for metering into the clarifiers and DAFT. Potato Peel and slurry is accumulated and shipped to cattle feed lots for beneficial reuse.
Used Equipment Storage Area	 Pollutants are limited to residual chemicals or oil that may be on or leaking from the equipment. No hazardous materials are stored in this area.
Roof Runoff	 Small amounts of cooking oil can be discharged onto the roof from waste heat flow. Incidental leaks and/or overspray from condensers can contain chemicals for controlling biological growth and reducing scale buildup. Moisture laden air from the humid processing environment can condense on roof surfaces. Steam containing potato particulate can be discharged onto the roof through the steam peeler stacks.
Frozen Waste Loading Area	 Potato matter Residual fry oil Small amounts of other food waste (condiments, etc.) Residual oil and grease from trucks.
Cattle Feed Bin Area	 Potato matter Small amounts of other food wastes (condiments, etc.) Residual petroleum oil and grease from trucks.

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Vehicle and Equipment Cleaning and Maintenance Area	• NA
Facility Parking Lots	 Litter Winter traction sand and salt Residual petroleum oil and grease from vehicles Oil from the asphalt
Cooking Oil Unloading Area (Rail)	 Edible oil Residual petroleum oil and grease from trucks Steam condensate from oil car heating process
Cooking Oil Unloading Area (Truck)	Edible oilResidual petroleum oil and grease from trucks
Cooking Oil Storage Area	Edible oilCondensate from oil tank heating process
Pipe and Metal Storage Area	Chips (from the saw) of mild and stainless steels
Diesel Fuel Tank and Generators	Diesel fuel, oil and other residuals on the generator & tank assemblies
Raw Product Receiving Area	 Raw potatoes Dirt Vines Rocks Residual petroleum oil and grease from trucks and trailers Silt water from the silt separation system
Raw Product Staging Area	 Soil Vines Residual petroleum oil from the trucks and trailers
Agricultural Residuals Staging Area	Dirt Rocks
Dumpsters	Litter and small metal scrap
Salt Storage Area	Salt
Pesticides/Insecticides/Rodenticides	Pesticides/ Insecticides/Rodenticides
Ammonia Storage Area	Anhydrous Ammonia (NH3)
Pallet Storage Area	Residues only, including wood fiberRust from corroded fasteners
Flammable and Hazardous Material Storage Building	 Petroleum based lubricants Isopropyl Alcohol Paint & paint thinner
Northwest Area – Abandoned agricultural drain tile	 Potato matter and miscellaneous food ingredients. Residual oils that may be present on scrap metal.
Pacific Building and Company Potato Storage	 Potato matter Dirt and soil Residual petroleum oil and grease from vehicles
Northeast Storm Drain Area	 Potato matter Dirt and soil Residual petroleum oil and grease from vehicles

UASB Digester • None barring a catastrophic system failure or natural disaster

2.2 Spills and Leaks.

Instructions (See 2021 MSGP Part 6.2.3.3):

Include the following in this section:

- Potential spills and leaks: A description of where potential spills and leaks could occur at your site that
 could contribute pollutants to your stormwater discharge and specify the discharge points that would be
 affected by such spills and leaks.
- Past spills and leaks: A description of significant spills and leaks of oil or toxic or hazardous substances
 that actually occurred at exposed areas, or that drained to a stormwater conveyance in the three years
 prior to the date you prepare or amend your SWPPP.

Note: Significant spills and leaks include, but are not limited to, releases of oil or hazardous substances in excess of quantities that are reportable under CWA Section 311 (see 40 CFR 110.6 and 40 CFR 117.21) or Section 102 of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA), 42 USC §9602.

Areas of Site Where Potential Spills/Leaks Could Occur

Location	Discharge Points
Wastewater Treatment Area	Outfalls 1 & 3
Used Equipment Storage Area	Outfalls 1 & 3
Roof Runoff	Outfalls 1 & 3
Frozen Waste Loading Area	Outfall 1
Cattle Feed Bin Area	Outfalls 1 & 3
Cooking Oil Unloading Area	NA
Cooking Oil Storage Area	NA
Diesel Fuel Tank and Generators	Outfalls 1 & 3
Raw Product Receiving Area	Outfalls 1 & 3
Flammable and Hazardous Material Storage Building	Outfalls 1 & 3

The following areas have been identified where spills or leaks may be exposed to stormwater. Included are all possible sources observed three or more years prior to the revision date of this SWPPP.

2.2.1 Wastewater Treatment Area

A summary of the Wastewater Treatment Area, including activities and potential pollutant chemicals, may be found in Section 2.1. Any of the chemicals listed are subject to inadvertent spillage during the transfer from delivery vessels into the storage tanks or the storage location. These chemicals may also contaminate stormwater in the event of a catastrophic failure of any outdoor vessel not required to have secondary containment (such as the clarifier). A spill in this area could impact Outfalls 1 & 3.

2.2.2 Frozen Waste Loading Area

Leaks and spills of frozen waste can occur while loading cattle feed trucks. Drips of oil and grease from the truck can also occur. Spills and leaks from this area could impact Outfalls 1 & 3.

2.2.3 Cattle Feed Bin Area

In the event of equipment failure in this area, production wastewater or potato waste has the potential to flow out of the contained building and into the stormwater drainage system. A spill on this area could impact Outfalls 1 & 3.

2.2.4 Cooking Oil Unloading Area

Leaks and spills of vegetable oil may occur during unloading activities. Spills from the railcar unloading area could impact Outfall 1 or run off-site. Spills from the truck unloading area would not impact off-site waters. The truck unloading area is provided with a containment area which is pumped to the cooking oil storage secondary containment. Furthermore, all runoff in this area is collected in infiltration basins/trenches.

2.2.5 Cooking Oil Storage Area

All systems in this area are closed and tanks are located within secondary containment; normally there is no spill danger. If leaks develop, they are addressed in routine maintenance activities.

2.2.6 Diesel Fuel Tank and Generators

The generators may develop leaks. Spills may occur when fueling the units. Spills from this equipment could impact Outfalls 1 & 3.

2.2.7 Raw Product Receiving Area

Spills of dirt/potatoes and residual oil and grease from trucks may occur in this area. Most of these activities are conducted under weather-proof cover; however, during the potato harvest season, additional equipment is required which causes a portion of the trucks/trailers to extend beyond the enclosed area. Spills from this area could impact Outfalls 1 & 3.

2.2.8 Flammable & Hazardous Material Storage Building

All storage vessels located within this area are within secondary containment. Spills can occur during transfer of materials to or from the storage building. A spill outside the building could impact Outfalls 1 & 3.

2.2.9 Description of Past Spills/Leaks

On 2/13/2017, 1,800 gallons of palm oil spilled on the ground on the Lamb Weston – Twin Falls property. The spill was contained and no release into waterways occurred. The spill was cleaned up, documented, and appropriate corrective action was implemented.

No significant spills or leaks of oils or toxic/hazardous substances have occurred in areas that are exposed to precipitation or that otherwise drain to a stormwater conveyance within the past 3 years.

2.3 Unauthorized Non-stormwater Discharges Evaluation.

Instructions (see 2021 MSGP Part 6.2.3.4):

Part 1.2.2 of the 2021 MSGP identifies authorized non-stormwater discharges. The questions below require you to provide documentation of the following:

- Evaluation for the presence of unauthorized non-stormwater discharges at your site; and
- Elimination of any unauthorized non-stormwater discharges.

Description of this facility's unauthorized non-stormwater discharge evaluation:

- Date of evaluation: September 21, 2015
- Description of the evaluation criteria used: Visual inspection of the site
- List of the discharge points or onsite drainage points that were directly observed during the evaluation: Outfalls 1, 3, 5, and 8 (Attachment B, Figure 1)
- Action(s) taken, such as a list of control measures used to eliminate unauthorized discharge(s), or documentation that a separate NPDES permit was obtained. For example, a floor drain was sealed, a sink drain

was re-routed to sanitary or an NPDES permit application was submitted for an unauthorized cooling water discharge: No action was necessary because all non-stormwater discharges at the plant are allowable in accordance with 2021 MSGP Section 1.2.2. Corrective action logs are maintained on file.

2.4 Salt Storage.

Instructions (see 2021 MSGP Part 6.2.3.5):

Document the location of any storage piles containing salt used for deicing or other commercial or industrial purposes.

Note: You will be asked additional questions concerning salt storage in Section 3.1.7 of this SWPPP template, below

There are no salt storage piles or other traction materials that contain salt stored on the site. Deicing salt and food grade salt is stored as described in Section 2.1.17.

2.5 Sampling Data Summary.

Instructions (See 2021 MSGP Part 6.2.3.6):

Existing permitted facilities must summarize all stormwater discharge sampling data collected at the facility during the previous permit term. Include a narrative description that adequately summarizes the collected sampling data to support identification of potential pollution sources. Note that data tables and/or figures may be used to aid the summary. New discharges and new sources must provide a summary of any available stormwater data they may have.

See Q1 2021 Inspection in Attachment E for sampling results.

SECTION 3: STORMWATER CONTROL MEASURES (SCM)

Instructions (See 2021 MSGP Parts 2.1.2, Part 8, and 6.2.4):

In Sections 3.1 - 3.4 of this SWPPP template, you are asked to describe the stormwater control measures (SCMs) that you have installed at your site to meet each of the permit's

- Non-numeric technology-based effluent limits in Part 2.1.2;
- Applicable numeric effluent limitations guidelines-based limits in Part 2.1.3 and Part 8;
- Water quality-based effluent limits in Part 2.2;
- Any additional measures that formed the basis of eligibility regarding Endangered Species Act-listed threatened and endangered species or their critical habitat, National Historic Preservation Act historic properties, and/or federal CERCLA site requirements in Part 2.3; and
- Applicable effluent limits in Parts 8 and 9.

Regarding your control measures, you must also document, as appropriate:

- How you addressed the selection and design considerations in the 2021 MSGP Part 2.1.1); and
- How they address the pollutant sources identified in section 2.1 of the Template.

The stormwater control measures established for the areas identified as potential pollution sources in Section 2.1 are outlined below.

During the summer of 2013, the facility installed a stormwater treatment and retention system consisting of a concrete "control basin" and "overflow pond." The control basin removes debris and floatable materials as well as provides retention time for settling of sediment. The "overflow pond" buffers and/or retains stormwater flow. The stormwater treatment and retention system is capable of containing more than 500,000 gallons of water and is equipped with valving and flow control in order to provide treatment and containment for many scenarios related to surface water flows.

The stormwater treatment and retention system receives all surface flow directed to Outfalls 1 and 3 as well as former Outfall 2. As part of this project former Outfall 2 was removed and associated stormwater flow routed to the stormwater treatment and retention system. Outfall 3 is now only used as the overflow from the overflow pond to prevent overtopping. Normally, water flow would be directed through Outfall 1 and Outfall 3 however with the new retention system they will only be used in an emergency situation for discharge to Rock Creek.

In the spring of 2014, an additional treatment device (oil and grit chamber) was installed for the removal of floatable materials and sediment from stormwater previously associated with Outfalls 5, 6, and 7. With the completion of this project, Outfalls 6 and 7 were decommissioned and flow from Outfall 5 is now routed to the overflow pond up to the hydraulic grade line of the oil and grit chamber discharge. At the point that the water level in the overflow pond will no longer allow drainage from the oil and grit chamber, overflow from the chamber will be directed to Outfall 5.

Wastewater Treatment Area

Structural

- A large earthen and asphalt berm borders the Wastewater Treatment facility and is integral in containing any
 runoff or spills from this area.
- Stormwater from this area flows into a collection basin (former Outfall 2) and is directed to the on-site stormwater treatment and retention system.
- All chemicals are stored in closed tanks, either outdoors or under roof. Containment for each chemical is summarized below:

- Magnesium Hydroxide: The storage tank is located in the Human Resources building adjacent to the Wastewater Treatment facility.
- Muriatic (Hydrochloric) Acid 35%: Storage consists of a 6,500-gallon tank. The tank, located at the Wastewater Treatment facility, is protected by a 7,900-gallon secondary containment structure consisting of six-inch thick concrete walls and floor that have been coated with an acid resistant compound. Secondary containment capacity is 120% of tank capacity.
- Sodium Hydroxide 50%: Storage consists of a 7,500-gallon tank. The tank, located at the Wastewater Treatment facility, is protected by secondary containment consisting of six-inch thick concrete walls and floor that have been coated with a chemical resistant compound. Containment capacity is 113% of tank volume.
- O Polymers: Polymers are delivered in 1) 30-50 lb. bags and stored indoors in the wastewater treatment building or 2) in bulk by tanker truck from contracted polymer provider. The bulk polymer is pumped from the delivery truck to storage tanks inside the wastewater treatment building through piping connections located on the south side of the building. The concentrate is diluted before use; the dilute solution, pump, tanks, and containment are located inside the main Wastewater Treatment facility.
- All chemicals are transferred in closed piping systems.
- The peel/slurry storage tanks and loading station is located within a pull through bay and is under roof covering. The floor of this station is sloped to the center with a drain to the wastewater treatment system.
- The clarifier skimmings can be separated and loaded into a separate truck. This truck is parked adjacent to one
 of the primary clarifiers. Containment for this truck is provided by the bermed pavement and drainage control
 structure (which is maintained in the normally closed and locked position).
- Mud and organic matter (potato particles) from the silt water system are loaded inside the silt bay of the waste
 treatment building. This area is sloped to the center and contains a drain which returns to the pre-treatment
 system.

Non-Structural

Written procedures are in place and will be used for the transfer and handling of all chemicals.

Used Equipment Storage Area

Structural

None

Non-Structural

- Prior to outside storage, equipment will be prepared and cleaned.
- This area will be cleaned of debris and litter as appropriate.

Roof Runoff

Structural

- Air stack washers wash the fryer air discharges in order to meet federal air emission guidelines. These areas are
 provided with containment to capture drips, leaks, and clean-up water. These containment areas are piped or
 pumped into the production wastewater system.
- The roof drainage system is designed to discharge into the facility storm drain system. Structural changes are being evaluated to address residual contaminates from roof top stacks and equipment. Heat tape is installed in the roof gutter system to ensure proper operation during the winter months.
- Air makeup units (AMUs) are equipped with self-contained water basins.
- Plans are in place to repair/replace aging basins to ensure long term sustainable containment of water through maintenance and capital funding. A majority of the upgrades were completed in September 2014.
- Exhaust fans venting high-humidity air are equipped with catch pans to drain condensed moisture.

Non-Structural

- The gutter system will be routinely serviced as part of the preventive maintenance program.
- Leaking piping and pump seals on AMUs are addressed in the preventive maintenance program.
- Leaking condensers are addressed in a preventative maintenance and/or capital upgrade program.
- Steam peelers are addressed in a preventative maintenance program and rooftop areas are quickly cleaned if an upset occurs.
- Roof top inspections are conducted multiple times each week to identify developing maintenance/sanitation needs.

Frozen Waste Loading Area

Structural

• The contract hauler for frozen waste only utilizes sealed trucks in the frozen waste loading area.

Non-Structural

- In the event that frozen waste is spilled during transfer of totes into the trailer, forklift operators immediately respond to and clean up the spilled product.
- Drips of oil and grease are cleaned upon occurrence.

Cattle Feed Bin Area

Structural

- This area is under roof and walled on three sides with a large roll-up door on the fourth side to allow truck
 access. A concrete ramp slopes down into the loading bay to provide containment for the area. Any spills or
 wash water is carried in floor gutters back to the wastewater treatment system.
- A containment pad outside the north wall, which is used to stage trucks loaded with residuals, slopes inward toward the building and drains through the wall to the inside floor gutters.
- The storm drains outside adjacent to this area are provided with covers in the event of a spill.

Non-Structural

This area will be cleaned regularly to prevent any food wastes from being tracked outside the walled area.
 Particular attention will be given to ensure no chemicals are used outside the walled area. Starch that may spill from the storage containers will be swept and removed from the area.

Facility Parking Lots

Structural

• Both parking lots are asphalt covered. The main employee parking lot is isolated from industrial and agricultural related activity and traffic.

Non-Structural

The parking lots will be routinely swept and litter is collected and properly disposed.

Cooking Oil Unloading Area (Rail)

Structural

- Spill buckets are used to capture oil drips from the tankers.
- Except in the event of a large storm, all precipitation is captured along the rail unloading facility and allowed to infiltrate through the gravel rail bed. There is no direct stormwater conveyance for this area.

Non-Structural

- There is a formal procedure for transferring oil that is designed to minimize the potential for spills and leaks. All operators who transfer oil are trained in this procedure.
- Spill containment mitigation procedures include staging of sandbags to hold major spills from leaving the rail spur adjacent to the facility property.
- Steam lines are addressed in a preventative maintenance program to prevent condensate leaks.

Cooking Oil Unloading Area (Truck)

Structural

• A containment pad underlies this entire area. The pad drains to a sump which is then pumped, if needed, into the adjacent Cooking Oil Storage Area containment structure.

Non-Structural

There is a formal procedure for transferring oil that is designed to minimize the potential for spills and leaks. All
operators who transfer oil are trained in this procedure.

Cooking Oil Storage Area

Structural

• The tank farm consists of six 34,000-gallon tanks. The tank farm is protected by a concrete containment structure designed to hold 110% of a single tank volume.

Non-Structural

- There is a formal procedure for responding to spills and leaks. All operators who transfer oil are trained to this
 procedure.
- The secondary containment is equipped with an oil detection sensor that deactivates the discharge pump in the
 event that oil accumulates within the secondary containment. If this occurs, the oil and water mixture will be
 removed by an outside contractor for proper disposal.

Pipe & Metal Storage Area

Structural

The area is partially covered.

Non-Structural

The area will be cleaned regularly as needed.

Diesel Fuel Tank and Generators

Structural

The fuel tank serving the 230 kW generator is a double-wall, self-contained vessel. It is also located within a
concrete containment structure. The fuel tank serving the 100 kW generator is a double-wall base tank
integrated with the generator and covered by the generator enclosure.

Non-Structural

Fuel tanks and generators are part of a regular PM program and will be inspected and maintained accordingly.

Raw Product Receiving Area

Structural

Stormwater runoff from former Russet Street passes under this area in a sealed gutter. A separate water
collection gutter running along the North wall of this area prevents pollutants from running out of the enclosed
area and entering the stormwater system.

Non-Structural

The area will be swept on a regular basis; more frequently if needed.

Raw Product Staging Area

Structural

• This area is equipped with an oil and grit chamber to remove floatable materials and sediment from stormwater. Stormwater then flows to the overflow pond or Outfall 5.

Non-Structural

• Trailers are covered with tarps until unloading. This area will be swept on a routine basis and cleaned of debris and litter as appropriate.

Agricultural Residuals Staging Area

Structural

 Rock and dirt material is contained by a sloped and curbed containment area. Drainage, including stormwater that falls directly onto this area, is conveyed to the silt water system for treatment.

Non-Structural

Periodic cleaning of this area is conducted as necessary.

Dumpsters

Structural

• Most, but not all, of the dumpsters have lids. Providing lids for dumpsters where feasible will be implemented.

Non-Structural

- The contract hauler is on call to empty the dumpsters. This ensures that no dumpsters are overfilled or sit full for long periods.
- This area will be cleaned of debris and litter as appropriate.

Salt Storage Area

Structural

Only sealed barrels are stored outside.

Non-Structural

Salt will be applied to the parking lots and walkways only when ice creates a safety hazard. The amount of salt
used will be appropriate for mitigating the safety hazard.

Pesticides/Insecticides/Rodenticides

Structural

None

Non-Structural

- Rodenticides are in covered bait boxes located around the buildings. The bait boxes are placed and maintained by a licensed contractor(s).
- Any other pesticide or insecticide application is performed by a licensed contractor.

Ammonia Storage Area

Structural

A cover is provided over one tank and both are fenced for security purposes.

Non-Structural

 The vessels in this area will be routinely inspected and managed according to the plant's OSHA required PSM (Process Safety Management) program which follows International Institute of Ammonia Refrigeration (IIAR) quidelines.

Pallet Storage Area

Structural

None

Non-Structural

• This area will be routinely swept and cleaned of debris and litter as appropriate.

Flammable & Hazardous Material Storage Building

Structural

The building itself acts as secondary containment for all materials stored inside.

Non-Structural

 Access to this building is controlled by a card-lock. Only trained personnel and management staff will be provided access.

Northwest Area – Abandoned agricultural irrigation drain tile.

Structural

The primary entry points are located at the high point of our topography.

Non-Structural

- Food waste totes are washed inside the plant before being staged in this area.
- This area will be routinely swept and cleaned of debris and litter as appropriate.

Pacific Building and Company Potato Storage

Structural

None

Non-Structural

- Plastic totes that are stored here are washed inside the plant prior to storage.
- This area will be cleaned of debris and litter as appropriate.

Northeast Storm Drain Area

Structural

• This area is equipped with an oil and grit chamber to remove floatable materials and sediment from stormwater in this area. Stormwater then flows to the overflow pond or Outfall 5.

Non-Structural

• This area will be routinely swept and cleaned of debris and litter as appropriate.

UASB Digester

Structural

Two bulk chemical tanks are fully contained. Miscellaneous lab chemistry is stored indoors.

Non-Structural

• This area will be routinely cleaned of debris and litter as appropriate.

3.1 Non-numeric Technology-based Effluent Limits (BPT/BAT/BCT)

You must comply with the following non-numeric effluent limits as well as any sector-specific non-numeric effluent limits in Part 8, except where otherwise specified.

3.1.1 Minimize Exposure.

Instructions (see 2021 MSGP Part 2.1.2.1):

Describe any structural controls or practices used to 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 stormwater. Describe where the controls or practices are being implemented at your site.

Materials and activities have been protected by storm resistant shelters where possible. An indoor warehouse was leased in 2014 for starch bag staging. Dumpsters without lids will be replaced or fitted with lids when possible.

3.1.2 Good Housekeeping.

Instructions (see 2021 MSGP Parts 2.1.2.2 and 6.2.5.1.a):

Describe any practices you are implementing to keep exposed areas of your site that are potential sources of pollutants clean. Describe where each practice is being implemented at your site. Include here your schedule or convention used for: (1) determining when pickup and disposal of waste materials occurs; and (2) routine inspections for leaks and conditions of drums, tanks, and containers. Note: There are specific requirements for facilities that handle pre-production plastic.

The following lists Good Housekeeping practices that are used at the plant. This list applies to all areas in the facility.

- Store all chemicals on containment pallets, pads, or in containment areas.
- Suppliers shall remove empty drums and containers as part of their recycle program on a timely basis.
- Properly clean, seal, and label all empty chemical and oil drums before storage.
- Reduce or eliminate non-essential chemicals.
- Properly clean old production equipment prior to storage.
- Store unused equipment on pallets whenever possible.
- Seal and secure all hose and transfer line connections.
- Capture leaks in drip pans.
- Maintain air washer efficiency (to minimize oil deposition on roof).
- Cover and repair holes in dumpsters. Empty dumpsters on a routine scheduled basis. Keep dumpster lids closed when not in use.
- Keep salt covered when in storage.
- Ensure licensed contractors are hired to apply pesticides/insecticides/rodenticides/herbicides in accordance with usage instructions.
- Routinely sweep and clean plant grounds of trash and other debris.
- Properly clean up spills.
- Have spill prevention, response, and clean up procedures available throughout the facility.

• Provide adequate spill response and clean up equipment (drain covers, containment socks & pads, protective clothing, etc.) at readily available locations throughout the facility.

Inspections of drums, tanks, and containers will be completed as detailed in Section 4.6 of this SWPPP.

3.1.3 Maintenance.

Instructions (see 2021 MSGP Parts 2.1.2.3 and 6.2.5.1.b):

Describe procedures to: (1) maintain all control measures in effective operating condition; and (2) maintain industrial equipment and systems in order to minimize pollutant discharges. Include the schedule or frequency you will follow for such maintenance activities. Describe where each applicable procedure is being implemented at the site.

All the equipment described in this plan is on a regular preventive maintenance schedule. This procedure, including the detailed tasks performed on each piece of equipment, may be found in the plant's computerized maintenance management system (CMMS).

3.1.4 Spill Prevention and Response Procedures.

Instructions (see 2021 MSGP Parts 2.1.2.4 and 6.2.5.1.c):

Describe any structural controls or procedures used to prevent the potential for leaks, spills, and other releases that may be exposed to stormwater and respond to any spills and leaks, including notification procedures. You must conduct spill prevention and response measures, including but not limited to the following:

- Clean up spills and leaks promptly using dry methods (e.g., absorbents) to prevent the discharge of pollutants;
- Use drip pans and absorbents if leaky vehicles and/or equipment are stored outdoors;
- Use spill/overflow protection equipment;
- 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;*
- Implement procedures for material storage and handling, including 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;
- Develop training on procedures for expeditiously stopping, containing, and cleaning up leaks, spills, and other releases. As appropriate, execute such procedures as soon as possible;
- Keep spill kits onsite, located near areas where spills may occur or where a rapid response can be made;
 and
- Notify appropriate facility personnel when a leak, spill or other release occurs.
- Specify cleanup equipment, procedures and spill logs, as appropriate, in the event of spills.

Describe where each control is to be located or where applicable procedures will be implemented.

Note: Some facilities may be required to develop a Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure (SPCC) plan under a separate regulatory program (40 CFR 112). If you are required to develop an SPCC plan, or you already have one, you may include references to the relevant requirements from your plan provided that you keep a copy of that other plan onsite and make it available for review.

EPA recommends you include:

Where a leak, spill or other release containing a hazardous substance or oil in an amount equal to or in excess of a reportable quantity established under either 40 CFR Part 110, 40 CFR Part 117, or 40 CFR Part 302 occurs during a 24-hour period, you must notify the National Response Center (NRC) at (800) 424-8802 or, in the Washington, DC, metropolitan area, call (202) 267-2675 in accordance with the requirements of 40 CFR Part 110, 40 CFR Part 117,

and 40 CFR Part 302 as soon as you have knowledge of the discharge. State or local requirements may necessitate reporting spills or discharges to local emergency response, public health, or drinking water supply agencies. Contact information must be in locations that are readily accessible and available.

Procedures for cleaning up spills and leaks are found in three documents, each of which may be obtained from the plant Safety Manager (ERP), Environmental Manager (SPCC, ASPP), or Environmental Central Files.

- Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure (SPCC) Plan,
- Accidental Spill Prevention Plan (ASPP), and
- Emergency Action/Response Plan (ERP).

As described in Section 3, the facility is equipped with many structural controls to prevent the contamination of stormwater. Furthermore, nearly all site runoff is routed through the two stormwater treatment systems associated with Outfalls 1, 3 and 5. These systems treat and control the flow of site drainage and can be utilized to contain non-stormwater flows.

Spill response kits are maintained at key locations throughout the facility as follows:

- Wastewater Treatment Facility
- Cattle Feed Bin Area
- Frozen Waste Loading Area
- Raw Product Staging/Northeast Storm Drain Area

3.1.5 Erosion and Sediment Controls.

Instructions (see 2021 MSGP Parts 2.1.2.5 and 6.2.5.1.d):

Describe activities and processes for stabilizing exposed soils to minimize erosion. Describe flow velocity dissipation devices placed at all discharge locations and all structural and non-structural control measures to prevent the discharge of sediment. If applicable, describe the type and purpose of any polymers and/or chemical treatments used to control erosion and the location at your site where each control is implemented.

Essentially all stormwater exposed areas are impervious surfaces; therefore, erosion controls are not applicable. Outfall discharge points are equipped with flow dissipation/slope stabilization or are discharged onto native rock. Discharge points are monitored for negative impacts due to stormwater discharges from the facility. Sediment can occur from soils being tracked onto the site or from dust; this form of sediment is controlled through regular street sweeping by an outside service provider.

3.1.6 Management of Stormwater.

Instructions (See 2021 MSGP Part 2.1.2.6):

Describe controls used at your site to divert, infiltrate, reuse, contain, or otherwise reduce stormwater to minimize pollutants in your discharges. Describe the location at your site where each control is implemented.

All stormwater runoff is collected by the stormwater collection and conveyance system at the site. As discussed in Section 2.2.4 above, the southwest area near the oil tank farm and tank truck oil loading/unloading area is equipped with a series of infiltration pipes that capture and infiltrate all stormwater in this area.

As discussed in Section 5.0 the control basin and overflow pond is capable of containing approximately 500,000 gallons of water. This water can be retained in the pond to allow evaporation and is occasionally used as supplemental irrigation for the vegetated area along the canyon rim. The stormwater control basin and overflow pond is equipped with a series of isolation valves to detain runoff. Valving can be used to provide isolation in a specified area (the stormwater piping,

control basin, or overflow pond) and provide site containment in the event of a non-stormwater release. During a rainstorm, runoff can be routed in a number of scenarios as follows:

- Flow through the control basin and overflow into the pond,
- Flow through the control basin, overflow into the pond, and slowly discharge the pond through Outfall 1,
- Flow through the control basin and discharge through Outfall 1,
- Bypass control basin and flow into the pond, and
- Bypass control basin and discharge through Outfall 1.

3.1.7 Salt Storage Piles or Piles Containing Salt.

Instructions (see 2021 MSGP Part 2.1.2.7):

If applicable, describe structures at your site that either cover or enclose salt storage piles or piles containing salt, and any controls that minimize or prevent the discharge of stormwater from such piles. Also, describe any measures (e.g., good housekeeping, diversions, containment) used to minimize exposure resulting from adding to or removing materials from the pile. Describe the location at your site where each control and/or procedure is implemented.

Salt is only applied to the parking lots and walkways when ice creates a safety hazard. Only sealed barrels and/or sealed bags are stored outside.

3.1.8 Dust Generation and Vehicle Tracking of Industrial Materials.

Instructions (see 2021 MSGP Part 2.1.2.10):

Describe controls and procedures that will be used at your site to minimize generation of dust and off-site tracking of raw, final, or waste materials in order to minimize pollutants discharged via stormwater.

Raw, final, and waste materials are hauled offsite in appropriate trucks and covers. The loading and transport of these materials is done according to existing protocols (refer to Agricultural Residuals Management Plan, SPCC Plan, etc.).

3.2 Numeric Effluent Limitations Based on Effluent Limitations Guidelines (ELGs).

Instructions (see 2021 MSGP Part 2.1.3):

If you are in an industrial category subject to one of the ELGs identified in the table below (Table 2-1 of the 2021 MSGP), describe controls or procedures that will be implemented at your site to meet these effluent limitations guidelines.

There are no numeric effluent limits applicable for the facilities SIC Code (2037).

The facility is a Sector U business (2021 MSGP) and is not subject to effluent limitation monitoring.

Numeric effluent samples collected from discharges to impaired waters are compared to the TMDL effluent limitations for Rock Creek which are as follows:

TSS: 52 mg/L

• TP: 0.100 mg/L

E.coli: 406 Instantaneous Maximum colony forming units of E.coli.

Regulated Activity	40 CFR Part/Subpart	Effluent Limit
Discharges resulting from spray down or intentional wetting of logs at wet deck storage areas	Part 429, Subpart I	See Part 8.A.8
Runoff from phosphate fertilizer manufacturing facilities that comes into contact with any raw materials, finished product, by-products or waste products (SIC 2874)	Part 418, Subpart A	See Part 8.C.5
Runoff from asphalt emulsion facilities	Part 443, Subpart A	See Part 8.D.5
Runoff from material storage piles at cement manufacturing facilities	Part 411, Subpart C	See Part 8.E.6
Mine dewatering discharges at crushed stone, construction sand and gravel, or industrial sand mining facilities	Part 436, Subparts B, C, or D	See Part 8.J.10
Runoff from hazardous waste landfills	Part 445, Subpart A	See Part 8.K.7
Runoff from non-hazardous waste landfills	Part 445, Subpart B	See Part 8.L.11
Runoff from coal storage piles at steam electric generating facilities	Part 423	See Part 8.O.8
Runoff containing urea from airfield pavement deicing at existing and new primary airports with 1,000 or more annual non-propeller aircraft departures	Part 449	See Part 8.S.9

3.3 Water Quality-based Effluent Limitations and Water Quality Standards.

Instructions (see 2021 MSGP Part 2.2.1):

Describe the measures that will be implemented at your site to control industrial stormwater discharge as necessary to meet applicable water quality standards of all applicable states, tribes, and U.S. territories.

EPA expects that compliance with the conditions in this permit will control discharges as necessary to meet applicable water quality standards. If at any time you become aware, or EPA determines, that your stormwater discharge will not be controlled as necessary such that the receiving water of the United States will not meet an applicable water quality standard, you must take corrective action(s) as required in Part 5.1 of the 2021 MSGP and document the corrective actions as required in 2021 MSGP Part 5.3. You must also comply with any additional requirements that your state or tribe requires in 2021 MSGP Part 9.

EPA may also require that you undertake additional control measures (to meet the narrative water quality-based effluent limit above) on a site-specific basis or require you to obtain coverage under an individual permit, if information in your NOI, required reports, or from other sources indicates that your discharges are not controlled as necessary such that the receiving water of the United States will not meet applicable water quality standards. You must implement all measures necessary to be consistent with an available waste load allocation in an EPA-established or approved TMDL.

This facility is not subject to the Numeric Benchmarks and Effluent Limitations as described in MSGP Part 9.10.3.

Lamb Weston expects compliance with the conditions in the 2021 MSGP and the stormwater pollution prevention measures outlined in this SWPPP will meet the State of Idaho's water quality standards.

3.4 Sector-Specific Non-Numeric Effluent Limits.

Instructions (see 2021 MSGP Part 8):

Describe any controls or procedures that will be used at your site to comply with any sector-specific requirements that apply to you in Part 8 of the 2021 MSGP. Describe the location at your site where each control and/or procedure will be implemented.

Note: Sector-specific effluent limits apply to Sectors A, E, F, G, H, I, J, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, X, Y, Z and AA

Sector U Specific Requirements include a Limitation on Coverage (8.U.2):

 Informal daily inspections of stormwater systems are conducted to verify that there are no unauthorized nonstormwater flows such as boiler blowdown, cooling tower overflow and blowdown, ammonia refrigeration purging, and vehicle washing and cleanout operations.

Non-Numeric Effluent Limits are required for Sector U. Additional technology based limits (MSGP 8.U.3) includes:

• Employee Training and request that pest control activities be covered as part of employee training.

All pest control at the Lamb Weston – Twin Falls facility is contracted to licensed vendors. No pesticides are stored on site (other than those in use). Therefore, training of staff is not applicable.

Additional Requirements for Sector U (8.U.4) include:

- Drainage Area Site Map:
- Potential Pollutant Sources:

Additional Inspection Requirements (8.U.5)

All applicable areas are inspected on a quarterly basis as described in Section 4.6.1 below.

Indicator Monitoring (8.U.6)

- The Lamb Weston Twin Falls facility falls under Subsector U3. Indicator Monitoring is required for Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD), Total Suspended Solids (TSS), and pH. See Section 4.7 for monitoring details.
- The Lamb Weston Twin Falls facility is required to complete Indicator Monitoring for Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs) due to the use of selant on paved surfaces.

SCHEDULES AND PROCEDURES

3.5 Good Housekeeping.

Instructions (see 2021 MSGP Part 6.2.5.1.a):

Document a schedule or the convention used for determining when pickup and disposal of waste materials occurs (e.g., roll off dumpsters are collected when full). Provide a schedule for routine inspections for leaks and conditions of drums, tanks, and containers.

Good Housekeeping activities are completed on a monthly schedule as described in the SPCC.

3.6 Maintenance.

Instructions (see 2021 MSGP Part 6.2.5.1.b):

Document preventative maintenance procedures, including regular inspections, testing, maintenance and repair of all stormwater control measures to avoid situations that may result in leaks, spills, and other releases, and any back-up practices in place should a runoff event occur while a control measure is off-line. Include the schedule or frequency for maintaining all control measures used to comply with the effluent limits in Part 2 of the 2021 MSGP.

All the equipment described in this plan is on a regular preventive maintenance schedule. This schedule, including the detailed tasks performed on each piece of equipment, may be found in the plant's computerized maintenance management system (CMMS).

3.7 Spill Prevention and Response Procedures.

Instructions (see 2021 MSGP Part 6.2.5.1.c):

Document procedures for preventing and responding to spills and leaks, including notification procedures. For preventing spills, include stormwater control measures for material handling and storage, and the procedures for preventing spills that can contaminate stormwater. Also specify cleanup equipment, procedures and spill logs, as appropriate, in the event of spills. You may reference the existence of other plans for Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure (SPCC) developed for the facility under Section 311 of the Clean Water Act (CWA) or best management practices (BMP) programs otherwise required by an NPDES permit for the facility, provided that you keep a copy of that other plan onsite and make it available for review.

Procedures for cleaning up spills and leaks are found in three documents, each of which may be obtained from the plant Safety Manager (ERP), Environmental Manager (SPCC, ASPP), or Environmental Central Files.

- Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure (SPCC) Plan,
- Accidental Spill Prevention Plan (ASPP), and
- Emergency Action/Response Plan (ERP).

3.8 Erosion and Sediment Control.

Instructions (see 2021 MSGP Part 6.2.5.1.d):

Document if polymers and/or other chemical treatments are used as part of your erosion and sediment controls and identify the polymers and/or chemicals used and the purpose.

No polymers and/or other chemical treatments are used as part of erosion and sediment controls at this facility.

3.9 Employee Training.

Instructions (see 2021 MSGP Part 2.1.2.8 and Part 6.2.5.1.e):

Provide the elements of your training plan, including, but not necessarily limited to:

- The content of the training;
- The frequency/schedule of training for employees who work in areas where industrial materials or
 activities are exposed to stormwater, or who are responsible for implementing activities necessary to
 meet the conditions of the permit; and
- A log of the dates on which specific employees received training.

The following personnel, at a minimum, must receive training, and therefore should be listed out individually in the table below:

- Personnel who are responsible for the design, installation, maintenance, and/or repair of controls (including pollution prevention measures);
- Personnel responsible for the storage and handling of chemicals and materials that could become pollutants discharged via stormwater;
- Personnel who are responsible for conducting and documenting monitoring and inspections as required in 2021 MSGP Parts 3 and 4; and
- Personnel who are responsible for taking and documenting corrective actions as required in 2021 MSGP Part 5.

2021 MSGP Part 2.1.2.8 requires that the personnel who are required to be trained must also be trained to understand the following if related to the scope of their job duties (e.g., only personnel responsible for conducting inspections need to understand how to conduct inspections):

- An overview of what is in the SWPPP:
- Spill response procedures, good housekeeping, maintenance requirements, and material management practices;
- The location of all the controls required by this permit, and how they are to be maintained;
- The proper procedures to follow with respect to the permit's pollution prevention requirements;
- When and how to conduct inspections, record applicable findings, and take corrective actions; and
- The facility's emergency procedures, if applicable per 2021 MSGP Part 2.1.1.8.

The plant management and supervisory staff are responsible for training all current employees, future employees, and contractors. New hires are trained during employee orientation. All employees attend an annual refresher training class, which is usually conducted in August. Training records are retained for at least one year after an employee's termination. In each case, the training program is the same. It covers both general and specific:

- Materials management practices
- Structural control measures
- BMPs
- Pollution control laws and regulations

- Spill response procedures
- Spill response equipment
- A question and answer session

In addition, updates or changes to the SWPPP (including all of the above-mentioned topics) are posted on bulletin boards in the plant throughout the year.

The Lamb Weston – Twin Falls facility is not located within an Area of Minimal Flood Hazard (Zone X). See FIRM map in Attachment F. The facility is in an arid climate and a major storm event is not anticipated. No additional emergency procedures are proposed at this time. The facility has implemented an Emergency Action Plan which includes procedures in the event of a fire or explosion.

3.10 Inspections and Assessments.

Instructions (see 2021 MSGP Part 3 and Part 6.2.5.2):

Document procedures for performing the types of inspections specified by this permit, including:

- Routine facility inspections (see 2021 MSGP Part 3.1) and;
- Quarterly visual assessment of stormwater discharges (see 2021 MSGP Part 3.2).

Note: If you are invoking the exception for inactive and unstaffed sites proceed to 4.6.3 below.

3.10.1 Routine Facility Inspections.

Instructions (see 2021 MSGP Part 3.1):

Describe the procedures you will follow for conducting routine facility inspections in accordance with Part 3.1 of the 2021 MSGP. Document any findings of your facility inspections and maintain this report with your SWPPP as required in Part 6.5 of the 2021 MSGP. Summarize your findings in the annual report per 2021 MSGP Part 7.4. Any corrective action required as a result of a routine facility inspection must be performed consistent with 2021 MSGP Part 5.

The Routine Facility Inspection procedure is described below:

For routine facility inspections to be performed at your site, your SWPPP must include a description of the following:

1. Person(s) or positions of person(s) responsible for inspection. Environmental Manager or designated alternate will perform the inspection.

Note: Inspections must be performed by qualified personnel with at least one member of your stormwater pollution prevention team participating. Inspectors must consider the results of visual and analytical monitoring (if any) for the past year when planning and conducting inspections. Qualified personnel are those who possess the knowledge and skills to assess conditions and activities that could impact stormwater quality at your facility, and who can also evaluate the effectiveness of control measures.

2. Schedules for conducting inspections, including tentative schedule for facilities in climates with irregular stormwater discharges. Routine facility inspections will be conducted quarterly using the "Routine Facility Inspection" form found in Attachment E.

Note: The qualified personnel must conduct inspections at least quarterly (i.e., once each calendar quarter), or in some instances more frequently (e.g., monthly). Increased frequency may be appropriate for some types of equipment, processes and stormwater control measures, or areas of the facility with significant activities and materials exposed to stormwater. At least once each calendar year, the routine inspection must be conducted during a period when a stormwater discharge is occurring.

- 3. List areas where industrial materials or activities are exposed to stormwater. All areas of the site exposed to stormwater, including the outfalls, will be inspected (see Section 2).
- 4. List areas identified in the SWPPP (section 1 of the SWPPP Template) and those that are potential pollutant sources (see Part 6.2.3). Areas 1 5 will be inspected. See Attachment E.
- **5.** Areas where spills and leaks have occurred in the past three years. Any spills would be documented on the Routine Inspection Form.
- **6. Inspection information for discharge points.** Samples are collected from Outfalls 1, 3 and 5.
- 7. List the control measures used to comply with the effluent limits contained in the 2021 MSGP. See Routine Inspection Form in Attachment E.
- 8. Other site-specific inspection objectives. N/A

3.10.2 Quarterly Visual Assessment of Stormwater Discharges.

Instructions (see 2021 MSGP Part 3.2):

Describe the procedures you will follow for conducting quarterly visual assessments in accordance with Part 3.2 of the 2021 MSGP. The visual assessment must be made:

- Of a discharge sample contained in a clean, colorless glass or plastic container, and examined in a well-lit area.
- Of samples collected within the first 30 minutes of an actual discharge from a storm event. If it is not
 possible to collect the sample within the first 30 minutes of discharge, the sample must be collected as
 soon as practicable after the first 30 minutes and you must document why it was not possible to take the
 sample within the first 30 minutes. In the case of snowmelt, samples must be taken during a period with a
 measurable discharge; and
- For storm events, on discharges that occur at least 72 hours (three days) from the previous discharge. The 72-hour (three-day) storm interval does not apply if you document that less than a 72-hour (three-day) interval is representative for local storm events during the sampling period.

Document the results of your visual assessments and maintain this documentation onsite with your SWPPP as required in 2021 MSGP Part 6.5. Any corrective action required as a result of a quarterly visual assessment must be performed consistent with 2021 MSGP Part 5.

Quarterly visual monitoring assessments will be conducted by the wastewater department staff during storm events and samples taken as specified below.

For quarterly visual assessments to be performed at your site, your SWPPP must include a description of the following:

- 1. **Person(s) or positions of person(s) responsible for assessments.** Environmental Manager or Wastewater Department staff.
- 2. Schedules for conducting assessments. Visual assessment of stormwater runoff is performed quarterly. Samples will be collected within the first 30 minutes of a measurable storm event (defined as a storm event that results in an actual discharge from the site) that meets the 72-hour separation criteria from a previous qualifying event. Monitoring will occur quarterly (assuming measurable storm events occur) according to the following schedule:
 - Jan 1 Mar 31
 - Apr 1 June 30
 - July 1 Sept 30

Oct 1 – Dec 31

The facility is located in a semi-arid climate so for any quarter with limited rainfall monitoring will be conducted during the following quarter. The required number of samples will be collected each year.

Numeric effluent samples from discharges to impaired waters are collected during each qualifying event with 24-hour separation from the last qualifying event in accordance with the EPA sampling order.

3. Specific assessment activities. All areas of the site exposed to stormwater will be inspected, including the Outfalls.

A grab sample will be collected in a clean, clear glass or plastic container from the discharge of each Outfall within the first 30 minutes of a "measurable storm event." The storm event must result in an actual discharge from the site and follow the previously measurable storm event by at least 72 hours (3 days).

The visual examination of the sample will be conducted in a well-lit area and will document the following observations:

- Color
- Odor
- Clarity
- Floating solids
- Settled solids
- Suspended solids
- Foam
- Oil sheen
- Other obvious indicators of stormwater pollution

Samples of discharge must be taken and analyzed per procedure found in Attachment E.

Staff currently trained and responsible for monitoring include:

- Wastewater Department Lead
- Wastewater Department Operators
- Wastewater Treatment Drivers

3.10.3 Exception to Routine Facility Inspections and Quarterly Visual Assessments for Inactive and Unstaffed Sites.

Instructions (see 2021 MSGP Parts 3.1.5 and 3.2.4.4):

If you are invoking the exception for inactive and unstaffed sites relating to routine facility inspections and/or quarterly visual assessments, you must include documentation to support your claim that your facility has changed its status from active to inactive and unstaffed.

To invoke this exception, you must maintain a statement in your SWPPP per Part 6.2.5.2 indicating that the site is inactive and unstaffed, and that there are no industrial materials or activities exposed to precipitation, in accordance with the substantive requirements in 40 CFR 122.26(g)(4)(iii). The statement must be signed and certified in accordance with Appendix B. Subsection 11.

Note: If circumstances change and industrial materials or activities become exposed to stormwater or your facility becomes active and/or staffed, this exception no longer applies and you must immediately resume routine facility inspections. If you are not qualified for this exception at the time, you become authorized under the 2021 MSGP, but during the permit term you become qualified because your facility becomes inactive and unstaffed, and there are no industrial materials or activities that are exposed to stormwater, you must include the same signed and certified statement as above and retain it with your records pursuant to Part 6.5.

Inactive and unstaffed facilities covered under Sectors G (Metal Mining), H (Coal Mines and Coal Mining-Related Facilities), and J (Non-Metallic Mineral Mining and Dressing) are not required to meet the "no industrial materials or activities exposed to stormwater" standard to be eligible for this exception from routine inspections, per 2021 MSGP Parts 8.G.8.4, 8.H.9.1, and 8.J.9.1.

This site is inactive and unstaffed, and has no industrial materials or activities exposed to stormwater, in accordance
with the substantive requirements in 40 CFR 122.26(g)(4)(iii) as signed and certified in Section 7 below.

If you are invoking the exception for inactive and unstaffed sites for your routine facility inspections and/or quarterly visual assessments, include information to support this claim.

This facility is operating regularly therefore does not qualify for this exception.

Exceptions to Quarterly Visual Assessments: The Lamb Weston – Twin Falls facility is located in a semi-arid environment where summer months are hot and dry with infrequent storm events (especially during the 3rd quarter). The MSGP allows for samples for quarterly visual assessments to be distributed during seasons when precipitation runoff occurs. Thus, the goal will be to obtain at least one visual assessment for each quarter but this may vary depending upon climate and drainage conditions. Some quarters may have more than one visual assessment and other quarters may have none, depending upon climatic conditions. Regardless, a minimum of four visual assessments will be attempted each year. If no discharge occurs in a calendar year from the outfall, this will be documented and documentation maintained on site with this SWPPP. Exceptions will be noted in the annual report.

3.11 Monitoring.

Instructions (see 2021 MSGP Part 6.2.5.3):

Describe your procedures for conducting the six types of analytical stormwater discharge monitoring specified by the 2021 MSGP, where applicable to your facility, including:

- Indicator monitoring (2021 MSGP Part 4.2.1):
- Benchmark monitoring (2021 MSGP Part 4.2.2 and relevant requirements in Part 8 and/or Part 9);
- Effluent limitations guidelines monitoring (2021 MSGP Part 4.2.3 and relevant requirements in Part 8);
- State- or tribal-specific monitoring (2021 MSGP Part 4.2.4 and relevant requirements in Part 9);
- Impaired waters monitoring (2021 MSGP Part 4.2.5); and
- Other monitoring as required by EPA (2021 MSGP Part 4.2.6).

Depending on the type of facility you operate, and the monitoring requirements to which you are subject, you must collect and analyze stormwater samples and document monitoring activities consistent with the procedures described in 2021 MSGP Part 6 and Appendix B, Subsections 10 – 12, and any additional sector-specific or state/tribal-specific requirements in 2021 MSGP Parts 8 and 9, respectively. Refer to 2021 MSGP Part 7 for reporting and recordkeeping requirements. *Note: All monitoring must be conducted in accordance with the relevant sampling and analysis requirements at 40 CFR Part 136.* Include in your description procedures for ensuring compliance with these requirements.

If you are invoking the exception for inactive and unstaffed sites for benchmark monitoring, you must include in your SWPPP the information to support this claim as required by 2021 MSGP Part 6.2.1.3.

If you plan to use the substantially identical discharge point exception for your benchmark monitoring requirements, impaired waters monitoring requirements, and/or your quarterly visual assessment, you must include the following documentation:

- Location of each of the substantially identical discharge points;
- Description of the general industrial activities conducted in the drainage area of each discharge point;
- Description of the control measures implemented in the drainage area of each discharge point;
- Description of the exposed materials located in the drainage area of each discharge point that are likely to be significant contributors of pollutants to stormwater discharges;
- An estimate of the runoff coefficient of the drainage areas (low = under 40%; medium = 40 to 65%; high = above 65%); and
- Why the discharge points are expected to discharge substantially identical effluents.

Check the fol	llowing monitoring activities applicable to your facility:
⊠Ir	ndicator monitoring
□В	enchmark monitoring
□Е	ffluent limitations guidelines monitoring
□S	state- or tribal-specific monitoring
⊠Ir	mpaired waters monitoring
⊠C	Other monitoring required by EPA

For each type of monitoring checked above, your SWPPP must include the following information:

Select type of monitoring activity from drop-down list below (if subject to more than one type of monitoring activity, you will need to copy and paste the items below for each monitoring activity):

Indicator Monitoring

- 1. Sample location(s). Samples are collected from Outfalls 1, 3, and 5
- 2. Pollutants to be sampled. PAHs, Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD), Total Suspended Solids (TSS), pH
- 3. **Monitoring Schedules.** Monitoring will occur quarterly (assuming measurable storm events occur) for the entirety of permit coverage according to the following schedule:
- Jan 1 Mar 31
- Apr 1 June 30
- July 1 Sept 30
- Oct 1 Dec 31

The facility is in an arid climate so for any quarter with limited rainfall monitoring will be conducted during the following quarter. The required number of samples will be collected each year.

- 4. Numeric Limitations. Report Only
- **5. Procedures**. A grab sample will be collected in a clean, clear glass or plastic container from the discharge of each Outfall within the first 30 minutes of a "measurable storm event." The storm event must result in an actual discharge from the site and follow the previously measurable storm event by at least 72 hours (3 days).

Impaired Waters Monitoring/Other Monitoring Required by EPA

6. Sample location(s). Samples are collected from Outfalls 1, 3, and 5

Due to the stormwater treatment system improvements Outfall 2 has been terminated as of spring 2014 along with Outfalls 6 and 7. Stormwater discharges from the site are expected to be extremely infrequent.

- 7. Pollutants to be sampled. Total Phosphorus, TSS, E. coli
- **8. Monitoring Schedules.** Monitoring will occur quarterly (assuming measurable storm events occur) for the entirety of permit coverage according to the following schedule:
- Jan 1 Mar 31
- Apr 1 June 30
- July 1 Sept 30
- Oct 1 Dec 31

The facility is in an arid climate so for any quarter with limited rainfall monitoring will be conducted during the following quarter. The required number of samples will be collected each year.

- **9. Numeric Limitations**. TSS TMDL: 52 mg/L; Total Phosphorus: 0.100 mg/L; *E. coli* TMDL: 406 cfu/100 mL. Results will be included in the annual report.
- **10. Procedures**. A grab sample will be collected in a clean, clear glass or plastic container from the discharge of each Outfall within the first 30 minutes of a "measurable storm event." The storm event must result in an actual discharge from the site and follow the previously measurable storm event by at least 72 hours (3 days).

State- or tribal-specific monitoring

The IDEQ does not have specific monitoring requirements; however, the IDEQ has authority to review the MSGP and issue a water quality certification decision. The IDEQ has placed conditions specific for Idaho permittees (MSGP 9.10.3). The following Idaho requirements are pertinent to this SWPPP:

- Monitoring of Discharges to Impaired Waters (MSGP 9.10.3.2). In order to waive any additional monitoring as allowed by Part 6.2.4.1 of the permit, the permittee must also include documentation in their SWPPP that the pollutant(s) of concern is not expected to be present in the discharge. If such documentation cannot be made, then the permittee must conduct annual monitoring for the duration of the permit.
- <u>Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) Availability (MSGP 9.10.3.6).</u> If requested by IDEQ, the permittee must submit a copy of the SWPPP to IDEQ within fourteen (14) days of the request.
- Other Reporting Requirements (MSGP 9.10.3.8). Copies of the following information must be sent to the IDEQ Southwest regional office at the same time it is submitted to EPA:
 - Notices of Intent and Termination (NOIs and NOTs), as required by Permit Part 7.2.1
 - Monitoring data collected pursuant to Permit Part 4 of the MSGP, as well as any additional monitoring required by this § 401 water quality certification
 - Exceedance Reports, as required by Permit Part 7.5
 - Planned Changes Reports, as required by Permit Parts 7.6.4 and 7.6.5
 - Any unauthorized discharges containing hazardous materials or oil must be reported to the Idaho State Communications Center (1-800-632-8000) or to the Southwest IDEQ Regional Office (see IDAPA 58.01.02.850).

Both monitoring data and exceedance reports must be sent to the appropriate DEQ Regional Office within 30 days of receipt of the analytical results

Exception for Inactive and Unstaffed Facilities (if applicable)

☐ This site is inactive and unstaffed, and has no industrial materials or activities exposed to stormwater, in accordance with the substantive requirements in 40 CFR 122.26(g)(4)(iii) as signed and certified in Section 7 below.

Exception for Substantially Identical Discharge Points(SIDP) (if applicable)

If you plan to use the SIDP exception for your quarterly visual assessment requirements in 2021 MSGP Part 3.2.4 or your indicator, benchmark, or impaired waters monitoring requirements in 2021 MSGP Parts 4.2.1, 4.2.2, and 4.2.5, respectively, include the following information here to substantiate your claim that these discharge points are substantially identical (2021 MSGP Part 6.2.5.3.d):

Since stormwater system improvements were completed in 2014 no Outfalls are considered substantially identical.

- Location of each SIDP: N/A
- List the general industrial activities conducted in the drainage area of each discharge point: N/A
- List the control measures implemented in the drainage area of each discharge point: N/A
- List the exposed materials located in the drainage area of each discharge point that are likely to be significant contributors of pollutants via stormwater discharges: N/A
- An estimate of the runoff coefficient of the drainage areas (low = under 40%; medium = 40 to 65%; high = above 65%): N/A
- Why the discharge points are expected to discharge substantially identical effluents: N/A

SECTION 4: DOCUMENTATION TO SUPPORT ELIGIBILITY CONSIDERATIONS UNDER OTHER FEDERAL LAWS

4.1 Documentation Regarding Endangered Species Act (ESA) Listed Species and Critical Habitat Protection.

Instructions (see 2021 MSGP Part 6.2.6.1):

Include any documentation you have that supports your determination of eligibility consistent with 2021 MSGP, Part 1.1.4 (Eligibility Related to Endangered Species Act (ESA) Listed Species and Critical Habitat Protection). Refer to Appendix E of the 2021 MSGP for specific instructions for establishing eligibility.

The following federally listed species in the area of this facility are Snake River Physa snail and Bliss Rapids snail. Neither are in Lamb Weston's action area per U.S. Fish & Wildlife IPaC tool. See supporting documentation in Attachment F.

4.2 Documentation Regarding National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA)-Protected Properties.

Instructions (see 2021 MSGP Part 6.2.6.2):

Include any documentation you have that supports your determination of eligibility consistent with 2021 MSGP Part 1.1.5 (Eligibility related to National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA)-Protected Properties). Refer to 2021 MSGP, Appendix F for specific instructions for establishing eligibility.

There are no locations listed or eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places in the drainage of this facility.

SECTION 5: CORRECTIVE ACTIONS AND ADDITIONAL IMPLEMENTATION MEASURES

Instructions (see 2021 MSGP Part 5):

Describe the procedures for taking corrective action and/or AIM response in compliance with Part 5 of the 2021 MSGP.

Corrective actions will be taken if any of the conditions listed in Part 5 of the 2021 MSGP occur. A SWPPP review to determine if modifications are necessary will be completed if any conditions listed in Part 5.1.2 of the 2021 MSGP occur.

SECTION 6: SWPPP CERTIFICATION

Instructions (see 2021 MSGP Part 6.2.7):

The following certification statement must be signed and dated by a person who meets the requirements of Appendix B, Subsection 11.A, of the 2021 MSGP.

Note: this certification must be re-signed in the event of a SWPPP modification in response to a Part 5.1 trigger for corrective action or a Part 5.2 AIM triggering event.

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 contained therein. 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:	Andrew	Gardner		/ Title:	Plant Manager		
Signatu	re:	1 les			Date:	17 May 2023	
		Con	7 ~/				

SECTION 7: SWPPP MODIFICATIONS

Instructions (see 2021 MSGP Part 6.3):

Your SWPPP is a "living" document and is required to be modified and updated, as necessary, in response to corrective actions and deadlines. See Part 5 of the 2021 MSGP.

- If you need to modify the SWPPP in response to a corrective action required by Part 5.1 or AIM required by Part 5.2 of the 2021 MSGP, then the certification statement in section 7 of this SWPPP template must be re-signed in accordance with 2021 MSGP Appendix B, Subsection 11.A.
- For any other SWPPP modification, you should keep a log with a description of the modification, the name of the person making it, and the date and signature of that person. See 2021 MSGP Appendix B, Subsection 11.C.

SECTION 8: SWPPP AVAILABILITY

Instructions (see 2021 MSGP Part 6.4):

Your current SWPPP (with the exception of any confidential business or restricted information) must be made available to the public. You have three options to comply with the public availability requirements for the SWPPP: attaching your SWPPP to your NOI; providing a URL of your SWPPP in your NOI; or providing the following SWPPP information in your NOI:

- Onsite industrial activities exposed to stormwater, including potential spill and leak areas;
- Pollutants or pollutant constituents associated with each industrial activity exposed to stormwater that could be discharged in stormwater and/or any authorized non-stormwater discharges;
- Stormwater control measures you employ to comply with the non-numeric technology-based effluent limits and any other measures taken to comply with the water quality based effluent limits; and
- Schedule for good housekeeping and maintenance and schedule for all inspections.

SWPPP ATTACHMENTS

The following documentation is attached to the SWPPP:

Attachment A – General Location Map

Attachment B - Site Map

Figures 1 – 14

Attachment C -2021 MSGP

Attachment D - EPA Stormwater Sampling Order

Attachment E - Sampling Procedure, Results, and Inspection Records

Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure Plan (SPCC 2020)

Q1 2021 Inspection

Routine Inspection Form

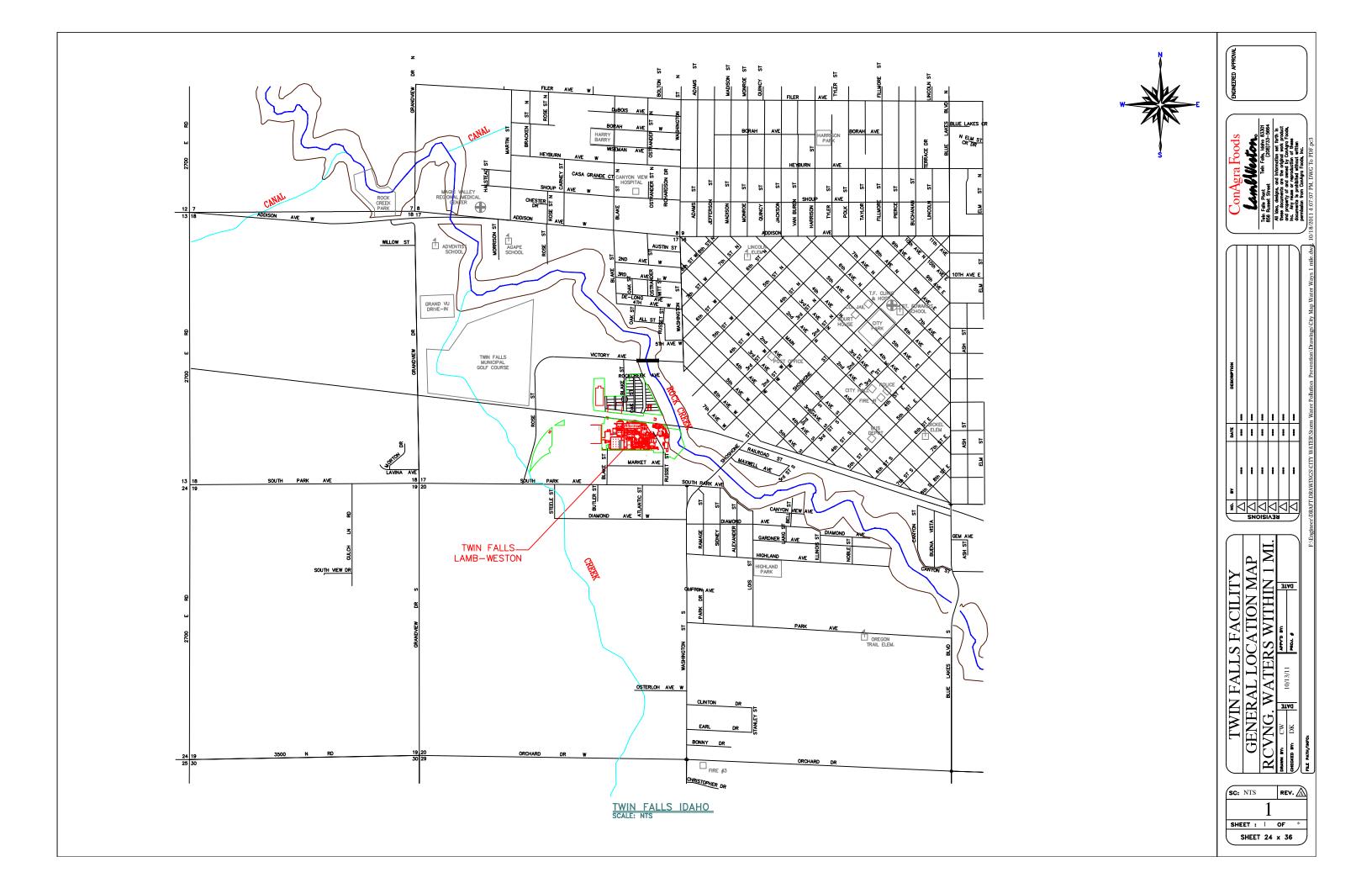
Attachment F – ESA, NHPA, and FEMA Supporting Documentation

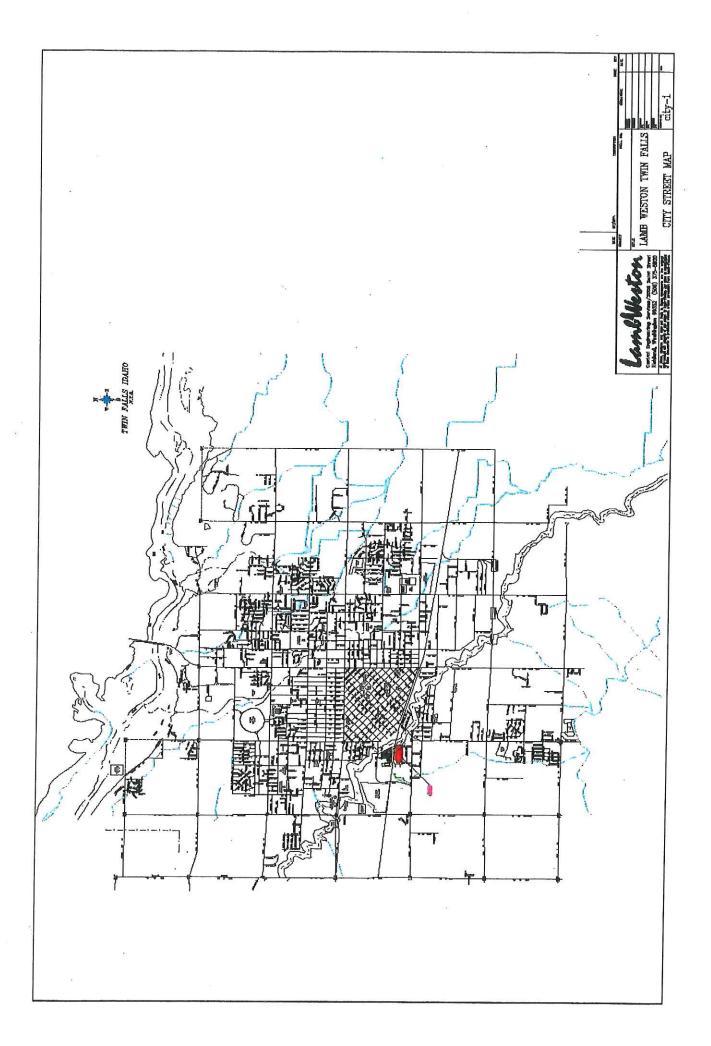
Facility FIRM Map

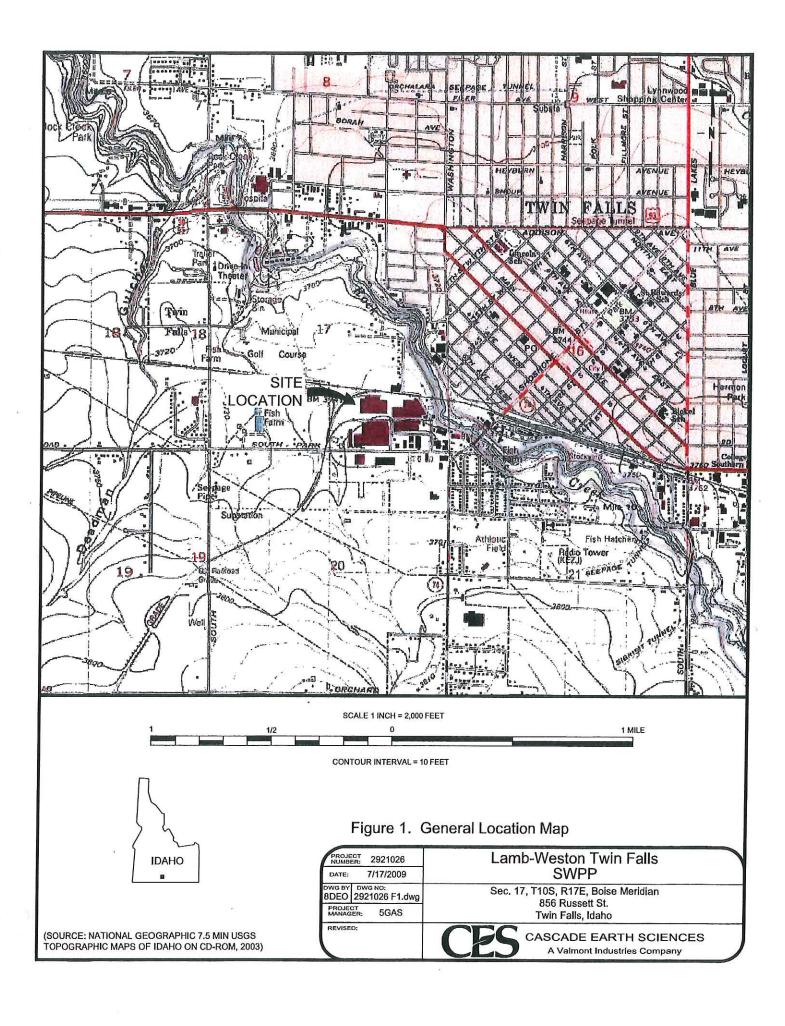
Aquatic Species Recovery Plan

USFWS IPaC Endangered Species Results

Attachment A – General Location Maps



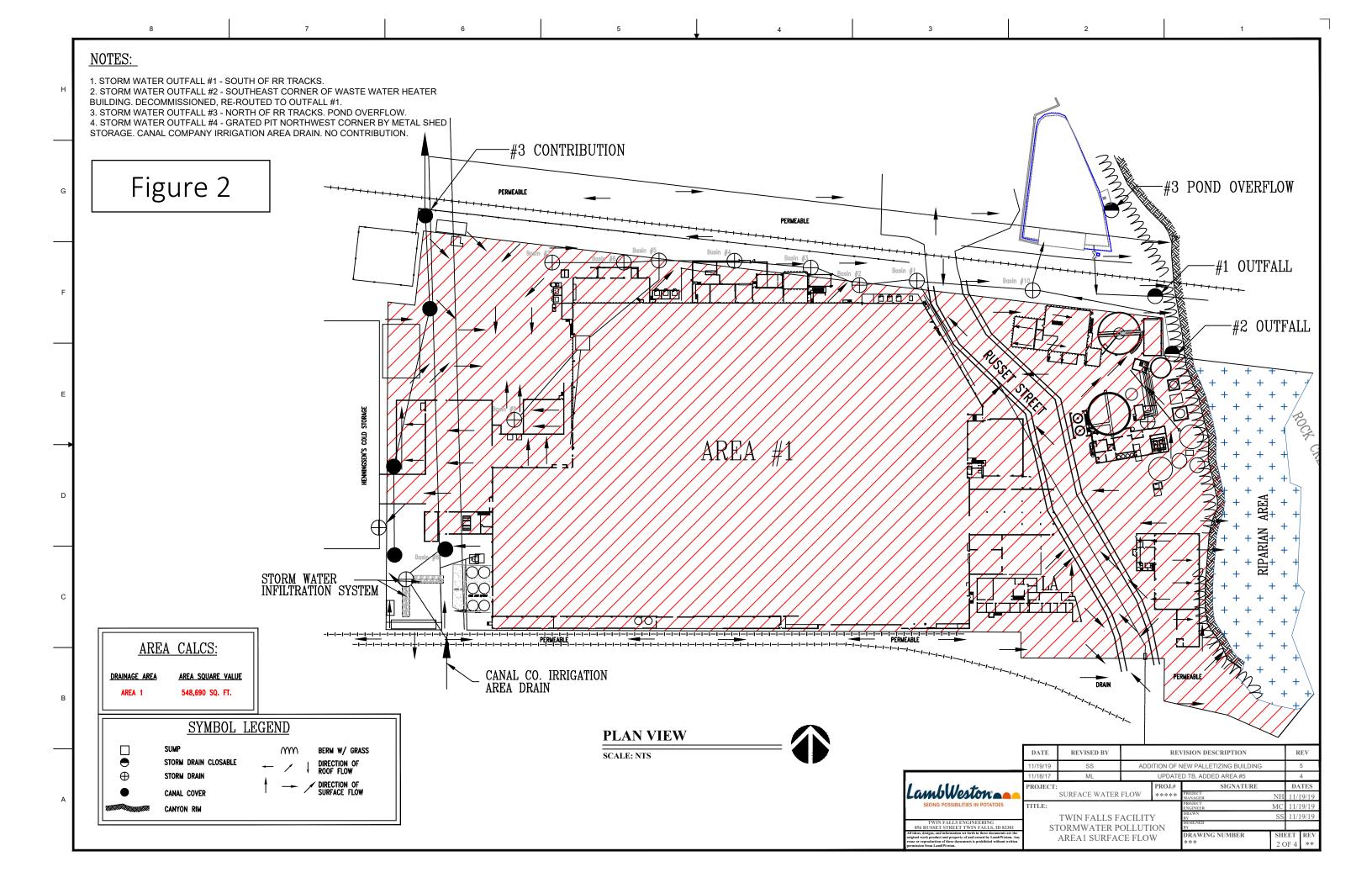


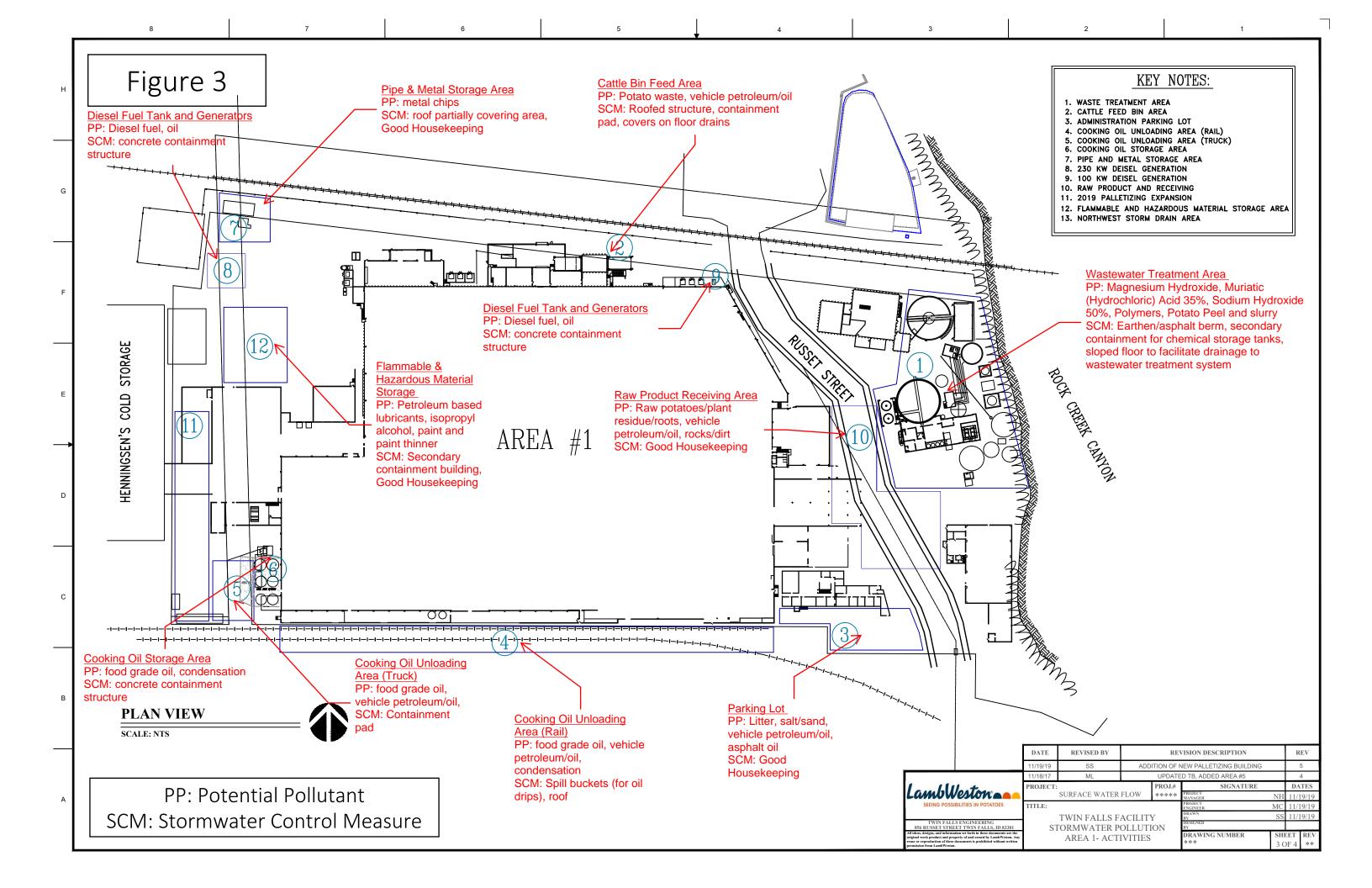


Attachment B - Site Map

Figures 1 – 14

Figure 1 NOTES: 1. STORM WATER OUTFALL #1 - SOUTH OF RR TRACKS. 2. STORM WATER OUTFALL #2 - SOUTHEAST CORNER OF WASTE WATER HEATER BUILDING. DECOMMISSIONED, RE-ROUTED TO OUTFALL #1. 3. STORM WATER OUTFALL #3 - NORTH OF RR TRACKS. POND OVERFLOW. 4. STORM WATER OUTFALL #4 - GRATED PIT NORTHWEST CORNER BY METAL SHED STORAGE. CANAL COMPANY IRRIGATION AREA DRAIN. NO CONTRIBUTION. 5. STORM WATER OUTFALL #5 - WEST SIDE ROADWAY DRAIN NORTH OF SCALE HOUSE. NORTH AREA TREATMENT STRUCTURE OVERFLOW. **Rock Creek:** 6. STORM WATER OUTFALL #6 - FREE FLOWING CULVERT EAST SIDE OF ROADWAY -#7 OUTFALL DECOMMISSIONED (SOUTH). DECOMMISSIONED. **Impaired Water** 7. STORM WATER OUTFALL #7 - FREE FLOWING CULVERT EAST SIDE OF ROADWAY -#8 (EXEMPT PARKING) (NORTH). DECOMMISSIONED. #5 OUTFALL 8. STORM WATER OUTFALL #8 - NORTH MAIN EMPLOYEE PARKING LOT. (EXEMPT, NO INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY) HENNINGSEN'S COLD STORAGE DECOMMISSIONED AREA #3 #3 POND OVERFLOW AREA CALCS: DRAINAGE AREA AREA 1 AREA SQUARE FT VALUE -#1 OUTFALL -PARKING LOT EXEMPT AREA 2
-AREA-2 NON EXEMPT
-AREA-2 TO POND -#2 OUTFALL 41,007 SQ. FT. 69.066 SQ. FT. DECOMMISSIONED AREA 3 178,596 SQ. FT. 85,298 SQ. FT. AREA 5 HENNINGSEN'S COLD STORAGE AREA #1 SYMBOL LEGEND LAWN AREA ASP ASPHALT PAVING EX GR UNDISTURBED SOIL GRAVEL SURFACE STORM WATER — INFILTRATION SYSTEM PERMEABLE SUMP BERM W/ GRASS DIRECTION OF ROOF FLOW STORM DRAIN CLOSABLE STORM DRAIN CANAL CO. IRRIGATION-AREA DRAIN DIRECTION OF SURFACE FLOW CANAL COVER ROOF DRAINS ROOF DOWNSPOUTS CHLORINE **PLAN VIEW** SCALE: NTS DATE REVISED BY REVISION DESCRIPTION ADDITION OF NEW PALLETIZING BUILDING DATES LambWeston 📥 SURFACE WATER FLOW TWIN FALLS FACILITY STORMWATER POLLUTION SHEET SURFACE FLOW SITE PLAN 30.0.98.EV.01.01

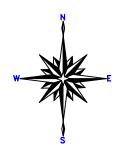


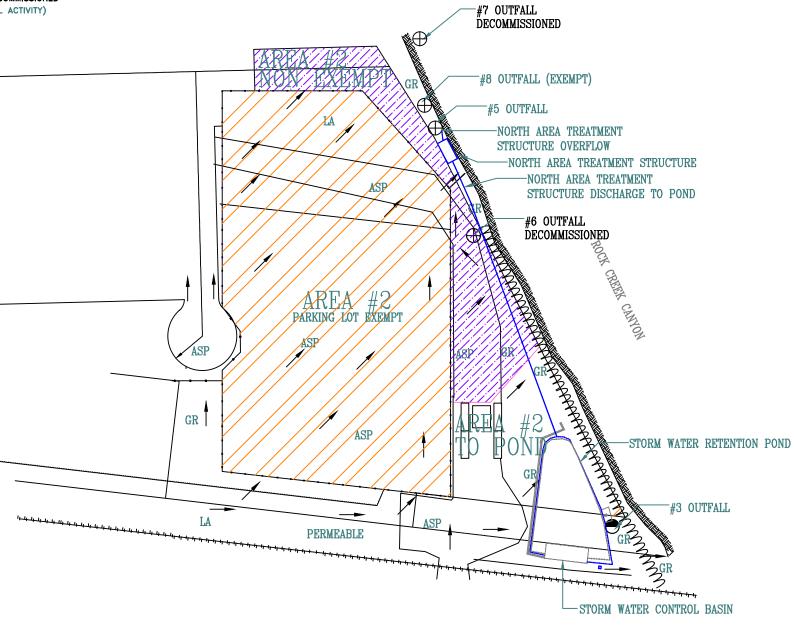


NOTES:

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#5-STORM WATER OUTFALL #5-WEST SIDE ROADWAY DRAIN NORTH OF SCALE HOUSE. NORTH AREA TREATMENT STRUCTURE OVERFLOW

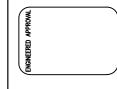
#6-STORM WATER OUTFALL #6-FREE FLOWING CULVERT EAST SIDE OF ROADWAY (SOUTH). DECOMMISSIONED #7-STORM WATER OUTFALL #7-FREE FLOWING CULVERT EAST SIDE OF ROADWAY (NORTH). DECOMMISSIONED #8-STORM WATER OUTFALL #8-NORTH MAIN EMPLOYEE PARKING LOT. (EXEMPT, NO INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY)





TWIN FALLS FACILITY

DRAINAGE AREA	EMPT AREA 143,748 SQ. FT. EMPT 41,007 SQ. FT.			
	SYMBOL LE AREA-2 PARKING LOT EXEMPT SUMP STORM DRAIN CLOSABLE STORM DRAIN CANAL COVER CANYON RIM	2	D m / /	AREA-2 NON EXEMPT BERM W/ GRASS DIRECTION OF ROOF FLOW DIRECTION OF SURFACE FLOW





DESCRIPTION	04/15 UPDATES MADE PER TODD KIRKENDALL			***	***	808	-	
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STORM WATER POLLUTION PREV

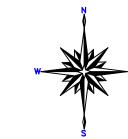
AREA-2 SURFACE FLOW

CHECKED BY THE B O3/13/15 APPROVE BY BROWN BY CONTROL BY BROWN BY BROWN

SC: 1/64"=1'-0" REV. A

SHEET: 4 OF 10

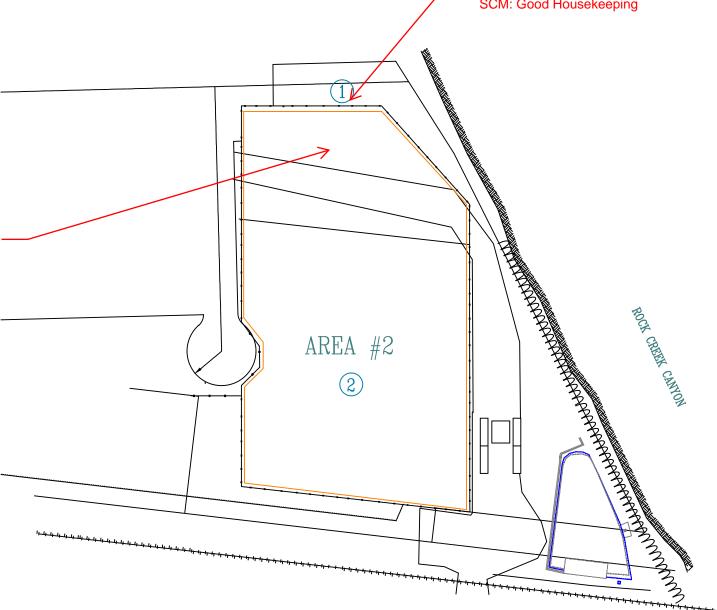
SHEET 24 x 36



PP: Litter, salt/sand, vehicle petroleum/oil, asphalt oil SCM: Good Housekeeping

Parking Lot

Raw Product Staging Area PP: Soil, vines, residual vehicle petroleum/oil SCM: Oil and grit chamber to remove floatable materials/sediment from stormwater, tarps on trailers, good housekeeping

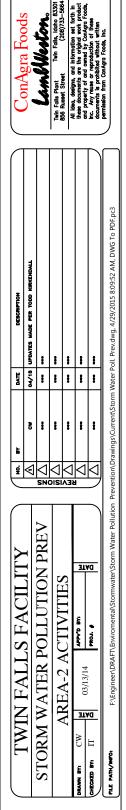


KEY NOTES:

RAW PRODUCT STAGING AREA
 NORTH MAIN EMPLOYEE PARKING LOT EXEMPT

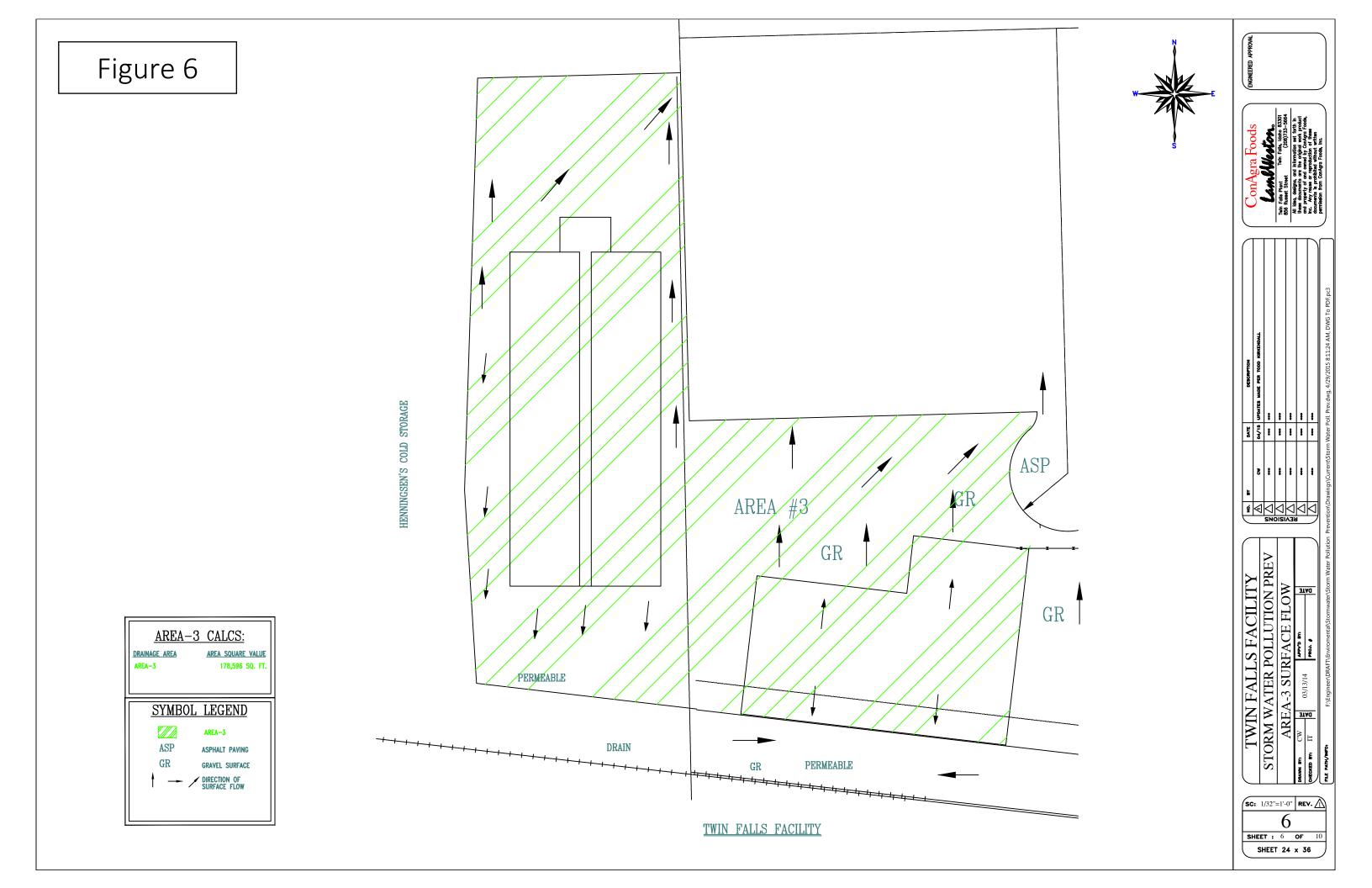
TWIN FALLS FACILITY

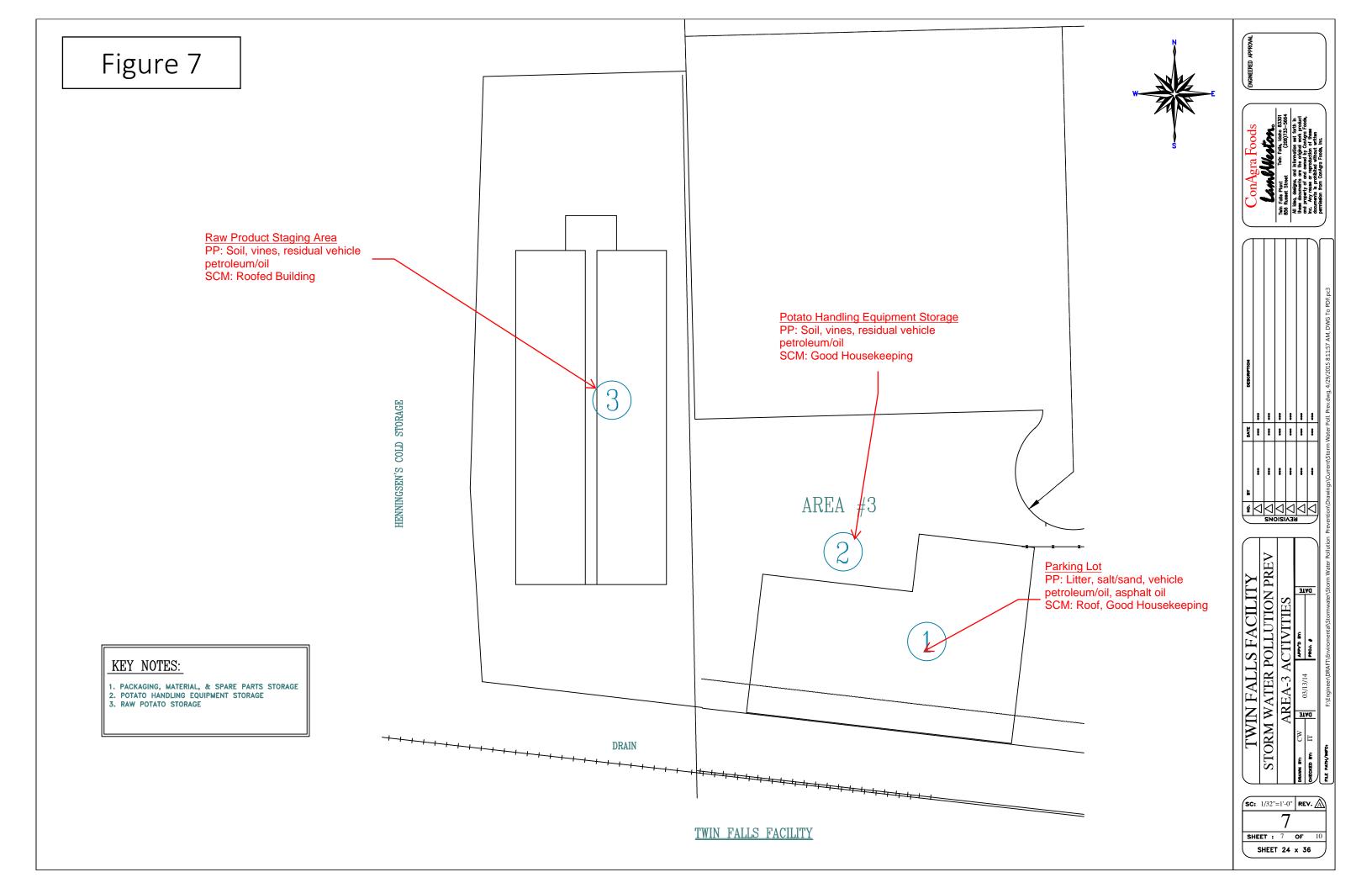
PP: Potential Pollutant SCM: Stormwater Control Measure

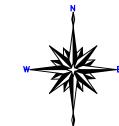


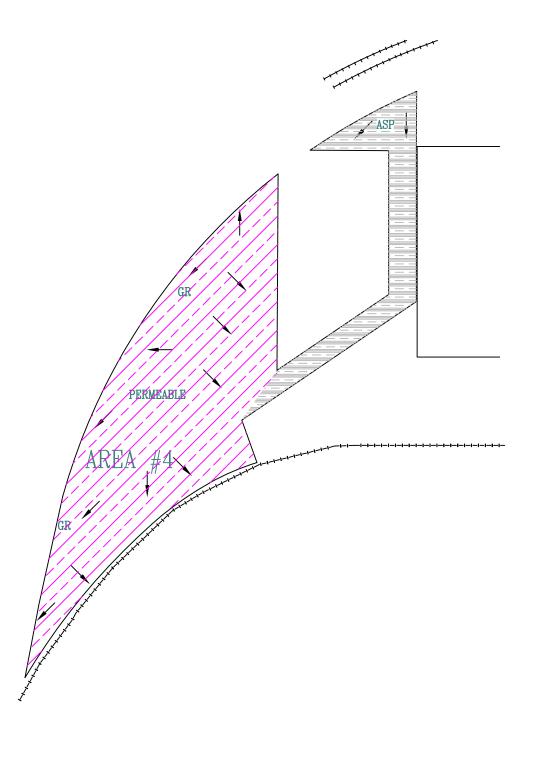
SC: 1/64"=1'-0" REV.

SHEET: 5 **OF** 10 SHEET 24 x 36









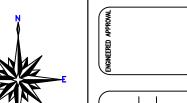
AREA-4 CALCS:

DRAINAGE AREA
AREA SQUARE VALUE
AREA-4
130,680 SQ. FT.

SYMBOL LEGEND

AREA-4
PROPERTY AREA
ASP
ASPHALT PAVING
GR
GRAVEL SURFACE
SURFACE FLOW

TWIN FALLS FACILITY



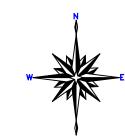




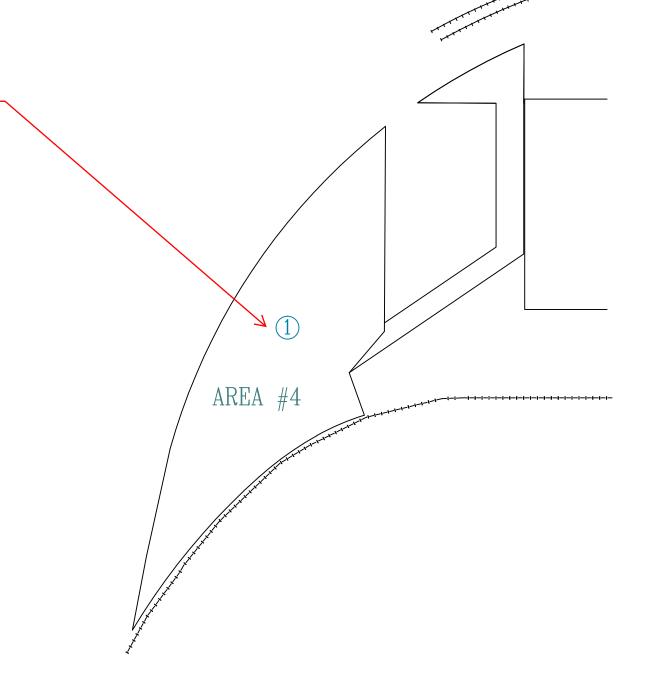
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SC: 1/64"=1'-0"	REV.
8	
SHEET: 8	OF 10
SHEET 24	x 36



Used Equipment Storage Area
PP: Residual chemicals/oil from old equipment
SCM: Equipment is cleaned prior to storage, Good
Housekeeping



KEY NOTES:

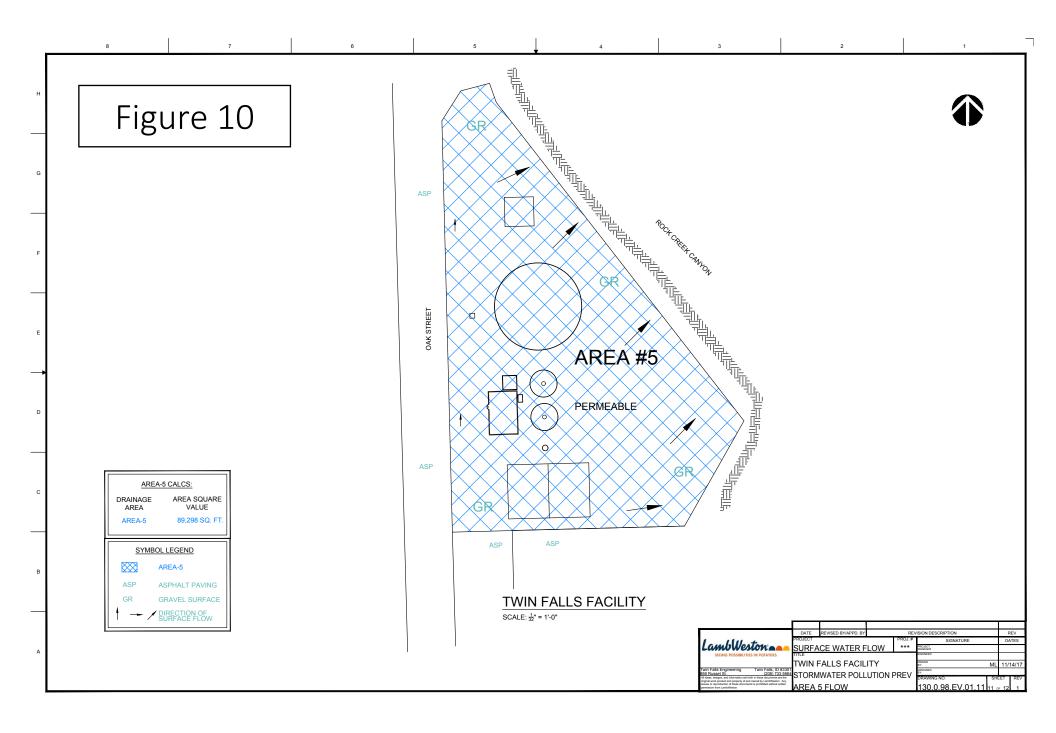
1. USED EQUIPMENT STORAGE AREA

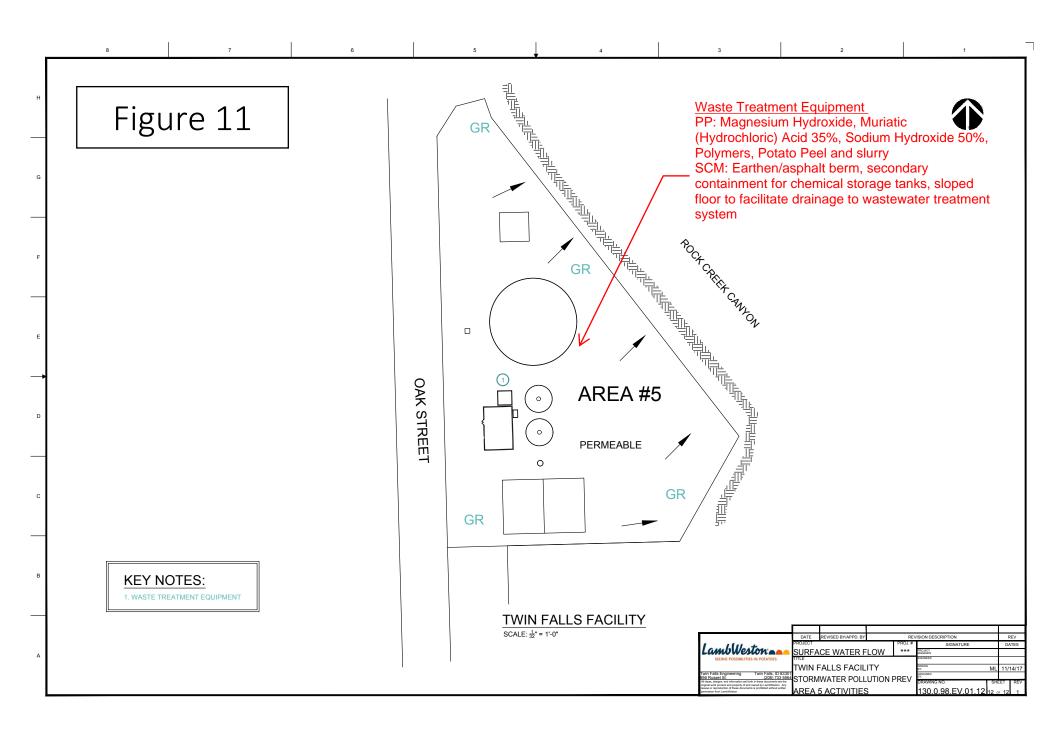
TWIN FALLS FACILITY

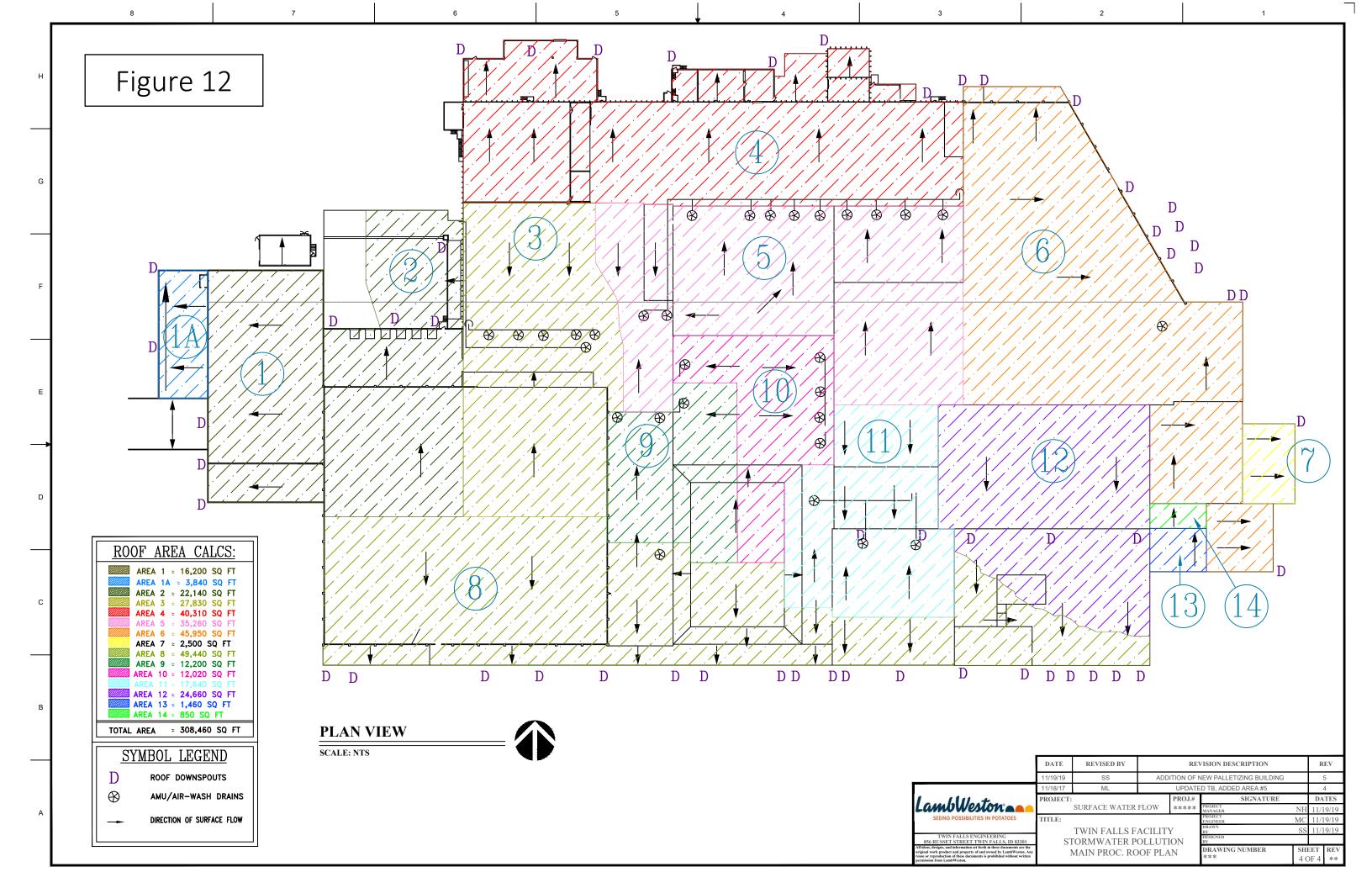


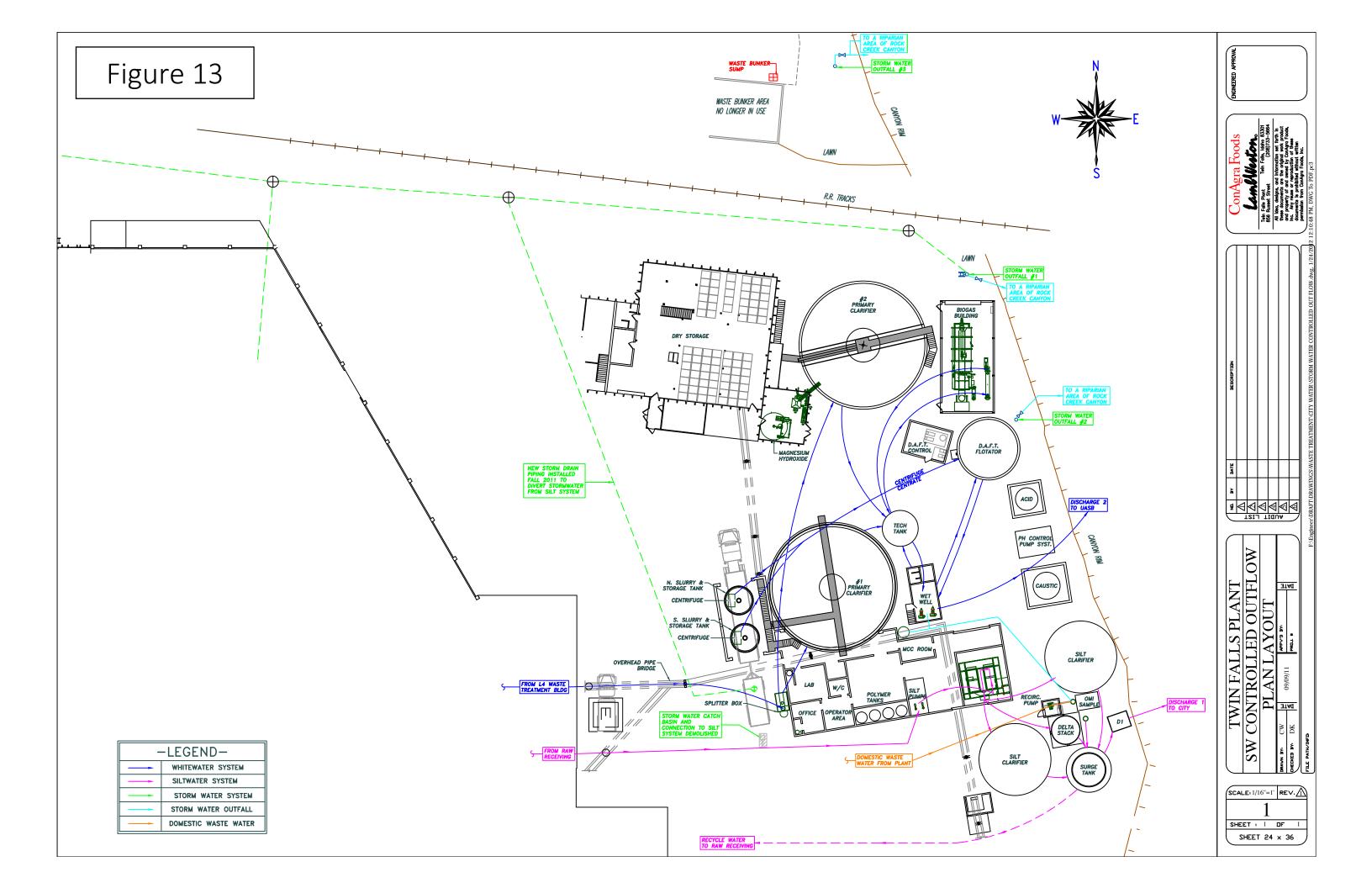
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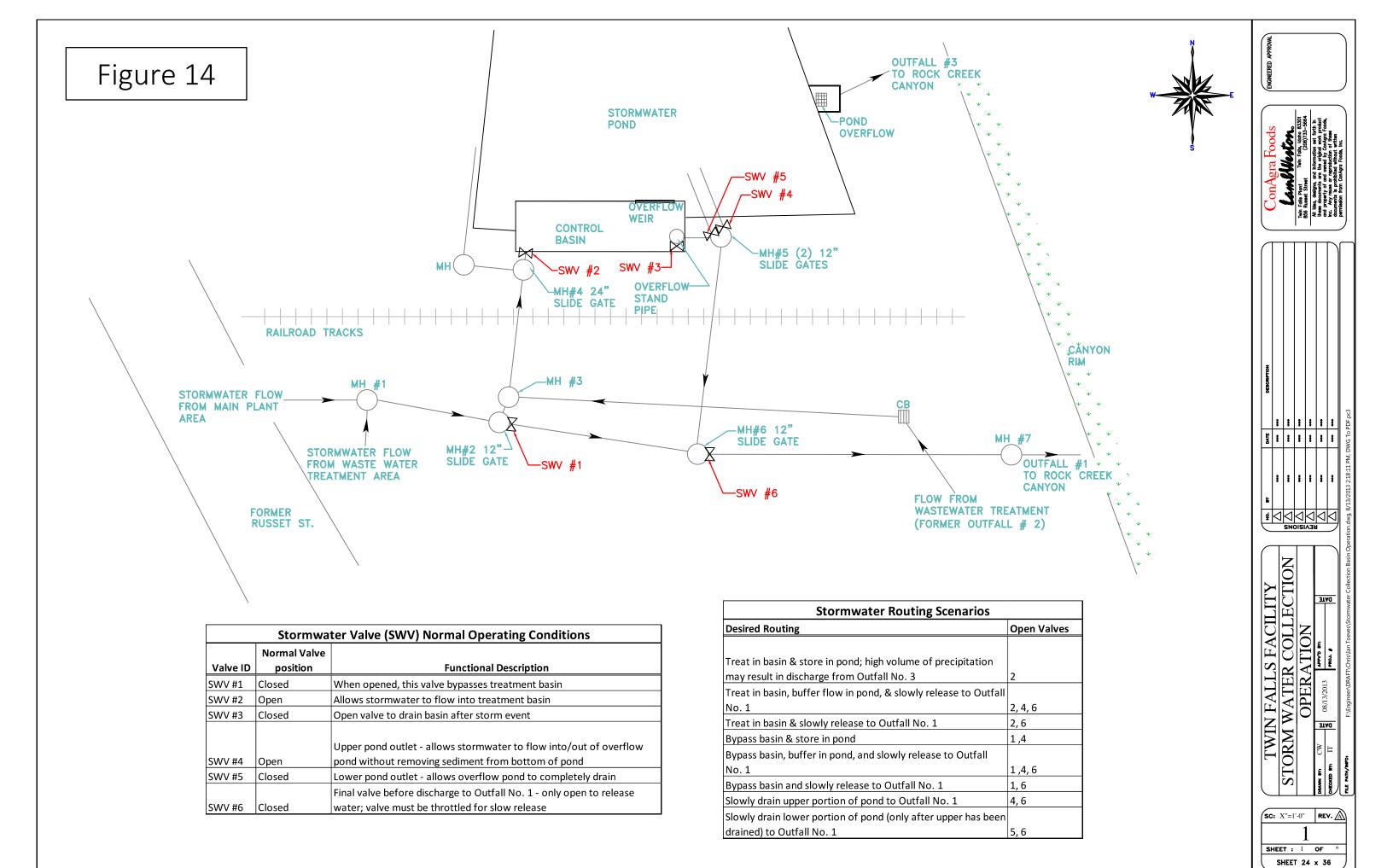
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9	
SHEET: 9	OF 10
SHEET 24	x 36











Attachment C –2021 MSGP

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY (EPA) NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM (NPDES) MULTI-SECTOR GENERAL PERMIT FOR STORMWATER DISCHARGES ASSOCIATED WITH INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY (MSGP)

In compliance with the provisions of the Clean Water Act (CWA), as amended (33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq.), operators of stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity located in an area identified in Appendix C where EPA is the permitting authority are authorized to discharge to waters of the United States in accordance with the eligibility and Notice of Intent (NOI) requirements, effluent limitations, inspection requirements, and other conditions set forth in this permit. This permit is structured as follows:

- General requirements that apply to all facilities are found in Parts 1 through 7;
- Industry sector-specific requirements are found in Part 8; and
- Specific requirements that apply in individual states and Indian country are found in Part 9.

The Appendices (A through P) contain additional permit conditions that apply to all operators covered under this permit.

This permit becomes effective on June 4, 2015. For areas in the State of Washington (except for Indian country) subject to industrial activity by a Federal Operator, this permit becomes effective on July 21, 2015. For the State of Idaho (except for Indian country), and for industrial activities on Spokane Tribe of Indians lands, this permit becomes effective August 12, 2015.

This permit and the authorization to discharge shall expire at midnight, June 4, 2020.

Signed and issued this 4th day of June, 2015 Signed and issued this 4th day of June, 2015

Deborah Szaro Karen Flournoy

Acting Regional Administrator, EPA Region 1 Director, Water, Wetlands, and Pesticides Division, EPA

Region 7

Darcy O'Connor

Signed and issued this 4th day of June, 2015 Signed and issued this 4th day of June, 2015

José C. Font

Director, Caribbean Environmental Protection Division,

EPA Region 2

Signed and issued this 4th day of June, 2015

Signed and issued this 4th day of June, 2015

Jon. M Capacasa Nancy Woo

Water Protection Division, EPA Region 3 Acting Director, Water Division, EPA Region 9

Signed and issued this 4th day of June, 2015 Signed and issued this 4th day of June, 21st day of July,

and 12th day of August, 2015

Acting Assistant Regional Administrator, EPA Region 8

Tinka G. Hyde Daniel D. Opalski

Director, Water Division, EPA Region 5 Director, Office of Water and Watersheds, EPA Region 10

Signed and issued this 4th day of June, 2015

William K. Honker

Director, Water Quality Protection Division, EPA Region 6

NPDES MULTI-SECTOR GENERAL PERMIT FOR STORMWATER DISCHARGES ASSOCIATED WITH INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY

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- 1. Coverage Under this Permit.
- 1.1 Eligibility.

1.1.1 Facilities Covered.

To be eligible to discharge under this permit, you must (1) have an allowable stormwater discharge or an allowable non-stormwater discharge associated with industrial activity from your primary industrial activity, as defined in Appendix A, provided your primary industrial activity is included in Appendix D, or (2) be notified by EPA that you are eligible for coverage under Sector AD of this permit. Your facility must also be located in an area where EPA is the permitting authority (see Appendix C).

1.1.2 Allowable Stormwater Discharges.

Unless otherwise made ineligible under Part 1.1.4, the following discharges are eligible for coverage under this permit:

- 1.1.2.1 Stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity for any primary industrial activities and co-located industrial activities, as defined in Appendix A, except for any stormwater discharges specifically prohibited in Part 8;
- 1.1.2.2 Discharges designated by EPA as needing a stormwater permit as provided in Sector AD:
- 1.1.2.3 Discharges that are not otherwise required to obtain NPDES permit authorization but are mixed with discharges that are authorized under this permit; and
- 1.1.2.4 Stormwater discharges from facilities subject to any of the national stormwaterspecific effluent limitations guidelines listed in Table 1-1.

Table 1-1. Stormwater-Specific Effluent Limitations Guidelines

Regulated Discharge	40 CFR Section	MSGP Sector	New Source Performance Standard (NSPS)	New Source Date
Discharges resulting from spray down or intentional wetting of logs at wet deck storage areas	Part 429, Subpart I	A	Yes	1/26/81
Runoff from phosphate fertilizer manufacturing facilities that comes into contact with any raw materials, finished product, by-products or waste products (SIC 2874)	Part 418, Subpart A	С	Yes	4/8/74
Runoff from asphalt emulsion facilities	Part 443, Subpart A	D	Yes	7/28/75
Runoff from material storage piles at cement manufacturing facilities	Part 411, Subpart C	E	Yes	2/20/74
Mine dewatering discharges at crushed stone, construction sand and gravel, or industrial sand mining facilities	Part 436, Subparts B, C, and D	J	No	N/A
Runoff from hazardous waste and non- hazardous waste landfills	Part 445, Subparts A and B	K, L	Yes	2/2/00
Runoff from coal storage piles at steam electric generating facilities	Part 423	0	Yes	11/19/82 (10/8/74) ¹

¹ NSPS promulgated in 1974 were not removed via the 1982 regulation; therefore wastewaters generated by Part 423-applicable sources that were New Sources under the 1974 regulations are subject to the 1974 NSPS.

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Regulated Discharge	40 CFR	MSGP	New Source Performance	New Source
	Section	Sector	Standard (NSPS)	Date
Runoff containing urea from airfield pavement deicing at existing and new primary airports with 1,000 or more annual non-propeller aircraft departures	Part 449	S	Yes	6/15/12

1.1.3 Allowable Non-Stormwater Discharges.

Below in Part 1.1.3.1 are the only non-stormwater discharges authorized under this permit for all sectors provided that all discharges comply with the effluent limits set forth in Parts 2 and 8. In addition to the authorized non-stormwater discharges in Part 1.1.3.1 applicable to all sectors, for Sector A, there is an additional non-stormwater discharge in Part 1.1.3.2 below, and for the mining sectors (Sectors G, H, and J), there are additional authorized non-stormwater discharges in Part 1.1.3.3 below. The additional allowable non-stormwater discharges for Sectors G, H, and J apply only to discharges from earth-disturbing activities conducted prior to active mining activities as defined in Part 8.G.3.2, 8.H.3.2, and 8.J.3.2 provided that, with the exception of water used to control dust and to irrigate areas to be vegetatively stabilized, these discharges are not routed to areas of exposed soil and all discharges comply with the permit's effluent limits.

Also allowed for all sectors are discharges of stormwater listed above in Parts 1.1.2 or authorized non-stormwater discharges in Part 1.1.3, mixed with a discharge authorized by a different NPDES permit and/or a discharge that does not require NPDES permit authorization. All other non-stormwater discharges requiring NPDES permit coverage except those specifically listed in Part 1.1.3 are not authorized by this permit. If non-stormwater discharges requiring NPDES permit coverage other than those specifically authorized in Part 1.1.3, including sector-specific non-stormwater discharges that are listed in Part 8 as prohibited (a non-exclusive list provided to raise awareness of contaminants or sources of contaminants characteristic of certain sectors), will be discharged, such non-stormwater discharges are not authorized by this permit and must either be eliminated or covered under another NPDES permit.

1.1.3.1 Allowable Non-Stormwater Discharges for all Sectors of Industrial Activity:

- Discharges from emergency/unplanned fire-fighting activities;
- Fire hydrant flushings;
- Potable water, including water line flushings;
- Uncontaminated condensate from air conditioners, coolers/chillers, and other compressors and from the outside storage of refrigerated gases or liquids;
- Irrigation drainage;
- Landscape watering provided all pesticides, herbicides, and fertilizers have been applied in accordance with the approved labeling;
- Pavement wash waters where no detergents or hazardous cleaning products are used (e.g., bleach, hydrofluoric acid, muriatic acid, sodium hydroxide, nonylphenols), and the wash waters do not come into contact with oil and grease deposits, sources of pollutants associated with industrial activities (see Part 5.2.3), or any other toxic or hazardous materials, unless residues are first cleaned up using dry clean-up methods (e.g., applying absorbent materials and sweeping, using hydrophobic mops/rags) and you have implemented

- appropriate control measures to minimize discharges of mobilized solids and other pollutants (e.g., filtration, detention; settlement);
- Routine external building washdown / power wash water that does not use
 detergents or hazardous cleaning products (e.g., those containing bleach,
 hydrofluoric acid, muriatic acid, sodium hydroxide, nonylphenols);
- Uncontaminated ground water or spring water;
- Foundation or footing drains where flows are not contaminated with process materials; and
- Incidental windblown mist from cooling towers that collects on rooftops or adjacent portions of your facility, but not intentional discharges from the cooling tower (e.g., "piped" cooling tower blowdown; drains).
- **1.1.3.2** Additional Allowable Non-Stormwater Discharge for Sector A: 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 (applicable only to Sector A facilities provided the non-stormwater component of the discharge is in compliance with the non-numeric effluent limits requirements in Part 2.1.2).
- 1.1.3.3 Additional Allowable Non-Stormwater Discharges for Earth-Disturbing Activities Conducted Prior to Active Mining Activities for Sectors G, H and J:
 - Water used to wash vehicles and equipment, provided that there is no discharge of soaps, solvents, or detergents used for such purposes;
 - Water used to control dust; and
 - Dewatering water that has been treated by an appropriate control under Parts 8.G.4.2.9, 8.H.4.2.9, or 8.J.4.2.9.

Note: These non-stormwater discharges are only authorized for earth-disturbing activities conducted prior to active mining activities, as defined in Part 8.G.3.2, 8.H.3.2, and 8.J.3.2. Once the earth-disturbing activities conducted prior to active mining activities have ceased, the only allowable non-stormwater discharges for Sectors G, H, and J are those listed in Part 1.1.3.1.

1.1.4 Limitations on Coverage.

Any discharges not expressly authorized in this permit cannot become authorized or shielded from liability under Clean Water Act (CWA) section 402(k) by disclosure to EPA, state, or local authorities after issuance of this permit via any means, including the Notice of Intent (NOI) to be covered by the permit, the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP), or during an inspection.

- 1.1.4.1 For Discharges Mixed with Non-Stormwater. Stormwater discharges that are mixed with non-stormwater discharges, other than those mixed with allowable non-stormwater discharges listed in Part 1.1.3 and/or those mixed with a discharge authorized by a different NPDES permit and/or a discharge that does not require NPDES authorization, are not eligible for coverage under this permit.
- 1.1.4.2 For Stormwater Discharges Associated with Construction Activity. Stormwater discharges associated with construction activity disturbing one acre or more, or that are part of a larger common plan of development or sale if the larger common plan will ultimately disturb one acre or more, are not eligible for coverage

under this permit, unless in conjunction with mining activities or certain oil and gas extraction activities as specified in Sectors G, H, I, and J of this permit.

- 1.1.4.3 For Discharges Currently or Previously Covered by Another Permit. Unless you have received written notification from EPA specifically allowing these discharges to be covered under this permit, you are not eligible for coverage under this permit for any of the following:
 - Stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity that are currently covered under an individual NPDES permit or an alternative NPDES general permit;
 - Discharges covered within five years prior to the effective date of this permit by an individual permit or alternative general permit where that permit established site-specific numeric water quality-based limitations developed for the stormwater component of the discharge; or
 - Discharges from facilities where any NPDES permit has been or is in the process of being denied, terminated, or revoked by EPA (this does not apply to the routine reissuance of permits every five years).
- 1.1.4.4 For Stormwater Discharges Subject to Effluent Limitations Guidelines. For discharges from facilities subject to stormwater effluent limitation guidelines under 40 CFR, Subchapter N, only those stormwater discharges identified in Table 1-1 are eligible for coverage under this permit.
- 1.1.4.5 Endangered and Threatened Species and Critical Habitat Protection. Coverage under this permit is available only if your stormwater discharges, allowable non-stormwater discharges, and stormwater discharge-related activities were the subject of an Endangered Species Act (ESA) consultation or an ESA section 10 permit, or if your stormwater discharges, allowable non-stormwater discharges, and stormwater discharge-related activities are not likely to adversely affect any species that are federally listed as endangered or threatened ("listed") and are not likely to adversely affect habitat that is designated as "critical habitat" under the ESA. You must meet one of the criteria below, following the procedures in Appendix E:
- Criterion A. No federally listed threatened or endangered species or their designated critical habitat(s) are likely to occur in the "action area" as defined in Appendix A. To certify your eligibility under this criterion, you must use the Criterion Selection Worksheet in Part E.4 of Appendix E. You must also provide a description of the basis for the criterion you selected on your NOI form and provide documentation supporting your eligibility determination in your SWPPP.
- Criterion B. Your industrial activity's discharges and discharge-related activities were already addressed in another operator's valid certification of eligibility for your action area under this permit, and there is no reason to believe that federally listed species or designated critical habitat not considered in the prior certification may be present or located in the "action area" (e.g., due to a new species listing or critical habitat designation). To certify your eligibility under this criterion, you must use the Criterion Selection Worksheet in Part E.4 of Appendix E. There must be no lapse of NPDES permit coverage in the other operator's certification. You must also comply with any additional measures that formed the basis of the other operator's valid certification of eligibility to ensure that your discharges and discharge-related

activities are protective of listed species and/or critical habitat. You must include in your NOI the NPDES ID (i.e., permit tracking number) assigned to the other operator's authorization under this permit, and a description of the basis for the criterion selected on your NOI form, including the eligibility criterion selected by the other operator's certification. You must also provide any documentation in your SWPPP that supports the other operator's eligibility determination, including any additional measures that formed the basis of the other operator's eligibility determination.

Criterion C. Federally listed threatened or endangered species or their designated critical habitat(s) are likely to occur in or near your facility's "action area," and your industrial activity's discharges and discharge-related activities are not likely to adversely affect listed threatened or endangered species or critical habitat. To certify your eligibility under this criterion, you must use the Criterion Selection Worksheet in Part E.4 of Appendix E, including completion of the Criterion C Eligibility Form, which you must submit to EPA at least 30 days prior to filing your NOI for permit coverage. After evaluation of your Criterion C Eligibility Form, EPA may require additional measures that you must implement to avoid or eliminate likely adverse effects on listed species and critical habitat from discharges and discharge-related activities. You may submit your NOI for permit coverage 30 days after submitting to EPA your completed Criterion C worksheet. You must also provide a description of the basis for the criterion you selected on your NOI form and provide documentation supporting your eligibility determination in your SWPPP.

Criterion D. Consultation between a Federal Agency and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and/or the National Marine Fisheries Service under section 7 of the ESA has been concluded. Consultations can be either formal or informal, and would have occurred only as a result of a separate federal action (e.g., during application for an individual wastewater discharge permit or the issuance of a wetlands dredge and fill permit), and consultation must have addressed the effects of the industrial activity's discharges and discharge-related activities on federally listed threatened or endangered species and designated critical habitat. The result of this consultation must be one of the following:

- A biological opinion that concludes that the action in question (taking into account the effects of your facility's discharges and discharge-related activities) is not likely to jeopardize the continued existence of listed species, or result in the destruction or adverse modification of critical habitat;
- ii. A biological opinion that concludes that the action is likely to jeopardize listed species or to result in the destruction or adverse modification of critical habitat, and any recommended reasonable and prudent alternatives or reasonable and prudent measures are being implemented; or
- iii. Written concurrence from the applicable Service(s) with a finding that the facility's discharges and discharge-related activities are not likely to adversely affect listed species or critical habitat.

To certify your eligibility under this criterion, you must use the Criterion Selection Worksheet in Part E.4 of Appendix E. You must verify that the consultation does not warrant reinitiation under 50 CFR §402.16. If reinitiation of consultation is required, in order to be eliaible under this Criterion you must ensure consultation is reinitiated and the result of the consultation must be consistent with (i), (ii), or (iii) above.

If eligible, you must also provide supporting documentation for your determination in your NOI and SWPPP, including the Biological Opinion (or PCTS tracking number) or concurrence letter.

Criterion E. Your industrial activities are the subject of a permit under section 10 of the ESA, and this authorization addresses the effects of your facility's discharges and discharge-related activities on federally listed species and designated critical habitat. To certify your eligibility under this criterion, you must use the *Criterion Selection Worksheet*. You must also provide supporting documentation for your determination in your NOI and SWPPP, including a copy of the permit from the Services.

You must comply with any measures that formed the basis of your eligibility determination in Part 1.1.4.5 to be in compliance with the permit. These measures become permit requirements per Part 2.3. Documentation of these measures must be kept as part of your SWPPP (see Part 5.2.6.1).

- **1.1.4.6 Historic Properties Preservation.** Coverage under this permit is available only if your stormwater discharges, allowable non-stormwater discharges, and stormwater discharge-related activities meet one of the eligibility criteria below, following the procedures in Appendix F:
- **Criterion A.** Your stormwater discharges and allowable non-stormwater discharges do not have the potential to have an effect on historic properties and you are not constructing or installing new stormwater control measures on your site that cause subsurface disturbance; or
- **Criterion B.** Your discharge-related activities (i.e., construction and/or installation of stormwater control measures that involve subsurface disturbance) will not affect historic properties; or
- Criterion C. Your stormwater discharges, allowable non-stormwater discharges, and discharge-related activities have the potential to have an effect on historic properties, and you have consulted with the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO), Tribal Historic Preservation Officer (THPO), or other tribal representative regarding measures to mitigate or prevent any adverse effects on historic properties, and you have either (1) obtained and are in compliance with a written agreement that outlines all such measures, or (2) been unable to reach agreement on such measures; or
- **Criterion D.** You have contacted the SHPO, THPO, or other tribal representative and EPA in writing informing them that you have the potential to have an effect on historic properties and you did not receive a response from the SHPO, THPO, or tribal representative within 30 days of receiving your letter.

If you have been unable to reach agreement with a SHPO, THPO, or other tribal representative regarding appropriate measures to mitigate or prevent adverse effects, EPA may notify you of additional measures you must implement to be eligible for coverage under this permit.

1.1.4.7 Eligibility for New Dischargers and New Sources: Based on Water Quality Standards.

If you are a new discharger or a new source (as defined in Appendix A), you are ineligible for coverage under this permit if EPA determines prior to your authorization to discharge that your discharges will not meet an applicable water

quality standard (i.e., your discharges will cause or contribute to an exceedance of a water quality standard). In such case, EPA may notify you that an individual permit application is necessary per Part 1.2.3, or, alternatively, EPA may authorize your coverage under this permit after you implement additional control measures so that your discharges will meet water quality standards.

- 1.1.4.8 Eligibility for New Dischargers and New Sources to Water-Quality Impaired Waters. If you are a new discharger or a new source (as defined in Appendix A), you are ineligible for coverage under this permit to discharge to an "impaired water" (as defined in Appendix A) unless you do one of the following:
 - a. Prevent all exposure to stormwater of the pollutant(s) for which the waterbody is impaired, and retain documentation of procedures taken to prevent exposure onsite with your SWPPP;
 - b. Prior to submitting your NOI, provide to the appropriate EPA Regional Office technical information or other documentation to support your claim that the pollutant(s) for which the waterbody is impaired is not present at your site, and retain such documentation with your SWPPP; or
 - c. Prior to submitting your NOI, provide information to the appropriate EPA Regional Office, either data or other technical documentation, to support a conclusion that the discharge is expected to meet applicable water quality standards (i.e., that pollutants of concern will not be discharged at levels that will cause or contribute to an exceedance of a water quality standard), and retain such information with your SWPPP. The information to be submitted must be sufficient to demonstrate:
 - For discharges to waters without an EPA-approved or established total maximum daily load (TMDL), that the discharge of the pollutant for which the water is impaired will meet water quality standards at the point of discharge to the waterbody; or
 - ii. For discharges to waters with an applicable EPA-approved or established TMD), that there are, in accordance with 40 CFR 122.4(i), sufficient remaining wasteload allocations in the TMDL to allow your discharge and that existing dischargers to the waterbody are subject to compliance schedules designed to bring the waterbody into attainment with water quality standards (e.g., a reserve allocation for future growth).

You are eligible under Part 1.1.4.8.c if you receive a determination from the EPA Regional Office that your discharge will meet applicable water quality standards (i.e., will not cause or contribute to an exceedance of a water quality standard), and you document the Region's determination in your SWPPP. If the EPA Regional Office fails to respond to you within 30 days after submission of data, you are considered to be eligible for coverage.

Note: For the purposes of this permit, your project is considered to discharge to an impaired water if the first water of the U.S. to which you discharge is identified by a state, tribe, or EPA as not meeting an applicable water quality standard, and:

- Requires development of a TMDL (pursuant to section 303(d) of the CWA);
- Is addressed by an EPA-approved or established TMDL; or

• Is not in either of the above categories but the waterbody is covered by pollution control requirements that meet the requirements of 40 CFR 130.7(b)(1).

For discharges that enter a separate storm sewer system² prior to discharge, the first water of the U.S. to which you discharge is the waterbody that receives the stormwater discharge from the storm sewer system.

1.1.4.9 Eligibility for New Dischargers and New Sources to Waters with High Water Quality. For new dischargers and new sources to Tier 2 or Tier 2.5 waters:

If you are a new discharger or a new source (as defined in Appendix A), you are eligible to discharge to a Tier 2 or Tier 2.5 water only if your discharge will not lower the water quality of the applicable water. See a list of Tier 2 and Tier 2.5 waters in Appendix L.

For new dischargers and new sources to Tier 3 waters:

If you are a new discharger or a new source (as defined in Appendix A), you are not eligible for coverage under this permit for discharges to waters designated by a state or tribe as Tier 3 (outstanding national resource waters) for antidegradation purposes under 40 CFR 131.13(a)(3). Instead, you must submit an application for an individual permit. See a list of Tier 3 waters in Appendix L.

Note: For the purposes of this permit, your project is considered to discharge to a Tier 2, Tier 2.5, or Tier 3 water if the first water of the U.S. to which you discharge is identified by a state, tribe, or EPA as a Tier 2, Tier 2.5, or Tier 3 water. For discharges that enter a separate storm sewer system² prior to discharge, the first water of the U.S. to which you discharge is the waterbody that receives the stormwater discharge from the storm sewer system.

For Discharges to a Federal CERCLA Site. If you discharge to a federal CERCLA Site 1.1.4.10 listed in Appendix P, you are ineligible for coverage under this permit, unless you notify the EPA Regional Office in advance and the EPA Regional Office determines that you are eligible for permit coverage. In determining eligibility for coverage under this Part, the EPA Regional Office may evaluate whether you are implementing or plan to implement adequate controls and/or procedures to ensure that your discharge will not lead to recontamination of aquatic media at the CERCLA Site such that your discharge will cause or contribute to an exceedance of a water quality standard. If it is determined that your facility discharges to a CERCLA Site listed in Appendix P after you have obtained coverage under this permit, you must contact the EPA Regional Office and ensure that you either have implemented or will implement adequate controls and/or procedures to ensure that your discharges will not lead to recontamination of aquatic media at the CERCLA Site such that it will to cause or contribute to an exceedance of a water quality standard.

> For the purposes of this permit, a permittee discharges to a federal CERCLA Site if the discharge flows directly into the site through its own conveyance, or a through

² Separate storm systems do not include combined sewer systems or sanitary sewer systems. Separate storm systems include both municipal storm sewer systems (MS4s) and non-municipal separate storm sewers.

a conveyance owned by others, such as a municipal separate storm sewer system (MS4).

1.2 Authorization Under this Permit.

1.2.1 How to Obtain Authorization.

To obtain authorization under this permit, you must:

- Be an operator of a primary industrial activity in a sector covered by this permit (see Appendix D);
- Be located in a state, territory, or Indian country, or be a federal operator identified in Appendix C where EPA is the permitting authority;
- Meet the Part 1.1 eligibility requirements;
- Select, design, install, and implement control measures in accordance with Part 2.1 and Part 8 to meet numeric and non-numeric effluent limits;
- Develop a SWPPP per Part 5 of this permit or update your existing SWPPP consistent with Part 5 prior to submitting your NOI for coverage under this permit; and
- Submit a complete and accurate NOI in accordance with this Part.
- **1.2.1.1 Submitting Your NOI.** To be covered under this permit, you must submit to EPA a complete and accurate NOI by the deadline applicable to your facility presented in Table 1-2. The NOI certifies to EPA that you are eligible for coverage according to Part 1.1, and provides information on your industrial activities and related discharges.

You must complete the development of a SWPPP or update your existing SWPPP consistent with Part 5 prior to submitting your NOI for coverage under this permit. If you choose to post your SWPPP on the Internet per Part 5.4.1, you must include the URL on your NOI form and this URL must directly link to the SWPPP (not just the corporate or facility homepage). If you do not post your SWPPP online, you must enter additional facility information from your SWPPP, per Part 5.4.2.

- **1.2.1.2 How to Submit Your NOI.** You must submit your NOI electronically per Part 7.1, unless you have received a waiver from electronic reporting per Part 7.1, in which case you may use the paper NOI form in Appendix G.
- **1.2.1.3 Deadlines for Submitting Your NOI and Your Official Date of Permit Coverage.** Table 1-2 provides the deadlines for submitting your NOI and your official start date of permit coverage.

Table 1-2. NOI Submittal Deadlines and Discharge Authorization Dates

NOI Cubmission						
Category	NOI Submission Deadline	Discharge Authorization Date ^{1, 2}				
Operators of industrial activities that were authorized for coverage under the 2008 MSGP.	No later than September 2, 2015 unless EPA notifies you that your deadline is extended. ³	30 days after EPA notifies you that it has received a complete NOI, unless EPA notifies you that your authorization has been denied or delayed. Note: You must review and update your SWPPP to ensure that this permit's requirements are addressed prior to submitting your NOI.				
		Provided you submit your NOI in accordance with the deadline, your authorization under the 2008 MSGP is automatically continued until you have been granted coverage under this permit or an alternative permit, or coverage is otherwise terminated.				
Operators of industrial activities that commenced discharging between September 30, 2013 and September 2, 2015 and have been operating consistent with EPA's no action assurance for the NPDES Stormwater Multi-Sector General Permit for Industrial Activities.	As soon as possible, but no later than September 2, 2015, unless EPA notifies you that your deadline is extended. ⁴	30 days after EPA notifies you that it has received a complete NOI, unless EPA notifies you that your authorization has been denied or delayed.				
Operators of industrial activities that commence discharging after September 2, 2015, or operators seeking coverage for discharges previously covered under an individual permit or an alternative general permit.	A minimum of 30 days prior to commencing discharge in accordance with the terms of the 2015 MSGP. ⁵	30 days after EPA notifies you that it has received a complete NOI, unless EPA notifies you that your authorization has been denied or delayed.				
New operators of existing industrial activities with discharges previously authorized under the 2015 MSGP.	A minimum of 30 days prior to the date of transfer of control to the new operator.	30 days after EPA notifies you that it has received a complete NOI, unless EPA notifies you that your authorization has been denied or delayed.				
Other eligible operators – Operators of industrial activities that commenced discharging prior to September 2, 2015, but not covered under the 2008 MSGP or another NPDES permit and not operating consistent with EPA's no action assurance for the NPDES Stormwater Multi-Sector General Permit for Industrial Activities.	Immediately, to minimize the time discharges from the facility will continue to be unauthorized.	30 days after EPA notifies you that it has received a complete NOI, unless EPA notifies you that your authorization has been denied or delayed.				

¹ If you have missed the deadline to submit your NOI, any and all discharges from your industrial activities will continue to be unauthorized under the CWA until they are covered by this or a different NPDES permit. EPA may take enforcement action for any unpermitted discharges that occur between the commencement of discharging and discharge authorization.

² Discharges are not authorized if your NOI is incomplete or inaccurate or if you are ineligible for permit coverage.

³ For federal operators of industrial activities located in the State of Washington (except Indian country) that were authorized for coverage under the 2008 MSGP, you must submit your NOI no later than October 19, 2015, unless EPA notifies you that your deadline is extended. For operators of industrial activities located in the State of Idaho (except Indian country) or on Spokane Tribe of Indians lands that were authorized for coverage under the 2008 MSGP, you must submit your NOI no later than November 10, 2015, unless EPA notifies you that your deadline is extended.

⁴ For federal operators of industrial activities located in the State of Washington (except Indian country) that commence discharging between September 30, 2013 and October 19, 2015, you must submit your NOI as soon as possible, but no later than October 19, 2015, unless EPA notifies you that your deadline is extended. For operators of industrial activities located in the State of Idaho (except Indian country) or on Spokane Tribe of Indians lands that commence discharging between September 30, 2013 and November 10, 2015, you must submit your NOI as soon as possible, but no later than November 10, 2015, unless EPA notifies you that your deadline is extended.

⁵ For federal operators of industrial activities located in the State of Washington (except Indian country) that commence discharging after October 19, 2015, or operators seeking coverage for discharges previously covered under an individual permit or an alternative general permit, you must submit your NOI a minimum of 30 days prior to commencing discharge in accordance with the terms of the 2015 MSGP. For operators of industrial activities located in the State of Idaho (except Indian country) or on Spokane Tribe of Indians lands that commence discharging after November 10, 2015, or operators seeking coverage for discharges previously covered under an individual permit or an alternative general permit, you must submit your NOI a minimum of 30 days prior to commencing discharge in accordance with the terms of the 2015 MSGP.

1.2.2 Continuation of Coverage for Existing Permittees After the Permit Expires.

If this permit is not reissued or replaced prior to the expiration date, it will be administratively continued in accordance with the Administrative Procedure Act and 40 CFR 122.6 and remain in force and effect for discharges that were covered prior to expiration. If you obtain authorization to discharge under this permit prior to the expiration date and this permit is administratively continued, any discharges authorized under this permit will automatically remain covered by this permit after its expiration date until the earliest of:

 Your authorization for coverage under a reissued permit or a replacement version of this permit following your timely submittal of a complete and accurate NOI for coverage under the new permit; or

Note: If you fail to submit a timely NOI for coverage under the reissued or replacement permit, your coverage will terminate on the date that the NOI was due.

- Your submittal of a Notice of Termination (NOT); or
- Issuance of an individual permit for the facility's discharges; or
- A formal permit decision by EPA not to reissue this general permit, at which time EPA will identify a reasonable time period for covered dischargers to seek coverage under an alternative general permit or an individual permit.
 Coverage under this permit will cease at the end of this time period.

EPA reserves the right to modify or revoke and reissue this permit under 40 CFR 122.62 and 63, in which case you will be notified of any relevant changes or procedures to which you may be subject.

1.2.3 Coverage Under Alternative Permits.

EPA may require you to apply for and/or obtain authorization to discharge under an alternative permit, i.e., either an individual NPDES permit or an alternative NPDES general permit, in accordance with 40 CFR 122.64 and 124.5. If EPA requires you to apply for an alternative permit, the Agency will notify you in writing that a permit application or NOI is required. This notification will include a brief statement of the reasons for this decision and will contain alternative permit application or NOI requirements, including deadlines for completing your application or NOI.

- **Denial of Coverage for New or Previously Unpermitted Facilities.** For new or previously unpermitted facilities, following the submittal of your NOI, you may be denied coverage under the 2015 MSGP and must apply for and/or obtain authorization to discharge under an alternative permit, per Part 1.2.3.
- 1.2.3.2 Loss of Authorization Under the 2015 MSGP for Existing Permitted Facilities. If your stormwater discharges are covered under this permit, you may receive a written notification that you must either apply for coverage under an individual NPDES permit or submit an NOI for coverage under an alternative general NPDES permit, per Part 1.2.3. In addition to the reasons for the decision and alternative permit application or NOI deadlines, the notice will include a statement that on the effective date of your alternative permit coverage, your coverage under the 2015 MSGP will terminate. EPA may grant additional time to submit the application or NOI if you request it. If you fail to submit an alternative permit application or NOI as required by EPA, then your authorization to discharge under the 2015 MSGP is terminated at the end of the day EPA required you to submit your alternative

permit application or NOI. EPA may take appropriate enforcement action for any unpermitted discharge.

1.2.3.3 Operator Requesting Coverage Under an Alternative Permit. You may request to be covered under an individual permit. In such a case, you must submit an individual permit application in accordance with the requirements of 40 CFR 122.28(b)(3)(iii), with reasons supporting the request, to the applicable EPA Regional Office listed in Part 7.9.1 of this permit. The request may be granted by issuance of an individual permit if your reasons are adequate to support the request. When you are authorized to discharge under an alternative permit, your authorization to discharge under the 2015 MSGP is terminated on the effective date of the alternative permit.

1.3 Terminating Coverage.

1.3.1 Submitting a Notice of Termination (NOT).

To terminate permit coverage, you must submit a complete and accurate NOT. Your authorization to discharge under this permit terminates at midnight of the day that you are notified that your complete NOT has been processed. If you submit a NOT without meeting one or more of the conditions identified in Part 1.3.3, then your NOT is not valid. You are responsible for meeting the terms of this permit until your authorization is terminated.

1.3.2 How to Submit Your NOT.

You must submit your NOT electronically per Part 7.2, unless you have received a waiver from electronic reporting per Part 7.1, in which case you may use the paper form in Appendix H.

1.3.3 When to Submit Your NOT.

You must submit a NOT within 30 days after one or more of the following conditions have been met:

- A new owner or operator has taken over responsibility for the facility; or
- You have ceased operations at the facility, there are not or no longer will be discharges of stormwater associated with industrial activity from the facility, and you have already implemented necessary sediment and erosion controls per Part 2.1.2.5; or
- You are a Sector G, H, or J facility and you have met the applicable termination requirements; or
- You obtained coverage under an individual or alternative general permit for all discharges required to be covered by an NPDES permit.

1.4 Conditional Exclusion for No Exposure.

If you are covered by this permit, and become eligible for a "no exposure" exclusion from permitting under 40 CFR 122.26(g), you may file a No Exposure Certification. You are no longer required to have a permit upon submission of a complete and accurate No Exposure Certification to EPA. If you are no longer required to have permit coverage because of a no exposure exclusion and have submitted a No Exposure Certification form to EPA, you are not required to submit a NOT. You must submit a No Exposure Certification form to EPA once every five years.

You must submit your No Exposure Certification electronically per Part 7.2, unless you have received a waiver from electronic reporting per Part 7.1, in which case you may use the paper form in Appendix K.

1.5 Permit Compliance.

Any noncompliance with any of the requirements of this permit constitutes a violation of this permit, and thus is a violation of the CWA. As detailed in Part 4 (Corrective Actions) of this permit, failure to take any required corrective actions constitutes an independent, additional violation of this permit, in addition to any original violation that triggered the need for corrective action. As such, any actions and time periods specified for remedying noncompliance do not absolve parties of the initial underlying noncompliance.

Where corrective action is triggered by an event that does not itself constitute permit noncompliance, such as an exceedance of an applicable benchmark, there is no permit violation provided you take the required corrective action within the relevant deadlines established in Part 4.3.

1.6 Severability.

Invalidation of a portion of this permit does not necessarily render the whole permit invalid. EPA's intent is that the permit is to remain in effect to the extent possible; in the event that any part of this permit is invalidated, EPA will advise the regulated community as to the effect of such invalidation.

2. Control Measures and Effluent Limits.

In the technology-based limits included in Parts 2.1 and 8, 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 in light of best industry practice. The term "infeasible" means not technologically possible or not economically practicable and achievable in light of best industry practices. EPA notes that it does not intend for any permit requirement to conflict with state water rights law.

2.1 Control Measures.

You must select, design, install, and implement control measures (including best management practices) to minimize pollutant discharges that address the selection and design considerations in Part 2.1.1, meet the non-numeric effluent limits in Part 2.1.2, meet limits contained in applicable effluent limitations guidelines in Part 2.1.3, and meet the water quality-based effluent limitations in Part 2.2. The selection, design, installation, and implementation of these control measures must be in accordance with good engineering practices and manufacturer's specifications. Note that you may deviate from such manufacturer's specifications where you provide justification for such deviation and include documentation of your rationale in the part of your SWPPP that describes your control measures, consistent with Part 5.2.4. If you find that your control measures are not achieving their intended effect of minimizing pollutant discharges to meet applicable water quality standards or any of the other non-numeric effluent limits in this permit, you must modify these control measures per the corrective action requirements in Part 4. Regulated stormwater discharges from your facility include stormwater run-on that commingles with stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity at your facility.

Effluent limit requirements in Part 2.1.2 that do not involve the site-specific selection of a control measure or are specific activity requirements (e.g., "Cleaning catch basins when the depth of debris reaches two-thirds (2/3) of the sump depth and keeping the debris surface at least six inches below the lowest outlet pipe") are marked with an asterisk (*). When documenting in your SWPPP, per Part 5, how you will comply with the requirements marked with an asterisk, you have the option of including additional information or you may just "cut-and-paste" those effluent limits verbatim into your SWPPP without providing additional documentation (see Part 5.2.4).

2.1.1 Control Measure Selection and Design Considerations.

You must consider the following when selecting and designing control measures:

- Preventing stormwater from coming into contact with polluting materials is generally more effective, and less costly, than trying to remove pollutants from stormwater;
- Using control measures in combination may be more effective than using control measures in isolation for minimizing pollutants in your stormwater discharge;
- Assessing the type and quantity of pollutants, including their potential to impact receiving water quality, is critical to designing effective control measures that will achieve the limits in this permit;
- Minimizing impervious areas at your facility and infiltrating runoff onsite (including bioretention cells, green roofs, and pervious pavement, among other approaches) can reduce runoff and improve ground water recharge and

- stream base flows in local streams, although care must be taken to avoid ground water contamination;
- Attenuating flow using open vegetated swales and natural depressions can reduce in-stream impacts of erosive flows;
- Conserving and/or restoring riparian buffers will help protect streams from stormwater runoff and improve water quality; and
- Using treatment interceptors (e.g., swirl separators and sand filters) may be appropriate in some instances to minimize the discharge of pollutants.

2.1.2 Non-Numeric Technology-Based Effluent Limits (BPT/BAT/BCT).

You must comply with the following non-numeric effluent limits (except where otherwise specified in Part 8) as well as any sector-specific non-numeric effluent limits in Part 8:

- 2.1.2.1 Minimize Exposure. You 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 in order to minimize pollutant discharges by either locating these industrial materials and activities inside or protecting them with storm resistant coverings. Unless infeasible, you must also:
 - Use grading, berming or curbing to prevent runoff of contaminated flows and divert run-on away from these areas;
 - Locate materials, equipment, and activities so that potential leaks and spills are contained or able to be contained or diverted before discharge;
 - Clean up spills and leaks promptly using dry methods (e.g., absorbents) to prevent the discharge of pollutants;
 - Store leaky vehicles and equipment indoors or, if stored outdoors, use drip pans and absorbents;
 - Use spill/overflow protection equipment;
 - Perform all vehicle and/or equipment cleaning operations indoors, under cover, or in bermed areas that prevent runoff and run-on and also that capture any overspray; and
 - Drain fluids from equipment and vehicles that will be decommissioned, and, for any equipment and vehicles that will remain unused for extended periods of time, inspect at least monthly for leaks.

Note: Industrial materials do not need to be enclosed or covered if stormwater runoff from affected areas does not discharge pollutants to receiving waters or if discharges are authorized under another NPDES permit.

- **2.1.2.2 Good Housekeeping.** You must keep clean all exposed areas that are potential sources of pollutants. You must perform good housekeeping measures in order to minimize pollutant discharges, including but not limited to, the following:
 - Sweep or vacuum at regular intervals or, alternatively, wash down the area and collect and/or treat, and properly dispose of the washdown water;
 - Store materials in appropriate containers;

- Keep all dumpster lids closed when not in use. For dumpsters and roll off boxes
 that do not have lids and could leak, ensure that discharges have a control
 (e.g., secondary containment, treatment). Consistent with Part 1.1.3 above, this
 permit does not authorize dry weather discharges from dumpsters or roll off
 boxes;*
- Minimize the potential for waste, garbage and floatable debris to be discharged by keeping exposed areas free of such materials, or by intercepting them before they are discharged.

Plastic Materials Requirements: Facilities that handle pre-production plastic must implement best management practices to eliminate discharges of plastic in stormwater. Examples of plastic material required to be addressed as stormwater pollutants include plastic resin pellets, powders, flakes, additives, regrind, scrap, waste and recycling.

- **2.1.2.3 Maintenance.** You must maintain all control measures that are used to achieve the effluent limits in this permit in effective operating condition, as well as all industrial equipment and systems, in order to minimize pollutant discharges. This includes:
 - Performing inspections and preventive maintenance of stormwater drainage, source controls, treatment systems, and plant equipment and systems that could fail and result in contamination of stormwater.
 - Diligently maintaining non-structural control measures (e.g., keep spill response supplies available, personnel appropriately trained).
 - Inspecting and maintaining baghouses at least quarterly to prevent the escape
 of dust from the system and immediately removing any accumulated dust at
 the base of the exterior baghouse.*
 - Cleaning catch basins when the depth of debris reaches two-thirds (2/3) of the sump depth and keeping the debris surface at least six inches below the lowest outlet pipe.*

If you find that your control measures are in need of routine maintenance, you must conduct the necessary maintenance immediately in order to minimize pollutant discharges. If you find that your control measures need to be repaired or replaced, you must immediately take all reasonable steps to prevent or minimize the discharge of pollutants until the final repair or replacement is implemented, including cleaning up any contaminated surfaces so that the material will not be discharged during subsequent storm events. Final repairs/replacement of stormwater controls should be completed as soon as feasible but must be no later than the timeframe established in Part 4.3 for corrective actions, i.e., within 14 days or, if that is infeasible, within 45 days. If the completion of stormwater control repairs/replacement will exceed the 45 day timeframe, you may take the minimum additional time necessary to complete the maintenance, provided that you notify the EPA Regional Office of your intention to exceed 45 days, and document in your SWPPP your rationale for your modified maintenance timeframe. If a control measure was never installed, was installed incorrectly or not in accordance with Parts 2 and/or 8, or is not being properly operated or maintained, you must conduct corrective action as specified in Part 4.

Note: In this context, the term "immediately" requires you to, on the same day you identify that a control measure needs to be maintained, take all reasonable steps

to minimize or prevent the discharge of pollutants until a permanent solution is installed and made operational. However, if a problem is identified at a time in the work day when it is too late to take action, the initiation of action must begin no later than the following work day. "All reasonable steps" means that the permittee has undertaken initial actions to assess and address the condition causing the corrective action, including, for example, cleaning up any exposed materials that may be discharged in a storm event (e.g., through sweeping, vacuuming) or making arrangements (i.e., scheduling) for a new best management practice (BMP) to be installed at a later date. "All reasonable steps" for purposes of complying with Part 4.2 Conditions Requiring SWPPP Review to Determine if Modifications Are Necessary, when you conclude a corrective action is, in fact, not necessary, could include documenting why a corrective action is unnecessary.

- **2.1.2.4 Spill Prevention and Response.** You must minimize the potential for leaks, spills and other releases that may be exposed to stormwater and develop plans for effective response to such spills if or when they occur in order to minimize pollutant discharges. You must conduct spill prevention and response measures, including but not limited to, the following:
 - 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;*
 - Implement procedures for material storage and handling, including 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;
 - Develop training on the procedures for expeditiously stopping, containing, and cleaning up leaks, spills, and other releases. As appropriate, execute such procedures as soon as possible;
 - Keep spill kits on-site, located near areas where spills may occur or where a rapid response can be made; and
 - Notify appropriate facility personnel when a leak, spill, or other release occurs.

Where a leak, spill or other release containing a hazardous substance or oil in an amount equal to or in excess of a reportable quantity established under either 40 CFR Part 110, 40 CFR Part 117, or 40 CFR Part 302, occurs during a 24-hour period, you must notify the National Response Center (NRC) at (800) 424-8802 or, in the Washington, DC, metropolitan area, call (202) 267-2675 in accordance with the requirements of 40 CFR Part 110, 40 CFR Part 117, and 40 CFR Part 302 as soon as you have knowledge of the discharge. State or local requirements may necessitate reporting spills or discharges to local emergency response, public health, or drinking water supply agencies. Contact information must be in locations that are readily accessible and available.

2.1.2.5 Erosion and Sediment Controls. You must minimize erosion by stabilizing exposed soils at your facility in order to minimize pollutant discharges and placing flow velocity dissipation devices at discharge locations to minimize channel and streambank erosion and scour in the immediate vicinity of discharge points. You must also use structural and non-structural control measures to minimize the discharge of sediment. If you use polymers and/or other chemical treatments as part of your controls, you must identify the polymers and/or chemicals used and

the purpose in your SWPPP. There are many resources available to help you select appropriate BMPs for erosion and sediment control, including EPA's Stormwater Discharges from Construction Activities website at: http://water.epa.gov/polwaste/npdes/stormwater/EPA-Construction-General-Permit.cfm.

- 2.1.2.6 Management of Runoff. You must divert, infiltrate, reuse, contain, or otherwise reduce stormwater runoff to minimize pollutants in your discharges. In selecting, designing, installing, and implementing appropriate control measures, you are encouraged to consult with EPA's Internet-based resources relating to runoff management, including the sector-specific Industrial Stormwater Fact Sheet Series, (http://water.epa.gov/polwaste/npdes/stormwater/EPA-Multi-Sector-General-Permit-MSGP.cfm), National Menu of Stormwater BMPs (http://water.epa.gov/polwaste/npdes/swbmp/index.cfm), and National Management Measures to Control Nonpoint Source Pollution from Urban Areas (http://water.epa.gov/polwaste/nps/urban/), and any similar state or tribal resources.
- 2.1.2.7 Salt Storage Piles or Piles Containing Salt. You must enclose or cover storage piles of salt, or piles containing salt, used for deicing or other commercial or industrial purposes, including maintenance of paved surfaces, in order to minimize pollutant discharges. You must implement appropriate measures (e.g., good housekeeping, diversions, containment) to minimize exposure resulting from adding to or removing materials from the pile. Piles do not need to be enclosed or covered pursuant to this permit if stormwater runoff from the piles is not discharged or if discharges from the piles are authorized under another NPDES permit.
- **Employee Training.** You must train all employees who work in areas where industrial materials or activities are exposed to stormwater, or who are responsible for implementing activities necessary to meet the conditions of this permit (e.g., inspectors, maintenance personnel), including all members of your stormwater pollution prevention team. You must ensure the following personnel understand the requirements of this permit and their specific responsibilities with respect to those requirements:
 - Personnel who are responsible for the design, installation, maintenance, and/or repair of controls (including pollution prevention measures);
 - Personnel responsible for the storage and handling of chemicals and materials that could become contaminants in stormwater discharges;
 - Personnel who are responsible for conducting and documenting monitoring and inspections as required in Parts 3 and 6; and
 - Personnel who are responsible for taking and documenting corrective actions as required in Part 4.

Personnel must be trained in at least the following if related to the scope of their job duties (e.g., only personnel responsible for conducting inspections need to understand how to conduct inspections):

- An overview of what is in the SWPPP;
- Spill response procedures, good housekeeping, maintenance requirements, and material management practices;

- The location of all controls on the site required by this permit, and how they are to be maintained:
- The proper procedures to follow with respect to the permit's pollution prevention requirements; and
- When and how to conduct inspections, record applicable findings, and take corrective actions.
- 2.1.2.9 Non-Stormwater Discharges. You must evaluate for the presence of non-stormwater discharges. Any non-stormwater discharges not explicitly authorized in Part 1.1.3 or covered by another NPDES permit must be eliminated. This includes vehicle and equipment/tank wash water (except for those authorized in Part 1.1.3.3 for Sectors G, H, and J). If not covered under a separate NPDES permit, wastewater, wash water and any other unauthorized non-stormwater must be discharged to a sanitary sewer in accordance with applicable industrial pretreatment requirements, or otherwise disposed of appropriately.
- **2.1.2.10 Dust Generation and Vehicle Tracking of Industrial Materials.** You must minimize generation of dust and off-site tracking of raw, final, or waste materials in order to minimize pollutant discharges.

2.1.3 Numeric Effluent Limitations Based on Effluent Limitations Guidelines.

If you are in an industrial category subject to one of the effluent limitations guidelines identified in Table 6-1 (see Part 6.2.2.1), you must meet the effluent limits referenced in Table 2-1 below:

Table 2-1. Applicable Effluent Limitations Guidelines

Regulated Activity	40 CFR Part/Subpart	Effluent Limit
Discharges resulting from spray down or intentional wetting of logs at wet deck storage areas	Part 429, Subpart I	See Part 8.A.7
Runoff from phosphate fertilizer manufacturing facilities that comes into contact with any raw materials, finished product, by-products or waste products (SIC 2874)	Part 418, Subpart A	See Part 8.C.4
Runoff from asphalt emulsion facilities	Part 443, Subpart A	See Part 8.D.4
Runoff from material storage piles at cement manufacturing facilities	Part 411, Subpart C	See Part 8.E.5
Mine dewatering discharges at crushed stone, construction sand and gravel, or industrial sand mining facilities	Part 436, Subparts B, C, or D	See Part 8.J.9
Runoff from hazardous waste landfills	Part 445, Subpart A	See Part 8.K.6
Runoff from non-hazardous waste landfills	Part 445, Subpart B	See Part 8.L.10
Runoff from coal storage piles at steam electric generating facilities	Part 423	See Part 8.O.8
Runoff containing urea from airfield pavement deicing at existing and new primary airports with 1,000 or more annual non-propeller aircraft departures	Part 449	See Part 8.S.8

2.2 Water Quality-Based Effluent Limitations.

2.2.1 Water Quality Standards.

Your discharge must be controlled as necessary to meet applicable water quality standards of all affected states (i.e., your discharge must not cause or contribute to an exceedance of applicable water quality standards in any affected state).

EPA expects that compliance with the conditions in this permit will control discharges as necessary to meet applicable water quality standards. If at any time you become aware, or EPA determines, that your discharge does not meet applicable water quality standards, you must take corrective action(s) as required in Part 4.1 and document the corrective actions as required in Part 4.4. You must also comply with any additional requirements that your state or tribe requires in Part 9.

EPA may also require that you undertake additional control measures (to meet the narrative water quality-based effluent limit above) on a site-specific basis, or require you to obtain coverage under an individual permit, if information in your NOI, required reports, or from other sources indicates that your discharges are not controlled as necessary to meet applicable water quality standards. You must implement all measures necessary to be consistent with an available wasteload allocation in an EPA-established or approved TMDL.

2.2.2 Discharges to Water Quality-Impaired Waters.

You are considered to discharge to an impaired water if the first water of the U.S. to which you discharge is identified by a state, tribe or EPA as not meeting an applicable water quality standard, and:

- Requires development of a TMDL (pursuant to section 303(d) of the CWA);
- Is addressed by an EPA-approved or established TMDL; or
- Is not in either of the above categories but the waterbody is covered by a pollution control program that meets the requirements of 40 CFR 130.7(b)(1).

Note: For discharges that enter a separate storm sewer system³ prior to discharge, the first water of the U.S. to which you discharge is the waterbody that receives the water from the storm sewer system.

2.2.2.1 Existing Discharge to an Impaired Water with an EPA-Approved or Established TMDL. If you discharge to an impaired water with an EPA-approved or established TMDL, EPA will inform you whether any additional measures are necessary for your discharge to be consistent with the assumptions and requirements of the applicable TMDL and its wasteload allocation, or if coverage under an individual permit is necessary per Part 1.2.3.

Existing Discharger to an Impaired Water without an EPA-Approved or Established TMDL. If you discharge to an impaired water without an EPA-approved or established TMDL, you are still required to comply with Part 2.2.1, and you must comply with the monitoring requirements of Part 6.2.4.1. Note that the impaired waters monitoring requirements of Part 6.2.4.1 also apply where EPA determines that your discharge is not controlled as necessary to meet applicable water quality

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³ Separate storm systems do not include combined sewer systems or sanitary sewer systems. Separate storm systems include both municipal storm sewer systems (MS4s) and non-municipal separate storm sewers.

standards in an impaired downstream water segment, even if your discharge is to a receiving water that is not identified as impaired according to Part 2.2.2.

2.2.2.3 New Discharger or New Source to an Impaired Water. If your authorization to discharge under this permit relied on Part 1.1.4.8 for a new discharger or a new source to an impaired water, you must implement and maintain any measures that enabled you to become eligible under Part 1.1.4.8, and modify such measures as necessary pursuant to any Part 4 corrective actions. You also must comply with Part 2.2.1 and the monitoring requirements of Parts 6.2.4.1.

2.2.3 Tier 2 Antidegradation Requirements for New Dischargers, New Sources, or Increased Discharges.

If you are a new discharger or a new source (as defined in Appendix A), or an existing discharger required to notify EPA of an increased discharge consistent with Part 7.7 (i.e., a "planned changes" report), and you discharge directly to waters designated by a state or tribe as Tier 2 or Tier 2.5 for antidegradation purposes under 40 CFR 131.12(a), EPA may require that you undertake additional control measures as necessary to ensure compliance with the applicable antidegradation requirements, or notify you that an individual permit application is necessary in accordance with Part 1.2.3. See list of Tier 2 and 2.5 waters in Appendix L.

2.3 Requirements Relating to Endangered Species, Historic Properties, and Federal CERCLA Sites.

If your eligibility under either Part 1.1.4.5, Part 1.1.4.6, and/or Part 1.1.4.10 was made possible through your, or another operator's, agreement to undertake additional measures, you must comply with all such measures to maintain eligibility under the MSGP.

Note that if at any time you become aware, or EPA determines, that your discharges and/or discharge-related activities have the potential to adversely affect listed species and/or critical habitat, EPA may inform you of the need to implement additional measures on a site-specific basis to meet the effluent limits in this permit, or require you to obtain coverage under an individual permit.

3. Inspections.

3.1 Routine Facility Inspections.

During normal facility operating hours you must conduct inspections of areas of the facility covered by the requirements in this permit, including, but not limited to, the following:

- Areas where industrial materials or activities are exposed to stormwater;
- Areas identified in the SWPPP and those that are potential pollutant sources (see Part 5.2.3);
- Areas where spills and leaks have occurred in the past three years;
- Discharge points; and
- Control measures used to comply with the effluent limits contained in this permit.

Inspections must be conducted at least quarterly (i.e., once each calendar quarter), or in some instances more frequently (e.g., monthly). Increased frequency may be appropriate for some types of equipment, processes and stormwater control measures, or areas of the facility with significant activities and materials exposed to stormwater. At least once each calendar year, the routine inspection must be conducted during a period when a stormwater discharge is occurring.

Inspections must be performed by qualified personnel (as defined in Appendix A) with at least one member of your stormwater pollution prevention team participating. Inspectors must consider the results of visual and analytical monitoring (if any) for the past year when planning and conducting inspections.

During the inspection you must examine or look out for the following:

- 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, or sediment where vehicles enter or exit the site;
- Tracking or blowing of raw, final or waste materials from areas of no exposure to exposed areas;
- Control measures needing replacement, maintenance or repair.

During an inspection occurring during a stormwater event or discharge, control measures implemented to comply with effluent limits must be observed to ensure they are functioning correctly. Discharge points, as defined in Appendix A, must also be observed during this inspection. If such discharge locations are inaccessible, nearby downstream locations must be inspected.

3.1.1 Exceptions to Routine Facility Inspections for Inactive and Unstaffed Sites.

The requirement to conduct facility inspections on a routine basis does not apply at a facility that is inactive and unstaffed, as long as there are no industrial materials or activities exposed to stormwater. Such a facility is only required to conduct an annual site inspection in accordance with Part 3.1. To invoke this exception, you must indicate that your facility is inactive and unstaffed on your NOI. If you are already covered under the permit and your

facility has changed from active to inactive and unstaffed, you must modify and re-certify your NOI. You must also include a statement in your SWPPP per Part 5.2.5.2 indicating that the site is inactive and unstaffed, and that there are no industrial materials or activities exposed to stormwater, in accordance with the substantive requirements in 40 CFR 122.26(g) (4) (iii). The statement must be signed and certified in accordance with Appendix B, Subsection 11. If circumstances change and industrial materials or activities become exposed to stormwater or your facility becomes active and/or staffed, this exception no longer applies and you must immediately resume routine facility inspections. If you are not qualified for this exception at the time you become authorized under this permit, but during the permit term you become qualified because your facility becomes inactive and unstaffed, and there are no industrial materials or activities that are exposed to stormwater, you must include the same signed and certified statement as above and retain it with your records pursuant to Part 5.5.

Inactive and unstaffed facilities covered under Sectors G (Metal Mining), H (Coal Mines and Coal Mining-Related Facilities), and J (Non-Metallic Mineral Mining and Dressing) are not required to meet the "no industrial materials or activities exposed to stormwater" standard to be eligible for this exception from routine inspections, per Parts 8.G.8.4, 8.H.8.1, and 8.J.8.1.

3.1.2 Routine Facility Inspection Documentation.

You must document the findings of your facility inspections and maintain this report with your SWPPP as required in Part 5.5. Do not submit your routine facility inspection report to EPA, unless specifically requested to do so. However, you must summarize your findings in the annual report per Part 7.5. Document all findings, including but not limited to, the following information:

- The inspection date and time;
- The name(s) and signature(s) of the inspector(s);
- Weather information;
- All observations relating to the implementation of control measures at the facility, including:
 - A description of any discharges occurring at the time of the inspection;
 - Any previously unidentified discharges from and/or pollutants at the site;
 - 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;
 - Any control measures needing maintenance, repairs, or replacement;
- Any additional control measures needed to comply with the permit requirements;
- Any incidents of noncompliance; and
- A statement, signed and certified in accordance with Appendix B, Subsection
 11.

Any corrective action required as a result of a routine facility inspection must be performed consistent with Part 4 of this permit.

If you performed a discharge visual assessment required in Part 3.2 during your facility inspection, you may include the results of the assessment with the report required in Part 3.1.2, as long as all components of both types of inspections are included in the report.

3.2 Quarterly Visual Assessment of Stormwater Discharges.

3.2.1 Quarterly Visual Assessment Procedures.

Once each quarter for the entire permit term, you must collect a stormwater sample from each outfall (except as noted in Part 3.2.3) and conduct a visual assessment of each of these samples. These samples are not required to be collected consistent with 40 CFR Part 136 procedures but must be collected in such a manner that the samples are representative of the stormwater discharge. Guidance on monitoring is available at http://water.epa.gov/polwaste/npdes/stormwater/EPA-Multi-Sector-General-Permit-MSGP.cfm.

The visual assessment must be made:

- Of a sample in a clean, colorless glass or plastic container, and examined in a well-lit area;
- On samples collected within the first 30 minutes of an actual discharge from a storm event. If it is not possible to collect the sample within the first 30 minutes of discharge, the sample must be collected as soon as practicable after the first 30 minutes and you must document why it was not possible to take the sample within the first 30 minutes. In the case of snowmelt, samples must be taken during a period with a measurable discharge from your site; and
- For storm events, on discharges that occur at least 72 hours (three days) from the previous discharge. The 72-hour (three-day) storm interval does not apply if you document that less than a 72-hour (three-day) interval is representative for local storm events during the sampling period.

You must visually inspect or observe the sample for the following water quality characteristics:

- Color:
- Odor:
- Clarity (diminished);
- Floating solids;
- Settled solids:
- Suspended solids;
- Foam:
- Oil sheen; and
- Other obvious indicators of stormwater pollution.

Whenever the visual assessment shows evidence of stormwater pollution, you must initiate the corrective action procedures in Part 4.

3.2.2 Quarterly Visual Assessment Documentation.

You must document the results of your visual assessments and maintain this documentation onsite with your SWPPP as required in Part 5.5. You are not required to submit

your visual assessment findings to EPA, unless specifically requested to do so. However, you must summarize your findings in the annual report per Part 7.5. Your documentation of the visual assessment must include, but not be limited to:

- Sample location(s);
- Sample collection date and time, and visual assessment date and time for each sample;
- Personnel collecting the sample and performing visual assessment, and their signatures;
- Nature of the discharge (i.e., runoff or snowmelt);
- Results of observations of the stormwater discharge;
- Probable sources of any observed stormwater contamination;
- If applicable, why it was not possible to take samples within the first 30 minutes; and
- A statement, signed and certified in accordance with Appendix B, Subsection
 11.

Any corrective action required as a result of a quarterly visual assessment must be performed consistent with Part 4 of this permit.

3.2.3 Exceptions to Quarterly Visual Assessments.

Adverse Weather Conditions: When adverse weather conditions prevent the collection of samples during the quarter, you must take a substitute sample during the next qualifying storm event. Documentation of the rationale for no visual assessment for the quarter must be included with your SWPPP records as described in Part 5.5. Adverse conditions are those that are dangerous or create inaccessibility for personnel, such as local flooding, high winds, electrical storms, or situations that otherwise make sampling impractical, such as extended frozen conditions.

<u>Climates with Irregular Stormwater Runoff</u>: If your facility is located in an area where limited rainfall occurs during many parts of the year (e.g., arid or semi-arid climate) or in an area where freezing conditions exist that prevent runoff from occurring for extended periods, then your samples for the quarterly visual assessments may be distributed during seasons when precipitation runoff occurs.

<u>Areas Subject to Snow</u>: In areas subject to snow, at least one quarterly visual assessment must capture snowmelt discharge, as described in Part 6.1.3, taking into account the exception described above for climates with irregular stormwater runoff.

Inactive and Unstaffed Sites: The requirement for a quarterly visual assessment does not apply at a facility that is inactive and unstaffed, as long as there are no industrial materials or activities exposed to stormwater. To invoke this exception, you must maintain a statement in your SWPPP per Part 5.2.5.2 indicating that the site is inactive and unstaffed, and that there are no industrial materials or activities exposed to precipitation, in accordance with the substantive requirements in 40 CFR 122.26(g)(4)(iii). The statement must be signed and certified in accordance with Appendix B, Subsection 11. If circumstances change and industrial materials or activities become exposed to stormwater or your facility becomes active and/or staffed, this exception no longer applies and you must immediately resume quarterly visual assessments. If you are not qualified for this exception at the time you are authorized under this

permit, but during the permit term you become qualified because your facility becomes inactive and unstaffed, and there are no industrial materials or activities that are exposed to stormwater, then you must include the same signed and certified statement as above and retain it with your records pursuant to Part 5.5.

Inactive and unstaffed facilities covered under Sectors G (Metal Mining), H (Coal Mines and Coal Mining-Related Facilities), and J (Non-Metallic Mineral Mining and Dressing), are not required to meet the "no industrial materials or activities exposed to stormwater" standard to be eligible for this exception from quarterly visual assessments, consistent with the requirements established in Parts 8.G.8.4, 8.H.8.1, and 8.J.8.1.

<u>Substantially Identical Outfalls</u>: If your facility has two or more outfalls that discharge substantially identical effluents, as documented in Part 5.2.5.3, you may conduct quarterly visual assessments of the discharge at just one of the outfalls and report that the results also apply to the substantially identical outfall(s) provided that you perform visual assessments on a rotating basis of each substantially identical outfall throughout the period of your coverage under this permit.

If stormwater contamination is identified through visual assessment performed at a substantially identical outfall, you must assess and modify your control measures as appropriate for each outfall represented by the monitored outfall.

4. Corrective Actions.

4.1 Conditions Requiring SWPPP Review and Revision to Ensure Effluent Limits are Met.

When any of the following conditions occur or are detected during an inspection, monitoring or other means, or EPA or the operator of the MS4 through which you discharge informs you that any of the following conditions have occurred, you must review and revise, as appropriate, your SWPPP (e.g., sources of pollution; spill and leak procedures; non-stormwater discharges; the selection, design, installation and implementation of your control measures) so that this permit's effluent limits are met and pollutant discharges are minimized:

- An unauthorized release or discharge (e.g., spill, leak, or discharge of nonstormwater not authorized by this or another NPDES permit to a water of the U.S.) occurs at your facility.
- A discharge violates a numeric effluent limit listed in Table 2-1 and in your Part 8 sector-specific requirements.
- Your control measures are not stringent enough for the discharge to meet applicable water quality standards or the non-numeric effluent limits in this permit.
- A required control measure was never installed, was installed incorrectly, or not in accordance with Parts 2 and/or 8, or is not being properly operated or maintained.
- Whenever a visual assessment shows evidence of stormwater pollution (e.g., color, odor, floating solids, settled solids, suspended solids, foam).

4.2 Conditions Requiring SWPPP Review to Determine if Modifications Are Necessary.

If any of the following conditions occur, you must review your SWPPP (e.g., sources of pollution, spill and leak procedures, non-stormwater discharges, selection, design, installation and implementation of your control measures) to determine if modifications are necessary to meet the effluent limits in this permit:

- Construction or a change in design, operation, or maintenance at your facility that significantly changes the nature of pollutants discharged in stormwater from your facility, or significantly increases the quantity of pollutants discharged.
- The average of four quarterly sampling results exceeds an applicable benchmark (see Part 6.2.1.2). If less than four benchmark 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 level) this is considered a benchmark exceedance, triggering this review.

Note: A benchmark exceedance does not trigger a corrective action if you determine that the exceedance is solely attributable to natural background sources, or if you make a finding that no further pollutant reductions are technologically available and economically practicable and achievable in light of best industry practice (see Part 6.2.1.2).

Note: When run-on to your facility causes a benchmark exceedance, in addition to reviewing and revising, as appropriate, your SWPPP, you should notify the other operators contributing run-on to your discharges to abate their pollutant contribution. Where the other operators fail to take action to address the stormwater run-on, you should contact your EPA Regional Office.

4.3 Corrective Actions and Deadlines.

4.3.1 Immediate Actions.

If corrective action is needed, you 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.

Note: In this context, the term "immediately" requires you to, on the same day a condition requiring corrective action is found, take all reasonable steps to minimize or prevent the discharge of pollutants until a permanent solution is installed and made operational. However, if a problem is identified at a time in the work day when it is too late to initiate corrective action, the initiation of corrective action must begin no later than the following work day. "All reasonable steps" means that the permittee has undertaken initial actions to assess and address the condition causing the corrective action, including, for example, cleaning up any exposed materials that may be discharged in a storm event (e.g., through sweeping, vacuuming) or making arrangements (i.e., scheduling) for a new BMP to be installed at a later date. "All reasonable steps" for purposes of complying with Part 4.2 Conditions Requiring SWPPP Review to Determine if Modifications Are Necessary, when you conclude a corrective action is, in fact, not necessary, could include documenting why a corrective action is unnecessary.

4.3.2 Subsequent Actions.

If you determine that additional actions are necessary beyond those implemented pursuant to Part 4.3.1, you must complete the corrective actions (e.g., install a new or modified control and make it operational, complete the repair) before the next storm event if possible, and within 14 calendar days from the time of discovery of the corrective action condition. If it is infeasible to complete the corrective action within 14 calendar days, you must document why it is infeasible to complete the corrective action within the 14-day timeframe. You must also identify your 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. If the completion of corrective action will exceed the 45 day timeframe, you may take the minimum additional time necessary to complete the corrective action, provided that you notify the EPA Regional Office of your intention to exceed 45 days, your rationale for an extension, and a completion date, which you must also include in your corrective action documentation (see Part 4.4). Where your corrective actions result in changes to any of the controls or procedures documented in your SWPPP, you must modify your SWPPP accordingly within 14 calendar days of completing corrective action work.

These time intervals are not grace periods, but are schedules considered reasonable for documenting your findings and for making repairs and improvements. They are included in this permit to ensure that the conditions prompting the need for these repairs and improvements do not persist indefinitely.

4.4 Corrective Action Documentation.

You must document the existence of any of the conditions listed in Parts 4.1 or 4.2 within 24 hours of becoming aware of such condition. You are not required to submit your corrective action documentation to EPA, unless specifically requested to do so. However, you must summarize your findings in the annual report per Part 7.5. Include the following information in your documentation:

 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 U.S., through stormwater or otherwise;

- Date the condition was identified;
- Description of immediate actions taken pursuant to Part 4.3.1 to minimize or prevent the discharge of pollutants. 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 (see Part 2.1.2.4); and
- A statement, signed and certified in accordance with Appendix B, Subsection

You must also document the corrective actions taken or to be taken as a result of the conditions listed in Part 4.1 or 4.2 (or, for triggering events in Part 4.2 where you determine that corrective action is not necessary, the basis for this determination) 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 the necessary installations or repairs within the 14-day timeframe and document your schedule for installing the controls and making them operational as soon as practicable after the 14-day timeframe. If you notified EPA regarding an extension of the 45 day timeframe, you must document your rationale for an extension.

4.5 Effect of Corrective Action.

If the event triggering the review is a permit violation (e.g., non-compliance with an effluent limit), correcting it does not remove the original violation. Additionally, failing to take corrective action in accordance with this section is an additional permit violation. EPA will consider the appropriateness and promptness of corrective action in determining enforcement responses to permit violations.

4.6 Substantially Identical Outfalls.

If the event triggering corrective action is associated with an outfall that had been identified as a "substantially identical outfall" (see Parts 3.2.3 and 6.1.1), your review must assess the need for corrective action for all related substantially identical outfalls. 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. Any corrective actions must be conducted within the timeframes set forth in Part 4.3.

5. Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP).

You must prepare a SWPPP for your facility <u>before</u> submitting your NOI for permit coverage. If you prepared a SWPPP for coverage under a previous version of this NPDES permit, you must review and update the SWPPP to implement all provisions of this permit prior to submitting your NOI. The SWPPP does not contain effluent limitations; such limitations are contained in Parts 2, 8, and 9 of the permit. The SWPPP is intended to document the selection, design, and installation of control measures to meet the permit's effluent limits. As distinct from the SWPPP, the additional documentation requirements (see Part 5.5) are intended to document the implementation (including inspection, maintenance, monitoring, and corrective action) of the permit requirements.

Note: Any discharges not expressly authorized in this permit cannot become authorized or shielded from liability under CWA section 402(k) by disclosure to EPA, state, or local authorities after issuance of this permit via any means, including the Notice of Intent (NOI) to be covered by the permit, the SWPPP, during an inspection, etc.

5.1 Person(s) Responsible for SWPPP Preparation.

The SWPPP shall be prepared in accordance with good engineering practices and to industry standards. The SWPPP may be developed by either a person on your staff or a third party you hire, but it must be developed by a "qualified person" and must be certified per the signature requirements in Part 5.2.7. If EPA concludes that the SWPPP is not in compliance with Part 5.2 of this permit, EPA may require the SWPPP to be reviewed, amended as necessary, and certified by a Professional Engineer, or for Sector G, H or J, by a Professional Geologist, with the education and experience necessary to prepare an adequate SWPPP.

Note: A "qualified person" is a person knowledgeable in the principles and practices of industrial stormwater controls and pollution prevention, and possesses the education and ability to assess conditions at the industrial facility that could impact stormwater quality, and the education and ability to assess the effectiveness of stormwater controls selected and installed to meet the requirements of the permit.

5.2 Contents of Your SWPPP.

For coverage under this permit, your SWPPP must contain all of the following elements:

- Stormwater pollution prevention team (see Part 5.2.1);
- Site description (see Part 5.2.2);
- Summary of potential pollutant sources (see Part 5.2.3);
- Description of control measures (see Part 5.2.4);
- Schedules and procedures (see Part 5.2.5);
- Documentation to support eligibility considerations under other federal laws (see Part 5.2.6); and
- Signature requirements (see Part 5.2.7).

Where your SWPPP refers to procedures in other facility documents, such as a Spill Prevention, Control and Countermeasure (SPCC) Plan or an Environmental Management System (EMS), copies of the relevant portions of those documents must be kept with your SWPPP.

5.2.1 Stormwater Pollution Prevention Team.

You must identify the staff members (by name or title) that comprise the facility's stormwater pollution prevention team as well as their individual responsibilities. Your stormwater pollution prevention team is responsible for overseeing development of the SWPPP, any modifications to it, and for implementing and maintaining control measures and taking corrective actions when required. Each member of the stormwater pollution prevention team must have ready access to either an electronic or paper copy of applicable portions of this permit, the most updated copy of your SWPPP, and other relevant documents or information that must be kept with the SWPPP.

5.2.2 Site Description.

Your SWPPP must include the following:

- Activities at the Facility. Provide a description of the nature of the industrial activities at your facility.
- General location map. Provide a general location map (e.g., U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) quadrangle map) with enough detail to identify the location of your facility and all receiving waters for your stormwater discharges.
- Site map. Provide a map showing:
 - Boundaries of the property and the size of the property in acres;
 - Location and extent of significant structures and impervious surfaces;
 - Directions of stormwater flow (use arrows);
 - Locations of all stormwater control measures;
 - Locations of all receiving waters, including wetlands, in the immediate vicinity of your facility. Indicate which waterbodies are listed as impaired and which are identified by your state, tribe, or EPA as Tier 2, Tier 2.5, or Tier 3 waters;
 - Locations of all stormwater conveyances including ditches, pipes, and swales;
 - Locations of potential pollutant sources identified under Part 5.2.3.2;
 - Locations where significant spills or leaks identified under Part 5.2.3.3 have occurred;
 - Locations of all stormwater monitoring points;
 - Locations of stormwater inlets and outfalls, with a unique identification code for each outfall (e.g., Outfall 001, 002), indicating if you are treating one or more outfalls as "substantially identical" under Parts 3.2.3, 5.2.5.3, and 6.1.1, and an approximate outline of the areas draining to each outfall;
 - If applicable, MS4s and where your stormwater discharges to them;
 - Areas of designated critical habitat for endangered or threatened species, if applicable.
 - Locations of the following activities where such activities are exposed to precipitation:
 - fueling stations;
 - vehicle and equipment maintenance and/or cleaning areas;
 - loading/unloading areas;
 - locations used for the treatment, storage, or disposal of wastes;
 - liquid storage tanks;

- processing and storage areas;
- immediate access roads and rail lines used or traveled by carriers of raw materials, manufactured products, waste material, or by-products used or created by the facility;
- transfer areas for substances in bulk;
- machinery;
- locations and sources of run-on to your site from adjacent property that contains significant quantities of pollutants.

5.2.3 Summary of Potential Pollutant Sources.

You must describe areas at your facility where industrial materials or activities are exposed to stormwater or from which allowable non-stormwater discharges originate. Industrial materials or activities include, but are not limited to: material handling equipment or activities; industrial machinery; raw materials; industrial production and processes; and intermediate products, by-products, final products, and waste products. Material handling activities include, but are not limited to: the storage, loading and unloading, transportation, disposal, or conveyance of any raw material, intermediate product, final product or waste product. For structures located in areas of industrial activity, you must be aware that the structures themselves are potential sources of pollutants. This could occur, for example, when metals such as aluminum or copper are leached from the structures as a result of acid rain.

For each area identified, the description must include:

- **5.2.3.1 Activities in the Area.** A list of the industrial activities exposed to stormwater (e.g., material storage; equipment fueling, maintenance, and cleaning; cutting steel beams).
- **Pollutants.** A list of the pollutant(s) or pollutant constituents (e.g., crankcase oil, zinc, sulfuric acid, cleaning solvents) associated with each identified activity, which could be exposed to rainfall or snowmelt and could be discharged from your facility. The pollutant list must include all significant materials that have been handled, treated, stored or disposed, and that have been exposed to stormwater in the three years prior to the date you prepare or amend your SWPPP.
- **Spills and Leaks.** You must document where potential spills and leaks could occur that could contribute pollutants to stormwater discharges, and the corresponding outfall(s) that would be affected by such spills and leaks. You must document all significant spills and leaks of oil or toxic or hazardous substances that actually occurred at exposed areas, or that drained to a stormwater conveyance, in the three years prior to the date you prepare or amend your SWPPP.

Note: Significant spills and leaks include, but are not limited to, releases of oil or hazardous substances in excess of quantities that are reportable under CWA section 311 (see 40 CFR 110.6 and 40 CFR 117.21) or section 102 of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA), 42 USC §9602. This permit does not relieve you of the reporting requirements of 40 CFR 110, 40 CFR 117, and 40 CFR 302 relating to spills or other releases of oils or hazardous substances.

5.2.3.4 Unauthorized Non-Stormwater Discharges. You must document that you have evaluated for the presence of unauthorized non-stormwater discharges (see Part

1.1.3 for the exclusive list of authorized non-stormwater discharges under this permit).

Documentation of your evaluation must include:

- The date of the evaluation;
- A description of the evaluation criteria used;
- A list of the outfalls or onsite drainage points that were directly observed during the evaluation; and
- The action(s) taken, such as a list of control measures used to eliminate unauthorized discharge(s), or documentation that a separate NPDES permit was obtained. For example, a floor drain was sealed, a sink drain was re-routed to sanitary, or an NPDES permit application was submitted for an unauthorized cooling water discharge.
- **5.2.3.5 Salt Storage.** You must document the location of any storage piles containing salt used for deicing or other commercial or industrial purposes.
- **Sampling Data.** Existing dischargers must summarize all stormwater discharge sampling data collected at the facility during the previous permit term. The summary shall include a narrative description (and may include data tables/figures) that adequately summarizes the collected sampling data to support identification of potential pollution sources at your facility. New dischargers and new sources must provide a summary of any available stormwater runoff data they may have.
- 5.2.4 Description of Control Measures to Meet Technology-Based and Water Quality-Based Effluent Limits.

You must document the location and type of control measures you have specifically chosen and/or designed to comply with:

- Non-numeric technology-based effluent limits in Part 2.1.2;
- Applicable numeric effluent limitations guidelines-based limits in Part 2.1.3 and Part 8;
- Water quality-based effluent limits in Part 2.2;
- Any additional measures that formed the basis of eligibility regarding threatened and endangered species, historic properties, and/or federal CERCLA Site requirements in Part 2.3;
- Applicable effluent limits in Parts 8 and 9.
- Regarding your control measures, you must also document, as appropriate:
 - How you addressed the selection and design considerations in Part 2.1.1;
 - How they address the pollutant sources identified in Part 5.2.3.

Effluent limit requirements in Part 2.1.2 that do not involve the site-specific selection of a control measure or are specific activity requirements (e.g., "cleaning catch basins when the depth of debris reaches two-thirds (2/3) of the sump depth and keeping the debris surface at least six inches below the lowest outlet pipe") are marked with an asterisk (*). For the requirements marked with an asterisk, you may include extra information, or you may just "cut-

and-paste" these effluent limits verbatim into your SWPPP without providing additional documentation.

5.2.5 Schedules and Procedures.

- **5.2.5.1 Pertaining to Control Measures Used to Comply with the Effluent Limits in Part 2.** The following must be documented in your SWPPP:
 - Good Housekeeping (See Part 2.1.2.2) A schedule or the convention used for determining when pickup and disposal of waste materials occurs. Also provide a schedule for routine inspections for leaks and conditions of drums, tanks and containers.
 - Maintenance (See Part 2.1.2.3) Preventative maintenance procedures, including regular inspections, testing, maintenance and repair of all control measures to avoid situations that may result in leaks, spills, and other releases, and any back-up practices in place should a runoff event occur while a control measure is off-line. The SWPPP shall include the schedule or frequency for maintaining all control measures used to comply with the effluent limits in Part 2;
 - Spill Prevention and Response Procedures (See Part 2.1.2.4) Procedures for preventing and responding to spills and leaks, including notification procedures. For preventing spills, include in your SWPPP the control measures for material handling and storage, and the procedures for preventing spills that can contaminate stormwater. Also specify cleanup equipment, procedures and spill logs, as appropriate, in the event of spills. You may reference the existence of other plans for Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure (SPCC) developed for the facility under section 311 of the CWA or BMP programs otherwise required by an NPDES permit for the facility, provided that you keep a copy of that other plan onsite and make it available for review consistent with Part 5.4;
 - Erosion and Sediment Controls (Part 2.1.2.5) If you use polymers and/or other chemical treatments as part of your controls, you must identify the polymers and/or chemicals used and the purpose;
 - Employee Training (Part 2.1.2.8) The elements of your employee training plan shall include all, but not be limited to, the requirements set forth in Part 2.1.2.8, and also the following:
 - The content of the training;
 - The frequency/schedule of training for employees who work in areas where industrial materials or activities are exposed to stormwater, or who are responsible for implementing activities necessary to meet the conditions of this permit;
 - A log of the dates on which specific employees received training.
- **5.2.5.2 Pertaining to Inspections and Assessments.** You must document in your SWPPP your procedures for performing, as appropriate, the types of inspections specified by this permit, including:
 - Routine facility inspections (see Part 3.1) and;
 - Quarterly visual assessment of stormwater discharges (see Part 3.2).

For each type of inspection performed, your SWPPP must identify:

Person(s) or positions of person(s) responsible for inspection;

- Schedules for conducting inspections, including tentative schedule for facilities in climates with irregular stormwater runoff discharges (see Part 3.2.3);
- Specific items to be covered by the inspection, including schedules for specific outfalls.

If you are invoking the exception for inactive and unstaffed sites relating to routine facility inspections and quarterly visual assessments, you must include in your SWPPP the information to support this claim as required by Parts 3.1.1 and 3.2.3.

- **5.2.5.3 Pertaining to Monitoring.** You must document in your SWPPP procedures for conducting the five types of analytical monitoring specified by this permit, where applicable to your facility, including:
 - Benchmark monitoring (see Part 6.2.1);
 - Effluent limitations guidelines monitoring (see Part 6.2.2);
 - State- or tribal-specific monitoring (see Part 6.2.3);
 - Impaired waters monitoring (see Part 6.2.4);
 - Other monitoring as required by EPA (see Part 6.2.5).

For each type of monitoring, your SWPPP must document:

- Locations where samples are collected, including any determination that two or more outfalls are substantially identical;
- Parameters for sampling and the frequency of sampling for each parameter;
- Schedules for monitoring at your facility, including schedule for alternate monitoring periods for climates with irregular stormwater runoff (see Part 6.1.6);
- Any numeric control values (benchmarks, effluent limitations guidelines, TMDLrelated requirements, or other requirements) applicable to discharges from each outfall;
- Procedures (e.g., responsible staff, logistics, laboratory to be used) for gathering storm event data, as specified in Part 6.1.

If you are invoking the exception for inactive and unstaffed sites for benchmark monitoring or impaired waters monitoring, you must include in your SWPPP the information to support this claim as required by Part 6.2.1.3 and 6.2.4.2.

You must document the following in your SWPPP if you plan to use the substantially identical outfall exception for your quarterly visual assessment requirements in Part 3.2.3 or your benchmark or impaired waters monitoring requirements in Parts 6.2.1 and 6.2.4.1 (see also Part 6.1.1):

- Location of each of the substantially identical outfalls;
- Description of the general industrial activities conducted in the drainage area of each outfall;
- Description of the control measures implemented in the drainage area of each outfall;

- Description of the exposed materials located in the drainage area of each outfall that are likely to be significant contributors of pollutants to stormwater discharges;
- An estimate of the runoff coefficient of the drainage areas (low = under 40%; medium = 40 to 65%; high = above 65%);
- Why the outfalls are expected to discharge substantially identical effluents.
- 5.2.6 Documentation to Support Eligibility Considerations Under Other Federal Laws.
- **5.2.6.1 Documentation Regarding Endangered and Threatened Species and Critical Habitat Protection.** You must keep with your SWPPP the documentation supporting your determination with regard to Part 1.1.4.5 (Endangered and Threatened Species and Critical Habitat Protection).
- **5.2.6.2 Documentation Regarding Historic Properties.** You must keep with your SWPPP the documentation supporting your determination with regard to Part 1.1.4.6 (Historic Properties Preservation).
- **Signature Requirements.** You must sign and date your SWPPP in accordance with Appendix B, Subsection 11.
- 5.3 Required SWPPP Modifications.

You must modify your SWPPP based on the corrective actions and deadlines required under Part 4.3 and that you documented under Part 4.4. SWPPP modifications must be signed and dated in accordance with Appendix B, Subsection 11.

5.4 SWPPP Availability.

You must retain a complete copy of your current SWPPP required by this permit at the facility in any accessible format. A complete SWPPP includes any documents incorporated by reference and all documentation supporting your permit eligibility pursuant to Part 1.1 of this permit, as well as your signed and dated certification page. Regardless of the format, the SWPPP must be immediately available to facility employees, EPA, a state or tribe, the operator of an MS4 into which you discharge, and representatives of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) or the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) at the time of an onsite inspection. Your current SWPPP or certain information from your current SWPPP described below must also be made available to the public (except any confidential business information (CBI) or restricted information [as defined in Appendix A]), but you must clearly identify those portions of the SWPPP that are being withheld from public access; to do so, you must comply with one of the following two options:

5.4.1 SWPPP Posting on the Internet.

If you provide a URL in your NOI where your SWPPP can be found, and maintain your current SWPPP at this URL, you will have complied with the public availability requirements for the SWPPP. To remain current, you must post any SWPPP modifications, records and other reporting elements required for the previous year at the same URL as the main body of the SWPPP. The SWPPP update shall be no later than 45 days after conducting the final routine facility inspection for the year required in Part 3.1. If you did not provide a SWPPP URL in your NOI, you may reopen your NOI at any time subsequent to your original NOI submittal to add a URL where your current SWPPP can be found. You are not required to post any CBI or restricted information (as defined in Appendix A) (such information may be redacted), but you must clearly identify those portions of the SWPPP that are being withheld from public access. CBI may not be withheld from those staff cleared for CBI review within EPA, USFWS or NMFS.

5.4.2 SWPPP Information Provided on NOI Form.

If you did not provide a SWPPP URL in your NOI, your NOI must include the information required by Part 7.3. Irrespective of this requirement, EPA may provide access to portions of your SWPPP to a member of the public upon request (except any CBI or restricted information (as defined in Appendix A)). To remain current, you must report any modifications to the SWPPP information required by Part 7.3 through submittal of an "Change NOI" form. The SWPPP update shall be no later than 45 days after conducting the final routine facility inspection for the year required in Part 3.1.

5.5 Additional Documentation Requirements.

You are required to keep the following inspection, monitoring, and certification records with your SWPPP that together keep your records complete and up-to-date, and demonstrate your full compliance with the conditions of this permit:

- A copy of the NOI submitted to EPA along with any correspondence exchanged between you and EPA specific to coverage under this permit;
- A copy of the acknowledgment you receive from the EPA assigning your NPDES
 ID:
- A copy of this permit (an electronic copy easily available to SWPPP personnel is also acceptable);
- 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/replacement, and for repairs, date(s) that the control measure(s) returned to full function, and the justification for any extended maintenance/repair schedules (see Part 2.1.2.3);
- All inspection reports, including the Routine Facility Inspection Reports (see Part 3.1.2) and Quarterly Visual Assessment Reports (see Part 3.2.2);
- Description of any deviations from the schedule for visual assessments and/or monitoring, and the reason for the deviations (e.g., adverse weather or it was impracticable to collect samples within the first 30 minutes of a measurable storm event) (see Parts 3.2.3 and 6.1.5);
- Corrective action documentation required per Part 4.4;
- Documentation of any benchmark exceedances and the type of response to the exceedance you employed, including:
 - the corrective action taken;
 - a finding that the exceedance was due to natural background pollutant levels;
 - a determination from EPA that benchmark monitoring can be discontinued because the exceedance was due to run-on; or
 - a finding that no further pollutant reductions were technologically available and economically practicable and achievable in light of best industry practice consistent with Part 6.2.1.2.
- Documentation to support any determination that pollutants of concern are
 not expected to be present above natural background levels if you discharge
 directly to impaired waters, and that such pollutants were not detected in your
 discharge or were solely attributable to natural background sources (see Part
 6.2.4.1); and

• Documentation to support your claim that your facility has changed its status from active to inactive and unstaffed with respect to the requirements to conduct routine facility inspections (see Part 3.1.1), quarterly visual assessments (see Part 3.2.3), benchmark monitoring (see Part 6.2.1.3), and/or impaired waters monitoring (see Part 6.2.4.2).

6. Monitoring.

You must collect and analyze stormwater samples and document monitoring activities consistent with the procedures described in Part 6 and Appendix B, Subsections 10 – 12, and any additional sector-specific or state/tribal-specific requirements in Parts 8 and 9, respectively. Refer to Part 7 for reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

6.1 Monitoring Procedures.

6.1.1 Monitored Outfalls.

Applicable monitoring requirements apply to each outfall authorized by this permit, except as otherwise exempt from monitoring as a "substantially identical outfall." If your facility has two or more outfalls that you believe discharge substantially identical effluents, based on the similarities of the general industrial activities and control measures, exposed materials that may significantly contribute pollutants to stormwater, and runoff coefficients of their drainage areas, you may monitor the effluent of just one of the outfalls and report that the results also apply to the substantially identical outfall(s). As required in Part 5.2.5.3, your SWPPP must identify each outfall authorized by this permit and describe the rationale for any substantially identical outfall determinations. The allowance for monitoring only one of the substantially identical outfalls is not applicable to any outfalls with numeric effluent limitations. You are required to monitor each outfall covered by a numeric effluent limit as identified in Part 6.2.2.

6.1.2 Commingled Discharges.

If discharges authorized by this permit commingle with discharges not authorized under this permit, any required sampling of the authorized discharges must be performed at a point before they mix with other waste streams, to the extent practicable.

6.1.3 Measurable Storm Events.

All required monitoring must be performed on a storm event that results in an actual discharge from your site ("measurable storm event") that follows the preceding measurable storm event by at least 72 hours (three days). The 72-hour (3-day) storm interval does not apply if you are able to document that less than a 72-hour (3-day) interval is representative for local storm events during the sampling period. In the case of snowmelt, the monitoring must be performed at a time when a measurable discharge occurs at your site.

For each monitoring event, except snowmelt monitoring, you must identify the date and duration (in hours) of the rainfall event, rainfall total (in inches) for that rainfall event, and time (in days) since the previous measurable storm event. For snowmelt monitoring, you must identify the date of the sampling event.

6.1.4 Sample Type.

You must take a minimum of one grab sample from a discharge resulting from a measurable storm event as described in Part 6.1.3. Samples must be collected within the first 30 minutes of a discharge associated with a measurable storm event. If it is not possible to collect the sample within the first 30 minutes of a measurable storm event, the sample must be collected as soon as practicable after the first 30 minutes and documentation must be kept with the SWPPP explaining why it was not possible to take samples within the first 30 minutes. In the case of snowmelt, samples must be taken during a period with a measurable discharge.

6.1.5 Adverse Weather Conditions.

When adverse weather conditions as described in Part 3.2.3 prevent the collection of samples according to the relevant monitoring schedule, you must take a substitute sample

during the next qualifying storm event. Adverse weather does not exempt you from having to file a benchmark monitoring report in accordance with your sampling schedule. As specified in Part 7.4, you must use NetDMR to report any failure to monitor using a "no data" or "NODI" code during the regular reporting period.

6.1.6 Climates with Irregular Stormwater Runoff.

If your facility is located in areas where limited rainfall occurs during parts of the year (e.g., arid or semi-arid climates) or in areas where freezing conditions exist that prevent runoff from occurring for extended periods, required monitoring events may be distributed during seasons when precipitation occurs, or when snowmelt results in a measurable discharge from your site. You must still collect the required number of samples. As specified in Part 7.4, you must also use NetDMR to report using a "no data" or "NODI" code for any of the regular reporting periods that there was no monitoring.

6.1.7 Monitoring Periods.

Monitoring requirements in this permit begin in the first full quarter following either September 2, 2015 or your date of discharge authorization, whichever date comes later. If your monitoring is required on a quarterly basis (e.g., benchmark monitoring), you must monitor at least once in each of the following 3-month intervals:

- January 1 March 31;
- April 1 June 30;
- July 1 September 30;
- October 1 December 31.

For example, if you obtain permit coverage on July 2, 2015, then your first monitoring quarter is October 1 - December 31, 2015. This monitoring schedule may be modified in accordance with Part 6.1.6 if the revised schedule is documented with your SWPPP. However, using NetDMR you must report using a "no data" or "NODI" code for any 3-month interval that you did not take a sample.

6.1.8 Monitoring for Allowable Non-Stormwater Discharges.

You are only required to monitor allowable non-stormwater discharges (as delineated in Part 1.1.3) when they are commingled with stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity.

6.1.9 Monitoring Reports

Monitoring data must be reported using EPA's electronic NetDMR tool at www.epa.gov/netdmr, as described in Part 7.4 (unless a waiver from electronic reporting has been granted from the EPA Regional Office, in which case you may submit a paper DMR form).

6.2 Required Monitoring.

This permit includes five types of required analytical monitoring, one or more of which may apply to your discharge:

- Quarterly benchmark monitoring (see Part 6.2.1);
- Annual effluent limitations guidelines monitoring (see Part 6.2.2);
- State- or tribal-specific monitoring (see Part 6.2.3);

- Impaired waters monitoring (see Part 6.2.4); and
- Other monitoring as required by EPA (see Part 6.2.5).

When more than one type of monitoring for the same pollutant at the same outfall applies (e.g., total suspended solids once per year for an effluent limitation and once per quarter for benchmark monitoring at a given outfall), you may use a single sample to satisfy both monitoring requirements (i.e., one sample satisfying both the annual effluent limitation sample and one of the four quarterly benchmark monitoring samples). When the effluent limitation is lower than the benchmark concentration for the same pollutant, your corrective action trigger is based on an exceedance of the effluent limitation, which would subject you to the corrective action requirements of Part 4.1.

Note: Exceedance of an effluent limitation associated with the results of any analytical monitoring type required by this Part subjects you to the corrective action requirements of Part 4.1.

All required monitoring must be conducted in accordance with the procedures described in Appendix B, Subsection B.10.

6.2.1 Benchmark Monitoring.

This permit specifies pollutant benchmark concentrations that are applicable to certain sectors / subsectors. Benchmark monitoring data are primarily for your use to determine the overall effectiveness of your control measures and to assist you in determining when additional corrective action(s) may be necessary to comply with the effluent limitations in Part 2.

The benchmark concentrations are not effluent limitations; a benchmark exceedance, therefore, is not a permit violation. However, if corrective action is required as a result of a benchmark exceedance, failure to conduct required corrective action is a permit violation.

At your discretion, more than four samples may be taken during separate runoff events and used to determine the average benchmark parameter concentration for facility discharges.

Applicability of Benchmark Monitoring. You must monitor for any benchmark parameters specified for the industrial sector(s), both primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities, applicable to your discharge. Your industry-specific benchmark concentrations are listed in the sector-specific sections of Part 8. If your facility is in one of the industrial sectors subject to benchmark concentrations that are hardness-dependent, you are required to submit to EPA with your NOI a hardness value, established consistent with the procedures in Appendix J, which is representative of your receiving water.

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 you are required to sample.

6.2.1.2 Benchmark Monitoring Schedule. Benchmark monitoring must be conducted quarterly, as identified in Part 6.1.7, for your first four full quarters of permit coverage commencing no earlier than September 2, 2015.

Facilities in climates with irregular stormwater runoff, as described in Part 6.1.6, may modify this quarterly schedule provided that this revised schedule is reported directly to EPA by the due date of the first benchmark sample (see EPA Regional contacts in Part 7.9.1), and that this revised schedule is kept with the facility's SWPPP as specified in Part 5.5. When conditions prevent you from obtaining four samples in four consecutive quarters, you must continue monitoring until you have the four samples required for calculating your benchmark monitoring average. As noted in Part 6.1.7, you must use NetDMR to report using a "no data" or "NODI" code for any 3-month interval that you did not take a sample.

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, you have fulfilled your monitoring requirements for that parameter for the permit term.

Data exceeding benchmarks: After collection of four quarterly samples, if the average of the four monitoring values for any parameter exceeds the benchmark, you must, in accordance with Part 4, review the selection, design, installation, and implementation of your control measures to determine if modifications are necessary to meet the effluent limits in this permit, and either:

- Make the necessary modifications and continue quarterly monitoring until you have completed four additional quarters of monitoring for which the average does not exceed the benchmark; or
- 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-based effluent limits or are necessary to meet the water-quality-based effluent limitations in Parts 2.1 and 2.2 of this permit, in which case you must continue monitoring once per year. You must also document your rationale for concluding that no further pollutant reductions are achievable, and retain all records related to this documentation with your SWPPP.

You must review your control measures and perform any required corrective action immediately (or document why no corrective action is required), per Part 4, without waiting for the full four quarters of monitoring data, when an exceedance of the four quarter average is mathematically certain. If after modifying your control measures and conducting four additional quarters of monitoring, your 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), you must again review your control measures and take one of the two actions above.

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 you determine that exceedance of the benchmark is attributable solely to the presence of that pollutant in the natural background, you are not required to perform corrective action or additional benchmark monitoring provided that:

• The average concentration of your benchmark monitoring results is less than or equal to the concentration of that pollutant in the natural background; and

 You document and maintain with your SWPPP, as required in Part 5.5, your supporting rationale for concluding that benchmark exceedances are in fact attributable solely to natural background pollutant levels. You must include in your supporting rationale any data previously collected by you or others (including literature studies) that describe the levels of natural background pollutants in your stormwater discharge.

Natural background pollutants are those substances that are naturally occurring in soils or ground water. Natural background pollutants do not include legacy pollutants from earlier activity on your site, or pollutants in run-on from neighboring sources which are not naturally occurring, such as other industrial sites or roadways. However, the EPA Regional Office may determine that you are eligible to discontinue monitoring for pollutants that occur solely from run-on sources.

- **Exception for Inactive and Unstaffed Sites.** The requirement for benchmark monitoring does not apply at a facility that is inactive and unstaffed, provided that there are no industrial materials or activities exposed to stormwater. To invoke this exception, you must do the following:
 - Maintain a statement with your SWPPP stating that the site is inactive and unstaffed, and that there are no industrial materials or activities exposed to stormwater in accordance with the substantive requirements in 40 CFR 122.26(g) and sign and certify the statement in accordance with Appendix B, Subsection 11.
 - If circumstances change and industrial materials or activities become exposed
 to stormwater or your facility becomes active and/or staffed, this exception no
 longer applies and you must immediately begin complying with the applicable
 benchmark monitoring requirements under Part 6.2 as if you were in your first
 year of permit coverage. You must indicate in your NOI that your facility has
 materials or activities exposed to stormwater or has become active and/or
 staffed.
 - If you are not qualified for this exception at the time you are authorized under this permit, but during the permit term you become qualified because your facility is inactive and unstaffed, and there are no industrial materials or activities that are exposed to stormwater, then you must notify EPA of this change on your NOI form. You may discontinue benchmark monitoring once you have notified EPA, and prepared and signed the certification statement described above concerning your facility's qualification for this special exception.

Note: This exception has different requirements for Sectors G, H, and J (see Part 8).

6.2.2 Effluent Limitations Monitoring.

6.2.2.1 Monitoring Based on Effluent Limitations Guidelines. Table 6-1 identifies the stormwater discharges subject to effluent limitation guidelines that are authorized for coverage under this permit. An exceedance of the effluent limitation is a permit violation. Beginning in the first full quarter following September 2, 2015 or your date of discharge authorization, whichever date comes later, you must monitor once per year at each outfall containing the discharges identified in Table 6-1 for the parameters specified in the sector-specific section of Part 8.

Table 6-1. Required Monitoring for Effluent Limits Based on Effluent Limitations Guidelines

Regulated Activity	Effluent Limit	Monitoring Frequency	Sample Type
Discharges resulting from spray down or intentional wetting of logs at wet deck storage areas	See Part 8.A.7	1/year	Grab
Runoff from phosphate fertilizer manufacturing facilities that comes into contact with any raw materials, finished product, by-products or waste products (SIC 2874)	See Part 8.C.4	1/year	Grab
Runoff from asphalt emulsion facilities	See Part 8.D.4	1/year	Grab
Runoff from material storage piles at cement manufacturing facilities	See Part 8.E.5	1/year	Grab
Mine dewatering discharges at crushed stone, construction sand and gravel, or industrial sand mining facilities	See Part 8.J.9	1/year	Grab
Runoff from hazardous waste landfills	See Part 8.K.6	1/year	Grab
Runoff from non-hazardous waste landfills	See Part 8.L.10	1/year	Grab
Runoff from coal storage piles at steam electric generating facilities	See Part 8.O.8	1/year	Grab
Runoff containing urea from airfield pavement deicing at existing and new primary airports with 1,000 or more annual non-propeller aircraft departures.	See Part 8.S.8	1/year	Grab

- **Substantially Identical Outfalls.** You must monitor each outfall discharging runoff from any regulated activity identified in Table 6-1. The substantially identical outfall monitoring provisions are not available for numeric effluent limits monitoring.
- 6.2.2.3 Follow-up Actions if Discharge Exceeds Numeric Effluent Limitation. If any monitoring value exceeds a numeric effluent limitation contained in this permit, you must indicate the exceedance on a "Change NOI" form in the NPDES eReporting Tool (NeT), and you must conduct follow-up monitoring within 30 calendar days (or during the next qualifying runoff event, should none occur within 30 days) of implementing corrective action(s) taken per Part 4. When your follow-up monitoring exceeds the applicable effluent limitation, you must:
 - Submit an Exceedance Report: You must submit an Exceedance Report no later than 30 days after you have received your laboratory result consistent with Part 7.6; and
 - Continue to Monitor: You must monitor, at least quarterly, until your discharge is in compliance with the effluent limit or until EPA waives the requirement for additional monitoring. Once your discharge is back in compliance with the effluent limitation you must indicate this on a "Change NOI" form per Part 7.4.
- 6.2.3 State or Tribal Monitoring Provisions.
- **Sectors Required to Conduct State or Tribal Monitoring.** You must comply with any state or tribal monitoring requirements (see Part 9) applicable to your facility's location.
- **State or Tribal Monitoring Schedule.** If a monitoring frequency is not specified for an applicable requirement in Part 9, you must monitor once per year for the entire permit term.

6.2.4 Discharges to Impaired Waters Monitoring.

Note: For the purposes of this permit, your project is considered to discharge to an impaired water if the first water of the U.S. to which you discharge is identified by a state, tribe, or EPA pursuant to section 303(d) of the CWA as not meeting an applicable water quality standard, or has been removed from the 303(d) list either because the impairments are addressed by an EPA-approved or established TMDL or is covered by pollution control requirements that meet the requirements of 40 CFR 130.7(b)(1). For discharges that enter a separate storm sewer system⁴ prior to discharge, the first water of the U.S. to which you discharge is the waterbody that receives the stormwater discharge from the storm sewer system.

6.2.4.1 Permittees Required to Monitor Discharges to Impaired Waters.

Discharges to impaired waters without an EPA-approved or established TMDL:

Beginning in the first full quarter following September 2, 2015 or your date of discharge authorization, whichever date comes later, you must monitor all pollutants for which the waterbody is impaired and for which a standard analytical method exists (see 40 CFR Part 136) once per year at each outfall (except substantially identical outfalls) discharging stormwater to impaired waters without an EPA-approved or established TMDL.

If the pollutant of concern for the impaired waterbody is suspended solids, turbidity or sediment/sedimentation, you must monitor for Total Suspended Solids (TSS). If a pollutant of concern is expressed in the form of an indicator or surrogate pollutant, you must monitor for that indicator or surrogate pollutant. No monitoring is required when a waterbody's biological communities are impaired but no pollutant, including indicator or surrogate pollutants, is specified as causing the impairment, or when a waterbody's impairment is related to hydrologic modifications, impaired hydrology, or other non-pollutant. Permittees should consult the appropriate EPA Regional Office for any available guidance regarding required monitoring parameters under this part.

If the pollutant of concern is not detected and not expected to be present in your discharge, or it is detected but you have determined that its presence is caused solely by natural background sources, you may discontinue monitoring for that pollutant. To support a determination that the pollutant's presence is caused solely by natural background sources, you must document and maintain with your SWPPP, as required by Part 5.5:

- An explanation of why you believe that the presence of the pollutant of concern in your discharge is not related to the activities or materials at your facility; and
- Data and/or studies that tie the presence of the pollutant of concern in your discharge to natural background sources in the watershed.

Natural background pollutants include those that occur naturally as a result of native soils, and vegetation, wildlife, or ground water. Natural background pollutants do not include legacy pollutants from earlier activity on your site, or pollutants in run-on from neighboring sources that are not naturally occurring. However, you may be eligible to discontinue annual monitoring for pollutants that

⁴ Separate storm systems do not include combined sewer systems or sanitary sewer systems. Separate storm systems include both municipal storm sewer systems (MS4s) and non-municipal separate storm sewers.

occur solely from these sources and should consult the appropriate EPA Regional Office for related guidance.

Discharges to impaired waters with an EPA-approved or established TMDL: For stormwater discharges to waters for which there is an EPA-approved or established TMDL, you are not required to monitor for the pollutant(s) for which the TMDL was written unless EPA informs you, upon examination of the applicable TMDL and its wasteload allocation, that you are subject to such a requirement consistent with the assumptions and requirements of the applicable TMDL and its wasteload allocation. EPA's notice will include specifications on monitoring parameters and frequency. Permittees must consult the appropriate EPA Regional Office for guidance regarding required monitoring under this Part.

- **Exception for Inactive and Unstaffed Sites.** The requirement for impaired waters monitoring does not apply at a facility that is inactive and unstaffed, as long as there are no industrial materials or activities exposed to stormwater. To invoke this exception, you must do the following:
 - Maintain a statement with your SWPPP stating that the site is inactive and unstaffed, and that there are no industrial materials or activities exposed to stormwater in accordance with the substantive requirements in 40 CFR 122.26(g) and sign and certify the statement in accordance with Appendix B, Subsection 11.
 - If circumstances change and industrial materials or activities become exposed to stormwater or your facility becomes active and/or staffed, this exception no longer applies and you must immediately begin complying with the applicable impaired waters monitoring requirements under Part 6.2 as if you were in your first year of permit coverage. You must indicate in a "Change NOI" form per Part 7.4 that your facility has materials or activities exposed to stormwater or has become active and/or staffed.
 - If you are not qualified for this exception at the time you are authorized under this permit, but during the permit term you become qualified because your facility is inactive and unstaffed, and there are no industrial materials or activities that are exposed to stormwater, then you must notify EPA of this change on your NOI form. You may discontinue impaired waters monitoring once you have notified EPA, and prepared and signed the certification statement described above concerning your facility's qualification for this special exception.

Note: This exception has different requirements for Sectors G, H, and J (see Part 8).

6.2.5 Additional Monitoring Required by EPA.

EPA may notify you of additional discharge monitoring requirements that EPA determines are necessary to meet the permit's effluent limitations. Any such notice will briefly state the reasons for the monitoring, locations, and parameters to be monitored, frequency and period of monitoring, sample types, and reporting requirements.

7. Reporting and Recordkeeping.

7.1 Electronic Reporting Requirement.

You must submit all NOIs, NOTs, NOEs, Annual Reports, Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMRs), and other reporting information as appropriate electronically, unless you have received a waiver from your EPA Regional Office based on one of the following conditions:

- If your headquarters is physically located in a geographic area (i.e., zip code or census tract) that is identified as under-served for broadband Internet access in the most recent report from the Federal Communications Commission; or
- If you have limitations regarding available computer access or computer capability.

Waivers are only granted for a one-time use for a single information submittal, i.e., an initial waiver does not apply for the entire term of the permit. If you need to submit information on paper after your first waiver, you must apply for a new waiver. However, waivers may be extended on a case-by-case basis by the EPA Regional Office.

If you wish to obtain a waiver from submitting a report electronically, you must submit a request to your EPA Regional Office. EPA Regional Office contact information can be found in Part 7.9.1 of this permit. In that request you must document which exemption you meet, provide evidence supporting any claims, and a copy of your completed NOI form. A waiver may only be considered granted once you receive written confirmation from EPA or its authorized representative.

7.2 Submitting Information to EPA.

Most information required to be submitted by this permit shall be submitted via EPA's electronic NPDES eReporting tool (NeT), unless the permit states otherwise or unless a waiver has been granted per Part 7.1. NeT allows you to both prepare and submit required information using specific forms, found in the permit's appendices. To access NeT, go to http://water.epa.gov/polwaste/npdes/stormwater/Stormwater-eNOI-System-for-EPAs-MultiSector-General-Permit.cfm.

Information required to be submitted to EPA via NeT:

- Notice of Intent (Part 1.2);
- No Exposure Certification (Part 1.4);
- Notice of Termination (Part 1.3); and
- Annual Report (Part 7.5).

Note: Discharge Monitoring Reports (see Part 7.4) are required to be submitted using EPA's NetDMR system, available at www.epa.gov/netdmr.

If you are given a waiver by the EPA Regional Office to submit information in paper form, you must utilize the required forms found in the Appendices.

Information required to be submitted to an EPA Regional Office at the address in Part 7.9.1:

 New Dischargers and New Sources to Water Quality-Impaired Waters (Part 1.1.4.8);

- Exceedance Report for Numeric Effluent Limitations (Part 7.6); and
- Additional Reporting (Part 7.7)

7.3 Additional SWPPP Information Required in Your NOI.

If you did not provide a SWPPP URL in your NOI per Part 5.4.1, your NOI must include the additional SWPPP information as follows:

- Onsite industrial activities exposed to stormwater, including potential spill and leak areas (see Parts 5.2.3.1, 5.2.3.3 and 5.2.3.5);
- Pollutants or pollutant constituents associated with each industrial activity exposed to stormwater that could be discharged in stormwater and/or any authorized non-stormwater discharges listed in Part 1.1.3 (see Part 5.2.3.2);
- Stormwater control measures you employ to comply with the non-numeric technology-based effluent limits required in Part 2.1.2 and Part 8, and any other measures taken to comply with the requirements in Part 2.2 Water Quality Based Effluent Limitations (see Part 5.2.4). If you use polymers and/or other chemical treatments as part of your controls, you must identify the polymers and/or chemicals used and the purpose; and
- Schedule for good housekeeping and maintenance (see Part 5.2.5.1) and schedule for all inspections required in Part 3 (see Part 5.2.5.2).

7.4 Reporting Monitoring Data to EPA.

All monitoring data collected pursuant to Part 6.2 must be submitted to EPA using EPA's NetDMR system (available at www.epa.gov/netdmr) (unless a waiver from electronic reporting has been granted, in which case you may submit a paper DMR form) no later than 30 days after you have received your complete laboratory results for all monitoring outfalls for the reporting period. Your monitoring requirements (i.e., parameters required to be monitored and sample frequency) will be prepopulated on your electronic Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) form based on the information you reported on your NOI form (through the NDPES eReporting tool (NeT)). Accordingly, the following changes to your monitoring frequency must be reported to EPA through the submittal of a "Change NOI" form in NeT, which will trigger changes to your monitoring requirements in NetDMR:

- All benchmark monitoring requirements have been fulfilled for the permit term;
- All impaired waters monitoring requirements have been fulfilled for the permit term:
- Benchmark and/or impaired monitoring requirements no longer apply because your facility is inactive and unstaffed;
- Benchmark and/or impaired monitoring requirements now apply because your facility has changed from inactive and unstaffed to active and staffed;
- For Sector G2 only: Discharges from waste rock and overburden piles have exceeded benchmark values;
- A numeric effluent limitation guideline has been exceeded;
- A numeric effluent limitation guideline exceedance is back in compliance.

Once monitoring requirements have been completely fulfilled, you are no longer required to report monitoring results using NetDMR. If you have only partially fulfilled your benchmark monitoring and/or impaired waters monitoring requirements (e.g., your four

quarterly average is below the benchmark for some, but not all, parameters; you did not detect some, but not all, impairment pollutants), you must continue to use NetDMR to report your results, but you must report a "no data" or "NODI" code for any monitoring parameters that have been fulfilled.

If you have received a waiver per Part 7.1, paper reporting forms must be submitted by the same deadline.

See Part 9 for specific reporting requirements applicable to individual states or tribes.

For benchmark monitoring, note that you are required to submit sampling results to EPA no later than 30 days after receiving your complete laboratory results for all monitored outfalls for each quarter that you are required to collect benchmark samples, per Part 6.2.1.2. If you collect samples during multiple storm events in a single quarter (e.g., due to adverse weather conditions, climates with irregular stormwater runoff, or areas subject to snow), you are required to submit all sampling results for each storm event to EPA within 30 days of receiving all laboratory results for the event. Or, for any of your monitored outfalls that did not have a discharge within the reporting period, using NetDMR you must report using a "no data" or "NODI" code for that outfall no later than 30 days after the end of the reporting period.

7.5 Annual Report.

You must submit an Annual Report to EPA electronically, per Part 7.2, by January 30th for each year of permit coverage containing information generated from the past calendar year. You must include the following information:

- A summary of your past year's routine facility inspection documentation required (Part 3.1.2). In addition, if you are an operator of an airport facility (Sector S) that is subject to the airport effluent limitations guidelines, and are complying with the Part 8.S.8.1 effluent limitation through the use of non-ureacontaining deicers, provide a statement certifying that you do not use pavement deicers containing urea. (Note: Operators of airport facilities that are complying with Part 8.S.8.1 by meeting the numeric effluent limitation for ammonia do not need to include this statement.)
- A summary of your past year's quarterly visual assessment documentation (see Part 3.2.2 of the permit);
- For any four-sample (minimum) average benchmark monitoring exceedance, if
 after reviewing the selection, design, installation, and implementation of your
 control measures and considering whether any modifications are necessary to
 meet the effluent limits in the permit, you determine that no further pollutant
 reductions are technologically available and economically practicable and
 achievable in light of best industry practice, your rationale for why you believe
 no further reductions are achievable (see Part 6.2.1.2 of the permit); and
- A summary of your past year's corrective action documentation (see Part 4.4). If corrective action is not yet completed at the time of submission of your annual report, you must describe the status of any outstanding corrective action(s). Also describe any incidents of noncompliance in the past year or currently ongoing, or if none, provide a statement that you are in compliance with the permit.

Your Annual Report must also include a statement, signed and certified in accordance with Appendix B, Subsection 11.

7.6 Exceedance Report for Numeric Effluent Limitations.

If follow-up monitoring per Part 6.2.2.3 exceeds a numeric effluent limit, you must submit an Exceedance Report to EPA no later than 30 days after you have received your laboratory results. Your report must include the following:

- NPDES ID;
- Facility name, physical address and location;
- Name of receiving water;
- Monitoring data from this and the preceding monitoring event(s);
- An explanation of the situation, including what you have done and intend to do (should your corrective actions not yet be complete) to correct the violation;
- An appropriate contact name and phone number.

Send the Exceedance Report to the appropriate EPA Regional Office listed in Part 7.9.1, and report the monitoring data through NetDMR

7.7 Additional Reporting.

In addition to the reporting requirements stipulated in Part 7, you are also subject to the standard permit reporting provisions of Appendix B, Subsection 12.

You must submit the following reports to the appropriate EPA Regional Office listed in Part 7.9.1, as applicable. If you discharge through an MS4, you must also submit these reports to the MS4 operator (identified pursuant to Part 5.2.2).

- 24-hour reporting (see Appendix B, Subsection 12.F) You must report any noncompliance which may endanger health or the environment. Any information must be provided orally within 24 hours from the time you become aware of the circumstances:
- 5-day follow-up reporting to the 24 hour reporting (see Appendix B, Subsection 12.F) A written submission must also be provided within five days of the time you become aware of the circumstances;
- Reportable quantity spills (see Part 2.1.2.4) You must provide notification, as
 required under Part 2.1.2.4, as soon as you have knowledge of a leak, spill, or
 other release containing a hazardous substance or oil in an amount equal to or
 in excess of a reportable quantity;
- Planned changes (see Appendix B, Subsection 12.A) You must give notice to EPA promptly, no fewer than 30 days prior to making any planned physical alterations or additions to the permitted facility that qualify the facility as a new source or that could significantly change the nature or significantly increase the quantity of pollutants discharged;
- Anticipated noncompliance (see Appendix B, Subsection 12.B) You must give
 advance notice to EPA of any planned changes in the permitted facility or
 activity which you anticipate will result in noncompliance with permit
 requirements;

- Compliance schedules (see Appendix B, Subsection 12.F) Reports of compliance or noncompliance with, or any progress reports on, interim and final requirements contained in any compliance schedule of this permit must be submitted no later than 14 days following each schedule date;
- Other noncompliance (see Appendix B, Subsection 12.G) You must report all
 instances of noncompliance not reported in your annual report, compliance
 schedule report, or 24-hour report at the time monitoring reports are submitted;
 and
- Other information (see Appendix B, Subsection 12.H) You must promptly submit facts or information if you become aware that you failed to submit relevant facts in your NOI, or that you submitted incorrect information in your NOI or in any report.

7.8 Recordkeeping.

You must retain copies of your SWPPP (including any modifications made during the term of this permit), additional documentation requirements pursuant to Part 5.5 (including documentation related to corrective actions taken pursuant to Part 4), all reports and certifications required by this permit, monitoring data, and records of all data used to complete the NOI to be covered by this permit, for a period of at least three years from the date that your coverage under this permit expires or is terminated.

7.9 Addresses for Reports.

7.9.1 EPA Addresses.

7.9.1.1 Region 1: Connecticut, Massachusetts, and New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont.

U.S. EPA Region 1
Office of Ecosystem Protection
Stormwater and Construction Permits Section
5 Post Office Square, Suite 100
(OEP 06-1)
Boston, MA 02109-3912

7.9.1.2 Region 2: New Jersey, New York, Puerto Rico, and Virgin Islands.

For Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands

U.S. EPA Region 2 Caribbean Environmental Protection Division NPDES Stormwater Program City View Plaza II – Suite 7000 48 Rd. 165 Km 1.2 Guaynabo, PR 00968-8069

For New Jersey and New York:

(Coverage not available under this permit.) U.S. EPA Region 2 NPDES Stormwater Program 290 Broadway, 24th Floor New York, NY 10007-1866

7.9.1.3 Region 3: Delaware, District of Columbia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia.

U.S. EPA Region 3
Office of NPDES Permits and Enforcement
NPDES Permits Branch, Mailcode 3WP41
1650 Arch Street
Philadelphia, PA 19103

7.9.1.4 Region 4: Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee.

(Coverage not available under this permit.)

U.S. EPA Region 4
Water Protection Division
NPDES Stormwater Program
Atlanta Federal Center
61 Forsyth Street SW
Atlanta, GA 30303-3104

7.9.1.5 Region 5: Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, Wisconsin.

U.S. EPA Region 5 NPDES Program Branch 77 W. Jackson Blvd. Mail Code WN16J Chicago, IL 60604-3507

7.9.1.6 Region 6: Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas, and New Mexico (except see Region 9 for Navajo lands, and see Region 8 for Ute Mountain Reservation lands).

U.S. EPA Region 6 NPDES Stormwater Program (WQ-PP) 1445 Ross Avenue, Suite 1200 Dallas, TX 75202-2733

7.9.1.7 Region 7: Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska.

U.S. EPA Region 7 NPDES Stormwater Program 11201 Renner Blvd Lenexa, KS 66219

7.9.1.8 Region 8: Colorado, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Wyoming, Utah (except see Region 9 for Goshute Reservation and Navajo Reservation lands), the Ute Mountain Reservation in New Mexico, and the Pine Ridge Reservation in Nebraska.

EPA Region 8 Storm Water Program Mailcode: 8P-W-WW 1595 Wynkoop Street Denver, CO 80202-1129

7.9.1.9 Region 9: Arizona, California, Hawaii, Nevada, Guam, American Samoa, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, the Goshute Reservation in Utah

and Nevada, the Navajo Reservation in Utah, New Mexico, and Arizona, the Duck Valley Reservation in Idaho, Fort McDermitt Reservation in Oregon.

U.S. EPA Region 9 Water Division NPDES Stormwater Program (WTR-2-3) 75 Hawthorne Street San Francisco, CA 94105-3901

7.9.1.10 Region 10: Alaska, Idaho, Oregon (except see Region 9 for Fort McDermitt Reservation), Washington.

U.S. EPA Region 10 NPDES Stormwater Program 1200 6th Avenue (OWW-191) Seattle, WA 98101-3140

7.9.2 State and Tribal Addresses.

See Part 9 (states and tribes) for the addresses of applicable states or tribes that require submission of information to their agencies.

You must comply with the requirements applicable to your industrial sector(s) in this Part, in addition to the requirements applicable to all facilities in Parts 1 through 7 and the appendices to the permit.

Subpart A – Sector A – Timber Products.

You must comply with Part 8 sector-specific requirements associated with your primary industrial activity <u>and</u> any co-located industrial activities, as defined in Appendix A. 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.

8.A.1 Covered Stormwater Discharges.

The requirements in Subpart A apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from Timber Products facilities as identified by the SIC Codes specified under Sector A in Table D-1 of Appendix D of the permit.

8.A.2 Limitations on Coverage.

- **8.A.2.1 Prohibition of Discharges.** (See also Part 1.1.4) Not covered by this permit: stormwater 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.
- **8.A.2.2** Authorized Non-Stormwater Discharges. (See also Part 1.1.3) Also authorized by this permit, provided the non-stormwater component of the discharge is in compliance with the requirements in Part 2.1.2 (Non-Numeric Effluent Limits): 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.

8.A.3 Additional Technology-Based Effluent Limits.

8.A.3.1 Good Housekeeping. (See also Part 2.1.2.2) In areas where storage, loading and unloading, and material handling occur, perform good housekeeping to minimize the discharge of wood debris, leachate generated from decaying wood materials, and the generation of dust.

8.A.4 Additional SWPPP Requirements.

- **8.A.4.1 Drainage Area Site Map.** (See also Part 5.2.2) 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.
- **8.A.4.2** *Inventory of Exposed Materials.* (See also Part 5.2.3.2) 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 stormwater runoff.
- **8.A.4.3 Description of Stormwater Management Controls.** (See also Part 5.2.4) 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.

8.A.5 Additional Inspection Requirements. (See also Part 3.1)

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 stormwater discharges.

8.A.6 Sector-Specific Benchmarks. (See also Part 6)

Table 8.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.

Table 8.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) 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	Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	120.0 mg/L	
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)	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100.0 mg/L	

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 Appendix J, "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

8.A.7 Effluent Limitations Based on Effluent Limitations Guidelines. (See also Part 6.2.2) Table 8.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 8.A-2 ¹		
Industrial Activity	Parameter	Effluent Limitation
Discharges resulting from spray down or	рН	6.0 - 9.0 s.∪
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.

8.A.7.1 Credit for Pollutants in Intake Water. For discharges that are comprised solely of water drawn from the same body of water into which the discharges flow and that exceed an applicable effluent limitation, you may be eligible for a credit to the extent necessary to meet the limitation. To obtain this credit, you must show that your discharge would meet the limitation in the absence of the pollutant(s) in the intake water by demonstrating that the control measures you use to meet the limitation would, if properly installed and operated, meet the limitations for the pollutant (i.e., the pollutant level in your discharge is in exceedance of the limitation due to the pollutant concentration in the source or intake water). You must consult the appropriate EPA Regional Office for guidance in seeking a pollutant credit under this Part. EPA will notify you whether you are eligible for the credit, and, if so, provide the scope of such credit.

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

Subpart B – Sector B – Paper and Allied Products.

You must comply with Part 8 sector-specific requirements associated with your primary industrial activity <u>and</u> any co-located industrial activities, as defined in Appendix A. 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.

8.B.1 Covered Stormwater Discharges.

The requirements in Subpart B apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from Paper and Allied Products Manufacturing facilities, as identified by the SIC Codes specified under Sector B in Table D-1 of Appendix D of the permit.

8.B.2 Sector-Specific Benchmarks. (See also Part 6)

Table 8.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 8.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 Part 8 sector-specific requirements associated with your primary industrial activity <u>and</u> any co-located industrial activities, as defined in Appendix A. 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.

8.C.1 Covered Stormwater Discharges.

The requirements in Subpart C apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from Chemical and Allied Products Manufacturing, and Refining facilities, as identified by the SIC Codes specified under Sector C in Table D-1 of Appendix D of the permit.

8.C.2 Limitations on Coverage.

8.C.2.1 Prohibition of Non-Stormwater Discharges. (See also Part 1.1.4) The following are not covered by this permit: non-stormwater 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. (EPA includes this prohibited non-stormwater discharge here solely as a helpful reminder to the operator that the only non-stormwater discharges authorized by this permit are at Part 1.1.3.)

8.C.3 Sector-Specific Benchmarks. (See also Part 6)

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 8.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	Total Aluminum	0.75 mg/L
(SIC 2812-2819)	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 stormwater 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 Appendix J, "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

8.C.4 Effluent Limitations Based on Effluent Limitations Guidelines. (See also Part 6.2.2.1)

Table 8.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 8.C-2 ¹			
Industrial Activity	Parameter	Effluent Limitation	
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) Fluoride	105.0 mg/L, daily maximum 35 mg/L, 30-day avg. 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 <u>and</u> any co-located industrial activities, as defined in Appendix A. 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.

8.D.1 Covered Stormwater Discharges.

The requirements in Subpart D apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from Asphalt Paving and Roofing Materials and Lubricant Manufacturing facilities, as identified by the SIC Codes specified under Sector D in Table D-1 of Appendix D of the permit.

8.D.2 Limitations on Coverage.

The following stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity are not authorized by this permit (see also Part 1.1.4):

8.D.2.1 Stormwater 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).

The following stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity are not authorized under Sector D:

- **8.D.2.2** Stormwater discharges from oil recycling facilities, which are covered under Sector N (see Part 8.N); and
- 8.D.2.3 Stormwater discharges associated with fats and oils rendering, which are covered under Sector U (see Part 8.U).

8.D.3 Sector-Specific Benchmarks. (See also Part 6)

Table 8.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 8.D-1.		
Subsector	Parameter	Benchmark Monitoring Concentration
Subsector D1 . Asphalt Paving and Roofing Materials (SIC 2951, 2952)	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100 mg/L

8.D.4 Effluent Limitations Based on Effluent Limitations Guidelines. (See also Part 6.2.2.1)

Table 8.D-2 identifies effluent limitations that apply to the industrial activities described below. Compliance with these effluent limitations 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 8.D-2 ¹			
Industrial Activity	Parameter	Effluent Limitation	
Discharges from asphalt emulsion facilities.	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	23.0 mg/L, daily maximum 15.0 mg/L, 30-day avg.	
	На	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 Part 8 sector-specific requirements associated with your primary industrial activity <u>and</u> any co-located industrial activities, as defined in Appendix A. 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.

8.E.1 Covered Stormwater Discharges.

The requirements in Subpart E apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from Glass, Clay, Cement, Concrete, and Gypsum Products facilities, as identified by the SIC Codes specified under Sector E in Table D-1 of Appendix D of the permit.

8.E.2 Additional Technology-Based Effluent Limits.

8.E.2.1 Good Housekeeping Measures. (See also Part 2.1.2.2) As part of your good housekeeping program, prevent or minimize the discharge of spilled cement, aggregate (including sand or gravel), kiln dust, fly ash, settled dust, or other significant material in stormwater from paved portions of the site that are exposed to stormwater. Sweep or vacuum paved surfaces of the site that are exposed to stormwater at regular intervals or use other equivalent measures (e.g., wash down the area and collect and/or treat and properly dispose of the washdown water) to minimize the potential discharge of these materials in stormwater. 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 in areas where cement, aggregate, kiln dust, fly ash or settled dust are being handled or processed and may be discharged in stormwater. You must also prevent the exposure of fine granular solids (e.g., cement, fly ash, kiln dust) to stormwater, where practicable, by storing these materials in enclosed silos, hoppers, buildings or under other covering.

8.E.3 Additional SWPPP Requirements.

- **8.E.3.1 Drainage Area Site Map.** (See also Part 5.2.2) 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.
- **8.E.3.2 Discharge Testing.** (See also Part 5.2.3.4) For facilities producing ready-mix concrete, concrete block, brick, or similar products, include in the non-stormwater 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 wastewater permit requirements or are recycled.

8.E.4 Sector-Specific Benchmarks. (See also Part 6)

Table 8.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 8.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

8.E.5 Effluent Limitations Based on Effluent Limitations Guidelines. (See also Part 6.2.2.1)

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 8.E-2 ¹		
Industrial Activity	Parameter	Effluent Limitation
Discharges from material storage piles at cement manufacturing facilities (SIC 3241)	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	50 mg/L, daily maximum²
	рН	6.0 - 9.0 s.u. ²

¹Monitor annually.

²Any untreated overflow from facilities designed, constructed and operated to treat the volume of runoff from materials storage piles which is associated with a 10-year, 24-hour rainfall event shall not be subject to the pH and TSS limitations (40 CFR 411.32(b)).

Subpart F – Sector F – Primary Metals.

You must comply with Part 8 sector-specific requirements associated with your primary industrial activity <u>and</u> any co-located industrial activities, as defined in Appendix A. 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.

8.F.1 Covered Stormwater Discharges.

The requirements in Subpart F apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from Primary Metals facilities, as identified by the SIC Codes specified under Sector F in Table D-1 of Appendix D of the permit.

8.F.2 Additional Technology-Based Effluent Limits.

8.F.2.1 Good Housekeeping Measures. (See also Part 2.1.2.2) As part of your good housekeeping program, you must implement a cleaning and maintenance program for all impervious areas of the facility where particulate matter, dust or debris may accumulate to minimize the discharge of pollutants in stormwater. The cleaning and maintenance program must encompass, as appropriate, areas where material loading and unloading, storage, handling and processing occur.

Stabilize unpaved areas using vegetation or paving where there is vehicle traffic or where material loading and unloading, storage, handling and processing occurs, unless feasible.

For paved areas of the facility where particulate matter, dust or debris may accumulate, to minimize the discharge of pollutants in stormwater, implement control measures such as the following, where determined to be feasible (list not exclusive): sweeping or vacuuming at regular intervals; and washing down the area and collecting and/or treating and properly disposing of the washdown water. For unstabilized areas or for stabilized areas where sweeping, vacuuming, or washing down is not possible, to minimize the discharge of particulate matter, dust, or debris or other pollutants in stormwater, implement stormwater management devices such as the following, where determined to be feasible (list not exclusive): sediment traps, vegetative buffer strips, filter fabric fence, sediment filtering boom, gravel outlet protection, and other equivalent measures that effectively trap or remove sediment.

8.F.3 Additional SWPPP Requirements.

- 8.F.3.1 Drainage Area Site Map. (See also Part 5.2.2) 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 in stormwater.
- **8.F.3.2** Inventory of Exposed Material. (See also Part 5.2.3) Include in the inventory of materials handled at the site that potentially may be exposed to precipitation or runoff areas where there is the potential for deposition of particulate matter from process air emissions or losses during material-handling activities.

8.F.4 Additional Inspection Requirements. (See also Part 3.1)

As part of conducting your routine facility inspections at least quarterly (Part 3.1), address all potential sources of pollutants, including (if applicable) air pollution control equipment (e.g., baghouses, electrostatic precipitators, scrubbers, cyclones), for any signs of degradation (e.g., leaks, corrosion, 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 stormwater runoff.

8.F.5 Sector-Specific Benchmarks. (See also Part 6)

Table 8.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 8.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 Total Zinc (saltwater) ¹	Hardness Dependent 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 Total Copper (saltwater) ¹	Hardness Dependent 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 (SIC 3351-3357)	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	
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 stormwater 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 Appendix J, "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 Part 8 sector-specific requirements associated with your primary industrial activity <u>and</u> any co-located industrial activities, as defined in Appendix A. 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.

Note: Where compliance with a requirement in a separate exploration permit, mining permit, reclamation plan, Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act (SMCRA) requirements, etc. will result in you fully meeting any requirement in this Subpart, you are considered to have complied with the relevant requirement in this Subpart. You must include documentation in your SWPPP describing your rationale for concluding that any particular action on your part is sufficient to comply with the corresponding requirement in this Subpart.

8.G.1 Covered Stormwater Discharges.

The requirements in Subpart G apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from Metal Mining facilities, including mines abandoned on Federal lands, as identified by the SIC Codes specified under Sector G in Table D-1 of Appendix D. Coverage is required for metal mining facilities that discharge stormwater 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.

8.G.1.1 Covered Discharges from Inactive Facilities. All stormwater discharges.

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

- Waste rock and overburden piles if composed entirely of stormwater and not combined 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 stormwater 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;
- 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 stormwater 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 stormwater from industrial area;
- Chemical storage area;
- Docking facility if no excessive contact with waste product that would otherwise constitute mine drainage;
- Explosive storage;
- Fuel storage;
- Vehicle 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.
- **8.G.1.3** Covered Discharges from Earth-Disturbing Activities Conducted Prior to Active Mining Activities. All stormwater discharges.
- **8.G.1.4** Covered Discharges from Facilities Undergoing Reclamation. All stormwater discharges.
- 8.G.2 Limitations on Coverage.
- **8.G.2.1** Prohibition of Stormwater Discharges. Stormwater 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: Stormwater 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 stormwater 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 1.1 of the permit. Operators bear the initial responsibility for determining if they are eligible for coverage under this permit, or must seek coverage under another NPDES permit. EPA recommends that operators 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.

8.G.2.2 Prohibition of Non-Stormwater 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 (see also the standard Limitations on Coverage in Part 1.1.4). (EPA includes these prohibited non-stormwater discharges here solely as a helpful reminder to the operator that the only non-stormwater discharges authorized by this permit are at Part 1.1.3)

8.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).

- **8.G.3.1** *Mining operations* For this permit, mining operations are grouped into two distinct categories, with distinct effluent limits and requirements applicable to each: a) earth-disturbing activities conducted prior to active mining activities); and b) active mining activities, which includes reclamation. "Mining operations" can occur at both inactive mining facilities and temporarily inactive mining facilities.
- **8.G.3.2** Earth-disturbing activities conducted prior to active mining activities Consists of two classes of earth-disturbing (i.e., clearing, grading and excavation) activities:

- **a.** activities performed for purposes of mine site preparation, including: cutting new rights of way (except when related to access road construction); providing access to a mine site for vehicles and equipment (except when related to access road construction); other earth disturbances associated with site preparation activities on any areas where active mining activities have not yet commenced (e.g., for heap leach pads, waste rock facilities, tailings impoundments, wastewater treatment plants); and
- **b.** construction of staging areas to prepare for erecting structures such as to house project personnel and equipment, mill buildings, etc., and construction of access roads. Earth-disturbing activities associated with the construction of staging areas and the construction of access roads conducted prior to active mining are considered to be "construction" and have additional effluent limits in Part 8.G.4.2.
- 8.G.3.3 Active mining activities Activities related to the extraction, removal or recovery, and benefication of metal ore from the earth; removal of overburden and waste rock to expose mineable minerals; and site reclamation and closure activities. All such activities occur within the "active mining area." Reclamation involves activities undertaken, in compliance with applicable mined land reclamation requirements, to return the land to an appropriate post-mining contour and land use in order to meet applicable federal and state reclamation requirements. In addition, once earth-disturbing activities conducted prior to active mining activities have ceased and all related requirements in Part 8.G.4 have been met, and a well-delineated "active mining area" has been established, all activities (including any clearing, grading, and excavation) that occur within the active mining area are "active mining activities."
- **8.G.3.4** Active mining area A place where work or other activity related to the extraction, removal or recovery of metal ore is being conducted, except, with respect to surface mines, any area of land on or in which grading has been completed to return the earth to desired contour and reclamation work has begun.

Note: Earth-disturbing activities described in the definition in Part 8.G.3.2 that occur on areas outside the active mining area (e.g., for expansion of the mine into undeveloped territory) are considered "earth-disturbing conducted prior to active mining activities", and must comply with the requirements in Part 8.G.4.

- **8.G.3.5** Inactive metal mining facility A site or portion of a site where metal mining and/or milling occurred in the past but there are no active mining activities occurring 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 stormwater permit.
- **8.G.3.6** 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.
- 8.G.4 Requirements Applicable to Earth-Disturbing Activities Conducted Prior to Active Mining Activities.

Stormwater discharges from earth-disturbing activities conducted prior to active mining activities (defined in Part 8.G.3.2) are covered under this permit. For such earth-disturbing

activities, you must comply with all applicable requirements in Parts 1-9 of the MSGP except for the technology-based effluent limits in Part 8.G.5 and Part 2.1.2, the inspection requirements in Part 8.G.7 and Part 3, and the monitoring requirements in Part 8.G.8 and Part 6.

Authorized discharges from areas where earth-disturbing activities have ceased and stabilization as specified in Part 8.G.4.1.9 or 8.G.4.2.11, where appropriate, has been completed (stabilization is not required for areas where active mining activities will occur), are no longer subject to the Part 8.G.4 requirements. At such time, authorized discharges become subject to all other applicable requirements in the MSGP, including the effluent limits in Parts 2.1.2 and 8.G.5, the inspection requirements in Parts 3 and 8.G.7, and the monitoring requirements in Parts 6 and 8.G.8.

8.G.4.1 Technology-Based Effluent Limits Applicable to All Earth-Disturbing Activities Conducted Prior to Active Mining Activities. The following technology-based effluent limits apply to authorized discharges from all earth-disturbing activities conducted prior to active mining activities defined in Part 8.G.3.2(a) and 8.G.3.2(b). These limits supersede the technology-based limits listed in Part 2.1.2 and Part 8.G.5 of the MSGP.

8.G.4.1.1 Erosion and sediment control installation requirements.

- By the time construction activities commence, install and make operational downgradient sediment controls, unless this timeframe is infeasible. If infeasible you must install and make such controls operational as soon as practicable or as soon as site conditions permit.
- All other stormwater controls described in the SWPPP must be installed and made operational as soon as conditions on each portion of the site allows.

8.G.4.1.2 Erosion and sediment control maintenance requirements. You must:

- Ensure that all erosion and sediment controls remain in effective operating condition.
- Wherever you determine that a stormwater control needs maintenance to continue operating effectively, initiate efforts to fix the problem immediately after its discovery, and complete such work by the end of the next work day.
- When a stormwater control must be replaced or significantly repaired, complete the work within 7 days, unless infeasible. If 7 days is infeasible, you must complete the installation or repair as soon practicable.

8.G.4.1.3 Perimeter controls. You must:

- Install sediment controls along those perimeter areas of your disturbed area that will receive stormwater, except where site conditions prevent the use of such controls (in which case, maximize their installation to the extent practicable).
- Remove sediment before it accumulates to one-half of the above-ground height of any perimeter control.
- **8.G.4.1.4 Sediment track-out.** For construction vehicles and equipment exiting the site directly onto paved roads, you must:
 - Use appropriate stabilization techniques to minimize sediment track-out from vehicles and equipment prior to exit;
 - Use additional controls to remove sediment from vehicle and equipment tires prior to exit, where necessary;
 - Remove sediment that is tracked out onto paved roads by end of the work day.

Note: EPA recognizes that some fine grains may remain visible on the surfaces of off-site streets, other paved areas, and sidewalks even after you have implemented sediment removal practices. Such "staining" is not a violation of Part 8.G.4.1.4.

8.G.4.1.5 Soil or sediment stockpiles. You must:

- Minimize erosion of stockpiles from stormwater and wind via temporary cover, if feasible.
- Prevent up-slope stormwater flows from causing erosion of stockpiles (e.g., by diverting flows around the stockpile).
- Minimize sediment from stormwater that runs off of stockpiles, using sediment controls (e.g., a sediment barrier or downslope sediment control).
- **8.G.4.1.6 Sediment basins.** If you intend to install a sediment basin to treat stormwater from your earth-disturbing activities, you must:
 - Provide storage for either (1) the 2-year, 24-hour storm, or (2) 3,600 cubic feet per acre drained.
 - Prevent erosion of (1) basin embankments using stabilization controls (e.g., erosion control blankets), and (2) the inlet and outlet points of the basin using erosion controls and velocity dissipation devices.
- **8.G.4.1.7** *Minimize dust.* You must minimize the generation of dust through the appropriate application of water or other dust suppression techniques that minimize pollutants being discharged into surface waters.
- **8.G.4.1.8** Restrictions on use of treatment chemicals. If you intend to use sediment treatment chemicals at your site, you are subject to the following minimum requirements:
 - Use conventional erosion and sediment controls prior to and after application of chemicals;
 - Select chemicals suited to soil type, and expected turbidity, pH, flow rate;
 - Minimize the discharge risk from stored chemicals;
 - Comply with state/local requirements;
 - Use chemicals in accordance with good engineering practices and specifications of chemical supplier;
 - Ensure proper training;
 - Provide proper SWPPP documentation.

If you plan to use cationic treatment chemicals (as defined in Appendix A), you are ineligible for coverage under this permit, unless you notify your applicable EPA Regional Office in advance and the EPA Regional Office authorizes coverage under this permit after you have included appropriate controls and implementation procedures designed to ensure that your use of cationic treatment chemicals will not lead to a violation of water quality standards.

8.G.4.1.9 Site stabilization requirements for earth-disturbing activities performed for purposes of mine site preparation as defined in 8.G.3.2(a) (i.e., not applicable to construction of staging areas for structures and access roads as defined in 8.G.3.2(b)). You must comply with the following stabilization requirements except where the intended function of the site accounts for such disturbed earth (e.g., the earth disturbances will become actively mined, or the controls implemented at the active mining area effectively control the disturbance)

(although you are encouraged to do so within the active mining area, where appropriate):

- Temporary stabilization of disturbed areas. Stabilization measures must be initiated immediately in portions of the site where earth-disturbing activities performed for purposes of mine site preparation (as defined in 8.G.3.2(a)) have temporarily ceased, but in no case more than 14 days after such activities have temporarily ceased. In arid, semi-arid, and drought-stricken areas, or in areas subject to snow or freezing conditions, where initiating perennial vegetative stabilization measures is not possible within 14 days after earth-disturbing activities performed for purposes of mine site preparation has temporarily ceased, temporary vegetative stabilization measures must be initiated as soon as practicable. Until temporary vegetative stabilization is achieved, interim measures such as erosion control blankets with an appropriate seed base and tackifiers must be employed. In areas of the site where earth-disturbing activities performed for purposes of mine site preparation have permanently ceased prior to active mining, temporary stabilization measures must be implemented to minimize mobilization of sediment or other pollutants until active mining activities commence.
- Final stabilization of disturbed areas. Stabilization measures must be initiated immediately where earth-disturbing activities performed for purposes of mine site preparation (as defined in 8.G.3.2(a)) have permanently ceased, but in no case more than 14 days after the earth-disturbing activities have permanently ceased. In arid, semi-arid, and drought-stricken areas, or in areas subject to snow or freezing conditions, where initiating perennial vegetative stabilization measures is not possible within 14 days after earth-disturbing activities have permanently ceased, final vegetative stabilization measures must be initiated as soon as possible. Until final stabilization is achieved, temporary stabilization measures, such as erosion control blankets with an appropriate seed base and tackifiers, must be used.
- 8.G.4.2 Additional Technology-Based Effluent Limits Applicable Only to the Construction of Staging Areas for Structures and Access Roads. The following technology-based effluent limits apply to authorized discharges from earth-disturbing activities associated with the construction of staging areas and the construction of access roads, as defined in Part 8.G.3.2(b). These limits supersede the technology-based limits listed in Part 2.1.2 and Part 8.G.5 of the MSGP. These limits do not apply to earth-disturbing activities performed for purposes of mine site preparation (as defined in 8.G.3.2(a)).
 - **8.G.4.2.1 Area of disturbance.** You must minimize the amount of soil exposed during construction activities.

8.G.4.2.2 Erosion and sediment control design requirements. You must:

- Design, install and maintain effective erosion and sediment controls to minimize the discharge of pollutants from construction activities. Account for the following factors in designing your erosion and sediment controls:
 - The expected amount, frequency, intensity and duration of precipitation;
 - The nature of stormwater runoff and run-on at the site, including factors such as impervious surfaces, slopes and site drainage features:
 - o The range of soil particle sizes expected to be present on the site.

- Direct discharges from your stormwater controls to vegetated areas of your site to increase sediment removal and maximize stormwater infiltration, including any natural buffers, unless infeasible. Use velocity dissipation devices if necessary to prevent erosion when directing stormwater to vegetated areas.
- If any stormwater flow becomes or will be channelized at your site, you must design erosion and sediment controls to control both peak flowrates and total stormwater volume to minimize channel and streambank erosion and scour in the immediate vicinity of discharge points.
- If you install stormwater conveyance channels, they must be designed to avoid unstabilized areas on the site and to reduce erosion, unless infeasible. In addition, you must minimize erosion of channels and their embankments, outlets, adjacent streambanks, slopes, and downstream waters during discharge conditions through the use of erosion controls and velocity dissipation devices within and along the length of any constructed stormwater conveyance channel, and at any outlet to provide a non-erosive flow velocity.
- **8.G.4.2.3 Natural Buffers.** For any stormwater discharges from construction activities within 50 feet of a water of the U.S., you must comply with one of the following compliance alternatives:
 - 1. Provide a 50-foot undisturbed natural buffer between construction activities and the water of the U.S.; or
 - 2. Provide an undisturbed natural buffer that is less than 50 feet supplemented by additional erosion and sediment controls, which in combination, achieve a sediment load reduction that is equivalent to a 50-foot undisturbed natural buffer; or
 - 3. If it is infeasible to provide an undisturbed natural buffer of any size, implement erosion and sediment controls that achieve a sediment load reduction that is equivalent to a 50-foot undisturbed natural buffer.

There are exceptions when buffer requirements do not apply:

- There is no stormwater discharge from construction disturbances to a water of the U.S:
- The natural buffer has already been eliminated by preexisting development disturbances;
- The disturbance is for the construction of a water-dependent structure or construction approved under a CWA section 404 permit;
- For linear construction projects, you are not required to comply with the
 requirements if there are site constraints provided that, to the extent
 feasible, you limit disturbances within 50 feet of a water of the U.S. and/or
 you provide supplemental erosion and sediment controls to treat
 stormwater discharges from any disturbances within 50 feet of a water of
 the U.S.

See

http://water.epa.gov/polwaste/npdes/stormwater/upload/cgp2012_append ixq.pdf for guidance on complying with these alternatives.

- **8.G.4.2.4 Soil or sediment stockpiles.** In addition to the requirements in Part 8.G.4.1.5, you must locate any piles outside of any natural buffers established under Part 8.G.4.2.3.
- **8.G.4.2.5 Sediment basins.** In addition to the requirements in Part 8.G.4.1.6, you must locate sediment basins outside of any surface waters and any natural buffers established under Part 8.G.4.2.3, and you must utilize outlet structures that withdraw water from the surface, unless infeasible.
- **8.G.4.2.6** Native topsoil preservation. You must preserve native topsoil removed during clearing, grading, or excavation, unless infeasible. Store topsoil in a manner that will maximize its use in reclamation or final vegetative stabilization (e.g., by keeping the topsoil stabilized with seed or similar measures). This requirement does not apply if the intended function of the disturbed area dictates that topsoil be disturbed or removed.
- **8.G.4.2.7 Steep slopes.** You must minimize the disturbance of steep slopes. The permit does not prevent or prohibit disturbance on steep slopes.

Depending on site conditions and needs, disturbance on steep slopes may be necessary (e.g., a road cut in mountainous terrain; for grading steep slopes prior to erecting the mine office). Where steep slope disturbances are necessary, you can minimize the disturbances to steep slopes through the implementation of a number of standard erosion and sediment control practices, such as by phasing disturbances in these areas and using stabilization practices specifically for steep grades.

- **8.G.4.2.8 Soil compaction.** Where final vegetative stabilization will occur or where infiltration practices will be installed, you must either restrict vehicle/ equipment use in these areas to avoid soil compaction or use soil conditioning techniques to support vegetative growth. Minimizing soil compaction is not required where compacted soil is integral to the functionality of the site.
- **8.G.4.2.9 Dewatering Practices.** You are prohibited from discharging ground water or accumulated stormwater that is removed from excavations, trenches, foundations, vaults or other similar points of accumulation, unless such waters are first effectively managed by appropriate controls (e.g., sediment basins or sediment traps, sediment socks, dewatering tanks, tube settlers, weir tanks, or filtration systems). Uncontaminated, non-turbid dewatering water can be discharged without being routed to a control.

You must also meet the following requirements for dewatering activities:

- Discharge requirements:
 - o No discharging visible floating solids or foam;
 - Remove oil, grease and other pollutants from dewatering water via an oil-water separator or suitable filtration device (such as a cartridge filter);
 - Utilize vegetated upland areas of the site, to the extent feasible, to infiltrate dewatering water before discharge. In no case shall waters of the U.S. be considered part of the treatment area;
 - Implement velocity dissipation devices at all points where dewatering water is discharged;
 - Haul backwash water away for disposal or return it to the beginning of the treatment process; and

- Clean or replace the filter media used in dewatering devices when the pressure differential equals or exceeds the manufacturer's specifications.
- Treatment chemical restrictions: If you use polymers, flocculants or other chemicals to treat dewatering water, you must comply with the requirements in Parts 8.G.4.1.8.

8.G.4.2.10 Pollution prevention requirements.

- Prohibited discharges (this non-exhaustive list of prohibited nonstormwater discharges is included here as a reminder that only the only allowable non-stormwater discharges are those enumerated in Part 1.1.3):
 - Wastewater from washout of concrete;
 - Wastewater from washout and cleanout of stucco, paint, form release oils, curing compounds, and other construction materials;
 - Fuels, oils, or other pollutants used for operation and maintenance of vehicles or equipment;
 - o Soaps, solvents, or detergents used in vehicle or equipment washing;
 - o Toxic or hazardous substances from a spill or other release.
- Design and location requirements: Minimize the discharge of pollutants from pollutant sources by:
 - o Minimizing exposure;
 - o Using secondary containment, spill kits, or other equivalent measures;
 - Locating pollution sources away from surface waters, storm sewer inlets, and drainageways;
 - o Cleaning up spills immediately (do not clean by hosing area down).
- Pollution prevention requirements for wash waters: Minimize the discharge
 of pollutants from equipment and vehicle washing, wheel wash water,
 and other wash waters. Wash waters must be treated in a sediment basin
 or alternative control that provides equivalent or better treatment prior to
 discharge;
- Pollution prevention requirements for the storage, handling, and disposal of construction products, materials, and wastes: Minimize the exposure of building materials, building products, construction wastes, trash, landscape materials, fertilizers, pesticides, herbicides, detergents, sanitary waste, and other materials present on the site to stormwater. Minimization of exposure is not required in cases where the exposure to stormwater will not result in a discharge of pollutants, or where exposure of a specific material or product poses little risk of stormwater contamination (such as final products and materials intended for outdoor use).
- **8.G.4.2.11 Site Stabilization requirements for the construction of staging areas for structures and access roads as defined in 8.G.3.2(b)** (i.e., not applicable to earth-disturbing activities performed for purposes of mine site preparation as defined in 8.G.3.2(a)). You must comply with the following stabilization requirements, except where the intended function of the site accounts for such disturbed earth (e.g., the area of construction will become actively mined, or the controls implemented at the active mining area effectively control the disturbance):
 - By no later than the end of the next work day after construction work in an area has stopped permanently or temporarily ("temporarily" means the land will be idle for a period of 14 days or more but earth-disturbing activities will resume in the future), immediately initiate stabilization measures;

- If using vegetative measures, by no later than 14 days after initiating stabilization:
 - Seed or plant the area, and provide temporary cover to protect the planted area;
 - Once established, vegetation must be uniform, perennial (if final stabilization), and cover at least 70% of stabilized area based on density of native vegetation.
- If using non-vegetative stabilization, by no later than 14 days after initiating stabilization:
 - o Install or apply all non-vegetative measures;
 - o Cover all areas of exposed soil.

Note: For the purposes of this permit, EPA will consider any of the following types of activities to constitute the initiation of stabilization: 1. Prepping the soil for vegetative or non-vegetative stabilization; 2. Applying mulch or other non-vegetative product to the exposed area; 3. Seeding or planting the exposed area; 4. Starting any of the activities in # 1 – 3 on a portion of the area to be stabilized, but not on the entire area; and 5. Finalizing arrangements to have stabilization product fully installed in compliance with the applicable deadline for completing stabilization.

Exceptions:

- Arid, semi-arid (if construction occurs during seasonally dry period), or drought-stricken areas:
 - Within 14 days of stopping construction work in an area, install any necessary non-vegetative stabilization measures;
 - o Initiate vegetative stabilization as soon as conditions on the site allow;
 - Document the schedule that will be followed for initiating and completing vegetative stabilization;
 - o Plant the area so that within 3 years the 70% cover requirement is met.
 - Sites affected by severe storm events or other unforeseen circumstances:
 - o Initiate vegetative stabilization as soon conditions on the site allow;
 - Document the schedule that will be followed for initiating and completing vegetative stabilization;
 - Plant the area so that so that within 3 years the 70% cover requirement is met.

8.G.4.3 Water Quality-Based Requirements Applicable to Earth-Disturbing Activities Conducted Prior to Active Mining Activities.

The following water quality-based limits apply to earth-disturbing activities conducted prior to active mining activities defined in Part 8.G.3.2(a) and 8.G.3.2(b), in addition to the water quality-based limits in Part 2.2 of the MSGP.

Stricter requirements apply if your site will discharge to an impaired water or a water that is identified by your state, tribe, or EPA as a Tier 2 or Tier 2.5 for antidegradation purposes:

- More rapid stabilization of exposed areas: Complete initial stabilization activities within 7 days of stopping earth-disturbing work.
- More frequent site inspections: Once every 7 days and within 24 hours of a storm event of 0.25 inches or greater.

8.G.4.4 Inspection Requirements Applicable to Earth-Disturbing Activities Conducted Prior to Active Mining Activities.

The following requirements supersede the inspection requirements in Part 3 and 8.G.7 of the MSGP for earth-disturbing activities conducted prior to active mining activities defined in Part 8.G.3.2(a) and 8.G.3.2(b).

8.G.4.4.1 Inspection frequency

- At least once every 7 calendar days, or
- Once every 14 calendar days and within 24 hours of a storm event of 0.25 inches or greater.

Note:

- o Inspections only required during working hours;
- o Inspections not required during unsafe conditions; and
- If you choose to inspect once every 14 days, you must have a method for measuring rainfall amount on site (either rain gauge or representative weather station)

Note: To determine if a storm event of 0.25 inches or greater has occurred on your site, you must either keep a properly maintained rain gauge on your site, or obtain the storm event information from a weather station that is representative of your location. For any day of rainfall during normal business hours that measures 0.25 inches or greater, you must record the total rainfall measured for that day.

Note: You are required to specify in your SWPPP which schedule you will be following.

Note: "Within 24 hours of the occurrence of a storm event" means that you are required to conduct an inspection within 24 hours once a storm event has produced 0.25 inches, even if the storm event is still continuing. Thus, if you have elected to inspect bi-weekly and there is a storm event at your site that continues for multiple days, and each day of the storm produces 0.25 inches or more of rain, you are required to conduct an inspection within 24 hours of the first day of the storm and within 24 hours after the end of the storm.

8.G.4.4.2 Reductions in inspection frequency.

- Stabilized areas: You may reduce the frequency of inspections to once per month in any area of your site where stabilization has occurred pursuant to Part 8.G.4.1.9 or 8.G.4.2.11.
- Arid, semi-arid, and drought stricken areas: If earth-disturbing activities are
 occurring during the seasonally dry period or during a period in which
 drought is predicted to occur, you may reduce inspections to once per
 month and within 24 hours of a 0.25 inch storm event.
- Frozen conditions: You may temporarily suspend or reduce inspections to once per month until thawing conditions occur if frozen conditions are continuous and disturbed areas have been stabilized. For extreme conditions in remote areas, e.g., where transit to the site is perilous/restricted or temperatures are routinely below freezing, you may suspend inspections until the conditions are conducive to safe access, and more frequent inspections can resume.

8.G.4.4.3 Areas to be inspected. You must at a minimum inspect the all of the following areas:

- Disturbed areas;
- Stormwater controls and pollution prevention measures;
- Locations where stabilization measures have been implemented;
- Material, waste, borrow, or equipment storage and maintenance areas;

- Areas where stormwater flows;
- Points of discharge.
- **8.G.4.4.4** What to check for during inspections. At a minimum you must check:
 - Whether all stormwater controls are installed, operational and working as intended:
 - Whether any new or modified stormwater controls are needed;
 - For conditions that could lead to a spill or leak;
 - For visual signs of erosion/sedimentation at points of discharge.

If a discharge is occurring, check:

- The quality and characteristics of the discharge;
- Whether controls are operating effectively.
- **8.G.4.4.5** *Inspection report.* Within 24 hours of an inspection, complete a report that includes:
 - Inspection date;
 - Name and title of inspector(s);
 - Summary of inspection findings;
 - Rainfall amount that triggered the inspection (if applicable);
 - If it was unsafe to inspect a portion of the site, include documentation of the reason and the location(s);
 - Each inspection report must be signed;
 - Keep a current copy of all reports at the site or at an easily accessible location.

8.G.5 Technology-Based Effluent Limits for Active Mining Activities.

Note: These requirements do not apply for any discharges from earth-disturbing activities conducted prior to active mining as defined in 8.G.3.2(a) or 8.G.3.2(b).

- **8.G.5.1** *Employee training.* (See also Part 2.1.2.8) Conduct employee training at least annually at active and temporarily inactive facilities.
- **8.G.5.2 Stormwater controls.** Apart from the control measures you implement to meet your Part 2 technology-based effluent limits, where necessary to minimize pollutant discharges in stormwater, implement the following control measures at your site. The potential pollutants identified in Part 8.G.6.3 shall determine the priority and appropriateness of the control measures selected. For mines subject to dust control requirements under state or county air quality permits, provided the requirements are equivalent, compliance with such air permit dust requirements shall constitute compliance with the dust control effluent limit in Part 2.1.2.10.

Stormwater diversions: Divert stormwater away from potential pollutant sources through implementation of control measures such as the following, where determined to be feasible (list not exclusive): interceptor or diversion controls (e.g., dikes, swales, curbs, 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.

Capping: When capping is necessary to minimize pollutant discharges in stormwater, identify the source being capped and the material used to construct the cap.

Treatment: If treatment of stormwater (e.g., chemical or physical systems, oil - water separators, artificial wetlands) is necessary to protect water quality, describe the type and location of treatment used. Passive and/or active treatment of stormwater runoff is encouraged, where feasible. Treated runoff may be discharged as a stormwater

- 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).
- **8.G.5.3 Discharge testing.** (See also Part 5.2.3.4) Test or evaluate all outfalls covered under this permit for the presence of specific mining-related but unauthorized non-stormwater 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 8.G.6.6.
- 8.G.6 Additional SWPPP Requirements for Mining Operations.

Note: The requirements in Part 8.G.6 are not applicable to inactive metal mining facilities.

- **8.G.6.1 Nature of industrial activities.** (See also Part 5.2.2) Briefly document in your SWPPP the mining and associated activities that can potentially affect the stormwater discharges covered by this permit, including a general description of the location of the site relative to major transportation routes and communities.
- 8.G.6.2 Site map. (See also Part 5.2.2) 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 stormwater 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.
- **8.G.6.3 Potential pollutant sources.** (See also Part 5.2.3) For each area of the mine or mill site where stormwater 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 stormwater; 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.
- **8.G.6.4 Documentation of control measures.** Document all control measures that you implement consistent with Part 8.G.5.2. If control measures are implemented or planned but are not listed in Part 8.G.5.2 (e.g., substituting a less toxic chemical for a more toxic one), include descriptions of them in your SWPPP. If you are in compliance with dust control requirements under state or county air quality permits, you must include (or summarize, as necessary) what the state or county air quality permit dust control requirements are and how you've achieved compliance with them.
- **8.G.6.5** Employee training. All employee training(s) must be documented in the SWPPP.

8.G.6.6 Certification of permit coverage for commingled non-stormwater discharges. If you are able, consistent with Part 8.G.5.3 above, to certify that a particular discharge composed of commingled stormwater and non-stormwater is covered under a separate NPDES permit, and that permit subjects the non-stormwater portion to effluent limitations prior to any commingling, retain such certification with your SWPPP. This certification must identify the non-stormwater discharges, the applicable NPDES permit(s), the effluent limitations placed on the non-stormwater discharge by the permit(s), and the points at which the limitations are applied.

8.G.7 Additional Inspection Requirements. (See also Part 3.1)

Except for earth-disturbing activities conducted prior to active mining activities as defined in Part 8.G.3.2(a) and 8.G.3.2(b), which are subject to Part 8.G.4.4, 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. See Part 8.G.8.4 for inspection requirements for inactive and unstaffed sites.

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

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

8.G.8.1 Benchmark Monitoring for Active Copper Ore Mining and Dressing Facilities.

Table 8.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 colocated industrial activities.

Table 8.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 Descriptions	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100 mg/L	
(SIC 1021)	Nitrate plus Nitrite Nitrogen	0.68 mg/L	
	Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	120 mg/L	

8.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 8.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 8.G-3 in accordance with the requirements in Part 8.G.8.3. 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 8.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;	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100 mg/L	
Lead and Zinc Ores; Gold and Silver	Turbidity	50 NTU	
Ores; Ferroalloy Ores, Except	рН	6.0-9.0 s.u.	
Vanadium; and Miscellaneous Metal Ores (SIC Codes 1011, 1021, 1031,	Hardness (as CaCO ₃ ; calc. from Ca, Mg) ²	no benchmark value	
1041, 1044, 1061, 1081, 1094, 1099)	Total Antimony	0.64 mg/L	
(Note: when analyzing hardness for a suite of metals, it is more cost effective to add analysis of calcium and	Total Arsenic (freshwater) Total Arsenic (saltwater) ¹	0.15 mg/L 0.069 mg/L	
magnesium, and have hardness calculated than to require hardness	Total Beryllium	0.13 mg/L	
analysis separately)	Total Cadmium (freshwater) ²	Hardness Dependent	
	Total Cadmium (saltwater) ¹	0.04 mg/L	
	Total Copper (freshwater) ² Total Copper (saltwater) ¹	Hardness Dependent 0.0048 mg/L	
	Total Iron	1.0 mg/L	
	Total Lead (freshwater) ² Total Lead (saltwater) ¹	Hardness Dependent 0.21 mg/L	
	Total Mercury (freshwater)	0.0014 mg/L	
	Total Mercury (saltwater)	0.0018 mg/L	
	Total Nickel (freshwater) ² Total Nickel (saltwater) ¹	Hardness Dependent 0.074 mg/L	
	Total Selenium (freshwater)	0.005 mg/L	
	Total Selenium (saltwater)	0.003 mg/L 0.29 mg/L	
	Total Silver (freshwater) ² Total Silver (saltwater) ¹	Hardness Dependent 0.0019 mg/L	
	Total Zinc (freshwater) ² Total Zinc (saltwater) ¹	Hardness Dependent 0.09 mg/L	

¹Saltwater benchmark values apply to stormwater 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 Appendix J, "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

8.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 8.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 8.G-3 is the same as a pollutant you are required to monitor for in Table 8.G-2 (i.e., for all of the metals), you must use the corresponding benchmark in Table 8.G-2 and you may use any monitoring results conducted for Part 8.G.8.2 to satisfy the monitoring requirement for that parameter for Part 8.G.8.3. For radium and uranium, which do not have corresponding benchmarks in Table 8.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 6.2.1.2.

Table 8.G-3. Additional Monitoring Requirements for Discharges from Waste Rock and Overburden Piles				
Supplemental Requirements				
	Pollutants of Concern			
Type of Ore Mined	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	рН	Metals, Total	
Tungsten Ore	X	Х	Arsenic, Cadmium (H), Copper (H), Lead (H), Zinc (H)	
Nickel Ore	X	Χ	Arsenic, Cadmium (H), Copper (H), Lead (H), Zinc (H)	
Aluminum Ore	Х	Χ	Iron	
Mercury Ore	Χ	Χ	Nickel (H)	
Iron Ore	Х	Χ	Iron (Dissolved)	
Platinum Ore			Cadmium (H), Copper (H), Mercury, Lead (H), Zinc (H)	
Titanium Ore	Х	Х	Iron, Nickel (H), Zinc (H)	
Vanadium Ore	X	Χ	Arsenic, Cadmium (H), Copper (H), Lead (H), Zinc (H)	
Molybdenum	Х	Х	Arsenic, Cadmium (H), Copper (H), Lead (H), Mercury, Zinc (H)	
Uranium, Radium, and Vanadium Ore	X	Χ	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.

- 8.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 stormwater" in Parts 3.1.1 and 3.2.3. 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 must still do an annual site inspection in accordance with Part 3.1. You are encouraged to inspect your site more frequently where you have reason to believe that severe weather or natural disasters may have damaged control measures or increased discharges.

Table 8.G-4. Applicability of the Multi-Sector General Permit to Stormwater Runoff From Active Mining and Dressing Sites, Temporarily Inactive Sites, and Sites Undergoing Reclamation			
Discharge/Source of Discharge			
	es		
Waste rock/overburden	Covered under the MSGP if composed entirely of stormwater and not combined with mine drainage. See note below.		
Topsoil			
Roads constructed of v	waste rock or spent ore		
Onsite haul roads	Covered under the MSGP if composed entirely of stormwater and not combined with mine drainage. See note below.		
Offsite haul and access roads			
	f waste rock or spent ore		
Onsite haul roads	Covered under the MSGP except if mine drainage is used for dust control.		
Offsite haul and access roads			
	ncentrating		
Runoff from tailings dams and dikes when constructed of waste rock/tailings	Covered under the MSGP except if process fluids are present and only if composed entirely of stormwater and not combined with mine drainage. See Note below.		
Runoff from tailings dams/dikes when not constructed of waste rock and tailings	Covered under the MSGP except if process fluids are present.		
Concentration building	Covered under the MSGP If stormwater only and no contact with piles.		
Mill site	If stormwater only and no contact with piles.		
Ancilla	ry areas		
Office and administrative building and housing	Covered under the MSGP if mixed with stormwater from the industrial area.		
Chemical storage area			
Docking facility	Covered under the MSGP 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	Covered under the MSGP but coverage unnecessary if only employee and visitor-type parking.		

Table 8.G-4. Applicability of the Multi-Sector General Permit to Stormwater Runoff From Active Mining and Dressing Sites, Temporarily Inactive Sites, and Sites Undergoing Reclamation			
Discharge/Source of Discharge	Note/Comment		
Power plant			
Truck wash area	Covered under the MSGP except when excessive contact with waste product that would otherwise constitute mine drainage.		
Reclamation-related areas			
Any disturbed area (unreclaimed)	Covered under the MSGP 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			

Note: Stormwater runoff from these sources are subject to the NPDES program for stormwater unless mixed with discharges subject to 40 CFR Part 440 that are regulated by another permit prior to mixing. Non-stormwater 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 stormwater does not combine with other sources of mine drainage that are not subject to 40 CFR Part 440, as well as meeting other eligibility criteria contained in Part 1.1 of the permit. Operators bear the initial responsibility for determining the applicable technology-based standard for such discharges. EPA recommends that operators 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.

8.G.9. Termination of Permit Coverage

- **8.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 8.G.3.3.
- 8.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) stormwater 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 stormwater 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.

Part 8 – Sector-Specific Requirements for Industrial Activity

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

You must comply with Part 8 sector-specific requirements associated with your primary industrial activity <u>and</u> any co-located industrial activities, as defined in Appendix A. 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.

Note: Where compliance with a requirement in a separate exploration permit, mining permit, reclamation plan, Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act (SMCRA) requirements, etc. will result in you fully meeting any requirement in this Subpart, you are considered to have complied with the relevant requirement in this Subpart. You must include documentation in your SWPPP describing your rationale for concluding that any particular action on your part is sufficient to comply with the corresponding requirement in this Subpart.

8.H.1 Covered Stormwater Discharges.

The requirements in Subpart H apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from Coal Mines and Coal Mining-Related facilities as identified by the SIC Codes specified under Sector H in Table D-1 of Appendix D.

8.H.2 Limitations on Coverage.

- **8.H.2.1 Prohibition of Non-Stormwater Discharges.** (See also Part 1.1.4) Not covered by this permit: discharges from pollutant seeps or underground drainage from inactive coal mines and refuse disposal areas that do not result from precipitation events, and discharges from floor drains in maintenance buildings and other similar drains in mining and preparation plant areas. (EPA includes these prohibited non-stormwater discharges here solely as a helpful reminder to the operator that the only non-stormwater discharges authorized by this permit are at Part 1.1.3).
- **8.H.2.2** Discharges Subject to Stormwater Effluent Guidelines. (See also Part 1.1.2.4) Not authorized by this permit: stormwater discharges subject to an existing effluent limitation guideline at 40 CFR Part 434.

8.H.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).

- **8.H.3.1** *Mining operations* For this permit, mining operations are grouped into two distinct categories, with distinct effluent limits and requirements applicable to each: a) earth-disturbing activities conducted prior to active mining activities); and b) active mining activities, which includes reclamation. "Mining operations" can occur at both inactive mining facilities and temporarily inactive mining facilities.
- **8.H.3.2** Earth-disturbing activities conducted prior to active mining activities Consists of two classes of earth-disturbing (i.e., clearing, grading and excavation) activities:
 - **a.** activities performed for purposes of mine site preparation, including: cutting new rights of way (except when related to access road construction); providing access to a mine site for vehicles and equipment (except when related to access road construction); other earth disturbances associated with site preparation activities on any areas where active mining activities have not yet commenced (e.g., for heap leach pads, waste rock facilities, tailings impoundments, wastewater treatment plants); and

- **b.** construction of staging areas to prepare for erecting structures such as to house project personnel and equipment, mill buildings, etc., and construction of access roads. Earth-disturbing activities associated with the construction of staging areas and the construction of access roads conducted prior to active mining are considered to be "construction" and have additional effluent limits in Part 8.H.4.2.
- 8.H.3.3 Active mining activities Activities related to the extraction, removal or recovery, and preparation of coal; removal of overburden and waste rock to expose mineable minerals; and site reclamation and closure activities. All such activities occur within the "active mining area." Reclamation involves activities undertaken, in compliance with applicable mined land reclamation requirements, to return the land to an appropriate post-mining contour and land use in order to meet applicable federal and state reclamation requirements. In addition, once earth-disturbing activities conducted prior to active mining activities have ceased and all related requirements in Part 8.H.4 have been met, and a well-delineated "active mining area" has been established, all activities (including any clearing, grading, and excavation) that occur within the active mining area are "active mining activities."
- **8.H.3.4** Active mining area A place where work or other activity related to the extraction, removal or recovery of coal is being conducted, except, with respect to surface mines, any area of land on or in which grading has been completed to return the earth to desired contour and reclamation work has begun.
 - Note: Earth-disturbing activities described in the definition in Part 8.H.3.2 that occur on areas outside the active mining area (e.g., for expansion of the mine into undeveloped territory) are considered "earth-disturbing conducted prior to active mining activities", and must comply with the requirements in Part 8.H.4.
- 8.H.3.5 Inactive coal mining facility A site or portion of a site where coal mining and/or milling occurred in the past but there are no active mining operations occurring 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 coal 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 stormwater permit.
- **8.H.3.6** Temporarily inactive coal mining facility A site or portion of a site where coal 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.
- 8.H.4 Requirements Applicable to Earth-Disturbing Activities Conducted Prior to Active Mining Activities.

Stormwater discharges from earth-disturbing activities conducted prior to active mining activities (defined in Part 8.H.3.2) are covered under this permit. For such earth-disturbing activities, you must comply with all applicable requirements in Parts 1-9 of the MSGP except for the technology-based effluent limits in Part 8.H.5 and Part 2.1.2, the inspection requirements in Part 8.H.7 and Part 3, and the monitoring requirements in Part 8.H.8 and Part 6.

Authorized discharges from areas where earth-disturbing activities have ceased and stabilization as specified in Part 8.H.4.19 or 8.H.4.2.11, where appropriate, has been completed (stabilization is not required for areas where active mining activities will occur), are no longer subject to the Part 8.H.4 requirements. At such time, authorized discharges become subject to all

other applicable requirements in the MSGP, including the effluent limits in Parts 2.1.2 and 8.H.5, the inspection requirements in Parts 3 and 8.H.7, and the monitoring requirements in Parts 6 and 8.H.8.

8.H.4.1 Technology-Based Effluent Limits Applicable to All Earth-Disturbing Activities Conducted Prior to Active Mining Activities. The following technology-based effluent limits apply to authorized discharges from all earth-disturbing activities conducted prior to active mining activities defined in Part 8.H.3.2(a) and 8.H.3.2(b). These limits supersede the technology-based limits listed in Part 2.1.2 and Part 8.H.5 of the MSGP.

8.H.4.1.1 Erosion and sediment control installation requirements.

- By the time construction activities commence, install and make operational downgradient sediment controls, unless this timeframe is infeasible. If infeasible you must install and make such controls operational as soon as practicable or as soon as site conditions permit.
- All other stormwater controls described in the SWPPP must be installed and made operational as soon as conditions on each portion of the site allows.

8.H.4.1.2 Erosion and sediment control maintenance requirements. You must:

- Ensure that all erosion and sediment controls remain in effective operating condition.
- Wherever you determine that a stormwater control needs maintenance to continue operating effectively, initiate efforts to fix the problem immediately after its discovery, and complete such work by the end of the next work day.
- When a stormwater control must be replaced or significantly repaired, complete the work within 7 days, unless infeasible. If 7 days is infeasible, you must complete the installation or repair as soon practicable.

8.H.4.1.3 Perimeter controls. You must:

- Install sediment controls along those perimeter areas of your disturbed area that will receive stormwater, except where site conditions prevent the use of such controls (in which case, maximize their installation to the extent practicable).
- Remove sediment before it accumulates to one-half of the above-ground height of any perimeter control.
- **8.H.4.1.4 Sediment track-out.** For construction vehicles and equipment exiting the site directly onto paved roads, you must:
 - Use appropriate stabilization techniques to minimize sediment track-out from vehicles and equipment prior to exit;
 - Use additional controls to remove sediment from vehicle and equipment tires prior to exit, where necessary;
 - Remove sediment that is tracked out onto paved roads by end of the work day.

Note: EPA recognizes that some fine grains may remain visible on the surfaces of off-site streets, other paved areas, and sidewalks even after you have implemented sediment removal practices. Such "staining" is not a violation of Part 8.H.4.1.4.

8.H.4.1.5 Soil or sediment stockpiles. You must:

 Minimize erosion of stockpiles from stormwater and wind via temporary cover, if feasible.

- Prevent up-slope stormwater flows from causing erosion of stockpiles (e.g., by diverting flows around the stockpile).
- Minimize sediment from stormwater that runs off of stockpiles, using sediment controls (e.g., a sediment barrier or downslope sediment control).
- **8.H.4.1.6 Sediment basins.** If you intend to install a sediment basin to treat stormwater from your earth-disturbing activities, you must:
 - Provide storage for either (1) the 2-year, 24-hour storm, or (2) 3,600 cubic feet per acre drained.
 - Prevent erosion of (1) basin embankments using stabilization controls (e.g., erosion control blankets), and (2) the inlet and outlet points of the basin using erosion controls and velocity dissipation devices.
- **8.H.4.1.7** *Minimize dust.* You must minimize the generation of dust through the appropriate application of water or other dust suppression techniques that minimize pollutants being discharged into surface waters.
- **8.H.4.1.8** Restrictions on use of treatment chemicals. If you intend to use sediment treatment chemicals at your site, you are subject to the following minimum requirements:
 - Use conventional erosion and sediment controls prior to and after application of chemicals;
 - Select chemicals suited to soil type, and expected turbidity, pH, flow rate;
 - Minimize the discharge risk from stored chemicals;
 - Comply with state/local requirements;
 - Use chemicals in accordance with good engineering practices and specifications of chemical supplier;
 - Ensure proper training;
 - Provide proper SWPPP documentation.

If you plan to use cationic treatment chemicals (as defined in Appendix A), you are ineligible for coverage under this permit, unless you notify your applicable EPA Regional Office in advance and the EPA Regional Office authorizes coverage under this permit after you have included appropriate controls and implementation procedures designed to ensure that your use of cationic treatment chemicals will not lead to a violation of water quality standards.

- 8.H.4.1.9 Site stabilization requirements for earth-disturbing activities performed for purposes of mine site preparation as defined in 8.H.3.2(a) (i.e., not applicable to construction of staging areas for structures and access roads as defined in 8.H.3.2(b)). You must comply with the following stabilization requirements except where the intended function of the site accounts for such disturbed earth (e.g., the earth disturbances will become actively mined, or the controls implemented at the active mining area effectively control the disturbance):
 - Temporary stabilization of disturbed areas. Stabilization measures must be initiated immediately in portions of the site where earth-disturbing activities performed for purposes of mine site preparation (as defined in 8.H.3.2(a)) have temporarily ceased, but in no case more than 14 days after such activities have temporarily ceased. In arid, semi-arid, and drought-stricken areas, or in areas subject to snow or freezing conditions, where initiating perennial vegetative stabilization measures is not possible within 14 days after earth-disturbing activities performed for purposes of mine site preparation has temporarily ceased, temporary vegetative

- stabilization measures must be initiated as soon as practicable. Until temporary vegetative stabilization is achieved, interim measures such as erosion control blankets with an appropriate seed base and tackifiers must be employed. In areas of the site where earth-disturbing activities performed for purposes of mine site preparation have permanently ceased prior to active mining, temporary stabilization measures must be implemented to minimize mobilization of sediment or other pollutants until active mining activities commence.
- Final stabilization of disturbed areas. Stabilization measures must be initiated immediately where earth-disturbing activities performed for purposes of mine site preparation (as defined in 8.H.3.2(a)) have permanently ceased, but in no case more than 14 days after the earth-disturbing activities have permanently ceased. In arid, semi-arid, and drought-stricken areas, or in areas subject to snow or freezing conditions, where initiating perennial vegetative stabilization measures is not possible within 14 days after earth-disturbing activities have permanently ceased, final vegetative stabilization measures must be initiated as soon as possible. Until final stabilization is achieved, temporary stabilization measures, such as erosion control blankets with an appropriate seed base and tackifiers, must be used.
- 8.H.4.2 Additional Technology-Based Effluent Limits Applicable Only to the Construction of Staging Areas for Structures and Access Roads. The following technology-based effluent limits apply to authorized discharges from earth-disturbing activities associated with the construction of staging areas and the construction of access roads, as defined in Part 8.H.3.2(b). These limits supersede the technology-based limits listed in Part 2.1.2 and Part 8.H.5 of the MSGP. These limits do not apply to earth-disturbing activities performed for purposes of mine site preparation (as defined in 8.H.3.2(a)).
 - **8.H.4.2.1 Area of disturbance**. You must minimize the amount of soil exposed during construction activities.

8.H.4.2.2 Erosion and sediment control design requirements. You must:

- Design, install and maintain effective erosion and sediment controls to minimize the discharge of pollutants from construction activities. Account for the following factors in designing your erosion and sediment controls:
 - The expected amount, frequency, intensity and duration of precipitation;
 - The nature of stormwater runoff and run-on at the site, including factors such as impervious surfaces, slopes and site drainage features;
 - o The range of soil particle sizes expected to be present on the site.
- Direct discharges from your stormwater controls to vegetated areas of your site to increase sediment removal and maximize stormwater infiltration, including any natural buffers, unless infeasible. Use velocity dissipation devices if necessary to prevent erosion when directing stormwater to vegetated areas.
- If any stormwater flow becomes or will be channelized at your site, you
 must design erosion and sediment controls to control both peak flowrates
 and total stormwater volume to minimize channel and streambank
 erosion and scour in the immediate vicinity of discharge points.
- If you install stormwater conveyance channels, they must be designed to avoid unstabilized areas on the site and to reduce erosion, unless infeasible. In addition, you must minimize erosion of channels and their embankments, outlets, adjacent streambanks, slopes, and downstream

waters during discharge conditions through the use of erosion controls and velocity dissipation devices within and along the length of any constructed stormwater conveyance channel, and at any outlet to provide a non-erosive flow velocity.

- **8.H.4.2.3 Natural Buffers.** For any stormwater discharges from construction activities within 50 feet of a water of the U.S., you must comply with one of the following compliance alternatives:
 - 1. Provide a 50-foot undisturbed natural buffer between construction activities and the water of the U.S.: or
 - Provide an undisturbed natural buffer that is less than 50 feet supplemented by additional erosion and sediment controls, which in combination, achieve a sediment load reduction that is equivalent to a 50-foot undisturbed natural buffer; or
 - 3. If it is infeasible to provide an undisturbed natural buffer of any size, implement erosion and sediment controls that achieve a sediment load reduction that is equivalent to a 50-foot undisturbed natural buffer.

There are exceptions when buffer requirements do not apply:

- There is no stormwater discharge from construction disturbances to a water of the U.S;
- The natural buffer has already been eliminated by preexisting development disturbances;
- The disturbance is for the construction of a water-dependent structure or construction approved under a CWA section 404 permit;
- For linear construction projects, you are not required to comply with the
 requirements if there are site constraints provided that, to the extent
 feasible, you limit disturbances within 50 feet of a water of the U.S. and/or
 you provide supplemental erosion and sediment controls to treat
 stormwater discharges from any disturbances within 50 feet of a water of
 the U.S.

See

http://water.epa.gov/polwaste/npdes/stormwater/upload/cgp2012_append ixg.pdf for guidance on complying with these alternatives.

- **8.H.4.2.4 Soil or sediment stockpiles.** In addition to the requirements in Part 8.H.4.1.5, you must locate any piles outside of any natural buffers established under Part 8.H.4.2.3.
- **8.H.4.2.5 Sediment basins.** In addition to the requirements in Part 8.H.4.1.6, you must locate sediment basins outside of any surface waters and any natural buffers established under Part 8.H.4.2.3, and you must utilize outlet structures that withdraw water from the surface, unless infeasible.
- **8.H.4.2.6** Native topsoil preservation. You must preserve native topsoil removed during clearing, grading, or excavation, unless infeasible. Store topsoil in a manner that will maximize its use in reclamation or final vegetative stabilization (e.g., by keeping the topsoil stabilized with seed or similar measures). This requirement does not apply if the intended function of the disturbed area dictates that topsoil be disturbed or removed.

8.H.4.2.7 Steep slopes. You must minimize the disturbance of steep slopes. The permit does not prevent or prohibit disturbance on steep slopes.

Depending on site conditions and needs, disturbance on steep slopes may be necessary (e.g., a road cut in mountainous terrain; for grading steep slopes prior to erecting the mine office). Where steep slope disturbances are necessary, you can minimize the disturbances to steep slopes through the implementation of a number of standard erosion and sediment control practices, such as by phasing disturbances in these areas and using stabilization practices specifically for steep grades.

- **8.H.4.2.8 Soil compaction.** Where final vegetative stabilization will occur or where infiltration practices will be installed, you must either restrict vehicle/ equipment use in these areas to avoid soil compaction or use soil conditioning techniques to support vegetative growth. Minimizing soil compaction is not required where compacted soil is integral to the functionality of the site.
- **8.H.4.2.9 Dewatering Practices.** You are prohibited from discharging ground water or accumulated stormwater that is removed from excavations, trenches, foundations, vaults or other similar points of accumulation, unless such waters are first effectively managed by appropriate controls (e.g., sediment basins or sediment traps, sediment socks, dewatering tanks, tube settlers, weir tanks, or filtration systems). Uncontaminated, non-turbid dewatering water can be discharged without being routed to a control.

You must also meet the following requirements for dewatering activities:

- Discharge requirements:
 - o No discharging visible floating solids or foam;
 - Remove oil, grease and other pollutants from dewatering water via an oil-water separator or suitable filtration device (such as a cartridge filter);
 - Utilize vegetated upland areas of the site, to the extent feasible, to infiltrate dewatering water before discharge. In no case shall waters of the U.S. be considered part of the treatment area;
 - Implement velocity dissipation devices at all points where dewatering water is discharged;
 - Haul backwash water away for disposal or return it to the beginning of the treatment process; and
 - Clean or replace the filter media used in dewatering devices when the pressure differential equals or exceeds the manufacturer's specifications.
- Treatment chemical restrictions: If you use polymers, flocculants or other chemicals to treat dewatering water, you must comply with the requirements in Parts 8.H.4.1.8.

8.H.4.2.10 Pollution prevention requirements.

- Prohibited discharges (this non-exhaustive list of prohibited nonstormwater discharges is included here as a reminder that only the only allowable non-stormwater discharges are those enumerated in Part 1.1.3):
 - o Wastewater from washout of concrete;
 - Wastewater from washout and cleanout of stucco, paint, form release oils, curing compounds, and other construction materials;
 - Fuels, oils, or other pollutants used for operation and maintenance of vehicles or equipment;

- Soaps, solvents, or detergents used in vehicle or equipment washing;
- o Toxic or hazardous substances from a spill or other release.
- Design and location requirements: Minimize the discharge of pollutants from pollutant sources by:
 - Minimizing exposure;
 - Using secondary containment, spill kits, or other equivalent measures;
 - Locating pollution sources away from surface waters, storm sewer inlets, and drainageways;
 - Cleaning up spills immediately (do not clean by hosing area down).
- Pollution prevention requirements for wash waters: Minimize the discharge
 of pollutants from equipment and vehicle washing, wheel wash water,
 and other wash waters. Wash waters must be treated in a sediment basin
 or alternative control that provides equivalent or better treatment prior to
 discharge;
- Pollution prevention requirements for the storage, handling, and disposal of construction products, materials, and wastes: Minimize the exposure of building materials, building products, construction wastes, trash, landscape materials, fertilizers, pesticides, herbicides, detergents, sanitary waste, and other materials present on the site to stormwater. Minimization of exposure is not required in cases where the exposure to stormwater will not result in a discharge of pollutants, or where exposure of a specific material or product poses little risk of stormwater contamination (such as final products and materials intended for outdoor use).
- 8.H.4.2.11 Site Stabilization requirements for the construction of staging areas for structures and access roads as defined in 8.H.3.2(b) (i.e., not applicable to earth-disturbing activities performed for purposes of mine site preparation as defined in 8.H.3.2(a)). You must comply with the following stabilization requirements, except where the intended function of the site accounts for such disturbed earth (e.g., the area of construction will become actively mined, or the controls implemented at the active mining area effectively control the disturbance):
 - By no later than the end of the next work day after construction work in an area has stopped permanently or temporarily ("temporarily" means the land will be idle for a period of 14 days or more but earth-disturbing activities will resume in the future), immediately initiate stabilization measures;
 - If using vegetative measures, by no later than 14 days after initiating stabilization:
 - Seed or plant the area, and provide temporary cover to protect the planted area;
 - Once established, vegetation must be uniform, perennial (if final stabilization), and cover at least 70% of stabilized area based on density of native vegetation.
 - If using non-vegetative stabilization, by no later than 14 days after initiating stabilization:
 - Install or apply all non-vegetative measures;
 - o Cover all areas of exposed soil.

Note: For the purposes of this permit, EPA will consider any of the following types of activities to constitute the initiation of stabilization: 1. Prepping the soil for vegetative or non-vegetative stabilization; 2. Applying mulch or other non-vegetative product to the exposed area; 3. Seeding or planting

the exposed area; 4. Starting any of the activities in # 1 – 3 on a portion of the area to be stabilized, but not on the entire area; and 5. Finalizing arrangements to have stabilization product fully installed in compliance with the applicable deadline for completing stabilization.

Exceptions:

- Arid, semi-arid (if construction occurs during seasonally dry period), or drought-stricken areas:
 - Within 14 days of stopping construction work in an area, install any necessary non-vegetative stabilization measures;
 - o Initiate vegetative stabilization as soon as conditions on the site allow;
 - Document the schedule that will be followed for initiating and completing vegetative stabilization;
 - o Plant the area so that within 3 years the 70% cover requirement is met.
- Sites affected by severe storm events or other unforeseen circumstances:
 - o Initiate vegetative stabilization as soon conditions on the site allow;
 - Document the schedule that will be followed for initiating and completing vegetative stabilization;
 - o Plant the area so that so that within 3 years the 70% cover requirement is met.

8.H.4.3 Water Quality-Based Requirements Applicable to Earth-Disturbing Activities Conducted Prior to Active Mining Activities.

The following water quality-based limits apply to earth-disturbing activities conducted prior to active mining activities defined in Part 8.H.3.2(a) and 8.H.3.2(b), in addition to the water quality-based limits in Part 2.2 of the MSGP.

Stricter requirements apply if your site will discharge to an impaired water or a water that is identified by your state, tribe, or EPA as a Tier 2 or Tier 2.5 for antidegradation purposes:

- More rapid stabilization of exposed areas: Complete initial stabilization activities within 7 days of stopping earth-disturbing work.
- More frequent site inspections: Once every 7 days and within 24 hours of a storm event of 0.25 inches or greater.

8.H.4.4 Inspection Requirements Applicable to Earth-Disturbing Activities Conducted Prior to Active Mining Activities.

The following requirements supersede the inspections requirements in Part 3 and 8.H.7 of the MSGP for earth-disturbing activities conducted prior to active mining activities defined in Part 8.H.3.2(a) and 8.H.3.2(b).

8.H.4.4.1 Inspection Frequency

- At least once every 7 calendar days, or
- Once every 14 calendar days and within 24 hours of a storm event of 0.25 inches or greater.

Note:

- o Inspections only required during working hours;
- o Inspections not required during unsafe conditions; and
- If you choose to inspect once every 14 days, you must have a method for measuring rainfall amount on site (either rain gauge or representative weather station)

Note: To determine if a storm event of 0.25 inches or greater has occurred on your site, you must either keep a properly maintained rain gauge on your site, or obtain the storm event information from a weather station that is representative of your location. For any

day of rainfall during normal business hours that measures 0.25 inches or greater, you must record the total rainfall measured for that.

Note: You are required to specify in your SWPPP which schedule you will be following.

Note: "Within 24 hours of the occurrence of a storm event" means that you are required to conduct an inspection within 24 hours once a storm event has produced 0.25 inches, even if the storm event is still continuing. Thus, if you have elected to inspect bi-weekly in and there is a storm event at your site that continues for multiple days, and each day of the storm produces 0.25 inches or more of rain, you are required to conduct an inspection within 24 hours of the first day of the storm and within 24 hours after the end of the storm.

8.H.4.4.2 Reductions in Inspection Frequency

- Stabilized areas: You may reduce the frequency of inspections to once per month in any area of your site where stabilization has occurred pursuant to Part 8.H.4.1.9 or 8.H.4.2.11.
- Arid, semi-arid, and drought stricken areas: If earth-disturbing activities are
 occurring during the seasonally dry period or during a period in which
 drought is predicted to occur, you may reduce inspections to once per
 month and within 24 hours of a 0.25 inch storm event.
- Frozen conditions: You may temporarily suspend or reduce inspections to once per month until thawing conditions occur if frozen conditions are continuous and disturbed areas have been stabilized. For extreme conditions in remote areas, e.g., where transit to the site is perilous/restricted or temperatures are routinely below freezing, you may suspend inspections until the conditions are conducive to safe access, and more frequent inspections can resume.

8.H.4.4.3 Areas to be Inspected. You must at a minimum inspect the following areas:

- Disturbed areas;
- Stormwater controls and pollution prevention measures;
- Locations where stabilization measures have been implemented;
- Material, waste, borrow, or equipment storage and maintenance areas;
- Areas where stormwater flows;
- Points of discharge.

8.H.4.4.4 What to Check for During Inspections. At a minimum you must check:

- Whether all stormwater controls are installed, operational, and working as intended;
- Whether any new or modified stormwater controls are needed;
- For conditions that could lead to a spill or leak;
- For visual signs of erosion/sedimentation at points of discharge.

If a discharge is occurring:

- The quality and characteristics of the discharge;
- Whether controls are operating effectively.

8.H.4.4.5 *Inspection Report*. Within 24 hours of an inspection, complete a report that includes:

- Inspection date;
- Name and title of inspector(s);
- Summary of inspection findings;
- Rainfall amount that triggered the inspection (if applicable);
- If it was unsafe to inspect a portion of the site, include documentation of the reason and the location(s);

- Each inspection report must be signed;
- Keep a current copy of all reports at the site or at an easily accessible location.
- 8.H.4.5 Cessation of Requirements Applicable to Earth-Disturbing Activities Conducted Prior to Active Mining Activities. The requirements in 8.H.4 no longer apply for any earth-disturbing activities conducted prior to active mining activities as defined in 8.H.3.2(a) or 8.H.3.2(b) where:
 - 1. Earth-disturbing activities have ceased; and
 - 2. Stabilization has been met consistent with Part 8.H.4.1.9 or 8.H.4.2.11 (not required for areas where active mining activities will occur).
- 8.H.5 Technology-Based Effluent Limits for Active Mining Activities.

Note: These requirements do not apply for any discharges from earth-disturbing activities conducted prior to active mining as defined in 8.H.3.2(a) or 8.H.3.2(b).

- 8.H.5.1 Good Housekeeping Measures. (See also Part 2.1.2.2) As part of your good housekeeping program, in order to minimize discharges of pollutants in stormwater, implement control measures such as the following, where determined to be feasible (list not inclusive): using sweepers and covered storage; watering haul roads to minimize dust generation; and conserving vegetation to minimize erosion. For mines subject to dust control requirements under state or county air quality permits, provided the requirements are equivalent, compliance with such air permit dust requirements shall constitute compliance with the dust control effluent limit in Part 2.1.2.10.
- **8.H.5.2 Preventive Maintenance**. (See also Part 2.1.2.3) Perform inspections or other equivalent measures of storage tanks and pressure lines of fuels, lubricants, hydraulic fluid, and slurry to prevent leaks due to deterioration or faulty connections.
- 8.H.6 Additional SWPPP Requirements for Mining Operations.

Note: The requirements in Part 8.H.6 are not applicable to inactive coal mining facilities.

- 8.H.6.1 Other Applicable Regulations. Most active coal mining-related areas (SIC Codes 1221-1241) are subject to sediment and erosion control regulations of the U.S. Office of Surface Mining (OSM) that enforces the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act (SMCRA). OSM has granted authority to most coal-producing states to implement SMCRA through State SMCRA regulations. All SMCRA requirements regarding control of stormwater-related pollutant discharges must be addressed and then documented with the SWPPP (directly or by reference).
- **8.H.6.2 Site Map.** (See also Part 5.2.2) Document in your SWPPP where any of the following may be exposed to precipitation or surface runoff: haul and access roads; railroad spurs, sliding, and internal hauling lines; conveyor belts, chutes, and aerial tramways; equipment storage and maintenance yards; coal handling buildings and structures; inactive mines and related areas; acidic spoil, refuse, or unreclaimed disturbed areas; and liquid storage tanks containing pollutants such as caustics, hydraulic fluids, and lubricants.
- **8.H.6.3** 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: truck traffic on haul roads and resulting generation of sediment subject to runoff and dust generation; fuel or other liquid storage; pressure lines containing slurry, hydraulic fluid, or other potential harmful liquids; and loading or temporary storage of acidic refuse or spoil.

- **8.H.6.4** If you are in compliance with dust control requirements under state or county air quality permits, you must include (or summarize, as necessary) what the state or county air quality permit dust control requirements are and how you've achieved compliance with them.
- **8.H.7** Additional Inspection Requirements. (See also Part 3.1)
- 8.H.7.1 Inspections of Active Mining-Related Areas. (See also Part 3) Except for earth-disturbing activities conducted prior to active mining activities as defined in Part 8.H.3.2(a) and 8.H.3.2(b), which are subject to Part 8.H.4.4, perform routine inspections of active mining areas covered by this permit, corresponding with the inspections as performed by SMCRA inspectors, of all mining-related areas required by SMCRA. Also maintain the records of the SMCRA authority representative. See Part 8.H.8.1 for inspection requirements for inactive and unstaffed sties.
- **8.H.7.2 Sediment and Erosion Control.** (See also Part 2.1.2.5) As indicated in Part 8.H.6.1, SMCRA requirements regarding sediment and erosion control measures must be complied with for those areas subject to SMCRA authority, including inspection requirements.
- **8.H.7.3** Routine Site Inspections. (See also Part 3.1) Your inspection program must include inspections for pollutants entering the drainage system from activities located on or near coal mining-related areas. Among the areas to be inspected are haul and access roads; railroad spurs, sliding, and internal hauling lines; conveyor belts, chutes, and aerial tramways; equipment storage and maintenance yards; coal handling buildings and structures; and inactive mines and related areas.
- **8.H.8 Sector-Specific Benchmarks.** (See also Part 6)

Table 8.H-1 identifies benchmarks that apply to the specific subsectors of Sector H. These benchmarks apply to both your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities. Note: There are no Part 8.H. 8 monitoring and reporting or impaired waters monitoring requirements for inactive and unstaffed sites.

Table 8.H-1.				
Subsector (You may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)	Parameter	Benchmark Monitoring Concentration		
Subsector H1. Coal Mines and Related	Total Aluminum	0.75 mg/L		
Areas	Total Iron	1.0 mg/L		
(SIC 1221-1241)	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100 mg/L		

8.H.8.1 Inactive and Unstaffed Sites – Conditional Exemption from No Exposure Requirement for Routine Inspections, Quarterly Visual Assessments, and Benchmark and Impaired Waters Monitoring. As a Sector H facility, if you are seeking to exercise a waiver from either the quarterly visual assessment or the benchmark and/or impaired waters monitoring 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 stormwater" in Parts 3.2.3, 6.2.1.3, and 6.2.4.2. Additionally, if you are seeking to reduce your required routine inspection frequency, as is allowed under Part 3.1.1, you are also conditionally exempt from the requirement to certify that "there are no industrial materials or activities exposed to stormwater." These conditional exemptions are based on the following requirements:

- If circumstances change and your facility becomes active and/or staffed, this
 exception no longer applies and you must immediately begin complying with the
 applicable benchmark monitoring requirements as if you were in your first year of
 permit coverage, and 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 contribute 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 routine facility inspections, quarterly visual assessments, and benchmark and impaired waters monitoring. You must still conduct an annual site inspection in accordance with Part 3.1. You are encouraged to inspect your site more frequently where you have reason to believe that severe weather or natural disasters may have damaged control measures or increased discharges.

8.H.9 Termination of Permit Coverage

- **8.H.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 8.H.3.5.
- 8.H.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) stormwater 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 stormwater 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.

Part 8 – Sector-Specific Requirements for Industrial Activity

Subpart I – Sector I – Oil and Gas Extraction.

You must comply with Part 8 sector-specific requirements associated with your primary industrial activity <u>and</u> any co-located industrial activities, as defined in Appendix A. 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.

8.1.1 Covered Stormwater Discharges.

The requirements in Subpart I apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from Oil and Gas Extraction facilities as identified by the SIC Codes specified under Sector I in Table D-1 of Appendix D of the permit.

- 8.1.1.1 Discharges of stormwater 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 stormwater 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 stormwater 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 stormwater 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 as specified in Part 1.6.1.

- 8.1.2 Limitations on Coverage.
- **8.1.2.1 Stormwater Discharges Subject to Effluent Limitation Guidelines.** (See also Part 1.1.4.5) This permit does not authorize stormwater discharges from petroleum drilling operations that are subject to nationally established effluent limitation guidelines found at 40 CFR Part 435, respectively.
- **8.1.2.2 Non-Stormwater 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. (EPA includes this prohibited non-stormwater discharge here solely as a helpful reminder to the operator that the only non-stormwater discharges authorized by this permit are at Part 1.1.3).
- 8.1.3 Additional Technology-Based Effluent Limits.
- **8.1.3.1 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 (list not exclusive): 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.

8.1.4 Additional SWPPP Requirements.

- **8.1.4.1 Drainage Area Site Map.** (See also Part 5.2.2) 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.
- 8.1.4.2 Potential Pollutant Sources. (See also Part 5.2.3) 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), procedures to clean up release, actions or procedures implemented to prevent or improve response to a release, and remaining potential contamination of stormwater from release (taking into account human health risks, the control of drinking water intakes, and the designated uses of the receiving water).
- **8.1.4.3** Erosion and Sediment Controls. (See also Part 2.1.2.5) 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:
 - **8.1.4.3.1 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.
 - **8.1.4.3.2 Vegetative Controls.** Document vegetative practices used consistent with Part 8.1.3.1 in the SWPPP.

8.1.5 Additional Inspection Requirements.

All erosion and sediment controls 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.

Part 8 – Sector-Specific Requirements for Industrial Activity

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

You must comply with Part 8 sector-specific requirements associated with your primary industrial activity <u>and</u> any co-located industrial activities, as defined in Appendix A. 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.

Note: Where compliance with a requirement in a separate exploration permit, mining permit, reclamation plan, Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act (SMCRA) requirements, etc. will result in you fully meeting any requirement in this Subpart, you are considered to have complied with the relevant requirement in this Subpart. You must include documentation in your SWPPP describing your rationale for concluding that any particular action on your part is sufficient to comply with the corresponding requirement in this Subpart.

8.J.1 Covered Stormwater Discharges.

The requirements in Subpart J apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from Active and Inactive Non-Metallic Mineral Mining and Dressing facilities as identified by the SIC Codes specified under Sector J in Table D-1 of Appendix D of the permit.

- **8.J.1.1** Covered Discharges from Inactive Facilities. All stormwater discharges.
- **8.J.1.2** Covered Discharges from Active and Temporarily Inactive Facilities. All stormwater discharges, except for most stormwater discharges subject to the existing effluent limitation guideline at 40 CFR Part 436. Mine dewatering discharges composed entirely of stormwater or uncontaminated ground water seepage from: construction sand and gravel, industrial sand, and crushed stone mining facilities.
- **8.J.1.3** Covered Discharges from Earth-Disturbing Activities Conducted Prior to Active Mining Activities. All stormwater discharges.
- **8.J.1.4** Covered Discharges from Sites Undergoing Reclamation. All stormwater discharges.
- 8.J.2 Limitations on Coverage.

Most stormwater discharges subject to an existing effluent limitation guideline at 40 CFR Part 436 are not authorized by this permit. The exceptions to this limitation, which are covered by this permit, are mine dewatering discharges composed entirely of stormwater or uncontaminated ground water seepage from construction sand and gravel, industrial sand, and crushed stone mining facilities.

8.J.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).

- **8.J.3.1** *Mining operations* For this permit, mining operations are grouped into two distinct categories, with distinct effluent limits and requirements applicable to each: a) earth-disturbing activities conducted prior to active mining activities); and b) active mining activities, which includes reclamation. "Mining operations" can occur at both inactive mining facilities and temporarily inactive mining facilities.
- **8.J.3.2** Earth-disturbing activities conducted prior to active mining activities Consists of two classes of earth-disturbing (i.e., clearing, grading and excavation) activities:
 - **a.** activities performed for purposes of mine site preparation, including: cutting new rights of way (except when related to access road construction); providing access to a

mine site for vehicles and equipment (except when related to access road construction); other earth disturbances associated with site preparation activities on any areas where active mining activities have not yet commenced (e.g., for heap leach pads, waste rock facilities, tailings impoundments, wastewater treatment plants); and

- **b.** construction of staging areas to prepare for erecting structures such as to house project personnel and equipment, mill buildings, etc., and construction of access roads. Earth-disturbing activities associated with the construction of staging areas and the construction of access roads conducted prior to active mining are considered to be "construction" and have additional effluent limits in Part 8.J.4.2.
- **8.J.3.3** Active mining activities Activities related to the extraction, removal or recovery, and benefication of non-metallic minerals from the earth; removal of overburden and waste rock to expose mineable minerals; and site reclamation and closure activities. All such activities occur within the "active mining area." Reclamation involves activities undertaken, in compliance with applicable mined land reclamation requirements, to return the land to an appropriate post-mining contour and land use in order to meet applicable federal and state reclamation requirements. In addition, once earth-disturbing activities conducted prior to active mining activities have ceased and all related requirements in Part 8.J.4 have been met, and a well-delineated "active mining area" has been established, all activities (including any clearing, grading, and excavation) that occur within the active mining area are "active mining activities
- **8.J.3.4** Active mining area A place where work or other activity related to the extraction, removal or recovery of non-metallic minerals is being conducted, except, with respect to surface mines, any area of land on or in which grading has been completed to return the earth to desired contour and reclamation work has begun.

Note: Earth-disturbing activities described in the definition in Part 8.J.3.2 that occur on areas outside the active mining area (e.g., for expansion of the mine into undeveloped territory) are considered "earth-disturbing conducted prior to active mining activities", and must comply with the requirements in Part 8.J.4.

- 8.J.3.5 Inactive mineral mining facility A site or portion of a site where mineral mining and/or milling occurred in the past but there are no active mining activities occurring 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 mineral 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 stormwater permit.
- **8.J.3.6 Temporarily inactive mineral mining facility** A site or portion of a site where non-metallic mineral 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.
- 8.J.4 Requirements Applicable to Earth-Disturbing Activities Conducted Prior to Active Mining Activities.

Stormwater discharges from earth-disturbing activities conducted prior to active mining activities (defined in Part 8.J.3.2) are covered under this permit. For such earth-disturbing activities, you must comply with all applicable requirements in Parts 1-9 of the MSGP except for

the technology-based effluent limits in Part 8.J.5 and Part 2.1.2, the inspection requirements in Part 8.J.7 and Part 3, and the monitoring requirements in Part 8.J.8 and Part 6.

Authorized discharges from areas where earth-disturbing activities have ceased and stabilization as specified in Part 8.J.4.19 or 8.J.4.2.11, where appropriate, has been completed (stabilization is not required for areas where active mining activities will occur), are no longer subject to the Part 8.J.4 requirements. At such time, authorized discharges become subject to all other applicable requirements in the MSGP, including the effluent limits in Parts 2.1.2 and 8.J.5, the inspection requirements in Parts 3 and 8.J.7, and the monitoring requirements in Parts 6 and 8.J.8.

8.J.4.1 Technology-Based Effluent Limits Applicable to All Earth-Disturbing Activities Conducted Prior to Active mining Activities. The following technology-based effluent limits apply to authorized discharges from all earth-disturbing activities conducted prior to active mining activities defined in Part 8.J.3.2(a) and 8.J.3.2(b). These limits supersede the technology-based limits listed in Part 2.1.2 and Part 8.J.5 of the MSGP.

8.J.4.1.1 Erosion and sediment control installation requirements.

- By the time construction activities commence, install and make operational downgradient sediment controls, unless this timeframe is infeasible. If infeasible you must install and make such controls operational as soon as practicable or as soon as site conditions permit.
- All other stormwater controls described in the SWPPP must be installed and made operational as soon as conditions on each portion of the site allows.

8.J.4.1.2 Erosion and sediment control maintenance requirements. You must:

- Ensure that all erosion and sediment controls remain in effective operating condition.
- Wherever you determine that a stormwater control needs maintenance to continue operating effectively, initiate efforts to fix the problem immediately after its discovery, and complete such work by the end of the next work day.
- When a stormwater control must be replaced or significantly repaired, complete the work within 7 days, unless infeasible. If 7 days is infeasible, you must complete the installation or repair as soon practicable.

8.J.4.1.3 Perimeter controls. You must:

- Install sediment controls along those perimeter areas of your disturbed area that will receive stormwater, except where site conditions prevent the use of such controls (in which case, maximize their installation to the extent practicable).
- Remove sediment before it accumulates to one-half of the above-ground height of any perimeter control.

8.J.4.1.4 Sediment track-out. For construction vehicles and equipment exiting the site directly onto paved roads, you must:

- Use appropriate stabilization techniques to minimize sediment track-out from vehicles and equipment prior to exit;
- Use additional controls to remove sediment from vehicle and equipment tires prior to exit, where necessary;
- Remove sediment that is tracked out onto paved roads by end of the work day.

Note: EPA recognizes that some fine grains may remain visible on the surfaces of off-site streets, other paved areas, and sidewalks even after you have

implemented sediment removal practices. Such "staining" is not a violation of Part 8.J.4.1.4.

8.J.4.1.5 Soil or sediment stockpiles. You must:

- Minimize erosion of stockpiles from stormwater and wind via temporary cover, if feasible.
- Prevent up-slope stormwater flows from causing erosion of stockpiles (e.g., by diverting flows around the stockpile).
- Minimize sediment from stormwater that runs off of stockpiles, using sediment controls (e.g., a sediment barrier or downslope sediment control).
- **8.J.4.1.6 Sediment basins.** If you intend to install a sediment basin to treat stormwater from your earth-disturbing activities, you must:
 - Provide storage for either (1) the 2-year, 24-hour storm, or (2) 3,600 cubic feet per acre drained.
 - Prevent erosion of (1) basin embankments using stabilization controls (e.g., erosion control blankets), and (2) the inlet and outlet points of the basin using erosion controls and velocity dissipation devices.
- **8.J.4.1.7 Minimize dust.** You must minimize the generation of dust through the appropriate application of water or other dust suppression techniques that minimize pollutants being discharged into surface waters.
- **8.J.4.1.8** Restrictions on use of treatment chemicals. If you intend to use sediment treatment chemicals at your site, you are subject to the following minimum requirements:
 - Use conventional erosion and sediment controls prior to and after application of chemicals;
 - Select chemicals suited to soil type, and expected turbidity, pH, flow rate;
 - Minimize the discharge risk from stored chemicals;
 - Comply with state/local requirements;
 - Use chemicals in accordance with good engineering practices and specifications of chemical supplier;
 - Ensure proper training;
 - Provide proper SWPPP documentation.

If you plan to use cationic treatment chemicals (as defined in Appendix A), you are ineligible for coverage under this permit, unless you notify your applicable EPA Regional Office in advance and the EPA Regional Office authorizes coverage under this permit after you have included appropriate controls and implementation procedures designed to ensure that your use of cationic treatment chemicals will not lead to a violation of water quality standards.

- 8.J.4.1.9 Site stabilization requirements for earth-disturbing activities performed for purposes of mine site preparation as defined in 8.J.3.2(a) (i.e., not applicable to construction of staging areas for structures and access roads as defined in 8.J.3.2(b)). You must comply with the following stabilization requirements except where the intended function of the site accounts for such disturbed earth (e.g., the earth disturbances will become actively mined, or the controls implemented at the active mining area effectively control the disturbance):
 - Temporary stabilization of disturbed areas. Stabilization measures must be initiated immediately in portions of the site where earth-disturbing activities performed for purposes of mine site preparation (as defined in

- 8.J.3.2(a)) have temporarily ceased, but in no case more than 14 days after such activities have temporarily ceased. In arid, semi-arid, and drought-stricken areas, or in areas subject to snow or freezing conditions, where initiating perennial vegetative stabilization measures is not possible within 14 days after earth-disturbing activities performed for purposes of mine site preparation has temporarily ceased, temporary vegetative stabilization measures must be initiated as soon as practicable. Until temporary vegetative stabilization is achieved, interim measures such as erosion control blankets with an appropriate seed base and tackifiers must be employed. In areas of the site where earth-disturbing activities performed for purposes of mine site preparation have permanently ceased prior to active mining, temporary stabilization measures must be implemented to minimize mobilization of sediment or other pollutants until active mining activities commence.
- Final stabilization of disturbed areas. Stabilization measures must be initiated immediately where earth-disturbing activities performed for purposes of mine site preparation (as defined in 8.J.3.2(a)) have permanently ceased, but in no case more than 14 days after the earth-disturbing activities have permanently ceased. In arid, semi-arid, and drought-stricken areas, or in areas subject to snow or freezing conditions, where initiating perennial vegetative stabilization measures is not possible within 14 days after earth-disturbing activities have permanently ceased, final vegetative stabilization measures must be initiated as soon as possible. Until final stabilization is achieved, temporary stabilization measures, such as erosion control blankets with an appropriate seed base and tackifiers, must be used.
- 8.J.4.2 Additional Technology-Based Effluent Limits Applicable Only to the Construction of Staging Areas for Structures and Access Roads. The following technology-based effluent limits apply to authorized discharges from earth-disturbing activities associated with the construction of staging areas and the construction of access roads, as defined in Part 8.J.3.2(b). These limits supersede the technology-based limits listed in Part 2.1.2 and Part 8.J.5 of the MSGP. These limits do not apply to earth-disturbing activities performed for purposes of mine site preparation (as defined in 8.J.3.2(a)).
 - **8.J.4.2.1 Area of disturbance.** You must minimize the amount of soil exposed during construction activities.

8.J.4.2.2 Erosion and sediment control design requirements. You must:

- Design, install and maintain effective erosion and sediment controls to minimize the discharge of pollutants from construction activities. Account for the following factors in designing your erosion and sediment controls:
 - The expected amount, frequency, intensity and duration of precipitation;
 - The nature of stormwater runoff and run-on at the site, including factors such as impervious surfaces, slopes and site drainage features;
 - o The range of soil particle sizes expected to be present on the site.
- Direct discharges from your stormwater controls to vegetated areas of your site to increase sediment removal and maximize stormwater infiltration, including any natural buffers, unless infeasible. Use velocity dissipation devices if necessary to prevent erosion when directing stormwater to vegetated areas.

- If any stormwater flow becomes or will be channelized at your site, you
 must design erosion and sediment controls to control both peak flowrates
 and total stormwater volume to minimize channel and streambank
 erosion and scour in the immediate vicinity of discharge points.
- If you install stormwater conveyance channels, they must be designed to avoid unstabilized areas on the site and to reduce erosion, unless infeasible. In addition, you must minimize erosion of channels and their embankments, outlets, adjacent streambanks, slopes, and downstream waters during discharge conditions through the use of erosion controls and velocity dissipation devices within and along the length of any constructed stormwater conveyance channel, and at any outlet to provide a non-erosive flow velocity.
- **8.J.4.2.3 Natural Buffers.** For any stormwater discharges from construction activities within 50 feet of a water of the U.S., you must comply with one of the following compliance alternatives:
 - 1. Provide a 50-foot undisturbed natural buffer between construction activities and the water of the U.S.: or
 - 2. Provide an undisturbed natural buffer that is less than 50 feet supplemented by additional erosion and sediment controls, which in combination, achieve a sediment load reduction that is equivalent to a 50-foot undisturbed natural buffer; or
 - 3. If it is infeasible to provide an undisturbed natural buffer of any size, implement erosion and sediment controls that achieve a sediment load reduction that is equivalent to a 50-foot undisturbed natural buffer.

There are exceptions when buffer requirements do not apply:

- There is no stormwater discharge from construction disturbances to a water of the U.S;
- The natural buffer has already been eliminated by preexisting development disturbances;
- The disturbance is for the construction of a water-dependent structure or construction approved under a CWA section 404 permit;
- For linear construction projects, you are not required to comply with the
 requirements if there are site constraints provided that, to the extent
 feasible, you limit disturbances within 50 feet of a water of the U.S. and/or
 you provide supplemental erosion and sediment controls to treat
 stormwater discharges from any disturbances within 50 feet of a water of
 the U.S.

See

http://water.epa.gov/polwaste/npdes/stormwater/upload/cgp2012 append ixq.pdf for guidance on complying with these alternatives.

- **8.J.4.2.4 Soil or sediment stockpiles.** In addition to the requirements in Part 8.J.4.1.5, you must locate any piles outside of any natural buffers established under Part 8.J.4.2.3.
- **8.J.4.2.5 Sediment basins.** In addition to the requirements in Part 8.J.4.1.6, you must locate sediment basins outside of any surface waters and any natural buffers established under Part 8.J.4.2.3, and you must utilize outlet structures that withdraw water from the surface, unless infeasible.

- **8.J.4.2.6 Native topsoil preservation.** You must preserve native topsoil removed during clearing, grading, or excavation, unless infeasible. Store topsoil in a manner that will maximize its use in reclamation or final vegetative stabilization (e.g., by keeping the topsoil stabilized with seed or similar measures). This requirement does not apply if the intended function of the disturbed area dictates that topsoil be disturbed or removed.
- **8.J.4.2.7 Steep slopes.** You must minimize the disturbance of steep slopes. The permit does not prevent or prohibit disturbance on steep slopes.

Depending on site conditions and needs, disturbance on steep slopes may be necessary (e.g., a road cut in mountainous terrain; for grading steep slopes prior to erecting the mine office). Where steep slope disturbances are necessary, you can minimize the disturbances to steep slopes through the implementation of a number of standard erosion and sediment control practices, such as by phasing disturbances in these areas and using stabilization practices specifically for steep grades.

- **8.J.4.2.8 Soil compaction.** Where final vegetative stabilization will occur or where infiltration practices will be installed, you must either restrict vehicle/ equipment use in these areas to avoid soil compaction or use soil conditioning techniques to support vegetative growth. Minimizing soil compaction is not required where compacted soil is integral to the functionality of the site.
- **8.J.4.2.9 Dewatering Practices.** You are prohibited from discharging ground water or accumulated stormwater that is removed from excavations, trenches, foundations, vaults or other similar points of accumulation, unless such waters are first effectively managed by appropriate controls (e.g., sediment basins or sediment traps, sediment socks, dewatering tanks, tube settlers, weir tanks, or filtration systems). Uncontaminated, non-turbid dewatering water can be discharged without being routed to a control.

You must also meet the following requirements for dewatering activities:

- Discharge requirements:
 - No discharging visible floating solids or foam;
 - Remove oil, grease and other pollutants from dewatering water via an oil-water separator or suitable filtration device (such as a cartridge filter);
 - Utilize vegetated upland areas of the site, to the extent feasible, to infiltrate dewatering water before discharge. In no case shall waters of the U.S. be considered part of the treatment area;
 - Implement velocity dissipation devices at all points where dewatering water is discharged;
 - Haul backwash water away for disposal or return it to the beginning of the treatment process; and
 - Clean or replace the filter media used in dewatering devices when the pressure differential equals or exceeds the manufacturer's specifications.
- Treatment chemical restrictions: If you use polymers, flocculants or other chemicals to treat dewatering water, you must comply with the requirements in Parts 8.J.4.1.8.

8.J.4.2.10 Pollution prevention requirements.

- Prohibited discharges (this non-exhaustive list of prohibited nonstormwater discharges is included here as a reminder that only the only allowable non-stormwater discharges are those enumerated in Part 1.1.3):
 - Wastewater from washout of concrete;
 - Wastewater from washout and cleanout of stucco, paint, form release oils, curing compounds, and other construction materials;
 - Fuels, oils, or other pollutants used for operation and maintenance of vehicles or equipment;
 - o Soaps, solvents, or detergents used in vehicle or equipment washing;
 - o Toxic or hazardous substances from a spill or other release.
- Design and location requirements: Minimize the discharge of pollutants from pollutant sources by:
 - o Minimizing exposure;
 - o Using secondary containment, spill kits, or other equivalent measures;
 - Locating pollution sources away from surface waters, storm sewer inlets, and drainageways;
 - o Cleaning up spills immediately (do not clean by hosing area down).
- Pollution prevention requirements for wash waters: Minimize the discharge
 of pollutants from equipment and vehicle washing, wheel wash water,
 and other wash waters. Wash waters must be treated in a sediment basin
 or alternative control that provides equivalent or better treatment prior to
 discharge;
- Pollution prevention requirements for the storage, handling, and disposal of construction products, materials, and wastes: Minimize the exposure of building materials, building products, construction wastes, trash, landscape materials, fertilizers, pesticides, herbicides, detergents, sanitary waste, and other materials present on the site to stormwater. Minimization of exposure is not required in cases where the exposure to stormwater will not result in a discharge of pollutants, or where exposure of a specific material or product poses little risk of stormwater contamination (such as final products and materials intended for outdoor use).
- 8.J.4.2.11 Site Stabilization requirements for the construction of staging areas for structures and access roads as defined in 8.J.3.2(b) (i.e., not applicable to earth-disturbing activities performed for purposes of mine site preparation as defined in 8.J.3.2(a)). You must comply with the following stabilization requirements, except where the intended function of the site accounts for such disturbed earth (e.g., the area of construction will become actively mined, or the controls implemented at the active mining area effectively control the disturbance):
 - By no later than the end of the next work day after construction work in an area has stopped permanently or temporarily ("temporarily" means the land will be idle for a period of 14 days or more but earth-disturbing activities will resume in the future), immediately initiate stabilization measures;
 - If using vegetative measures, by no later than 14 days after initiating stabilization:
 - Seed or plant the area, and provide temporary cover to protect the planted area;
 - Once established, vegetation must be uniform, perennial (if final stabilization), and cover at least 70% of stabilized area based on density of native vegetation.

- If using non-vegetative stabilization, by no later than 14 days after initiating stabilization:
 - Install or apply all non-vegetative measures;
 - Cover all areas of exposed soil.

Note: For the purposes of this permit, EPA will consider any of the following types of activities to constitute the initiation of stabilization: 1. Prepping the soil for vegetative or non-vegetative stabilization; 2. Applying mulch or other non-vegetative product to the exposed area; 3. Seeding or planting the exposed area; 4. Starting any of the activities in # 1 – 3 on a portion of the area to be stabilized, but not on the entire area; and 5. Finalizing arrangements to have stabilization product fully installed in compliance with the applicable deadline for completing stabilization.

Exceptions:

- Arid, semi-arid (if construction occurs during seasonally dry period), or drought-stricken areas:
 - Within 14 days of stopping construction work in an area, install any necessary non-vegetative stabilization measures;
 - o Initiate vegetative stabilization as soon as conditions on the site allow;
 - Document the schedule that will be followed for initiating and completing vegetative stabilization;
 - o Plant the area so that within 3 years the 70% cover requirement is met.
- Sites affected by severe storm events or other unforeseen circumstances:
 - o Initiate vegetative stabilization as soon conditions on the site allow;
 - Document the schedule that will be followed for initiating and completing vegetative stabilization;
 - Plant the area so that so that within 3 years the 70% cover requirement is met.

8.J.4.3 Water Quality-Based Requirements Applicable to Earth-Disturbing Activities Conducted Prior to Active Mining Activities.

The following water quality-based limits apply to earth-disturbing activities conducted prior to active mining activities defined in Part 8.J.3.2(a) and 8.J.3.2(b), in addition to the water quality-based limits in Part 2.2 of the MSGP.

Stricter requirements apply if your site will discharge to an impaired water or a water that is identified by your state, tribe, or EPA as a Tier 2 or Tier 2.5 for antidegradation purposes:

- More rapid stabilization of exposed areas: Complete initial stabilization activities within 7 days of stopping construction work.
- More frequent site inspections: Once every 7 days and within 24 hours of a storm event of 0.25 inches or greater.

8.J.4.4 Inspection Requirements Applicable to Earth-Disturbing Activities Conducted Prior to Active Mining Activities.

The following requirements supersede the inspections requirements in Part 3 and 8.J.7 of the MSGP for earth-disturbing activities conducted prior to active mining activities defined in Part 8.J.3.2(a) and 8.J.3.2(b).

8.J.4.4.1 Inspection Frequency

- At least once every 7 calendar days, or
- Once every 14 calendar days and within 24 hours of a storm event of 0.25 inches or greater.

Note:

- o Inspections only required during working hours;
- o Inspections not required during unsafe conditions; and
- If you choose to inspect once every 14 days, you must have a method for measuring rainfall amount on site (either rain gauge or representative weather station)

Note: To determine if a storm event of 0.25 inches or greater has occurred on your site, you must either keep a properly maintained rain gauge on your site, or obtain the storm event information from a weather station that is representative of your location. For any day of rainfall during normal business hours that measures 0.25 inches or greater, you must record the total rainfall measured for that day.

Note: You are required to specify in your SWPPP which schedule you will be following.

Note: "Within 24 hours of the occurrence of a storm event" means that you are required to conduct an inspection within 24 hours once a storm event has produced 0.25 inches, even if the storm event is still continuing. Thus, if you have elected to inspect bi- and there is a storm event at your site that continues for multiple days, and each day of the storm produces 0.25 inches or more of rain, you are required to conduct an inspection within 24 hours of the first day of the storm and within 24 hours after the end of the storm.

8.J.4.4.2 Reductions in Inspection Frequency

- Stabilized areas: You may reduce the frequency of inspections to once per month in any area of your site where stabilization has occurred pursuant to Part 8.J.4.1.9 or 8.J.4.2.11.
- Arid, semi-arid, and drought stricken areas: If earth-disturbing activities are
 occurring during the seasonally dry period or during a period in which
 drought is predicted to occur, you may reduce inspections to once per
 month and within 24 hours of a 0.25 inch storm event.
- Frozen conditions: You may temporarily suspend or reduce inspections to once per month until thawing conditions occur if frozen conditions are continuous and disturbed areas have been stabilized. For extreme conditions in remote areas, e.g., where transit to the site is perilous/restricted or temperatures are routinely below freezing, you may suspend inspections until the conditions are conducive to safe access, and more frequent inspections can resume.

8.J.4.4.3 Areas to be Inspected. You must at a minimum inspect the all of the following areas:

- Disturbed areas;
- Stormwater controls and pollution prevention measures;
- Locations where stabilization measures have been implemented;
- Material, waste, borrow, or equipment storage and maintenance areas;
- Areas where stormwater flows;
- Points of discharge.

8.J.4.4.4 What to Check for During Inspections. At a minimum you must check:

- Whether all stormwater controls are installed, operational and working as intended:
- Whether any new or modified stormwater controls are needed;
- For conditions that could lead to a spill or leak;

• For visual signs of erosion/sedimentation at points of discharge.

If a discharge is occurring:

- The quality and characteristics of the discharge;
- Whether controls are operating effectively.
- **8.J.4.4.5** Inspection Report. Within 24 hours of an inspection, complete a report that includes:
 - Inspection date;
 - Name and title of inspector(s);
 - Summary of inspection findings;
 - Rainfall amount that triggered the inspection (if applicable);
 - If it was unsafe to inspect a portion of the site, include documentation of the reason and the location(s);
 - Each inspection report must be signed;
 - Keep a current copy of all reports at the site or at an easily accessible location.
- 8.J.4.5 Cessation of Requirements Applicable to Earth-Disturbing Activities Conducted Prior to Active Mining Activities. The requirements in 8.J.4 no longer apply for any earth-disturbing activities conducted prior to active mining activities as defined in 8.J.3.2(a) or 8.J.3.2(b) where:
 - 1. Earth-disturbing activities have ceased; and
 - 2. Stabilization has been met consistent with Part 8.J.4.1.9 or 8.J.4.2.11 (not required for areas where active mining activities will occur).

8.J.5 Technology-Based Effluent Limits for Active Mining Activities.

Note: These requirements do not apply for any discharges from earth-disturbing activities conducted prior to active-mining as defined in 8.J.3.2(a) or 8.J.3.2(b).

- **8.J.5.1 Employee Training.** Conduct employee training at least annually at active and temporarily inactive sites. (See also Part 2.1.2.8).
- **8.J.5.2 Stormwater Controls.** Apart from the control measures you implement to meet your Part 2 effluent limits, where necessary to minimize pollutant discharges in stormwater, implement the following control measures at your site. The potential pollutants identified in Part 8.J.6.3 shall determine the priority and appropriateness of the control measures selected.

Stormwater Diversions: Divert stormwater away from potential pollutant sources through implementation of control measures such as the following, where determined to be feasible (list not exclusive): interceptor or diversion controls (e.g., dikes, swales, curbs, 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. For mines subject to dust control requirements under state or county air quality permits, provided the requirements are equivalent, compliance with such air permit dust requirements shall constitute compliance with the dust control effluent limit in Part 2.1.2.10.

Capping: When capping is necessary to minimize pollutant discharges in stormwater, identify the source being capped and the material used to construct the cap.

Treatment: If treatment of stormwater (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 stormwater runoff is encouraged. Treated runoff may be discharged as a stormwater source regulated

- under this permit provided the discharge is not combined with discharges subject to effluent limitation guidelines for the Mineral Mining and Processing Point Source Category (40 CFR Part 436).
- **8.J.5.3 Discharge Testing.** (See also Part 5.2.3.4) Test or evaluate all outfalls covered under this permit for the presence of specific mining-related but unauthorized non-stormwater discharges such as discharges subject to effluent limitations guidelines (e.g., 40 CFR Part 436). Alternatively (if applicable), you may keep a certification with your SWPPP, per Part 8.J.6.6.
- 8.J.6 Additional SWPPP Requirements for Mining Operations.

Note: The requirements in Part 8.J.6 are not applicable to inactive mineral mining facilities.

- **8.J.6.1 Nature of Industrial Activities.** (See also Part 5.2.2) Document in your SWPPP the mining and associated activities that can potentially affect the stormwater discharges covered by this permit, including a general description of the location of the site relative to major transportation routes and communities.
- 8.J.6.2 Site Map. (See also Part 5.2.2) 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 stormwater 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 dewatering or other process water; heap leach pads; off-site points of discharge for mine dewatering and process water; surface waters; boundary of tributary areas that are subject to effluent limitations guidelines; and location(s) of reclaimed areas.
- 8.J.6.3 Potential Pollutant Sources. (See also Part 5.2.3) For each area of the mine or mill site where stormwater discharges associated with industrial activities occur, document in your SWPPP the types of pollutants (e.g., heavy metals, sediment) likely to be present in significant amounts. For example, phosphate mining facilities will likely need to document pollutants such as selenium, which can be present in significant amounts in their discharges. Consider these factors: the mineralogy of the waste rock (e.g., acid forming); toxicity and quantity of chemicals used, produced, or discharged; the likelihood of contact with stormwater; vegetation of site (if any); and history of significant leaks or spills of toxic or hazardous pollutants. Also include a summary of any existing waste rock or overburden characterization data and test results for potential generation of acid rock drainage.
- **8.J.6.4 Documentation of Control Measures.** To the extent that you use any of the control measures in Part 8.J.5.2, document them in your SWPPP per Part 5.2.4. If control measures are implemented or planned but are not listed here (e.g., substituting a less toxic chemical for a more toxic one), include descriptions of them in your SWPPP. If you are in compliance with dust control requirements under state or county air quality permits, you must state (or summarize, as necessary) what the state or county air quality permit dust control requirements are and how you've achieved compliance with them.
- **8.J.6.5 Employee Training.** All employee training(s) conducted in accordance with Part 8.J.5.1 must be documented with the SWPPP.
- **8.J.6.6** Certification of Permit Coverage for Commingled Non-Stormwater Discharges. If you determine that you are able to certify, consistent with Part 8.J.5.3, that a particular

discharge composed of commingled stormwater and non-stormwater is covered under a separate NPDES permit, and that permit subjects the non-stormwater portion to effluent limitations prior to any commingling, you must retain such certification with your SWPPP. This certification must identify the non-stormwater discharges, the applicable NPDES permit(s), the effluent limitations placed on the non-stormwater discharge by the permit(s), and the points at which the limitations are applied.

8.J.7 Additional Inspection Requirements. (See also Part 3.1)

Except for earth-disturbing activities conducted prior to active mining activities as defined in Part 8.J.3.2(a) and 8.J.3.2(b), which are subject to Part 8.J.4.4, perform inspections at least quarterly unless adverse weather conditions make the site inaccessible. Sites which discharge to waters which are designated as Tier 2 or 2.5 or waters which are impaired for sediment or nitrogen must be inspected monthly. See Part 8.J.8.1 for inspection requirements for inactive and unstaffed sites.

8.J.8 Sector-Specific Benchmarks. (See also Part 6)

Table 8.J-1 identifies benchmarks that apply to the specific subsectors of Sector J. These benchmarks apply to both your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities. Note: There are no Part 8.J.8 monitoring and reporting or impaired waters monitoring requirements for inactive and unstaffed sites.

Table 8.J-1.				
Subsector (You may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector) Benchmark Monitoring Concentration				
Subsector J1. Sand and Gravel Mining (SIC	Nitrate plus Nitrite Nitrogen	0.68 mg/L		
1442, 1446)	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100 mg/L		
Subsector J2 . Dimension and Crushed Stone and Nonmetallic Minerals (except fuels) (SIC 1411, 1422-1429, 1481, 1499)	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100 mg/L		

- 8.J.8.1 Inactive and Unstaffed Sites Conditional Exemption from No Exposure Requirement for Routine Inspections, Quarterly Visual Assessments, and Benchmark and Impaired Waters Monitoring. As a Sector J facility, if you are seeking to exercise a waiver from either the routine inspection, quarterly visual assessment or the benchmark and/or impaired monitoring 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 stormwater" in Parts 3.1.1, 3.2.3, 6.2.1.3, and 6.2.4.3. 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 applicable benchmark monitoring requirements as if you were in your first year of permit coverage, and 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 routine facility inspections, quarterly visual assessments, and benchmark and impaired waters monitoring. You must still conduct an annual site inspection in

accordance with Part 3.1. You are encouraged to inspect your site more frequently where you have reason to believe that severe weather or natural disasters may have damaged control measures or increased discharges.

8.J.9 Effluent Limitations Based on Effluent Limitations Guidelines. (See also Part 6.2.2.1).

Table 8.J-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 8.J-2			
Industrial Activity	Parameter	Effluent Limitation ¹	
Mine dewatering discharges at crushed stone mining facilities (SIC 1422 - 1429)	рН	6.0 - 9.0	
Mine dewatering discharges at construction sand and gravel mining facilities (SIC 1442)	рН	6.0 - 9.0	
tine dewatering discharges at industrial sand Total Suspended		25 mg/L, monthly avg.	
mining facilities (SIC 1446)	Solids (TSS)	45 mg/L, daily maximum	
	рН	6.0 - 9.0	

¹Monitor annually.

8.J.10 Termination of Permit Coverage.

- **8.J.10.1** 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 8.J.3.5.
- 8.J.10.2 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) stormwater 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 stormwater 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.

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

You must comply with Part 8 sector-specific requirements associated with your primary industrial activity <u>and</u> any co-located industrial activities, as defined in Appendix A. 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.

8.K.1 Covered Stormwater Discharges.

The requirements in Subpart K apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from Hazardous Waste Treatment, Storage, or Disposal facilities (TSDFs) as identified by the Activity Code specified under Sector K in Table D-1 of Appendix D of the permit.

8.K.2 Industrial Activities Covered by Sector K.

This permit authorizes stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from facilities that treat, store, or dispose of hazardous wastes and that are operating under interim status or a permit under subtitle C of RCRA.

Disposal facilities that have been properly closed and capped, and have no significant materials exposed to stormwater, are considered inactive and do not require permits.

8.K.3 Limitations on Coverage.

- **8.K.3.1 Prohibition of Non-Stormwater Discharges.** (See also Part 1.1.4) The following are not authorized by this permit: leachate, gas collection condensate, drained free liquids, contaminated ground water, laboratory-derived 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. (EPA includes these prohibited non-stormwater discharges here solely as a helpful reminder to the operator that the only non-stormwater discharges authorized by this permit are at Part 1.1.3.)
- 8.K.3.2 Limitations on Coverage for Facilities Providing Commercial TSDF Services. For facilities located in Region 6 (see Appendix C) coverage is limited to hazardous waste TSDFs that are self-generating (including occasionally accepting wastes from community household hazardous waste collection events as public service), handle only residential wastes, and/or only store hazardous wastes and do not treat or dispose of them. Coverage under this permit is not available to commercial waste disposal and treatment facilities located in Region 6 that dispose and treat on a commercial basis any produced hazardous wastes (i.e., not their own) as a service to commercial or industrial generators.

8.K.4 Definitions.

- **8.K.4.1** Contaminated stormwater stormwater that comes into direct contact with landfill wastes, the waste handling and treatment areas, or landfill wastewater as defined in Part 8.K.4.4. Some specific areas of a landfill that may produce contaminated stormwater include (but are not limited to) the open face of an active landfill with exposed waste (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.
- **8.K.4.2 Drained free liquids** aqueous wastes drained from waste containers (e.g., drums) prior to landfilling.
- **8.K.4.3** Landfill an area of land or an excavation in which wastes are placed for permanent disposal, but that is not a land application or land treatment unit, surface

- impoundment, underground injection well, waste pile, salt dome formation, salt bed formation, underground mine, or cave as these terms are defined in 40 CFR 257.2, 258.2, and 260.10.
- **8.K.4.4** 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 stormwater, contaminated ground water, and wastewater from recovery pumping wells. Landfill wastewater includes, but is not limited to, leachate, gas collection condensate, drained free liquids, laboratory derived wastewater, contaminated stormwater, and contact 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.
- **8.K.4.5 Leachate** liquid that has passed through or emerged from solid waste and contains soluble, suspended, or miscible materials removed from such waste.
- **8.K.4.6 Non-contaminated stormwater** stormwater that does not come into direct contact with landfill wastes, the waste handling and treatment areas, or landfill wastewater as defined in Part 8.K.4.4. Non-contaminated stormwater includes stormwater that flows off the cap, cover, intermediate cover, daily cover, and/or final cover of the landfill.
- **8.K.5** Sector-Specific Benchmarks. (See also Part 6)

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

Table 8.K-1.			
Subsector (You may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)	Parameter	Benchmark Monitoring Concentration	
Subsector K1. ALL - Industrial Activity Code "HZ"	Ammonia	2.14 mg/L	
(Note: permit coverage limited in some states).	Total Magnesium	0.064 mg/L	
Benchmarks only applicable to discharges not subject to effluent limitations in 40 CFR Part 445	Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	120 mg/L	
Subpart A (see below).	Total Arsenic (freshwater) Total Arsenic (saltwater) ¹	0.15 mg/L 0.069 mg/L	
	Total Cadmium (freshwater) ²	Hardness Dependent	
	Total Cadmium (saltwater)	0.04 mg/L	
	Total Cyanide (freshwater) Total Cyanide (saltwater)	0.022 mg/L 0.001 mg/L	
	Total Lead (freshwater) ²	Hardness Dependent	
	Total Lead (saltwater)	0.21 mg/L	
	Total Mercury (freshwater) Total Mercury (saltwater) ¹	0.0014 mg/L 0.0018 mg/L	
	Total Selenium (freshwater) Total Selenium (saltwater)	0.005 mg/L 0.29 mg/L	
	Total Silver (freshwater) ² Total Silver (saltwater) ¹	Hardness Dependent 0.0019 mg/L	

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 Appendix J, "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)	Lead (mg/L)	Silver (mg/L)
0-24.99 mg/L	0.0005	0.014	0.0007
25-49.99 mg/L	0.0008	0.023	0.0007
50-74.99 mg/L	0.0013	0.045	0.0017
75-99.99 mg/L	0.0018	0.069	0.0030
100-124.99 mg/L	0.0023	0.095	0.0046
125-149.99 mg/L	0.0029	0.122	0.0065
150-174.99 mg/L	0.0034	0.151	0.0087
175-199.99 mg/L	0.0039	0.182	0.0112
200-224.99 mg/L	0.0045	0.213	0.0138
225-249.99 mg/L	0.0050	0.246	0.0168
250+ mg/L	0.0053	0.262	0.0183

8.K.6 Effluent Limitations Based on Effluent Limitations Guidelines. (See also Part 6.2.2.1)

Table 8.K-2 identifies effluent limitations that apply to the industrial activities described below. Compliance with these effluent limitations 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.

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

Table 8.K-2 ¹			
Industrial Activity	Parameter	Effluent Limitation	
Discharges from	Biochemical Oxygen	220 mg/L, daily maximum	
hazardous waste landfills	Demand (BOD5)	56 mg/L, monthly avg. maximum	
subject to effluent	Total Suspended	88 mg/L, daily maximum	
limitations in 40 CFR Part	Solids (TSS)	27 mg/L, monthly avg. maximum	
445 Subpart A (see	Ammonia	10 mg/L, daily maximum	
footnote).		4.9 mg/L, monthly avg. maximum	
	Alpha Terpineol	0.042 mg/L, daily maximum	
		0.019 mg/L, monthly avg. maximum	
	Aniline	0.024 mg/L, daily maximum	
		0.015 mg/L, monthly avg. maximum	
	Benzoic Acid	0.119 mg/L, daily maximum	
		0.073 mg/L, monthly avg. maximum	
	Naphthalene	0.059 mg/L, daily maximum	
		0.022 mg/L, monthly avg. maximum	
	p-Cresol	0.024 mg/L, daily maximum	
		0.015 mg/L, monthly avg. maximum	
	Phenol	0.048 mg/L, daily maximum	
		0.029 mg/L, monthly avg. maximum	
	Pyridine	0.072 mg/L, daily maximum	
		0.025 mg/L, monthly avg. maximum	
	Total Arsenic	1.1 mg/L, daily maximum	
		0.54 mg/L, monthly avg. maximum	
	Total Chromium	1.1 mg/L, daily maximum	
		0.46 mg/L, monthly avg. maximum	
	Total Zinc	0.535 mg/L, daily maximum	
		0.296 mg/L, monthly avg. maximum	
	рН	Within the range of 6-9 standard pH units	
		(S.U.)	

¹ Monitor annually. As set forth at 40 CFR Part 445 Subpart A, these numeric limitations apply to contaminated stormwater discharges from hazardous waste landfills subject to the provisions of RCRA Subtitle C at 40 CFR Parts 264 (Subpart N) and 265 (Subpart N) except for any of the 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 Centralized Waste Treatment (CWT) facilities subject to 40 CFR Part 437, so long as the CWT facility commingles the landfill wastewater with other non-landfill wastewater for discharge. A landfill directly associated with a CWT facility is subject to this part if the CWT facility discharges landfill wastewater separately from other CWT wastewater or commingles the wastewater from its landfill only with wastewater from other landfills; or
- (d) landfills operated in conjunction with other industrial or commercial operations when the landfill receives wastes from public service activities, so long as the company owning the landfill does not receive a fee or other remuneration for the disposal service.

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

You must comply with Part 8 sector-specific requirements associated with your primary industrial activity <u>and</u> any co-located industrial activities, as defined in Appendix A. 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.

8.L.1 Covered Stormwater Discharges.

The requirements in Subpart L apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from Landfills and Land Application Sites as identified by the Activity Code specified under Sector L in Table D-1 of Appendix D of the permit.

8.L.2 Industrial Activities Covered by Sector L.

This permit may authorize stormwater 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.

8.L.3 Limitations on Coverage.

- **8.L.3.1 Prohibition of Non-Stormwater Discharges.** (See also Part 1.1.4) 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. (EPA includes these prohibited non-stormwater discharges here solely as a helpful reminder to the operator that the only non-stormwater discharges authorized by this permit are at Part 1.1.3.)
- **8.L.3.2 Prohibition Stormwater Discharges from Open Dumps.** Discharges from open dumps as defined under RCRA are also not authorized under this permit.

8.L.4 Definitions.

- **8.1.4.1 Contaminated stormwater** stormwater 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 stormwater 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.
- **8.L.4.2 Drained free liquids** aqueous wastes drained from waste containers (e.g., drums) prior to landfilling.
- **8.1.4.3** 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 stormwater, contaminated ground water, 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 stormwater; 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.
- **8.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.

- **8.L.4.5 Non-contaminated stormwater** stormwater that does not come into direct contact with landfill wastes, the waste handling and treatment areas, or landfill wastewater. Non-contaminated stormwater includes stormwater that flows off the cap, cover, intermediate cover, daily cover, and/or final cover of the landfill.
- 8.L.5 Additional Technology-Based Effluent Limits.
- **8.L.5.1 Preventive Maintenance Program.** (See also Part 2.1.2.3) As part of your preventive maintenance program, maintain the following: all elements of leachate collection and treatment systems, to prevent commingling of leachate with stormwater; 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.
- **8.1.5.2 Erosion and Sedimentation Control.** (See also Part 2.1.2.5) Provide temporary stabilization (e.g., temporary seeding, mulching, and placing geotextiles on the inactive portions of stockpiles) for the following in order to minimize discharges of pollutants in stormwater: 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.
- 8.L.6 Additional SWPPP Requirements.
- **8.L.5.1 Drainage Area Site Map.** (See also Part 5.2.2) 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.
- **8.1.5.2 Summary of 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: 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.
- **8.L.7** Additional Inspection Requirements. (See also Part 3)
- 8.1.7.1 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.
- **8.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.

8.L.8 Additional Post-Authorization Documentation Requirements.

8.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.

8.L.9 Sector-Specific Benchmarks. (See also Part 6)

Table 8.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 8.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 below).

8.L.10. Effluent Limitations Based on Effluent Limitations Guidelines. (See also Part 6.2.2.1)

Table 8.L-2 identifies effluent limitations that apply to the industrial activities described below. Compliance with these effluent limitations 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 8.L-2 ¹			
Industrial Activity	Parameter	Effluent Limitation	
Discharges from non- hazardous waste landfills	Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD ₅)	140 mg/L, daily maximum 37 mg/L, monthly avg. maximum	
subject to effluent limitations in 40 CFR Part	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	88 mg/L, daily maximum 27 mg/L, monthly avg. maximum	
445 Subpart B.	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	

Table 8.L-2 ¹			
Industrial Activity	Parameter	Effluent Limitation	
	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	
	рН	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 stormwater discharges from MSWLFs that have not been closed in accordance with 40 CFR 258.60, and to contaminated stormwater 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 Part 8 sector-specific requirements associated with your primary industrial activity <u>and</u> any co-located industrial activities, as defined in Appendix A. 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.

8.M.1 Covered Stormwater Discharges.

The requirements in Subpart M apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from Automobile Salvage Yards as identified by the SIC Code specified under Sector M in Table D-1 of Appendix D of this permit.

8.M.2 Additional Technology-Based Effluent Limits.

- **8.M.2.1 Spill and Leak Prevention Procedures.** (See also Part 2.1.2.4) 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.
- **8.M.2.2** *Employee Training.* (See also Part 2.1.2.8) 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.
- **8.M.2.3** Management of Runoff. (See also Part 2.1.2.6) Implement control measures to minimize discharges of pollutants in runoff such as the following, where determined to be feasible (list not exclusive): 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.

8.M.3 Additional SWPPP Requirements.

- **8.M.3.1 Drainage Area Site Map.** (See also Part 5.2.2) Identify locations used for dismantling, storing, and maintaining 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.
- **8.M.3.2 Potential Pollutant Sources.** (See also Part 5.2.3) Assess the potential for the following to contribute pollutants to stormwater discharges: vehicle storage areas, dismantling areas, parts storage areas (e.g., engine blocks, tires, hub caps, batteries, hoods, mufflers), and fueling stations.

8.M.4 Additional Inspection Requirements. (See also Part 3.1)

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.

8.M.5 Sector-Specific Benchmarks. (See also Part 6)

Table 8.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 8.M-1.				
Subsector (You may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)	u may be subject to requirements Parameter Monitoria			
Subsector M1. Automobile Salvage	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100 mg/L		
Yards (SIC 5015)	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		

Saltwater benchmark values apply to stormwater 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 Appendix J, "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 Part 8 sector-specific requirements associated with your primary industrial activity <u>and</u> any co-located industrial activities, as defined in Appendix A. 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.

8.N.1 Covered Stormwater Discharges.

The requirements in Subpart N apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from Scrap Recycling and Waste Recycling facilities as identified by the SIC Code specified under Sector N in Table D-1 of Appendix D of the permit.

8.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). See Part 8.N.3.3.

- **8.N.2.1 Prohibition of Non-Stormwater Discharges.** (See also Part 1.1.4) Non-stormwater discharges from turnings containment areas are not covered by this permit (see also Part 8.N.3.1.3). Discharges from containment areas in the absence of a storm event are prohibited unless covered by a separate NPDES permit. (EPA includes these prohibited non-stormwater discharges here solely as a helpful reminder to the operator that the only non-stormwater discharges authorized by this permit are at Part 1.1.3.)
- 8.N.3 Additional Technology-Based Effluent Limits.
- 8.N.3.1 Scrap and Waste Recycling Facilities (Non-Source Separated, Nonliquid Recyclable Materials). The following requirements are for facilities that receive, process, and do wholesale distribution of non-source separated, 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.
 - 8.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 and through implementation of control measures such as the following, where determined to be feasible (list not exclusive): providing 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; establishing procedures to minimize the potential of any residual fluids from coming into contact with precipitation or runoff; establishing 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.3.1.6); providing training targeted for those personnel engaged in the inspection and acceptance of inbound recyclable materials; and

- establishing 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).
- 8.N.3.1.2 Scrap and Waste Material Stockpiles and Storage (Outdoor). Minimize contact of stormwater runoff with stockpiled materials, processed materials, and nonrecyclable wastes through implementation of control measures such as the following, where determined to be feasible (list not exclusive): permanent or semi-permanent covers; sediment traps, vegetated swales and strips, catch basin filters, and sand filters to facilitate settling or filtering of pollutants; dikes, berms, containment trenches, culverts, and surface grading to divert runoff from storage areas; silt fencing; and oil and water separators, sumps, and dry absorbents for areas where potential sources of residual fluids are stockpiled (e.g., automobile engine storage areas).
- 8.N.3.1.3 Stockpiling of Turnings Exposed to Cutting Fluids (Outdoor Storage). Minimize contact of surface runoff with residual cutting fluids by storing all turnings exposed to cutting fluids under some form of permanent or semi-permanent cover, or 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 stormwater run-on. Stormwater 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.
- 8.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 through implementation of control measures such as the following, where determined to be feasible (list not exclusive): good housekeeping measures, including the use of dry absorbents or wet vacuuming to contain, dispose of, or recycle residual liquids originating from recyclable containers, and mercury spill kits for spills from storage of mercury switches; not allowing wash water from tipping floors or other processing areas to discharge to the storm sewer system; and disconnecting or sealing off all floor drains connected to the storm sewer system.
- 8.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). To minimize discharges of pollutants in stormwater from scrap and recyclable waste processing areas, implement control measures such as the following, where determined to be feasible (list not exclusive): at least once per month inspecting equipment for spills or leaks and malfunctioning, worn, or corroded parts or equipment; establishing a preventive maintenance program for processing equipment; using 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; on unattended

hydraulic reservoirs over 150 gallons in capacity, installing protection devices such as low-level alarms or equivalent devices, or secondary containment that can hold the entire volume of the reservoir; implementing containment or diversion structures such as dikes, berms, culverts, trenches, elevated concrete pads, and grading to minimize contact of stormwater runoff with outdoor processing equipment or stored materials; using oil and water separators or sumps; installing permanent or semi-permanent covers in processing areas where there are residual fluids and grease; and using retention or detention ponds or basins, sediment traps, vegetated swales or strips, and/or catch basin filters or sand filters for pollutant settling and filtration.

- 8.N.3.1.6 Scrap Lead-Acid Battery Program. To minimize the discharge of pollutants in stormwater from lead-acid batteries, properly handle, store, and dispose of scrap lead-acid batteries, and implement control measures such as the following, where determined to be feasible (list not exclusive): segregating scrap lead-acid batteries from other scrap materials; properly handling, storing, and disposing of cracked or broken batteries; collecting and disposing of leaking lead-acid battery fluid; minimizing or eliminating (if possible) exposure of scrap lead-acid batteries to precipitation or runoff; and providing employee training for the management of scrap batteries.
- **8.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.
- **8.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.
- **8.N.3.2** Waste Recycling Facilities (Liquid Recyclable Materials).
 - 8.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. To minimize discharges of pollutants in stormwater from indoor waste material storage areas, implement control measures such as the following, where determined to be feasible (list not exclusive): implementing procedures for material handling (including labeling and marking); cleaning up spills and leaks with dry absorbent materials and/or a wet vacuum system; installing appropriate containment structures (e.g., trenching, curbing, gutters, etc.); and installing 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.
 - **8.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 stormwater from containment areas containing used oil must also be in accordance with applicable sections of 40 CFR Part 112. To minimize discharges of pollutants in stormwater from outdoor waste material storage areas, implement control measures such as the following, where determined to be feasible (list not exclusive): appropriate containment structures (e.g., dikes, berms, curbing, pits) to store the volume of the largest tank, with sufficient extra capacity for precipitation; drainage control and other diversionary structures; corrosion protection and/or leak detection systems for storage tanks; and dry-absorbent materials or a wet vacuum system to collect spills.

- 8.N.3.2.3 Trucks and Rail Car Waste Transfer Areas. Minimize pollutants in stormwater 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. To minimize discharges of pollutants in stormwater from truck and rail car waste transfer areas, implement control measures such as the following, where determined to be feasible (list not exclusive): containment and diversionary structures to minimize contact with precipitation or runoff; and dry clean-up methods, wet vacuuming, roof coverings, and/or runoff controls.
- **8.N.3.3** Recycling Facilities (Source-Separated Materials). The following requirements are for facilities that receive only source-separated recyclables, primarily from non-industrial and residential sources.
 - 8.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 and through the implementation of control measures such as the following, where determined to be feasible (list not exclusive): providing information and education measures to inform suppliers of recyclables about acceptable and non-acceptable materials; training drivers responsible for pickup of recycled material; clearly marking public drop-off containers regarding which materials can be accepted; rejecting nonrecyclable wastes or household hazardous wastes at the source; and establishing procedures for handling and disposal of nonrecyclable material.
 - 8.N.3.3.2 Outdoor Storage. Minimize exposure of recyclables to precipitation and runoff by using good housekeeping measures to prevent accumulation of particulate matter and fluids, particularly in high traffic areas and through implementation of control measure such as the following, where determined to be feasible (list not exclusive): providing totally enclosed drop-off containers for the public; installing a sump and pump with each container pit and treat or discharge collected fluids to a sanitary sewer system; providing dikes and curbs for secondary containment (e.g., around bales of recyclable waste paper); diverting surface water runoff away from outside material storage areas; providing covers over containment bins, dumpsters, and roll-off boxes; and storing the equivalent of one day's volume of recyclable material indoors.
 - **8.N.3.3.3** Indoor Storage and Material Processing. Minimize the release of pollutants from indoor storage and processing areas through implementation of control measures such as the following, where determined to be feasible (list not exclusive): scheduling routine good housekeeping measures for all storage and processing areas; prohibiting tipping floor wash water from draining to

- the storm sewer system; and providing employee training on pollution prevention practices.
- 8.N.3.3.4 Vehicle and Equipment Maintenance. Minimize the discharge of pollutants in stormwater from areas where vehicle and equipment maintenance occur outdoors through implementation of control measures such as the following, where determined to be feasible (list not exclusive): minimizing or eliminating outdoor maintenance areas; establishing spill prevention and clean-up procedures in fueling areas; avoiding topping off fuel tanks; diverting runoff from fueling areas; storing lubricants and hydraulic fluids indoors; and providing employee training on proper handling and storage of hydraulic fluids and lubricants.
- 8.N.4 Additional SWPPP Requirements.
- **8.N.4.1 Drainage Area Site Map.** (See also Part 5.2.2) 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.
- 8.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 8.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.
- 8.N.5 Additional Inspection Requirements.
- **8.N.5.1** Inspections for Waste Recycling Facilities. The inspections must be performed quarterly, per Part 3.1, 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 stormwater runoff.
- **8.N.6** Sector-Specific Benchmarks. (See also Part 6)

Table 8.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 8.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	Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	120 mg/L
receiving source-separate recyclable	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100 mg/L
materials primarily from non-industrial and	Aluminum Total Recoverable	0.75 mg/L
residential sources (SIC 5093)	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

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 Appendix J, "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

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

Subpart O – Sector O – Steam Electric Generating Facilities.

You must comply with Part 8 sector-specific requirements associated with your primary industrial activity <u>and</u> any co-located industrial activities, as defined in Appendix A. 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.

8.O.1 Covered Stormwater Discharges.

The requirements in Subpart O apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from Steam Electric Power Generating Facilities as identified by the Activity Code specified under Sector O in Table D-1 of Appendix D.

8.O.2 Industrial Activities Covered by Sector O.

This permit authorizes stormwater discharges from the following industrial activities at Sector O facilities:

- 8.O.2.1 Steam electric power generation using coal, natural gas, oil, nuclear energy, etc., to produce a steam source, including coal handling areas (does not include geothermal power);
- 8.O.2.2 Coal pile runoff, including effluent limitations established by 40 CFR Part 423;
- 8.O.2.3 Dual fuel facilities that could employ a steam boiler.
- 8.O.3 Limitations on Coverage.
- **8.O.3.1 Prohibition of Non-Stormwater Discharges.** Non-stormwater discharges subject to effluent limitations guidelines are not covered by this permit. (EPA includes these prohibited non-stormwater discharges here solely as a helpful reminder to the operator that the only non-stormwater discharges authorized by this permit are at Part 1.1.3.)
- **8.O.3.2 Prohibition of Stormwater Discharges.** Stormwater discharges from the following are not covered by this permit:
 - 8.O.3.2.1 Ancillary facilities (e.g., fleet centers and substations) that are not contiguous to a steam electric power generating facility;
 - 8.O.3.2.2 Gas turbine facilities (provided the facility is not a dual-fuel facility that includes a steam boiler), and combined-cycle facilities where no supplemental fuel oil is burned (and the facility is not a dual-fuel facility that includes a steam boiler);
 - 8.O.3.2.3 Cogeneration (combined heat and power) facilities utilizing a gas turbine.
- 8.O.4 Additional Technology-Based Effluent Limits. The following good housekeeping measures are required in addition to Part 2.1.2.2:
- **8.O.4.1 Fugitive Dust Emissions.** Minimize fugitive dust emissions from coal handling areas to minimize the tracking of coal dust offsite that could be discharged in stormwater through implementation of control measures such as the following, where determined to be feasible, (list not exclusive): installing specially designed tires; and washing vehicles in a designated area before they leave the site and controlling the wash water.

- **8.O.4.2 Delivery Vehicles.** Minimize contamination of stormwater runoff from delivery vehicles arriving at the plant site. Implement procedures to inspect delivery vehicles arriving at the plant site as necessary to minimize discharges of pollutants in stormwater. Ensure the overall integrity of the body or container of the delivery vehicle and implement procedures to deal with leakage or spillage from delivery vehicles.
- **8.O.4.3 Fuel Oil Unloading Areas.** Minimize contamination of precipitation or surface runoff from fuel oil unloading areas. Use containment curbs in unloading areas where feasible. In addition, ensure personnel familiar with spill prevention and response procedures are available to respond expeditiously in the event of a leak or spill during deliveries. Ensure that any leaks or spills are immediately contained and cleaned up, and use spill and overflow protection devices (e.g., drip pans, drip diapers, or other containment devices placed beneath fuel oil connectors to contain potential spillage during deliveries or from leaks at the connectors).
- **8.O.4.4** Chemical Loading and Unloading. Minimize contamination of precipitation or surface runoff from chemical loading and unloading areas. Use containment curbs at chemical loading and unloading areas to contain spills, where practicable. In addition, ensure personnel familiar with spill prevention and response procedures are available to respond expeditiously in the event of a leak or spill during deliveries. Ensure leaks and spills are immediately contained and cleaned up and, where practicable, load and unload in covered areas and store chemicals indoors.
- **8.O.4.5** Miscellaneous Loading and Unloading Areas. Minimize contamination of precipitation or surface runoff from loading and unloading areas through implementation of control measures such as the following, where determined to be feasible (list not exclusive): covering the loading area; grading, curbing, or berming around the loading area to divert run-on; locating the loading and unloading equipment and vehicles so that leaks are contained in existing containment and flow diversion systems; or equivalent procedures.
- **8.O.4.6** Liquid Storage Tanks. Minimize contamination of surface runoff from above-ground liquid storage tanks through implementation of control measures such as the following, where determined to be feasible, the following (list not exclusive): using protective guards around tanks; using containment curbs; installing spill and overflow protection; using dry cleanup methods; or equivalent measures.
- **8.O.4.7** Large Bulk Fuel Storage Tanks. Minimize contamination of surface runoff from large bulk fuel storage tanks. Use containment berms (or their equivalent). You must also comply with applicable state and federal laws, including Spill Prevention, Control and Countermeasure (SPCC) Plan requirements.
- **8.O.4.8 Spill Reduction Measures.** Minimize the potential for an oil or chemical spill, or reference the appropriate part of your SPCC plan. Visually inspect as part of your routine facility inspection the structural integrity of all above-ground tanks, pipelines, pumps, and related equipment that may be exposed to stormwater, and make any necessary repairs immediately.
- **8.O.4.9** Oil-Bearing Equipment in Switchyards. Minimize contamination of surface runoff from oilbearing equipment in switchyard areas. Use level grades and gravel surfaces to retard flows and limit the spread of spills, or collect runoff in perimeter ditches.
- **8.O.4.10 Residue-Hauling Vehicles.** Inspect all residue-hauling vehicles for proper covering over the load, adequate gate sealing, and overall integrity of the container body. Repair vehicles without load covering or adequate gate sealing, or with leaking containers or beds.

- **8.O.4.11 Ash Loading Areas**. Reduce or control the tracking of ash and residue from ash loading areas. Clear the ash building floor and immediately adjacent roadways of spillage, debris, and excess water as necessary to minimize discharges of pollutants in stormwater.
- **8.O.4.12** Areas Adjacent to Disposal Ponds or Landfills. Minimize contamination of surface runoff from areas adjacent to disposal ponds or landfills. Reduce ash residue that may be tracked on to access roads traveled by residue handling vehicles, and reduce ash residue on exit roads leading into and out of residue handling areas.
- **8.O.4.13** Landfills, Scrap Yards, Surface Impoundments, Open Dumps, General Refuse Sites. Minimize the potential for contamination of runoff from these areas.
- 8.O.5 Additional SWPPP Requirements.
- **8.O.5.1 Drainage Area Site Map.** (See also Part 5.2.2) Document in your SWPPP the locations of any of the following activities or sources that may be exposed to precipitation or surface runoff: storage tanks, scrap yards, and general refuse areas; short- and long-term storage of general materials (including but not limited to supplies, construction materials, paint equipment, oils, fuels, used and unused solvents, cleaning materials, paint, water treatment chemicals, fertilizer, and pesticides); landfills and construction sites; and stock pile areas (e.g., coal or limestone piles).
- **8.O.5.2 Documentation of Good Housekeeping Measures.** You must document in your SWPPP the good housekeeping measures implemented to meet the effluent limits in Part 8.O.4.
- 8.0.6 Additional Inspection Requirements.

As part of your inspection, inspect the following areas monthly: coal handling areas, loading or unloading areas, switchyards, fueling areas, bulk storage areas, ash handling areas, areas adjacent to disposal ponds and landfills, maintenance areas, liquid storage tanks, and long term and short term material storage areas.

8.O.7 Sector-Specific Benchmarks. (See also Part 6)

Table 8.O-1 identifies benchmarks that apply to Sector O. These benchmarks apply to both your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities.

Table 8.O-1.		
Subsector (You may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)	Parameter	Benchmark Monitoring Concentration
Subsector O1. Steam Electric Generating Facilities (Industrial Activity Code "SE")	Total Iron	1.0 mg/L

8.O.8 Effluent Limitations Based on Effluent Limitations Guidelines. (See also Part 6.2.2.1)

Table 8.O-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 8.O-2 ¹				
Industrial Activity	Parameter	Effluent Limitation		
Discharges from coal storage piles at Steam Electric Generating Facilities	TSS	50 mg/l ²		
	рН	6.0 min - 9.0 max		

¹ Monitor annually.
² If your facility is designed, constructed, and operated to treat the volume of coal pile runoff that is associated with a 10-year, 24-hour rainfall event, any untreated overflow of coal pile runoff from the treatment unit is not subject to the 50 mg/L limitation for total suspended solids.

Subpart P – Sector P – Land Transportation and Warehousing.

You must comply with Part 8 sector-specific requirements associated with your primary industrial activity <u>and</u> any co-located industrial activities, as defined in Appendix A. 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.

8.P.1 Covered Stormwater Discharges.

The requirements in Subpart P apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from Land Transportation and Warehousing facilities as identified by the SIC Codes specified under Sector P in Table D-1 of Appendix D of the permit.

- 8.P.2 Limitation on Coverage.
- **8.P.2.1 Prohibited Discharges** (see also Parts 1.1.4 and 8.P.3.1.4) 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.
- 8.P.3 Additional Technology-Based Effluent Limits.
- **8.P.3.1** Good Housekeeping Measures. (See also Part 2.1.2.2) In addition to the Good Housekeeping requirements in Part 2.1.2.2, you must do the following.
 - **8.P.3.1.1 Vehicle and Equipment Storage Areas.** Minimize the potential for stormwater exposure to leaky or leak-prone vehicles/equipment awaiting maintenance through implementation of control measures such as the following, where determined to be feasible (list not exclusive): using of drip pans under vehicles/equipment; storing vehicles and equipment indoors; installing berms or dikes; using of absorbents; roofing or covering storage areas; and cleaning pavement surfaces to remove oil and grease.
 - **8.P.3.1.2** Fueling Areas. Minimize contamination of stormwater runoff from fueling areas through implementation of control measures such as the following, where determined to be feasible: covering the fueling area; using spill/overflow protection and cleanup equipment; minimizing stormwater run-on/runoff to the fueling area; using dry cleanup methods; and treating and/or recycling collected stormwater runoff.
 - 8.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 stormwater and plainly label them (e.g., "Used Oil," "Spent Solvents"). To minimize discharges of pollutants in stormwater from material storage areas, implement control measures such as the following, where determined to be feasible (list not exclusive): storing the materials indoors; installing berms/dikes around the areas; minimizing runoff of stormwater to the areas; using dry cleanup methods; and treating and/or recycling collected stormwater runoff.
 - **8.P.3.1.4** Vehicle and Equipment Cleaning Areas. Minimize contamination of stormwater runoff from all areas used for vehicle/equipment cleaning through implementation of control measures such as the following, where determined to be feasible (list not exclusive): performing all cleaning operations indoors;

- covering the cleaning operation, ensuring that all wash water drains to a proper collection system (i.e., not the stormwater drainage system); treating and/or recycling collected wash water; or other equivalent measures. Discharges of vehicle and equipment wash water, including tank cleaning operations, are not authorized by this permit for this sector.
- 8.P.3.1.5 Vehicle and Equipment Maintenance Areas. Minimize contamination of stormwater runoff from all areas used for vehicle/equipment maintenance through implementation of control measures such as the following, where determined to be feasible (list not exclusive): 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 stormwater drainage systems; using dry cleanup methods; treating and/or recycling collected stormwater runoff; and minimizing run on/runoff of stormwater to maintenance areas.
- **8.P.3.1.6** Locomotive Sanding (Loading Sand for Traction) Areas. Minimize discharges of pollutants in stormwater from locomotive sanding areas through implementation of control measures such as the following, where determined to be feasible (list not exclusive): covering sanding areas; minimizing stormwater run on/runoff; or appropriate sediment removal practices to minimize the offsite transport of sanding material by stormwater.
- **8.P.3.2** *Employee Training.* (See also Part 2.1.2.8) 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.
- 8.P.4 Additional SWPPP Requirements.
- **8.P.4.1 Drainage Area Site Map.** (See also Part 5.2.2) 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.
- **8.P.4.2 Potential Pollutant Sources.** (See also Part 5.2.3) Assess the potential for the following activities and facility areas to contribute pollutants to stormwater discharges: onsite waste storage or disposal; dirt/gravel parking areas for vehicles awaiting maintenance; illicit plumbing connections between shop floor drains and the stormwater conveyance system(s); and fueling areas. Describe these activities in the SWPPP.
- **8.P.4.3 Description of Good Housekeeping Measures.** You must document in your SWPPP the good housekeeping measures you implement consistent with Part 8.P.3.
- **8.P.4.4 Vehicle and Equipment Wash Water Requirements.** If wash water is handled in a manner that does not involve separate NPDES permitting (e.g., hauled offsite), describe the disposal method and include all pertinent information (e.g., frequency, volume, destination, etc.) in your SWPPP. Discharges of vehicle and equipment wash water, including tank cleaning operations, are not authorized by this permit for this sector.

8.P.5 Additional Inspection Requirements. (See also Part 3.1)

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 Part 8 sector-specific requirements associated with your primary industrial activity <u>and</u> any co-located industrial activities, as defined in Appendix A. 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.

8.Q.1 Covered Stormwater Discharges.

The requirements in Subpart Q apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from Water Transportation facilities as identified by the SIC Codes specified under Sector Q in Table D-1 of Appendix D of the permit.

8.Q.2 Limitations on Coverage.

8.Q.2.1 Prohibition of Non-Stormwater Discharges. (See also Part 1.1.4) Not covered by this permit: discharges from vessels including bilge and ballast water, sanitary wastes, pressure wash water, and cooling water. Any discharge of pollutants from a point source to a water of the U.S. requires coverage under an NPDES permit. (EPA includes these prohibited non-stormwater discharges here solely as a helpful reminder to the operator that the only non-stormwater discharges authorized by this permit are at Part 1.1.3.)

8.Q.3 Additional Technology-Based Effluent Limits.

- **8.Q.3.1** Good Housekeeping Measures. You must implement the following good housekeeping measures in addition to the requirements of Part 2.1.2.2:
 - **8.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 pressure washing area so that they are not commingled with stormwater discharges authorized by this permit.
 - 8.Q.3.1.2 Blasting and Painting Area. Minimize the potential for spent abrasives, paint chips, and overspray to be discharged into receiving waters or the storm sewer system. 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 stormwater conveyances of deposits of abrasive blasting debris and paint chips.
 - **8.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 contain or enclose 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.
 - **8.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 through implementation of control measures such as the following,

- where determined to be feasible (list not exclusive): 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 stormwater runoff collected from the maintenance area.
- **8.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) through implementation of control measures such as the following, where determined to be feasible (list not exclusive): 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 stormwater to material handling areas.
- **8.Q.3.1.6 Drydock Activities.** Routinely maintain and clean the drydock to minimize dischrges of pollutants in stormwater. Address the cleaning of accessible areas of the drydock 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 drydock. To minimize discharges of pollutants in stormwater from drydock activities, implement control measures such as the following, where determined to be feasible (list not exclusive): sweeping rather than hosing off debris and spent blasting material from accessible areas of the drydock prior to flooding; and making absorbent materials and oil containment booms readily available to clean up or contain any spills.
- **8.Q.3.2** *Employee Training.* (See also Part 2.1.2.8) 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.
- **8.Q.3.3 Preventive Maintenance.** (See also Part 2.1.2.3) As part of your preventive maintenance program, perform timely inspection and maintenance of stormwater 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.
- 8.Q.4 Additional SWPPP Requirements.
- **8.Q.4.1 Drainage Area Site Map.** (See also Part 5.2.2) 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).
- **8.Q.4.2** Summary of Potential Pollutant Sources. (See also Part 5.2.3) 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 significant dust or particulate generating processes (e.g., abrasive blasting, sanding, and painting).

8.Q.5 Additional Inspection Requirements. (See also Part 3.1)

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

8.Q.6 Sector-Specific Benchmarks. (See also Part 6)

Table 8.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 8.Q-1.				
Subsector (You may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)	Parameter	Benchmark Monitoring Concentration		
Subsector Q1. Water Transportation	Total Aluminum	0.75 mg/L		
Facilities	Total Iron	1.0 mg/L		
(SIC 4412-4499)	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		

Saltwater benchmark values apply to stormwater 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 Appendix J, "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 <u>and</u> any co-located industrial activities, as defined in Appendix A. 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.

8.R.1 Covered Stormwater Discharges.

The requirements in Subpart R apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from Ship and Boat Building and Repair Yards as identified by the SIC Codes specified under Sector R in Table D-1 of Appendix D of the permit.

- 8.R.2 Limitations on Coverage.
- **8.R.2.1 Prohibition of Non-Stormwater Discharges.** (See also Part 1.1.4) Not covered by this permit: discharges from vessels including bilge and ballast water, sanitary wastes, pressure wash water, and cooling water. (EPA includes these prohibited nonstormwater discharges here solely as a helpful reminder to the operator that the only non-stormwater discharges authorized by this permit are at Part 1.1.3.)
- 8.R.3 Additional Technology-Based Effluent Limits.
- **8.R.3.1** Good Housekeeping Measures. (See also Part 2.1.2.2)
 - **8.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.
 - **8.R.3.1.2 Blasting and Painting Area.** Minimize the potential for spent abrasives, paint chips, and overspray to be discharged into receiving waters or the storm sewer system. 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 stormwater conveyances of deposits of abrasive blasting debris and paint chips.
 - **8.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.
 - 8.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 through implementation of control measures such as the following, where determined to be feasible (list not exclusive): 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 stormwater runoff collected from the maintenance area.

- 8.R.3.1.5 Material Handling Area. Minimize the discharge of pollutants in stormwater from material handling operations and areas (e.g., fueling, paint and solvent mixing, disposal of process wastewater streams from vessels) through implementation of control measures such as the following, where determined to be feasible (list not exclusive): covering fueling areas, using spill and overflow protection, mixing paints and solvents in a designated area (preferably indoors or under a shed), and minimizing stormwater run-on to material handling areas.
- 8.R.3.1.6 Drydock Activities. Routinely maintain and clean the drydock to minimize pollutants in stormwater runoff. Clean accessible areas of the drydock 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 drydock. To minimize discharges of pollutants in stormwater from drydock activities, implement control measures such as the following, where determined to be feasible (list not exclusive): sweeping rather than hosing off debris and spent blasting material from accessible areas of the drydock prior to flooding; and having absorbent materials and oil containment booms readily available to clean up and contain any spills.
- **8.R.3.2** *Employee Training.* (See also Part 2.1.2.8) 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.
- **8.R.3.4 Preventive Maintenance.** (See also Part 2.1.2.3) As part of your preventive maintenance program, perform timely inspection and maintenance of stormwater 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.
- 8.R.4 Additional SWPPP Requirements.
- **8.R.4.1 Drainage Area Site Map.** (See also Part 5.2.2) 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).
- **8.R.4.2 Potential Pollutant Sources.** (See also Part 5.2.3) 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).
- **8.R.4.3 Documentation of Good Housekeeping Measures.** Document in your SWPPP any good housekeeping measures implemented to meet the effluent limits in Part 8.R.3.

- **8.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).
- **8.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.

8.R.5 Additional Inspection Requirements. (See also Part 3.1)

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

Subpart S – Sector S – Air Transportation.

You must comply with Part 8 sector-specific requirements associated with your primary industrial activity <u>and</u> any co-located industrial activities, as defined in Appendix A. 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.

8.S.1 Covered Stormwater Discharges.

The requirements in Subpart S apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from Air Transportation facilities identified by the SIC Codes specified under Sector S in Table D-1 of Appendix D of the permit.

8.S.2 Limitation on Coverage.

- **8.S.2.1 Limitations on Coverage.** This permit authorizes stormwater 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: the term "deicing" in this permit will generally be used to mean both deicing (removing frost, snow or ice) and anti-icing (preventing accumulation of frost, snow or ice) activities, unless specific mention is made otherwise.
- **8.S.2.2 Prohibition of Non-Stormwater Discharges.** (See also Part 1.1.4 and Part 8.S.5.3) 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. (EPA includes these prohibited non-stormwater discharges here solely as a helpful reminder to the operator that the only non-stormwater discharges authorized by this permit are at Part 1.1.3.)

8.S.3 Multiple Operators at Air Transportation Facilities.

Air transportation facilities often have more than one operator who could discharge stormwater associated with industrial activity. Operators include the airport authority and airport tenants, including air passenger or cargo companies, fixed based operators, and other parties who routinely perform industrial activities on airport property.

- **8.S.3.1 Permit Coverage/Submittal of NOIs.** Where an airport transportation facility has multiple industrial operators that discharge stormwater, each individual operator must obtain coverage under an NPDES stormwater permit. To obtain coverage under the MSGP, all such operators must meet the eligibility requirements in Part 1 and must submit an NOI, per Part 1.2.1.1 (or, if appropriate, a no exposure certification per Part 1.4).
- **8.S.3.2 MSGP Implementation Responsibilities for Airport Authority and Tenants.** The airport authority, in collaboration with its tenants, may choose to implement certain MSGP requirements on behalf of its tenants in order to increase efficiency and eliminate redundancy or duplication of effort. Options available to the airport authority and its tenants for implementation of MSGP requirements include:
 - The airport authority performs certain activities on behalf of itself and its tenants and reports on its activities;
 - Tenants provide the airport authority with relevant inputs about tenants' activities, including deicing chemical usage*, and the airport authority compiles and reports on tenants' and its own activities;

• Tenants independently perform, document and submit required information on their activities.

*Tenants who report their deicing chemical usage to the airport authority and rely on the airport authority to perform monitoring should not check the glycol and urea use box on their NOI forms.

- 8.S.3.3 SWPPP Requirements. A single comprehensive SWPPP must be developed for all stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity at the airport before submittal of any NOIs. The comprehensive SWPPP should be developed collaboratively by the airport authority and tenants. If any operator develops a SWPPP for discharges from its own areas of the airport, that SWPPP must be coordinated and integrated with the comprehensive SWPPP. All operators and their separate SWPPP contributions and compliance responsibilities must be clearly identified in the comprehensive SWPPP, which all operators must sign and certify per Part 5.2.7. As applicable, the SWPPP must clearly specify the MSGP requirements to be complied with by:
 - The airport authority for itself;
 - The airport authority on behalf of its tenants;
 - Tenants for themselves.

For each activity that an operator (e.g., the airport authority) conducts on behalf of another operator (e.g., a tenant), the SWPPP must describe a process for reporting results to the latter operator and for ensuring appropriate follow-up, if necessary, by all affected operators. This is to ensure all actions are taken to correct any potential deficiencies or permit violations. For example, where the airport authority is conducting monitoring for itself and its tenants, the SWPPP must identify how the airport authority will share the monitoring results with its tenants, and then follow-up with its tenants where there are any exceedances of benchmarks, effluent limits, or water quality standards. In turn, the SWPPP must describe how the tenants will also follow-up to ensure permit compliance.

- **8.S.3.4 Duty to Comply.** All individual operators are responsible for implementing their assigned portion of the comprehensive SWPPP, and operators must ensure that their individual activities do not render another operator's stormwater controls ineffective. In addition, the standard permit conditions found in Appendix B apply to each individual operator, including B.1 Duty to Comply (which states, in part, "You [each individual operator] must comply with all conditions of this permit."). For multiple operators at an airport this means that each individual operator remains responsible for ensuring all requirements of its own MSGP coverage are met regardless of whether the comprehensive SWPPP allocates the actual implementation of any of those responsibilities to another entity. That is, the failure of the entity allocated responsibility in the SWPPP to implement an MSGP requirement on behalf of other operators does not negate the other operators' ultimate liability.
- 8.S.4 Additional Technology-Based Effluent Limits.
- **8.S.4.1** Good Housekeeping Measures. (See also Part 2.1.2.2)
 - **8.S.4.1.1** Aircraft, Ground Vehicle and Equipment Maintenance Areas. Minimize the contamination of stormwater runoff from all areas used for aircraft, ground vehicle and equipment maintenance (including the maintenance conducted on the terminal apron and in dedicated hangers) through implementation of control measures such as the following, where determined to be feasible and that accommodate considerations of safety, space, operational constraints, and flight considerations (list not exclusive):

- 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 stormwater runoff from the maintenance area and providing treatment or recycling.
- **8.S.4.1.2** Aircraft, Ground Vehicle and Equipment Cleaning Areas. (See also Part 8.S.4.6) Clearly demarcate these areas on the ground using signage or other appropriate means. Minimize the contamination of stormwater runoff from cleaning areas.
- **8.S.4.1.3** Aircraft, Ground Vehicle and Equipment Storage Areas. Store all aircraft, ground vehicles and equipment awaiting maintenance in designated areas only and implement control measures to minimize the discharge of pollutants in stormwater from these storage areas such as the following, where determined to be feasible and that accommodate considerations of safety, space, operational constraints, and flight considerations (list not exclusive): 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.
- **8.S.4.1.4** *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 stormwater. Also plainly label the vessels (e.g., "used oil," "Contaminated Jet A"). To minimize contamination of precipitation/runoff from these areas, implement control measures such as the following, where determined to be feasible and that accommodate considerations of safety, space, operational constraints, and flight considerations (list not exclusive): storing materials indoors; storing waste materials in a centralized location; and installing berms/dikes around storage areas.
- 8.S.4.1.5 Airport Fuel System and Fueling Areas. Minimize the discharge of pollutants in stormwater from airport fuel system and fueling areas through implementation of control measures such as the following, where determined to be feasible and that accommodate considerations of safety, space, operational constraints, and flight considerations (list not exclusive): implementing spill and overflow practices (e.g., placing absorptive materials beneath aircraft during fueling operations); using only dry cleanup methods; and collecting stormwater runoff. If you have implemented a SPCC plan developed in accordance with the 2006 amendments to the SPCC rule, you may cite the relevant aspects from your SPCC plan that comply with the requirements of this section in your SWPPP.
- **8.S.4.1.6 Source Reduction.** Consistent with safety considerations, minimize the use of urea and glycol-based deicing chemicals to reduce the aggregate amount of deicing chemicals used that could add pollutants to stormwater discharges. Chemical options to replace pavement deicers (urea or glycol) include (list not exclusive): potassium acetate; magnesium acetate; calcium acetate; and anhydrous sodium acetate.
 - **8.S.4.1.6.1** Runway Deicing Operations. To minimize the discharge of pollutants in stormwater from runway deicing operations, implement source reduction control measures such as the following, where determined to be feasible and that

accommodate considerations of safety, space, operational constraints, and flight considerations (list not exclusive): 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; heating sand; and product substitution.

- Aircraft Deicing Operations. Minimize the discharge of pollutants in 8.5.4.1.6.2 stormwater from aircraft deicing operations. Determine whether excessive application of deicing chemicals occurs and adjust as necessary, consistent with considerations of flight safety. Determine whether alternatives to glycol and whether containment measures for applied chemicals are feasible. Implement control measures for reducing deicing fluid such as the following, where determined to be feasible and that accommodate considerations of safety, space, operational constraints, and flight considerations (list not exclusive): forced-air deicing systems, computer-controlled fixed-gantry systems, infrared technology, hot water, varying alycol 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. Consider using icedetection systems and airport traffic flow strategies and departure slot allocation systems where feasible and that accommodate considerations of safety, space, operational constraints, and flight considerations. The evaluations and determinations required by this Part should be carried out by the personnel most familiar with the particular aircraft and flight operations and related systems in question (versus an outside entity such as the airport authority).
- 8.S.4.1.7 Management of Runoff. (See also Part 2.1.2.6) Minimize the discharge of pollutants in stormwater from deicing chemicals in runoff. To minimize discharges of pollutants in stormwater from aircraft deicing, implement runoff management control measures such as the following, where determined to be feasible and that accommodate considerations of safety, space, operational constraints, and flight considerations (list not exclusive): installing a centralized deicing pad to recover deicing fluid following application; plugand-pump (PnP); using vacuum/collection trucks (alvcol recovery vehicles); storing contaminated stormwater/deicing fluids in tanks; recycling collected deicing fluid where feasible; releasing controlled amounts to a publicly owned treatment works; separation of contaminated snow; conveying contaminated runoff into a stormwater impoundment 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. To minimize discharges of pollutants in stormwater from runway deicing, implement runoff management control measures such as the following, where determined to be feasible and that accommodate considerations of safety, space, operational constraints, and flight considerations (list not exclusive): mechanical systems (snow plows, brushes); conveying contaminated runoff into swales and/or a stormwater impoundment; and pollution prevention practices such as ice detection systems, and airfield prewetting.

When applying deicing fluids during non-precipitation events (also referred to as "clear ice deicing"), implement control measures to prevent unauthorized discharge of pollutants (dry-weather discharges of pollutants would need coverage under an NPDES wastewater permit), or to minimize the discharge of pollutants from deicing fluids in later stormwater discharges, implement control measures such as the following, where determined to be feasible and that accommodate considerations safety, space, operational constraints, and flight considerations (list not exclusive): recovering deicing fluids; preventing the fluids from entering storm sewers or other stormwater discharge conveyances (e.g., covering storm sewer inlets, using booms, installing absorptive interceptors in the drains); releasing controlled amounts to a publicly owned treatment works Used deicing fluid should be recycled whenever practicable.

- **8.S.4.2 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 8.S.7.
- 8.S.5 Additional SWPPP Requirements.
- **8.5.5.1 Drainage Area Site Map.** (See also Part 5.2.2) 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; and storage areas for aircraft, ground vehicles and equipment awaiting maintenance.
- **8.S.5.2 Potential Pollutant Sources.** (See also Part 5.2.3) In the inventory of exposed materials, describe in the SWPPP the potential for the following activities and facility areas to contribute pollutants to stormwater discharges: aircraft, runway, ground vehicle and equipment maintenance and cleaning; and aircraft and runway deicing operations (including apron and centralized aircraft deicing stations, runways, taxiways and ramps). If deicing chemicals are used, a record of the types (including the Safety Data Sheets [SDS]) used and the monthly quantities, either as measured or, in the absence of metering, using best estimates, must be maintained. 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. Deicing operators must provide the above information to the airport authority for inclusion with any comprehensive airport SWPPPs.
- **8.S.5.3 Vehicle and Equipment Wash Water Requirements.** If wash water is handled in a manner that does not involve separate NPDES permitting or local pretreatment requirements (e.g., hauled offsite, retained onsite), describe the disposal method and include all pertinent information (e.g., frequency, volume, destination) in your SWPPP. Discharges of vehicle and equipment wash water are not authorized by this permit for this sector.
- **8.5.5.4 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.6 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.

8.S.7 Sector-Specific Benchmarks. (See also Part 6)

Table 8.S-1 identifies benchmarks that apply to Sector S. These benchmarks apply to both your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities.

Table 8.S-1.				
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	Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD₅)¹	30 mg/L		
than 100,000 gallons of pure glycol in glycol- based deicing fluids and/or 100 tons or more	Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD) ¹	120 mg/L		
of urea on an average annual basis, monitor	Ammonia ¹	2.14 mg/L		
the first four parameters in ONLY those outfalls that collect runoff from areas where deicing activities occur (SIC 4512-4581).	рН1	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.4.2 when deicing activities are occurring.

- 8.S.8 Effluent Limitations Based on Effluent Limitations Guidelines and New Source Performance Standards. (See also Part 6.2.2.1)
- **8.S.8.1** Airfield Pavement Deicing. For both existing and new "primary airports" (as defined at 40 CFR 449.2) with 1,000 or more annual non-propeller aircraft departures that discharge stormwater from airfield pavement deicing activities, there shall be no discharge of airfield pavement deicers containing urea. To comply with this limitation, such airports must do one of the following: (1) certify annually on the annual report that you do not use pavement deicers containing urea, or (2) meet the effluent limitation in Table 8.S-2.
- **8.S.8.2** Aircraft Deicing. Airports that are both "primary airports" (as defined at 40 CFR 449.2) and new sources ("new airports") with 1,000 or more annual non-propeller aircraft departures must meet the applicable requirements for aircraft deicing at 40 CFR 449.11 (a). Discharges of the collected aircraft deicing fluid directly to waters of the U.S. are not eligible for coverage under this permit.
- **8.S.8.3** *Monitoring, Reporting and Recordkeeping.* For new and existing airports subject to the effluent limitations in Part 8.S.8.1 or 8.S.8.2 of this permit, you must comply with the applicable monitoring, reporting and recordkeeping requirements outlined in 40 CFR 449.20.

Table 8.S-2					
Industrial Activity Parameter Effluent Limitation					
Runoff containing urea from airfield pavement deicing at existing and new primary airports with 1,000 or more annual non-propeller aircraft departures	Ammonia as Nitrogen	14.7 mg/L, daily maximum			

Subpart T – Sector T – Treatment Works.

You must comply with Part 8 sector-specific requirements associated with your primary industrial activity <u>and</u> any co-located industrial activities, as defined in Appendix A. 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.

8.T.1 Covered Stormwater Discharges.

The requirements in Subpart T apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from Treatment Works as identified by the Activity Code specified under Sector T in Table D-1 of Appendix D of the permit.

8.T.2 Industrial Activities Covered by Sector T.

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

- 8.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.
- 8.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.
- 8.T.3 Limitations on Coverage.
- **8.T.3.1 Prohibition of Non-Stormwater Discharges.** (See also Part 1.1.4) Sanitary and industrial wastewater and equipment and vehicle wash water are not authorized by this permit. (EPA includes these prohibited non-stormwater discharges here solely as a helpful reminder to the operator that the only non-stormwater discharges authorized by this permit are at Part 1.1.3.)
- 8.T.4 Additional Technology-Based Effluent Limits.
- **8.T.4.1 Control Measures.** (See also Part 2.1.2) To minimize the discharge of pollutants in stormwater, implement control measures such as the following, where determined to be feasible (list not exclusive): routing stormwater to the treatment works; or covering exposed materials (i.e., from the following areas: grit, screenings and other solids handling, storage or disposal areas; sludge drying beds; dried sludge piles; compost piles; and septage or hauled waste receiving station).
- **8.1.4.2** *Employee Training.* (See also Part 2.1.2.8) 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.

8.T.5 Additional SWPPP Requirements.

- **8.T.5.1 Site Map.** (See also Part 5.2.2) 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.
- **8.T.5.2 Potential Pollutant Sources.** (See also Part 5.2.3) 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.
- **8.1.5.3** Wastewater and Wash Water Requirements. If wastewater and/or vehicle and equipment wash water is not covered by another NPDES permit but is handled in another manner (e.g., hauled offsite, retained onsite), the disposal method must be described and all pertinent information (e.g., frequency, volume, destination) must be included in your SWPPP. Discharges of vehicle and equipment wash water, including tank cleaning operations, are not authorized by this permit for this sector.
- **8.T.6** Additional Inspection Requirements. (See also Part 3.1)

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 Part 8 sector-specific requirements associated with your primary industrial activity <u>and</u> any co-located industrial activities, as defined in Appendix A. 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.

8.U.1 Covered Stormwater Discharges.

The requirements in Subpart U apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from Food and Kindred Products facilities as identified by the SIC Codes specified in Table D-1 of Appendix D of the permit.

8.U.2 Limitations on Coverage.

8.U.2.1 Prohibition of Non-Stormwater Discharges. (See also Part 1.1.4) 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. (EPA includes these prohibited non-stormwater discharges here solely as a helpful reminder to the operator that the only non-stormwater discharges authorized by this permit are at Part 1.1.3.)

8.U.3 Additional Technology-Based Limitations.

8.U.3.1 *Employee Training.* (See also Part 2.1.2.8) Address pest control in your employee training program.

8.U.4 Additional SWPPP Requirements.

- **8.U.4.1 Drainage Area Site Map.** (See also Part 5.2.2) Document in your SWPPP the locations of the following activities if they are exposed to precipitation or runoff: vents and stacks from cooking, drying, and similar operations; dry product vacuum transfer lines; animal holding pens; spoiled product; and broken product container storage areas.
- **8.U.4.2 Potential Pollutant Sources.** (See also Part 5.2.3) 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.

8.U.5 Additional Inspection Requirements. (See also Part 3.1)

Inspect on a quarterly basis, at a minimum, the following areas where the potential for exposure to stormwater 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.

8.U.6 Sector-Specific Benchmarks. (See also Part 6)

Table 8.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 8.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 (BOD5)	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 Part 8 sector-specific requirements associated with your primary industrial activity <u>and</u> any co-located industrial activities, as defined in Appendix A. 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.

8.V.1 Covered Stormwater Discharges.

The requirements in Subpart V apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from Textile Mills, Apparel, and Other Fabric Product manufacturing as identified by the SIC Codes specified under Sector V in Table D-1 of Appendix D of the permit.

8.V.2 Limitations on Coverage.

8.V.2.1 Prohibition of Non-Stormwater Discharges. (See also Part 1.1.4) 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. (EPA includes these prohibited non-stormwater discharges here solely as a helpful reminder to the operator that the only non-stormwater discharges authorized by this permit are at Part 1.1.3.)

8.V.3 Additional Technology-Based Limitations.

8.V.3.1 Good Housekeeping Measures. (See also Part 2.1.2.2)

- **8.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 stormwater 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.
- **8.V.3.1.2** *Material Handling Areas.* Minimize contamination of stormwater runoff from material handling operations and areas through implementation of control measures such as the following, where determined to be feasible: using 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.
- **8.V.3.1.3** Fueling Areas. Minimize contamination of stormwater runoff from fueling areas through implementation of control measures such as the following, where determined to be feasible: covering the fueling area; using spill and overflow protection; minimizing run-on of stormwater to the fueling areas; using dry cleanup methods; and treating and/or recycling stormwater runoff collected from the fueling area.

- 8.V.3.1.4 Above-Ground Storage Tank Area. Minimize contamination of stormwater runoff from above-ground storage tank areas, including the associated piping and valves, through implementation of control measures such as the following, where determined to be feasible (list not exclusive): regular cleanup of these areas; including measures for tanks, piping and valves explicitly in your SPCC program; minimizing runoff of stormwater 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.
- **8.V.3.2** *Employee Training.* (See also Part 2.1.2.8) 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.
- 8.V.4 Additional SWPPP Requirements.
- **8.V.4.1 Potential Pollutant Sources.** (See also Part 5.2.3) 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).
- **8.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 8.V.3.1.1 above.
- 8.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 Part 8 sector-specific requirements associated with your primary industrial activity <u>and</u> any co-located industrial activities, as defined in Appendix A. 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.

8.W.1 Covered Stormwater Discharges.

The requirements in Subpart W apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from Furniture and Fixtures facilities as identified by the SIC Codes specified under Sector W in Table D-1 of Appendix D of the permit.

8.W.2 Additional SWPPP Requirements.

8.W.2.1 Drainage Area Site Map. (See also Part 5.2.2) 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 <u>and</u> any co-located industrial activities, as defined in Appendix A. 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.

8.X.1 Covered Stormwater Discharges.

The requirements in Subpart X apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from Printing and Publishing facilities as identified by the SIC Codes specified under Sector X in Table D-1 of Appendix D of the permit.

- 8.X.2 Additional Technology-Based Effluent Limits.
- **8.X.2.1** Good Housekeeping Measures. (See also Part 2.1.2.2)
 - **8.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 stormwater runoff from such storage areas. Also consider an inventory control plan to prevent excessive purchasing of potentially hazardous substances.
 - **8.X.2.1.2** *Material Handling Area.* Minimize contamination of stormwater runoff from material handling operations and areas (e.g., blanket wash, mixing solvents, loading and unloading materials) through implementation of control measures such as the following, where determined to be feasible (list not exclusive): 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.
 - **8.X.2.1.3** Fueling Areas. Minimize contamination of stormwater runoff from fueling areas through implementation of control measures such as the following, where determined to be feasible (list not exclusive): covering the fueling area; using spill and overflow protection; minimizing runoff of stormwater to the fueling areas; using dry cleanup methods; and treating and/or recycling stormwater runoff collected from the fueling area.
 - **8.X.2.1.4 Above Ground Storage Tank Area.** Minimize contamination of the stormwater runoff from above-ground storage tank areas, including the associated piping and valves, through implementation of control measures such as the following, where determined to be feasible (list not exclusive): regularly cleaning these areas; explicitly addressing tanks; piping and valves in the SPCC program; minimizing stormwater runoff 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.

- **8.X.2.2** *Employee Training.* (See also Part 2.1.2.8) 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.
- 8.X.3 Additional SWPPP Requirements.
- **8.X.3.1** Description of Good Housekeeping Measures for Material Storage Areas. In connection with Part 8.X.2.1.1, describe in the SWPPP the containment area or enclosure for materials stored outdoors.

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

You must comply with Part 8 sector-specific requirements associated with your primary industrial activity <u>and</u> any co-located industrial activities, as defined in Appendix A. 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.

8.Y.1 Covered Stormwater Discharges.

The requirements in Subpart Y apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from Rubber, Miscellaneous Plastic Products, and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries facilities as identified by the SIC Codes specified under Sector Y in Table D-1 of Appendix D of the permit.

8.Y.2 Additional Technology-Based Effluent Limits.

- **8.Y.2.1** Controls for Rubber Manufacturers. (See also Part 2.1.2) Minimize the discharge of zinc in your stormwater discharges. Parts 8.Y.2.1.1 to 8.Y.2.1.5 give possible sources of zinc to be reviewed and list control measures to be implemented where determined to be feasible. Implement additional control measures such as the following, where determined to be feasible (list not exclusive): using chemicals purchased in preweighed, 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.
 - **8.Y.2.1.1** Zinc Bags. Ensure proper handling and storage of zinc bags at your facility through implementation of control measures such as the following, where determined to be feasible (list not exclusive): 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.
 - **8.Y.2.1.2 Dumpsters.** Minimize discharges of zinc from dumpsters through implementation of control measures such as the following, where determined to be feasible (list not exclusive): covering the dumpster; moving the dumpster indoors; and providing a lining for the dumpster.
 - **8.Y.2.1.3 Dust Collectors and Baghouses**. Minimize contributions of zinc to stormwater from dust collectors and baghouses. Replace or repair, as appropriate, improperly operating dust collectors and baghouses.
 - **8.Y.2.1.4** *Grinding Operations.* Minimize contamination of stormwater as a result of dust generation from rubber grinding operations. Where determined to be feasible, install a dust collection system.
 - **8.Y.2.1.5** *Zinc Stearate Coating Operations.* Minimize the potential for stormwater contamination from drips and spills of zinc stearate slurry that may be released to the storm drain. Where determined to be feasible, use alternative compounds to zinc stearate.

- **8.Y.2.2** Controls for Plastic Products Manufacturers. Minimize the discharge of plastic resin pellets in your stormwater discharges through implementation of control measures such as the following, where determined to be feasible (list not exclusive): minimizing spills; cleaning up of spills promptly and thoroughly; sweeping thoroughly; pellet capturing; employee education; and disposal precautions.
- 8.Y.3 Additional SWPPP Requirements.
- **8.Y.3.1** Potential Pollutant Sources for Rubber Manufacturers. (See also Part 5.2.3) Document in your SWPPP the use of zinc at your facility and the possible pathways through which zinc may be discharged in stormwater runoff.
- **8.Y.4** Sector-Specific Benchmarks. (See also Part 6)

Table 8.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 8.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	Hardness Dependent		
	Total Zinc (saltwater)	0.09 mg/L		

¹Saltwater benchmark values apply to stormwater 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 Appendix J, "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 Part 8 sector-specific requirements associated with your primary industrial activity <u>and</u> any co-located industrial activities, as defined in Appendix A. 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.

8.Z.1 Covered Stormwater Discharges.

The requirements in Subpart Z apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from Leather Tanning and Finishing facilities as identified by the SIC Code specified under Sector Z in Table D-1 of Appendix D of the permit.

- 8.Z.2 Additional Technology-Based Effluent Limits.
- **8.Z.2.3** Good Housekeeping Measures. (See also Part 2.1.2.2)
 - 8.7.2.3.1 Storage Areas for Raw, Semiprocessed, or Finished Tannery By-products.

 Minimize contamination of stormwater runoff from pallets and bales of raw, semiprocessed, 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 stormwater run-on and runoff where practicable.
 - **8.7.2.3.2 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 stormwater.
 - **8.7.2.3.3 Buffing and Shaving Areas.** Minimize contamination of stormwater runoff with leather dust from buffing and shaving areas through implementation of control measures such as the following, where determined to be feasible (list not exclusive): implementing dust collection enclosures; implementing preventive inspection and maintenance programs; or other appropriate preventive measures.
 - **8.7.2.3.4** Receiving, Unloading, and Storage Areas. Minimize contamination of stormwater runoff from receiving, unloading, and storage areas. If these areas are exposed, implement control measures such as the following, where determined to be feasible (list not exclusive): covering all hides and chemical supplies; diverting drainage to the process sewer; or grade berming or curbing the area to prevent stormwater runoff.
 - **8.7.2.3.5** Outdoor Storage of Contaminated Equipment. Minimize contact of stormwater with contaminated equipment through implementation of control measures such as the following, where determined to be feasible (list not exclusive): covering equipment, diverting drainage to the process sewer, and cleaning thoroughly prior to storage.
 - **8.7.2.3.6 Waste Management.** Minimize contamination of stormwater runoff from waste storage areas through implementation of control measures such as the following, where determined to be feasible (list not exclusive): covering dumpsters; moving waste management activities indoors; covering waste piles with temporary covering material such as tarpaulins or polyethylene; and

minimizing stormwater runoff by enclosing the area or building berms around the area.

- 8.Z.3 Additional SWPPP Requirements.
- **8.7.3.1 Drainage Area Site Map.** (See also Part 5.2.2) 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.
- **8.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 Part 8 sector-specific requirements associated with your primary industrial activity <u>and</u> any co-located industrial activities, as defined in Appendix A. 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.

8.AA.1 Covered Stormwater Discharges.

The requirements in Subpart AA apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from Fabricated Metal Products facilities as identified by the SIC Codes specified under Sector AA in Table D-1 of Appendix D of the permit.

- 8.AA.2 Additional Technology-Based Effluent Limits.
- **8.AA.2.1 Good Housekeeping Measures.** (See also Part 2.1.2.2)
 - **8.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.
 - **8.AA.2.1.2** *Paints and Painting Equipment.* Minimize exposure of paint and painting equipment to stormwater.
- **8.AA.2.2 Spill Prevention and Response Procedures.** (See also Part 2.1.2.4) Ensure that the necessary equipment to implement a cleanup is available to personnel. The following areas should be addressed:
 - **8.AA.2.2.1 Metal Fabricating Areas.** Maintain clean, dry, orderly conditions in these areas. Use dry clean-up techniques where practicable.
 - 8.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 through implementation of control measures such as the following, where determined to be feasible (list not exclusive): 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.
 - **8.AA.2.2.3 Metal Working Fluid Storage Areas.** Minimize the potential for stormwater contamination from storage areas for metal working fluids.
 - **8.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.
 - **8.AA.2.2.5 Lubricating Oil and Hydraulic Fluid Operations.** Minimize the potential for stormwater contamination from lubricating oil and hydraulic fluid operations. Use monitoring equipment or other devices to detect and control leaks and overflows where feasible. Install perimeter controls such as dikes, curbs, grass filter strips, or equivalent measures where feasible.
 - **8.AA.2.2.6** Chemical Storage Areas. Minimize stormwater contamination and accidental spillage in chemical storage areas. Include a program to inspect containers and identify proper disposal methods.

8.AA.2.3 *Spills and Leaks.* (See also Part 5.2.3.3) In your spill prevention and response procedures, required by Part 2.1.2.4, 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.

8.AA.3 Additional SWPPP Requirements.

- 8.AA.3.1 Drainage Area Site Map. (See also Part 5.2.2) 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.
- **8.AA.3.2** *Potential Pollutant Sources.* (See also Part 5.2.3) 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.

8.AA.4 Additional Inspection Requirements.

8.AA.4.1 *Inspections.* (See also Part 3.1) 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.

8.AA.5 Sector-Specific Benchmarks. (See also Part 6)

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

Table 8.AA-1					
Subsector (You may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)	Parameter	Benchmark Monitoring Concentration			
Subsector AA1. Fabricated Metal	Total Aluminum	0.75 mg/L			
Products, except Coating (SIC 3411-3499; 3911-3915)	Total Iron	1.0 mg/L			
	Total Zinc (freshwater) ²	Hardness Dependent			
	Total Zinc (saltwater) ¹	0.09 mg/L			
	Nitrate plus Nitrite Nitrogen	0.68 mg/L			
Subsector AA2. Fabricated Metal	Total Zinc (freshwater) ²	Hardness Dependent			
Coating and Engraving (SIC 3479)	Total Zinc (saltwater) ¹	0.09 mg/L			
	Nitrate plus Nitrite Nitrogen	0.68 mg/L			

¹Saltwater benchmark values apply to stormwater 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 Appendix J, "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 <u>and</u> any co-located industrial activities, as defined in Appendix A. 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.

8.AB.1 Covered Stormwater Discharges.

The requirements in Subpart AB apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from Transportation Equipment, Industrial or Commercial Machinery facilities as identified by the SIC Codes specified under Sector AB in Table D-1 of Appendix D of the permit.

8.AB.2 Additional SWPPP Requirements.

8.AB.2.1 *Drainage Area Site Map.* (See also Part 5.2.2) 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 Part 8 sector-specific requirements associated with your primary industrial activity <u>and</u> any co-located industrial activities, as defined in Appendix A. 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.

8.AC.1 Covered Stormwater Discharges.

The requirements in Subpart AC apply to stormwater 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 Table D-1 of Appendix D of the permit.

8.AC.2 Additional Requirements.

No additional sector-specific requirements apply.

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

You must comply with Part 8 sector-specific requirements associated with your primary industrial activity <u>and</u> any co-located industrial activities, as defined in Appendix A. 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.

8.AD.1 Covered Stormwater Discharges.

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

8.AD.1.1 Eligibility for Permit Coverage. Because this sector is primarily intended for use by discharges designated by the Director as needing a stormwater permit (which is an atypical circumstance), and your facility may or may not normally be discharging stormwater 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.

8.AD.2 Sector-Specific Benchmarks and Effluent Limits. (See also Part 6)

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 stormwater discharges.

- 9. Permit Conditions Applicable to Specific States, Indian Country Lands, or Territories
- 9.1 EPA Region 1: Connecticut, Massachusetts, Maine, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont.
- 9.1.1 CTR051000: Indian Country within the State of Connecticut No additional requirements.
- **9.1.2** MAR050000: Commonwealth of Massachusetts, except Indian country

 Permittees in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts must meet the following conditions:
- **9.1.2.1** Additional conditions required by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. Discharges covered by the general permit must comply with the provisions of 314 CMR 3.00; 314 CMR 4.00; 314 CMR 9.00; and 314 CMR 10.00 and any other related policies adopted under the authority of the Massachusetts Clean Waters Act, MGL c.21, ss. 26-53 and Wetlands Protection Act, MGL s. 40.

New facilities or redevelopment of existing facilities subject to this permit must comply with applicable stormwater performance standards prescribed by state regulation or policy. A permit under 314 CMR 3.04 is not required for existing facilities which meet state stormwater performance standards. An application for a permit under 314 CMR 3.00 is required only when required under 314 CMR 3.04(2)(b) {designation of a discharge on a case-by-case basis} or is otherwise identified in 314 CMR 3.00 or any Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection policy as a discharge requiring a permit application. Department regulations and policies may be obtained through the State House Bookstore or online at www.mass.gov/dep.

- **9.1.2.2 SWPPP Availability.** The Department may request a copy of the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) and the permittee is required to submit the SWPPP to the Department within 14 days of such a request.
- **9.1.2.3 Authorization to Inspect.** The Department may conduct an inspection of any facility covered by this permit to ensure compliance with state law requirements, including state water quality standards. The Department may enforce its certification conditions.
- 9.1.2.4 Submission of Monitoring Data. The results of any monitoring [four samples required in the first year of the permit] required by this permit must be sent to the appropriate Regional Office of the Department [attention: Bureau of Waste Prevention] where the monitoring identifies violations of any effluent limits or benchmarks for any parameter for which monitoring is required under this permit. In addition, any follow-up monitoring and a description of the corrective actions required and undertaken to meet the effluent limits or benchmarks must be sent to the appropriate Department Regional Office.
- **9.1.2.5 Sector-Specific Requirements.** The Massachusetts Coastal Zone Management Program submitted the following conditions to be added to the permit in order to meet the Programs' Consistency Review and which are included in the requirements of this Water Quality Certification:

- In Sector Q [Water Transportation] add copper to the required monitoring parameters with a benchmark monitoring concentration as included in the MSGP 2015 Fact Sheet Part X.B.1, and Appendix J.
- In Sector R [Ship and Boat Building and Repair Yards] add aluminum, iron, lead and copper to the list of required monitoring parameters with a benchmark monitoring concentration as included in the MSGP 2015 Fact Sheet Part X.B.1 and Appendix J.
- Modify the monitoring requirements [Part 6.2.1.2] for Sectors Q and R such that all four of the quarterly monitoring samples must meet the benchmarks rather than the average of the four before no further monitoring is required.
- **9.1.3** MAR051000: Indian country within the Commonwealth of Massachusetts No additional requirements.
- 9.1.4 NHR050000: State of New Hampshire

Permittees in New Hampshire must also meet the following conditions:

- 9.1.4.1 Consider Opportunities for on-site infiltration of stormwater. In Part 2.1.1 Control Measure Selection and Design Considerations, you are required to consider opportunities for infiltrating runoff onsite. This is encouraged, but it should only be done if consistent with the statutes and rules of the Department of Environmental Services written to protect groundwater, including Env-Wq 1507.04(e). Infiltration best management practices are not recommended at industrial sites except in areas where industrial activities do not occur, such as at office buildings and their associated parking facilities, or in drainage areas at the facility where a certification of no exposure will always be possible [see 40 CFR 122.26(g)].
- **9.1.4.2 Maintenance of Infiltration Best Management Practices.** In Part 2.1.2.3 you are required to maintain control measures. In Parts 5.2.2, 5.2.5.1, and 5.5 you are required to document the location of control measures, perform inspections and maintenance, and keep records. Accordingly, the SWPPP must contain the following:
 - A description of and the location of each on-site infiltration BMP installed;
 - The maintenance procedures that will be followed to ensure proper operation, including the removal of sediment from pretreatment devices;
 - The inspection produces that will be followed at least annually. These should include the produces for ensuring that the stormwater being infiltrated is not exposed to industrial pollutants and the procedures for ensuring proper drainage to prevent mosquito breeding;
 - The employee name (or title of the position) who is a member of the stormwater pollution prevention team (see Part 5.2.1) who will be responsible for the maintenance required in this section, the inspection required in this section, and any necessary corrective action required in Part 4; and
 - Records for all maintenance performed, inspections conducted, and corrective actions taken.
- **9.1.4.3 Discontinue, Permit or Register On-site Infiltration BMP if Necessary.** If at any time a certification of no exposure can no longer be made for any of the stormwater to be infiltrated, then the infiltration BMP must cease for that portion of the runoff or

the discharge must be permitted or registered as appropriate. The following may be required:

- Infiltration BMP that meets the definition of a Class V well or that infiltrates stormwater via a subsurface structure (i.e. concrete chambers, dry well, leach field, etc.) will need an underground injection control (UIC) registration from NHDES; and
- Permitting as a groundwater discharge as required in Env-Wq 402, if the stormwater will or may contain regulated contaminants.

The SWPPP must be modified immediately if new infiltration BMPs are proposed or if existing infiltration BMPs will cease.

9.1.4.4 Required NHDES notification.

- Notify the NHDES Groundwater Discharge Permit Coordinator immediately if you believe that any infiltration BMP may need to be permitted or registered (See Part 9.1.4.3) during the permit term.
- Notify the NHDES Wastewater Engineering Bureau immediately of any plans to discharge any new non-stormwater discharges during the permit term. This does not include the allowable non-stormwater discharges listed in Part 1.1.3.
- **9.1.4.5** Information That May Be Requested by NHDES. To ensure compliance with RSA 485-C, RSA 485-A, RSA 485-A:13, I(a), Env-Wq 400 and Env-Wq 401 the following information may be requested by NHDES. This information must be kept on site unless you receive a written request from NHDES that it be sent to the address shown in Part 9.1.4.6.
 - The site map required in Part 5.2.2, showing the type and location of all on-site infiltration BMP utilized at the facility or the reason(s) why none were installed.
 - A list of all non-stormwater discharges that occur at the facility, including their source locations and the control measures being used (See Sections 1.1.3 and 5.2.3.4).
 - A copy of the Annual Reports required in Part 7.5
- **9.1.4.6 Where to Submit Information.** Information submitted to NHDES must be sent to the following address:

NH Department of Environmental Services Wastewater Engineering Bureau, Permits & Compliance Section P.O. Box 95 Concord, NH 03302-0095

9.1.4.7 Modification of Clean Water Act Section 401 Water Quality Certification. When NHDES determines that additional water quality certification requirements are necessary to protect water quality, it may require individual dischargers to meet additional conditions to obtain or continue coverage under the MSGP. Any such conditions shall be supplied to the permittee in writing. Any required pollutant loading analyses and any designs for structural best management practices necessary to protect water quality must be prepared by a civil or sanitary engineer registered in New Hampshire.

9.1.5 RIR051000: Indian country within the State of Rhode Island

No additional requirements.

9.1.6 VTR05F000: Areas in the State of Vermont subject to industrial activity by a Federal Operator

No additional requirements.

- 9.2 EPA Region 2: New Jersey, New York, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands.
- 9.2.1 PRR050000: Commonwealth of Puerto Rico

No additional requirements.

- 9.3 EPA Region 3: Delaware, District of Columbia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia.
- 9.3.1 DCR050000: District of Columbia

Permittees in the District of Columbia must also meet the following conditions:

- **9.3.1.1** Compliance with District of Columbia Laws and Regulations. Discharges covered by the MSGP must comply with the District of Columbia Water Pollution Control Act of 1984, as amended, D.C. Official Code § 8-103.01 et seq.; and its implementing regulations in Title 21, Chapters 11 and 19 of the District of Columbia Municipal Regulations. Nothing in this permit will be construed to preclude the institution of any legal action or relieve the permittee from any responsibilities, liabilities, or penalties established pursuant to District of Columbia laws and regulations.
- **9.3.1.2 Submission of SWPPP.** The Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) shall be submitted to the District Department of the Environment (DDOE) at the same time the Notice of Intent (NOI) is submitted to EPA.
- **9.3.1.3 Submission of No Exposure Certification and NOT.** Copies of the No Exposure Certification and Notice of Termination (NOT) shall be submitted to DDOE at the same time they are submitted to EPA.
- **9.3.1.4 Authorization to Inspect.** The permittee shall allow DDOE to inspect any facility, equipment, practices, or operations regulated or required under this permit and to access records maintained under the conditions of this permit.
- **9.3.1.5 Submission of Reports.** Signed copies of all reports required under this permit including the reporting requirements of Appendix B.12 shall be submitted to DDOE at the same time they are submitted to EPA.
- **9.3.1.6 Where to Submit Information.** All required or requested documents shall be sent to the:

Attention: Associate Director Water Quality Division, Natural Resources Administration District Department of the Environment 1200 First Street, NE, 5th Floor Washington, D.C. 20002 9.3.2 DER05F000: Areas in the State of Delaware subject to industrial activity by a Federal Operator

No additional requirements.

9.4 EPA Region 4: Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee

Coverage not available under this permit.

- 9.5 EPA Region 5: Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, Wisconsin.
- **9.5.1** MIR051000: Indian country within the State of Michigan No additional requirements.
- 9.5.2 MNR051000: Indian country within the State of Minnesota
- 9.5.2.1 Fond du Lac Reservation

The following conditions apply only to discharges on the Fond du Lac Reservation.

- **9.5.2.1.1 Submission of SWPPP.** A copy of the Stormwater Pollution Plan (SWPPP) must be submitted to the Office of Water Protection at least thirty (30) days in advance of sending the Notice of Intent to EPA. MSGP applicants are encouraged to work with the Fond du Lac Office of Water Protection in the identification of all proposed receiving waters.
- **9.5.2.1.2 Submission of NOI and NOT.** Copies of the Notice of Intent (NOI) and Notice of Termination (NOT) must be sent to the Fond du Lac Office of Water Protection at the same time they are submitted to EPA.
- **9.5.2.1.3 Benchmark Monitoring for Turbidity.** The Benchmark Monitoring Concentration (BMC) for Turbidity shall NOT exceed 10% of natural background as determined by Office of Water Protection staff as measured in NTU.
- **9.5.2.1.4 Effluent Limitations.** The Effluent Limitations for ALL sectors shall NOT exceed more than two times (2x) Fond du Lac's ambient concentrations (based upon 15 years of monitoring data) for the following:

a) Ammonia
Ambient = <0.3 mg/l
b) Arsenic
Ambient = <3.0 µg/l
c) Chromium
Ambient = <0.8 µg/l
d) Total Phosphorus
Ambient = <0.09 mg/l
e) Total Suspended Solids
Ambient = <16.0 mg/l
f) Zinc
Ambient = <24.0 mg/l

9.5.2.1.5 Outstanding Reservation Resource Waters (ORRW). This Certification does not pertain to any new discharge to Outstanding Reservation Resource Waters (ORRW) as described in § 105 b.3. of the Fond du Lac Water Quality Standards (Ordinance #12/98). Although additional waters may be designated in the future, currently Perch Lake, Rice Portage Lake, Miller Lake, Deadfish Lake, and Jaskari Lake are designated as ORRWs. New dischargers wishing to discharge to an ORRW must obtain an individual permit for storm water discharges.

- 9.5.2.1.6 Water Quality Criteria. All industrial activities shall be carried out in such a manner as will prevent violations of water quality criteria as stated in the Water Quality Standards of the Fond du Lac Reservation, Ordinance 12/98, as amended. This includes, but is not limited to, the prevention of any discharge that causes a condition in which visible solids, bottom deposits, or turbidity impairs the usefulness of water of the Fond du Lac Reservation for any of the uses designated in the Water Quality Standards of the Fond du Lac Reservation. These uses include wildlife, aquatic life, warm and cold water fisheries, subsistence farming (netting), primary contact recreation, cultural, wild rice areas, aesthetic waters, agriculture, navigation, and commercial.
- 9.5.2.1.7 Impacts to cultural sites. This certification does not authorize impacts to cultural, historical, or archeological features or sites, or properties that may be eligible for such listing.
- **9.5.2.1.8** Where to Submit Information. All required or requested documents shall be sent to the:

Fond du Lac Reservation Office of Water Protection 1720 Big Lake Road Cloquet, Minnesota 55720

9.5.2.2 Grand Portage Band of the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe

The following conditions apply to industrial storm water discharges into Waters of the Grand Portage Reservation:

- **9.5.2.2.1 Definitions.** The definitions set forth in the Grand Portage Water Resources Ordinance, as amended, ("Water Resources Ordinance") govern these certification conditions.
- **9.5.2.2.2 Water Quality Standards.** All industrial storm water discharges authorized by this permit must comply with the Grand Portage Water Quality Standards, Applicable Federal Standards, and the Water Resources Ordinance.
- 9.5.2.2.3 Additional Monitoring. Grand Portage reserves the right to require monitoring of storm water discharges as determined on a case-by-case basis. If the Grand Portage Environmental Resources Board ("Board") determines that a monitoring plan is necessary, the monitoring plan must be prepared and incorporated into the Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan ("SWPPP") before the SWPPP is submitted to the U.S. EPA. Accordingly, the Board must be contacted, at the address listed below, at the onset of writing the SWPPP.
- **9.5.2.2.4 Submission of SWPPP, NOI, and NOT.** In addition, a copy of the SWPPP, Notice of Intent ("NOI"), and Notice of Termination (NOT) (collectively the "application") must be submitted to the Board at least 30 days before submitting the NOI to the U.S. EPA. Applications should be sent to the address below.
- **9.5.2.2.5 Additional information.** Upon receipt of the application, the Board shall order the Grand Portage Environmental Department (Department) to conduct a technical review of the application materials. If necessary, Department staff will send a

- request for additional information to the applicant within 30 days of receipt of the application.
- 9.5.2.2.6 Preliminary coverage determination. After considering the application and such other information and data as the Department staff deems relevant, the Department Director will evaluate whether there is a reasonable probability that the proposed activity will violate the Grand Portage Water Quality Standards or any Applicable Federal Standards and recommend one of the following preliminary determinations:
 - Unconditionally grant coverage under the MSGP;
 - Grant coverage under the MSGP subject to certain conditions; or
 - Deny coverage under the MSGP.
- 9.5.2.2.7 Final coverage determination. Within 30 days of the Department Director's recommendation, the Board will provide public notice of the application for coverage under the MSGP and the Department Director's recommendations. Upon request, the Department will schedule a hearing as provided in 40 CFR Part 25. If, after considering the evidence provided at the hearing and the entire record, the Board determines by a preponderance of the evidence that the proposed activity will violate the Grand Portage Water Quality Standards or any Applicable Federal Standards, the Board shall deny eligibility for coverage under the MSGP, unless there is a reasonable certainty that compliance can be achieved by the applicant's adherence to reasonable conditions. If the Board finds insufficient evidence to show that the proposed activity will violate the Grand Portage Water Quality Standards or any Applicable Federal Standards, it shall approve coverage under the MSGP.
- **9.5.2.2.8 Appeals.** Appeals related to water quality certification decisions or permits will be heard by the Grand Portage Tribal Court.
- **9.5.2.2.9 Prohibition of Discharge.** The applicant is prohibited from discharging into the Waters of the Reservation pursuant to the MSGP unless the Board has granted coverage under the MSGP, or until the applicant has adhered to conditions required by the Board's conditional grant of coverage.
- **9.5.2.2.10 Compliance.** The Board retains full authority provided by the Water Resources Ordinance to ensure compliance with and enforce the provisions of the Water Resource Ordinance, the Grand Portage Water Quality Standards, Applicable Federal Standards, and these certification conditions.
- **9.5.2.2.11** Where to Submit Information. All required or requested information mentioned above shall be sent to:

Grand Portage Environmental Resources Board P.O. Box 428 Grand Portage, MN 55605

9.5.3 WIR051000: Indian country within the State of Wisconsin, except those on Bad River Band of Lake Superior Tribe of Chippewa Indians lands and on Sokaogon Chippewa Community lands

No additional requirements.

Note: Facilities in the Bad River Band of Lake Superior Tribe of Chippewa Indians land Sokaogon Chippewa Community lands and are not eligible for stormwater discharge coverage under this permit. Contact the EPA Region 5 office for an individual permit application.

- 9.6 EPA Region 6: Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas, and New Mexico (except see Region 9 for Navajo lands, and see Region 8 for Ute Mountain Reservation lands).
- **9.6.1 LAR051000: Indian country within the State of Louisiana** No additional requirements.
- 9.6.2 NMR050000: The State of New Mexico, except Indian countryPermittees in New Mexico must also meet the following conditions:
- **9.6.2.1 Benchmark Monitoring Concentrations.** The benchmark values for the indicated pollutants in the table below must be modified to reflect New Mexico water quality standards for the facilities in New Mexico, based on benchmark values from the Standards for Interstate and Intrastate Surface Waters (as approved on June. 5, 2013), 20.6.4.900 NMAC).

Pollutant	MSGP Benchmark	Lowest New Mexico Water Quality Standard	Hardness dependent value (if appropriate) ¹		
Ammonia*	2.14 mg/L	No Standard			
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD 5 day)	30 mg/L	No Standard			
Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	120 mg/L	No Standard			
Total Suspended Solids	100 mg/L	Segment specific			
Turbidity	50 NTU	Segment specific			
Nitrate + Nitrite Nitrogen	0.68 mg/L	132 mg/L			
Total Phosphorus	2.0 mg/L	Segment specific			
рН	6.0 – 9.0 SU	Segment specific			
Aluminum (T) (pH 6.5 – 9)*	0.75 mg/L		3.4 mg/L (acute) 1.37 mg/L (chronic)		
Antimony (T)	0.64 mg/L	0.006 mg/L			
Arsenic (T) (Freshwater)*	0.15 mg/L	0.01 mg/L			
Beryllium (T)	0.13 mg/L	0.004 mg/L			
Cadmium (T) (Freshwater)*	0.0021 mg/L	-	0.00165 mg/L (acute) 0.00045 mg/L (chronic)		
Copper (T) (Freshwater)*	0.014 mg/L		0.013 mg/L (acute) 0.009 mg/L (chronic)		
Cyanide (Freshwater)*	0.022 mg/L	0.0052 (WH)			
Iron (T)	1.0mg/L	No standard			
Lead (Freshwater)*	0.082 mg/L		0.065 mg/L (acute) 0.003 mg/L (chronic)		
Magnesium (T)	0.064 mg/L	No standard			
Mercury (Freshwater)*	0.0014 mg/L	0.00077 mg/L			
Nickel (T) (Freshwater)*	0.47 mg/L		0.47 mg/L (acute) 0.052 mg/L (chronic)		
Selenium (T) (Freshwater)* 2	0.005 mg/L	0.005 mg/L (WH)			

Pollutant	MSGP Benchmark	Lowest New Mexico Water Quality Standard	Hardness dependent value (if appropriate) ¹
Silver (Freshwater)*	0.0038 mg/L		0.0032 mg/L (acute)
Zinc (T) (Freshwater)*	0.12 mg/L		0.16 mg/L (acute) 0.121 mg/L (chronic)

^{*} EPA's Criteria are based on receiving water hardness of 100 mg/L. The facility will need to test their receiving water these hardness values and use Table 1 in Appendix J of this permit to determine their applicable limit.

EPA defines saline/salt waters as having salinity concentrations greater than or equal to 10 parts per thousand 95 percent or more of the time (as discussed on Page 55 of the permit's proposed fact sheet). Saltwater values may apply to certain areas of New Mexico, such as the Pecos Basin below Santa Rosa and the Rio Grande below Elephant Butte. These values may also apply to waters that are part of the Colorado River Basin.

New Mexico water quality hardness-based values in the table below replace values listed in Appendix J and are the applicable benchmark values for New Mexico in this permit.

All Units		(mg/L, dissolved)						
mg/L	*	Aluminum	Cadmium	Copper	Lead	Nickel	Silver	Zinc
	Acute	0.512	0.00051	0.004	0.014	0.140	0.0003	0.045
25	Chronic	0.205	0.00017	0.003	0.001	0.016		0.034
	Acute	0.658	0.00059	0.004	0.017	0.170	0.0004	0.054
30	Chronic	0.263	0.00019	0.003	0.001	0.019		0.041
	Acute	0.975	0.00076	0.006	0.024	0.220	0.0007	0.070
40	Chronic	0.391	0.00023	0.004	0.001	0.024		0.053
	Acute	1.324	0.00091	0.007	0.03	0.260	0.0010	0.085
50	Chronic	0.530	0.00028	0.005	0.001	0.029		0.065
	Acute	1.699	0.00107	0.008	0.037	0.300	0.0013	0.101
60	Chronic	0.681	0.00031	0.006	0.001	0.034		0.076
	Acute	2.099	0.00122	0.010	0.044	0.350	0.0017	0.116
70	Chronic	0.841	0.00035	0.007	0.002	0.038		0.088
	Acute	2.520	0.00137	0.011	0.051	0.390	0.0022	0.131
80	Chronic	1.010	0.00039	0.007	0.002	0.043		0.099
	Acute	2.961	0.00151	0.012	0.058	0.430	0.0027	0.145
90	Chronic	1.186	0.00042	0.008	0.002	0.048		0.110
	Acute	3.421	0.00165	0.013	0.065	0.470	0.0032	0.160
100	Chronic	1.370	0.00045	0.009	0.003	0.052		0.121
	Acute	8.838	0.00298	0.026	0.14	0.840	0.011	0.301
200	Chronic	3.541	0.00075	0.016	0.005	0.09		0.228
	Acute	10.071						
220	Chronic	4.035						
	Acute	10.071	0.00421	0.038	0.210	1.190	0.021	0.435
300	Chronic	4.035	0.00100	0.023	0.008	0.130	_	0.329
	Acute	10.071	0.00538	0.050	0.280	1.510	0.035	0.564
400+	Chronic	4.035	122	0.029	0.011	0.170		428

^{*}Acute vs. Chronic applicability: Acute numeric standards shall be attained at the "point of discharge" (end-of-pipe) for any discharge to surface water with a *designated aquatic life use*. TSS values will be important for any criteria differences between total and dissolved measurements.

¹ New Mexico Environment Department's criteria are listed at a hardness value of 100 mg/L as CaCO₃ for comparison to EPA's benchmark standard.

² SO₄ dependent

9.6.2.2 Notice of Termination. Requirements in Part 8 of the this permit, in sectors G (Metal Mining), H (Coal Mines and Coal Mining-Related Facilities), I (Oil and Gas Extraction), and J (Non-Metallic Mineral Mining and Dressing), at the Requirements Applicable to Earth-Disturbing Activities Conducted Prior to Active Mining Activities" section were made more stringent as to inspection frequencies and timing of inspections and corrective actions required as a result of a rain event. These certification requirements will apply to these sectors mentioned in this condition, as follows:

Permittees can only use the option to "plant the area so that within 3 years the 70% cover requirement is met" as stated in Part 8.G.4.2.11, Part 8.H.4.2.11, and Part 8.J.4.2.11 of this Permit, in New Mexico as a method for final vegetative stabilization for purposes of filing a Notice of Termination (NOT) under the following conditions:

If this option is selected, you must notify New Mexico Environment Department (NMED) at the address listed below at the time the NOT is submitted to EPA. The information to be submitted includes:

- A copy of the NOT;
- Contact information, including individual name or title, address, and phone number for the party responsible for implementing the final stabilization measures; and
- The date that the permanent vegetative stabilization practice was implemented and the projected timeframe that the 70% native vegetative cover requirements are expected to be met. (Note that if more than three years is required to establish 70 percent of the natural vegetative cover, this technique cannot be used or cited for fulfillment of the final stabilization requirement- you remain responsible for establishment of final stabilization.)

NMED also requires that operators periodically (minimum once/year) inspect and properly maintain the area until the criteria for final stabilization, as specified in Part 2.2 of the Construction General Permit (CGP), have been met. Operators must prepare an inspection report documenting the findings of these inspections and signed in accordance with Appendix B.11. This inspection record must be retained along with the SWPPP for three years after the NOT is submitted for the site and additionally submitted to NMED at the address listed below. The inspections must at a minimum include the following:

- Observations of all areas of the site disturbed by construction activity;
- Best Management Practices (BMPs)/post-construction storm water controls must be observed to ensure they are effective;
- An assessment of the status of vegetative re-establishment; and
- Corrective actions required to ensure vegetative success within three years, and control of pollutants in storm water runoff from the site, including implementation dates.

9.6.2.3 Where to Submit Information. All required or requested information mentioned above shall be sent to:

Program Manager
Point Source Regulation Section
NMED Surface Water Quality Bureau
PO Box 5469
Santa Fe, NM 87502

- 9.6.3 NMR051000: Indian country within the State of New Mexico, except Ute Mountain Reservation lands that are covered under Colorado permit COR051000 and Navajo Reservation lands that are covered under Arizona permit AZR051000
- 9.6.3.1 Pueblo of Sandia

The following conditions apply only to discharges on the Pueblo of Sandia:

- **9.6.3.1.1 Submission of NOI.** Copies of all Notices of Intent (NOI) submitted to the EPA must also be sent concurrently to the Pueblo of Sandia Environment Department. Discharges are not authorized by this permit unless an accurate and complete NOI has been submitted to the Pueblo of Sandia.
- **9.6.3.1.2 SWPPP Availability.** The Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) must be available to the Pueblo of Sandia Environment Department either electronically or hard copy upon request for review. Failure to provide a SWPPP to the Pueblo of Sandia Environment Department may result in denial of the water quality certification.
- 9.6.3.1.3 SWPPP Amendments. Any Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) modification, update or amendment shall be submitted to the Pueblo of Sandia Environment Department either electronically or hard copy within seven (7) calendar days of its finalization. Failure to provide a SWPPP to the Pueblo of Sandia Environment Department may result in denial of the water quality certification.
- 9.6.3.1.4 Submission of Monitoring Data. All monitoring and analytical data (e.g., Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMRs), follow-up monitoring reports, Exceedance Reports for Numeric Effluent Limits, etc.) submitted to the EPA must also be sent concurrently to the Pueblo of Sandia Environment Department.
- 9.6.3.1.5 Submission of Annual Reports. Copies of all Annual Reports submitted to the EPA must also be sent concurrently to the Pueblo of Sandia Environment Department. Discharges are not authorized by this permit unless an accurate and complete Annual Report has been submitted to the Pueblo of Sandia.
- **9.6.3.1.6 Submission of Quarterly Visual Assessments.** Copies of all "Quarterly Visual Assessments" (Part 3.2) must be submitted either electronically or hard copy to the Pueblo of Sandia Environment Department within seven (7) calendar days.
- **9.6.3.1.7 Submission of Corrective Action Documentation.** Copies of all "Corrective Action Documentation" (Part 4.4) must be submitted electronically or hard copy to the Pueblo of Sandia Environment Department within seven (7) calendar days.
- **9.6.3.1.8** Additional Reporting. Any notice of release of oils or hazardous substances shall be submitted to the Pueblo of Sandia Environment Department within twenty-four (24)

hours of becoming aware of the situation or circumstance, followed by the reporting requirements of 40 CFR 110, 40 CFR 300, and 40 CFR 302 relating to spills or other releases of oil or hazardous substances. The permittee must also telephone the Pueblo of Sandia Environment Department at (505) 867-4533 of any non-emergency spills or unauthorized discharges that may affect drinking water supplies, ceremonial and recreational surface waters, elicit fish kills, harm wildlife or endangered and threatened species, or endanger human health or the environment within eight (8) hours of becoming aware of the situation or circumstance, followed by the written report when it is sent to the EPA.

- **9.6.3.1.9 Authorization to Inspect.** If requested by the Pueblo of Sandia Environment Department, the permittee must allow the Pueblo of Sandia to perform its own routine or compliance inspection to ensure the permittee is in compliance and any discharge is not contributing to a violation of the permit and the Pueblo of Sandia's Water Quality Standards.
- 9.6.3.1.10 Water Quality Standards. If requested by the Pueblo of Sandia Environment Department, the permittee shall provide additional information necessary for a "case by case" eligibility determination to assure compliance with the Pueblo of Sandia's Water Quality Standards. *Note: Upon receipt of a determination by the Pueblo of Sandia that discharges from a permittee under this general permit have reasonable potential to be causing or contributing to a violation of the Pueblo of Sandia's Water Quality Standards, EPA Region 6 would be notified. EPA Region 6 would then notify the permittee to either improve their Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) to achieve compliance with the Pueblo of Sandia's Water Quality Standards or have the permittee apply for and obtain an individual NPDES permit for these discharges per CFR 122.28(B)(3).
- **9.6.3.1.11** Alternative Permit. Any industry discharging to waters of the United States that has been designated by the EPA or the Pueblo of Sandia as impaired or degraded water shall not be covered under this general permit but will be required to obtain an individual permit.
- 9.6.3.1.12 Submission of NOT. Before submitting a Notice of Termination (NOT), permittees must clearly demonstrate to the Pueblo of Sandia Environment Department through a site visit or documentation that requirements for site stabilization have been met and any degradation has been mitigated. A short letter stating the stabilization requirements have been met will be sent to the permittee. Upon receipt the permittee may apply for an NOT to the EPA. Copies of the NOT submitted to the EPA must also be sent concurrently to the Pueblo of Sandia Environment Department.
- **9.6.3.1.13** Where to Submit Information. All required or requested information mentioned above shall be sent to:
 - Regular U.S. Delivery Mail:

Pueblo of Sandia Environment Department Attention: Scott Bulgrin, Water Quality Manager 481 Sandia Loop Bernalillo, New Mexico 87004

• Or Electronically to: sbulgrin@sandiapueblo.nsn.us

9.6.3.2 Pueblo of Santa Clara.

The following condition applies only to discharges on the Santa Clara Indian Pueblo:

- 9.6.3.2.1 Submission of NOI and NOT. The Notice of Intent (NOI) and Notice of Termination (NOT) must be provided to the Santa Clara Pueblo Governor's Office at the same time it is provided to EPA.
- **9.6.3.2.2 SWPPP Availability.** A copy of the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan must be made available to the Pueblo of Santa Clara staff upon request.
- **9.6.3.2.3** Where to Submit Information. All required or requested documents shall be sent to the:

Santa Clara Pueblo Governor's Office P.O. Box 580 Espanola, NM 87532

9.6.4 OKR051000: Indian country within the State of Oklahoma

9.6.4.1 Certification Requirements. In accordance with Oklahoma's Water Quality Standards (OAC 785:45-5-25) certification is denied for any new or proposed discharges located within the watershed of any part of the Oklahoma Scenic Rivers system, including the Illinois River, Flint Creek, Barren Fork Creek, Upper Mountain Fork Creek, Little Lee Creek, Big Lee Creek or to any water designated as an Outstanding Resource Water (ORW). Existing discharges of stormwater in these watersheds may be permitted under this permit only from point sources existing as of June 25, 1992, whether or not such stormwater discharges were permitted as point sources prior to June 25, 1992. For any such existing discharge, increased load of any pollutant above levels of June 25, 1992 is prohibited.

Note: Operators of facilities within the watershed of any part of the Oklahoma Scenic Rivers system must contact the EPA Region 6 office for an individual permit application.

- 9.6.5 OKR05F000: Facilities in the State of Oklahoma not under the jurisdiction of the Oklahoma Department of Environmental Quality or the Oklahoma Department of Agriculture, Food and Forestry, except those on Indian Country. EPA jurisdiction facilities include SIC Codes 1311, 1381, 1382, 1389, and 5171
- 9.6.5.1 Certification Requirements. In accordance with Oklahoma's Water Quality Standards (OAC 785:45-5-25), Certification is denied for any new or proposed discharges located within the watershed or any part of the Oklahoma Scenic Rivers system, including the Illinois River, Flint Creek, Barren Fork Creek, Upper Mountain Fork River, Little Lee Creek, Big Lee Creek or to any water designated as an Outstanding Resource Water (ORW). Existing discharges of stormwater in these watersheds may be permitted under this permit only from point sources existing as of June 25, 1992, whether or not such stormwater discharges were permitted as point sources prior to June 25, 1992. For any such existing discharge, increased load of any pollutant above levels of June 25, 1992 is prohibited.

Note: Operators of facilities within the watershed of any part of the Oklahoma Scenic Rivers system must contact the EPA Region 6 office for an individual permit application.

9.6.6 TXR05F000: Facilities in the State of Texas not under the jurisdiction of the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality, except those on Indian Country. EPA-jurisdiction facilities include SIC Codes 1311, 1321, 1381, 1382, and 1389 (other than oil field service company "home base" facilities)

No additional requirements.

9.6.7 TXR051000: Indian country within the State of Texas

No additional requirements.

- 9.7 EPA Region 7: Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska (except see Region 8 for Pine Ridge Reservation Lands).
- 9.7.1 IAR051000: Indian country within the State of Iowa

No additional requirements.

9.7.2 KSR051000: Indian country within the State of Kansas

No additional requirements.

9.7.3 NER051000: Indian country within the State of Nebraska, except Pine Ridge Reservation lands (see Region 8)

No additional requirements.

- 9.8 EPA Region 8: Colorado, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Wyoming, Utah (except see Region 9 for Goshute Reservation and Navajo Reservation Lands), the Ute Mountain Reservation in NM, and the Pine Ridge Reservation in NE.
- 9.8.1 COR05F000: Areas in the State of Colorado, except those located on Indian country, subject to industrial activity by a Federal Operator

No additional requirements.

9.8.2 COR051000: Indian country within the State of Colorado, as well as the portion of the Ute Mountain Reservation located in New Mexico

No additional requirements

9.8.3 MTR051000: Indian country within the State of Montana

No additional requirements.

9.8.4 NDR051000: Indian country within the State of North Dakota, as well as that portion of the Standing Rock Reservation located in South Dakota (except for the portion of the lands within the former boundaries of the Lake Traverse Reservation which is covered under South Dakota permit SDR051000 listed below)

No additional requirements.

9.8.5 SDR051000: Indian country within the State of South Dakota, as well as the portion of the Pine Ridge Reservation located in Nebraska and the portion of the lands within the former boundaries of the Lake Traverse Reservation located in North Dakota

(except for the Standing Rock Reservation which is covered under North Dakota permit NDR051000 listed above)

No additional requirements.

9.8.6 UTR051000: Indian country within the State of Utah, except Goshute and Navajo Reservation lands (see Region 9)

No additional requirements.

9.8.7 WYR051000: Indian country within the State of Wyoming

No additional requirements.

- 9.9 EPA Region 9: California, Hawaii, Nevada, Guam, American Samoa, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, the Confederated Tribes of the Goshute Reservation in Utah and Nevada, Indian Country within the State of Arizona including the Navajo Reservation in Utah and New Mexico and Arizona, the Duck Valley Reservation in Idaho, and the Fort McDermitt Reservation in Oregon.
- 9.9.1 ASR050000: American Samoa

No additional requirements.

- 9.9.2 AZR051000: Indian country within the State of Arizona, including Navajo Reservation lands in New Mexico and Utah
- 9.9.2.1 Hualapai Tribe

The following condition applies only to discharges on the Hualapai Tribe:

- 9.9.2.1.1 Submission of NOI and SWPPP. All Notices of Intent (NOI) for proposed stormwater discharges under this permit and all Stormwater Pollution Plans (SWPPPs) for stormwater discharges on Hualapai Tribal lands shall be submitted to the Water Resource Program through the Tribal Chairwoman for review and approval.
- **9.9.2.1.2** Where to Submit Information. All required or requested documents shall be sent to:

Water Resource Program through the Tribal Chairwoman P.O. Box 179 Peach Springs, AZ 86434

9.9.2.2 Navajo Nation

The following conditions apply only to discharges on the Navajo Nation:

- **9.9.2.2.1 Submission of NOI and SWPPP.** Courtesy copies of Notices of Intent (NOI) and Stormwater Water Pollution Plans (SWPPPs) shall be made available to Navajo EPA for facilities located on Navajo lands.
- **9.9.2.2.2 Submission of Monitoring Data.** Copies of all monitoring reports must be provided to Navajo EPA for facilities located on Navajo lands.
- **9.9.2.2.3 Authorization to Inspect.** Facilities located on Navajo lands and covered under this permit will be subject to compliance inspections by Navajo EPA staff with active Federal Inspector Credentials under authority of the Clean Water Act.

9.9.2.3 White Mountain Apache Tribe

The following condition applies only to discharges on the White Mountain Apache Tribe:

- 9.9.2.3.1 Submission of SWPPP. The Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) must be available to the White Mountain Apache Water Resources Programs either electronically or hard copy upon request for review before a Notice of Intent (NOI) for comments from the White Mountain Apache Water Resources Programs. Failure to provide a SWPPP to the White Mountain Apache Water Resources Programs may result in denial of the water quality certification.
- **9.9.2.3.2 Submission of NOI.** Copies of all Notices of Intent (NOI)) submitted to the EPA must also be sent concurrently to the White Mountain Apache Water Resources Programs. Discharges are not authorized by this permit unless an accurate and complete NOI has been submitted to the White Mountain Apache Tribe.
- 9.9.2.3.3 SWPPP Modification. Any Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) modification, update or amendment shall be submitted to the White Mountain Apache Water Resources Programs either electronically or hard copy within seven (7) calendar days of its finalization. Failure to provide a SWPPP to the White Mountain Apache Water Resources Programs may result in denial of the water quality certification.
- **9.9.2.3.4 Submission of Monitoring Data.** All monitoring and analytical data (e.g. Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMRs), follow-up monitoring reports, Exceedance Reports for Numerical Effluent Limits, etc.) submitted to EPA must also be sent concurrently to the White Mountain Apache Water Resources Programs.
- **9.9.2.3.5 Submission of Annual Reports.** Copies of all Annual Reports submitted to the EPA must also be sent concurrently to the White Mountain Apache Water Resources Programs. Discharges are not authorized by this permit unless an accurate and complete Annual Report has been submitted to the White Mountain Apache Tribe.
- **9.9.2.3.6 Submission of Quarterly Visual Assessments.** Copies of all "Quarterly Visual Assessments" (Part 3.2) must be submitted either electronically or hard copy to the White Mountain Apache Water Resources Programs within seven (7) calendar days.
- **9.9.2.3.7 Submission of Corrective Action Documentation.** Copies of all "Corrective Action Documentation" (Part 4.4) must be submitted either electronically or hard copy to the White Mountain Apache Water Resources Programs within seven (7) calendar days.
- 9.9.2.3.8 Additional Reporting. Any notice of release of oils or hazardous substances shall be submitted to the White Mountain Apache Water Resources Programs within twenty-four (24) hours of becoming aware of the situation or circumstance, followed by the reporting requirements of 40 CFR 110, 40 CFR 300, and 40 CFR 302 relating to spills or other releases of oils or hazardous substances. The permittee must also telephone the White Mountain Apache Water Resources Programs at (928) 338-4267 of any non-emergency spills or unauthorized discharge that may affect drinking water, supplies, ceremonial and recreational surface waters, elicit fish kills, harm wildlife or endangered and threaten species, or endanger human health or

the environment within eight (8) hours of becoming aware of the situation or circumstance, followed by a written report when it is sent to the EPA.

- **9.9.2.3.9 Authorization to Inspect.** If requested by the White Mountain Apache Water Resources Programs, the permittee must allow the White Mountain Apache Tribe to perform its own routine or compliance inspection to ensure the permittee is in compliance and any discharge is not contributing to a violation of the permit and the White Mountain Apache Tribe's Water Quality Standards.
- 9.9.2.3.10 Water Quality Standards. If requested by the White Mountain Apache Water Resources Programs, the permittee shall provide additional information necessary for a "case by case" eligibility determination to assure compliance with the White Mountain Apache Tribe's Water Quality Standards. *Note: Upon receipt of a determination by the White Mountain Apache Tribe that discharges from a permittee under this general permit have reasonable potential to be causing or contributing to a violation of the White Mountain Apache Tribe's Water Quality Standards, EPA Region 9 would be notified. EPA Region 9 would then notify the permittee to either improve their Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) to achieve compliance with the White Mountain Apache Tribe's Water Quality Standards or have the permittee apply for and obtain an individual NPDES permit for those discharges per CFR 122.28 (B)(3).
- **9.9.2.3.11** Alternative Permit. Any industry discharging into waters of the United States that has been designated by the EPA or the White Mountain Apache Tribe as impaired or degraded water shall not be covered under this general permit but will be required to obtain an individual permit.
- 9.9.2.3.12 Submission of NOT. Before submitting a Notice of Termination (NOT), permittees must clearly demonstrate to the White Mountain Apache Water Resources Programs through a site visit or documentation that requirements for site stabilization have been met and any degradation has been mitigated. A short letter stating the stabilization requirements have been met will be sent to the permittee. Upon receipt the permittee may apply for an NOT to the EPA. Copies of the NOT submitted to the EPA must also be sent concurrently to the White Mountain Apache Water Resources Programs.
- **9.9.2.3.13** Where to Submit Information. All required or requested information mentioned above shall be sent to:
 - Regular U.S. Delivery Mail:

White Mountain Apache Tribe Water Resources Programs Attention: Tara Chief, Water Quality Officer P.O. Box 816 Fort Apache, AZ 85926

- Or Electronically to: tarachief@wmat.us
- 9.9.3 CAR051000: Indian country within the State of California
- 9.9.3.1 Hoopa Valley Tribe

The following conditions apply only to discharges on the Hoopa Valley Tribe:

- **9.9.3.1.1 Submission of NOI.** All Notices of Intent (NOI) submitted for stormwater discharges under the general permits in Hoopa Valley Indian Reservation (HVIR) shall be submitted to the Tribal Environmental Protection Agency (TEPA).
- **9.9.3.1.2 Submission of SWPPP.** All Stormwater Pollution Plans (SWPPPs) for stormwater discharge in HVIR shall be submitted to TEPA for review and approval.
- 9.9.3.2 Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians

The following conditions apply only to discharges on the Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians:

- 9.9.3.2.1 Submission of Monitoring Data. The Twenty-Nine Palms Tribal Water Quality Standards require that routine monitoring be performed quarterly at each sampling site. Additional special monitoring requirements include: a) Sampling following a significant storm event; and b) Sampling in the event of an accidental spill. Monitoring results for discharges into Twenty-Nine Palms Tribal waters must be reported to Twenty-Nine Palms Tribal EPA.
- **9.9.3.2.2 Certification.** Certification does not relieve the applicant of the responsibility to comply with applicable local, state, or federal regulations or statutes, including regulations affecting any discharge into waters of the U.S. Copies of this certification shall be kept on the job site and readily available for reference by tribal members and tribal representatives. If the project is operated in a manner not consistent with the MSGPs, the permittee will be in violation of this certification.
- **9.9.3.2.3 Pollution Prevention.** All practicable measures and precautions must be taken to prevent pollution affecting public health, fish, shellfish, wildlife, and recreation due to turbidity, pH, temperature, nutrients, suspended solids, floating debris, visible oil and grease, or other pollutants entering tribal waters, including wetlands.
- 9.9.3.2.4 Spills or Leaks. All equipment operated within any tribal waters must be cleaned away from the tribal waters and maintained to prevent fuel and oil leaks. These methods include, but are not limited to: offsite/upland fuel and oil storage and refueling areas, on-site spill containment equipment, a spill contingency plan, and spill prevention/contaminant training for on-site personnel. Should a spill of petroleum products or chemicals occur, immediately call the National Response Center at (800) 424-8802 and the Tribal Environmental Protection Agency at (760) 398-6767.
- **9.9.3.2.5** Ground Disturbance. Ground disturbance shall not exceed the minimum necessary.
- **9.9.3.2.6 Minimizing Adverse Impacts.** All projects using the MSGP must avoid discharges to the maximum extent practicable, and utilize the best available and practicable means of minimizing the adverse impact of discharges that cannot be avoided.
- 9.9.4 GUR050000: Island of Guam No additional requirements.
- 9.9.5 JAR050000: Johnston Atoll No additional requirements.

9.9.6 MWR050000: Midway Island and Wake Island

No additional requirements.

9.9.7 MPR050000: Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands

No additional requirements.

9.9.8 NVR051000: Indian country within the State of Nevada, including the Duck Valley Reservation in Idaho, the Fort McDermitt Reservation in Oregon and the Confederated Tribes of the Goshute Reservation in Utah

No additional requirements.

- 9.10 Region 10: Alaska, Idaho (except see Region 9 for Duck Valley Reservation lands), Oregon (except see Region 9 for Fort McDermitt Reservation), Washington.
- 9.10.1 AKR05F000: Areas in the Denali National Park and Preserve subject to industrial activity by a Federal Operator

No additional requirements.

9.10.2 AKR051000: Indian country lands within the State of Alaska

No additional requirements.

9.10.3 IDR050000: The State of Idaho, except Indian country lands

Permittees in the State of Idaho must meet the following conditions. For the complete text of Idaho's certification including the full anti-degradation analysis, please visit the IDEQ website at http://www.deq.idaho.gov/media/60177118/multi-sector-general-permit-401-certification.pdf.

9.10.3.1 New or Expanding Discharges. New dischargers or existing dischargers wishing to expand their discharge to high-quality waters are only eligible for coverage under the MSGP if the discharger establishes, to the satisfaction of EPA and DEQ, that the new or expanded discharge will not result in an increase in the concentration of pollutants relevant to the use for which the water is considered high quality, or that the increase constitutes insignificant degradation as defined in the WQS (IDAPA 58.01.02.052.08.a).

A new discharger or an existing discharger wishing to expand must include an analysis regarding whether the new or expanded discharge will cause an increase in the pollutants relevant to the use for which the water is considered high quality, and if there is an increase, whether that increase constitutes insignificant degradation in the NOI, or in the planned changes report. These NOIs and planned changes reports must be submitted to both EPA and DEQ.

If DEQ determines the new discharge or planned changes of an existing discharger will result in significant degradation, the permittee will need to obtain DEQ's approval of an alternatives analysis (IDAPA 58.01.02.052.08.c), a socioeconomic justification (IDAPA 58.01.02.052.08.d) and information regarding other source controls (IDAPA 59.01.02.052.08.b).

9.10.3.2 Follow-up Monitoring for Benchmark Concentrations. If <u>all</u> four quarterly samples do not exceed the benchmark, the permittee is not required to conduct any additional quarterly monitoring for that parameter. If <u>any</u> of the four quarterly

samples exceed the benchmark, then the permittee must follow the additional requirements in Section 6.2.1.2 of the MSGP, with the following modifications:

- If the permittee elects to make any necessary modifications and continue quarterly monitoring, such monitoring must occur until the results from all four consecutive quarterly samples are below the benchmark.
- 9.10.3.3 Monitoring of Discharges to Impaired Waters. To determine the support status of the affected water body, persons filing a Notice of Intent (NOI) for coverage under this general permit must use the most current EPA Integrated Report, available on Idaho DEQ's website: http://deq.idaho.gov/media/725927-2010-integrated-report.pdf. DEQ's webpage also has a link to the state's map-based Integrated Report which presents information from the Integrated Report in a searchable, map-based format: http://mapcase.deq.idaho.gov/wq2010/ For water bodies included on the states 303(d) list (Category 5 of the Integrated Report), identified as "cause unknown", the permittee must monitor for the pollutants listed in the cause comments section of the report (e.g., nutrients, metals, pesticides).
- **9.10.3.4 Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) Availability.** If requested by Idaho Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ), the permittee must submit a copy of the SWPPP to DEQ within fourteen (14) days of the request.
- **9.10.3.5 Submission of NOIs, Monitoring Data, and Additional Reporting**. Copies of the following information must be sent to the appropriate DEQ regional office at the same time it is submitted to EPA:
 - NOIs and NOTs;
 - Monitoring data collected pursuant to Part 6 of the MSGP, well as any additional monitoring data required by this Part;
 - Exceedance Reports as required by Part 6.3;
 - Planned Changes Reports

Both monitoring data and exceedance reports must be sent to the appropriate DEQ regional office with thirty (30) days of receipt of analytical results. DEQ Regional Office contact information is listed in Table 9.10.3.5.1.

Table 9.10.3.5.1: Idaho Regional Office contact information

Regional Office	al Office Address	
Boise	1445 N. Orchard Rd, Boise 83706	208-373-0550
Coeur d'Alene	2110 Ironwood Parkway, Coeur d'Alene 83814	208-769-1422
Idaho Falls	900 N. Skyline, Ste B, Idaho Falls 83402	208-528-2650
Lewiston	1118 "F" St., Lewiston 83501	208-799-4370
Pocatello	444 Hospital Way, Pocatello 83201	208-236-6160
Twin Falls	650 Addison Ave., W., Ste 110, Twin Falls 83301	208-736-2190
State Office	1410 N. Hilton Rd., Boise 83706	208-373-0574

9.10.3.6 Benchmark Monitoring for Arsenic and Selenium. The benchmark values for arsenic and selenium are equal to 0.15 mg/L and 0.005 mg/L, respectively. These values are equivalent to Idaho's chronic water quality criteria. Given that storms are discrete events of relatively short duration, DEQ believes it is more appropriate to use the acute water quality criteria as benchmark values. Therefore, the benchmark value

for arsenic and selenium can be set equal to 0.34 mg/L and 0.02 mg/L, respectively, and still comply with Idaho WQS.

- 9.10.3.7 Additional Conditions Applicable to Sector L (Landfills, Land Application Sites and Open Dumps). Stormwater entering a landfill must be managed as leachate, including run off from areas that have received daily cover which may have contacted waste material, and thus is not eligible for coverage under the MSGP (See 40 CFR 258.26(a)(2); Municipal Solid Waste Landfill Criteria Technical Manual, EPA 530-R-93-017, 1998). Stormwater from a closed landfill or from areas of the landfill that have received final cover is not leachate, and may be covered under the MSGP.
- **9.10.3.8** Additional Reporting of Discharges Containing Hazardous Materials or Petroleum Products. Any unauthorized discharges containing hazardous materials or petroleum products must be reported to the Idaho State Communications Center by calling 1-800-632-8000 or 208-846-7610.

Spills must also be reported to the appropriate DEQ Regional Office (Table 9.10.3.5.1). Spills of petroleum products that exceed 25 gallons or that cause a visible sheen on nearby surface waters should be reported to DEQ within 24 hours. Petroleum product spills of less than 25 gallons or spills that do not cause a sheen on nearby surface waters must only be reported to DEQ if clean-up cannot be accomplished within 24 hours (IDAPA 58.01.02.850, 58.01.02.851, 58.01.02.852).

- 9.10.3.9 Numeric Effluent Limitations and Benchmark Monitoring for pH. The MSGP includes a pH range of 6.0 9.0 standard units, which does not comply with Idaho WQS (IDAPA 58.01.02.250.01.a). Therefore, numeric effluent limitations and benchmark monitoring concentrations for pH shall be 6.5 9.0 standard units.
- **9.10.3.10** Numeric Effluent Limitations for Total Arsenic and Total Zinc. The MSGP includes a total arsenic effluent limitation (Sector K) of 1.1 mg/L, which exceeds Idaho's acute and chronic criteria of 0.34 mg/L and 0.15 mg/L, respectively. Given that storms are discrete events of relatively short duration, DEQ believes it is more appropriate to use the acute water quality criteria as benchmark values; therefore DEQ requires the total arsenic effluent limit to be set equal to Idaho's acute criterion of 0.34 mg/L.

The MSGP includes a monthly average maximum numeric effluent limit for zinc of 0.296 mg/L (Sector K), which will only comply with water quality standards when hardness is greater than 290 mg/L. Similarly, the maximum daily limit and the monthly average maximum limit for zinc is 0.2 mg/L and 0.11 mg/L, respectively (Sector L); these limits do not generally comply with WQS when hardness values for the receiving water are less than 130 mg/L and 85 mg/L, respectively. Therefore, DEQ requires that the total zinc numeric effluent limit be equal to the acute water quality criterion of 0.12 mg/L.

- 9.10.4 IDR051000: Indian country lands within the State of Idaho, except Duck Valley Reservation lands, which are covered under Nevada permit NVR051000
- 9.10.4.1 Shoshone-Bannock Tribes

The following conditions apply only to discharges to waters of the Shoshone-Bannock Tribes:

- 9.10.4.1.1 Submission of NOI, Monitoring Data, and Reports. Copies of the Notices of Intent (NOI), Monitoring data collected pursuant to section 6.2 of this permit, and Exceedance Reports must be sent to the Shoshone-Bannock Tribes Water Resources Department (SBT-WRD). The monitoring data and exceedance reports must be sent to the SBT-WRD within thirty (30) days of receipt of analytical results.
- **9.10.4.1.2 Submission of SWPPP.** If requested by the SBT-WRD, the permittee must submit a copy of the SWPPP to SBT-WRD within fourteen (14) days of the request.
- **9.10.4.1.3** Where to Submit Information. All required or requested documents shall be sent to:

Shoshone-Bannock Tribes Water Resources Department P.O. Box 306 Pima Drive Fort Hall, ID 83203

Phone: (208) 239-4582 Fax: (208) 239-4592

- 9.10.5 ORR051000: Indian country lands within the State of Oregon, except Fort McDermitt Reservation lands, which are covered under Nevada permit NVR051000
- 9.10.5.1 Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation
 Projects located within the exterior boundaries of the Umatilla Indian Reservation must meet the following conditions:
- **9.10.5.1.1** Water Quality Standards. The operator shall be responsible for achieving compliance with Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation's (CTUIR) Water Quality Standards.
- **9.10.5.1.2 Submission of NOI.** The operator shall submit a copy of the Notice of Intent (NOI to be covered by this permit to the CTUIR Water Resources Program at the address below, at the same time it is submitted to EPA.
- **9.10.5.1.3 Submission of SWPPP.** The operator shall be responsible for submitting all Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plans (SWPPPs) required under this general permit to the CTUIR Water Resources Program for review and determination that the SWPPP is sufficient to meet Tribal Water Quality Standards, prior to the beginning of any discharge activities taking place.
- **9.10.5.1.4** Additional Reporting. The operator shall be responsible for reporting an exceedance to Tribal Water Quality Standards to the CTUIR Water Resources Program at the same time it is reported to EPA.
- 9.10.5.1.5 Additional Requirements for Historic Properties Preservation. The applicant shall submit copies of each NOI to the CTUIR Tribal Historic Preservation Office (THPO). The NOI shall define the undertaking's area of potential effect (APE). This information will be used to determine whether or not the undertaking has the potential to affect historic properties. To be in compliance with the NHPA and be eligible for coverage under this permit, the operator must meet the following criteria:
 - The THPO will be provided 30 days to comment on the APE as defined in the permit application.

- If the project is an undertaking, a cultural resource investigation must occur. All fieldwork must be conducted by qualified personnel (as outlined by the Secretary of Interior's Standards and Guidelines) and documented using Oregon Reporting Standards. The resulting report must be submitted to the THPO and the THPO must concur with the findings and recommendations before any ground disturbing work can occur. The THPO requires 30 days to review all reports.
- The operator must obtain THPO concurrence in writing. If historic properties are present, this written concurrence will outline measures to be taken to prevent or mitigate effects to historic properties.
- 9.10.5.1.6 Where to Submit Information. The NOI, SWPPP, and reports must be sent to:

Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation Water Resources Program 46411 Timine Way Pendleton, OR 97801 (541) 966-2420

All required Historic Properties Preservation information must be sent to:

Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation Cultural Resources Protection Program Tribal Historic Preservation Office 46411 Timine Way Pendleton, OR 97801 (541) 429-7234

9.10.5.2 Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Indian Reservation

The following conditions apply for projects within the exterior boundaries of the Warm Springs Indian Reservation:

- **9.10.5.2.1** Water Quality Standards. The operator shall be responsible for achieving compliance with the Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Indian Reservation's Water Quality Standards. (Tribal Ordinance 80).
- **9.10.5.2.2 Submission of NOI.** The operator shall submit a copy of the Notice of Intent (NOI) to be covered by this permit to the Tribes' Environmental Office at the address below, at the same time it is submitted to EPA.
- 9.10.5.2.3 Submission of SWPPP. The operator shall be responsible for filing all Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plans (SWPPP) required under this permit to the Tribes' Environmental Office for review and determination that the SWPPP is sufficient to meet Tribal Water Quality Standards, prior to the beginning of any discharge activities taking place.
- **9.10.5.2.4** Additional Reporting. The operator shall be responsible for reporting an exceedance to Tribal Water Quality Standards to the Tribes' Environmental Office at the same time it is reported to EPA.
- **9.10.5.2.5 Tribal Cultural Resources.** The applicant shall submit copies of each NOI to the Tribal Historic Preservation Office (THPO). The NOI shall define the undertaking's area of potential effect (APE). This information will be used to determine whether or not the

undertaking has the potential to affect historic properties. To be in compliance with the NHPA and be eligible for coverage under this permit, the operator must meet the following criteria:

- The THPO will be provided 30 days to comment on the APE as defined in the permit application.
- If the project is an undertaking, a cultural resource investigation must occur. All fieldwork must be conducted by qualified personnel (as outlined by the Secretary of Interior's Standards and Guidelines). The resulting report must be submitted to the THPO and the THPO must concur with the findings and recommendations before any ground disturbing work can occur. The THPO requires 30 days to review all reports.
- The operator must obtain THPO concurrence in writing. If historic properties are
 present, this written concurrence will outline measures to be taken to prevent or
 resolve effects to historic properties.
- **9.10.5.2.6** Where to Submit Information. All required or requested documents shall be sent to:

Confederated Tribes of Warm Springs Branch of Natural Resources Tribal Environmental Office P.O. Box C Warm Springs Oregon, 97761 541-553-2002

- 9.10.6 WAR051000: Indian country lands within the State of Washington
- 9.10.6.1 Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation

No Additional Requirements.

9.10.6.2 Lummi Nation

The following conditions apply only to discharges within the Lummi Nation:

- 9.10.6.2.1 Certification. This certification does not exempt and is provisional upon compliance with other applicable statutes and codes administered by federal and Lummi tribal agencies. Pursuant to Lummi Code of Laws (LCL) 17.05.020(a), the operator must also obtain a land use permit from the Lummi Planning Department as provided in Title 15 of the Lummi Code of Laws and regulations adopted thereunder.
- **9.10.6.2.2 Submission of SWPPP.** Pursuant to LCL 17.05.020, each operator shall develop and submit a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan to the Lummi Water Resources Division for review and approval by the Water Resources Manager prior to beginning any discharge activities.
- 9.10.6.2.3 Water Quality Standards. Pursuant to LCL Title 17, each operator shall be responsible for achieving compliance with the Water Quality Standards for Surface Waters of the Lummi Indian Reservation (Lummi Administrative Regulations [LAR] 17 LAR 07.010 through 17 LAR 07.210).
- 9.10.6.2.4 Submission of NOI, Monitoring Data, Reports and NOT. Each operator shall submit a copy of the Notice of Intent (NOI), analytical monitoring results, any Exceedance Reports, Annual Reports, and Notice of Termination (NOT) to the Lummi Water

Resources Division at the same time it is submitted to the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

9.10.6.2.5 Where to Submit Information. All required or requested documents shall be sent to:

Lummi Natural Resources Department ATTN: Water Resources Manager 2665 Kwina Road Bellingham, WA 98226

Please see the Lummi Nation website (<u>www.lummi-nsn.gov</u>) to review a copy of Title 17 of the Lummi Code of Laws and the references upon which the conditions identified above are based.

9.10.6.3 Puyallup Tribe of Indians

The following conditions apply only to discharges to waters of the Puyallup Tribe of Indians:

- **9.10.6.3.1 Submission of NOI, NOT and No Exposure.** Copies of the Notice of Intent (NOI), Notice of Termination (NOT), and No Exposure Certification shall be submitted to the Tribe's Natural Resources Department.
- **9.10.6.3.2 Submission of SWPPP.** A copy of the Stormwater Pollution Plan (SWPPP) shall be submitted to the Tribe's Natural Resources Department at least thirty (30) days in advance of submitting the NOI to EPA.
- **9.10.6.3.3 Compliance with Tribe's Water Quality Standards.** Each permittee shall be responsible for achieving compliance with the Tribe's Water Quality Standards, including anti-degradation provisions.
- **9.10.6.3.4 Submission and Approval of Sampling Plan.** A sampling plan shall be submitted to the Tribe's Natural Resources Department and approved by the Tribe prior to initiation of monitoring required under Part 6 of this permit.
- 9.10.6.3.5 Submission of Monitoring Data and Reports. The results of any monitoring required by this permit and reports must be sent to the Tribe's Natural Resources

 Department, including a description of the corrective actions required and undertaken to meet effluent limits or benchmarks (as applicable).
- **9.10.6.3.6 Authorization to Inspect.** The Natural Resources Department may conduct an inspection of any facility covered by this permit to ensure compliance with tribal water quality standards. The Department may enforce its certification conditions.
- 9.10.6.3.7 Tribal Endangered Species Act Consultation. Consultation with the Tribe that addresses the effects of your facility's stormwater discharges, allowable non-stormwater discharges, and stormwater discharge-related activities on federally-listed threatened or endangered species and designated critical habitat. Information required as part of the consultation shall include:
 - Basis of the determination that your stormwater discharges, allowable nonstormwater discharges, and stormwater discharge-related activities will not adversely affect federally-listed as endangered or threatened ("listed") under the Endangered Species Act (ESA) and will not result in the adverse

- modification or destruction of designated critical habitat including appropriate measures to be undertaken to avoid or eliminate the likelihood of adverse effects (under Criterion C in Section 1.1.4.5); and
- Notice of Intent form complete with extent of action area, list of federally-listed threatened or endangered species or designated critical habitat likely to occur in action area, list of potential pollutants (if you are a new discharger) or list of pollutants for which you have ever exceeded an applicable benchmark of effluent limitation guideline, or for which your discharge has ever been found to cause or contribute to an exceedance of an applicable water quality standard (if you are an existing discharger).
- 9.10.6.3.8 Discharges to CERCLA Sites. This permit does not authorize direct stormwater discharges to certain sites undergoing remedial cleanup actions pursuant to the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) unless first approved by the appropriate EPA Regional office. In the case of the Commencement Bay, Near Shore/Tide Flats (WAD980726368), the Puyallup Tribe also requests notification by the facility and consultation with EPA prior to discharge. Contaminants at this site include but are not limited to: dioxins, furans, arsenic, copper, lead, zinc, 4-methly-phenol, Hex-CB, HPAHs, PCBs, PCE, cadmium, mercury, and LPAHs.
- 9.10.6.3.9 Discharge-related Activities that have Potential to Cause an Adverse Effect on Historic Properties. Installation of stormwater controls that involve subsurface disturbances may potentially have an adverse impact on historic properties. Procedures detailed in Appendix F of the permit shall be completed. Brandon Reynon, the Puyallup Tribe's Cultural Regulatory Specialist, shall be contacted prior to initiating discharge-related activities that may have an impact on historic properties. His contact information is (253) 573-7986 and Brandon.reynon@puyalluptribe.com
- **9.10.6.3.10 Where to Submit Information.** All required or requested documents shall be sent to the:

Puyallup Tribe of Indians Department of Natural Resources c/o Bill Sullivan and Char Naylor 3009 E. Portland Avenue Tacoma, Washington 98404

9.10.6.4 Spokane Tribe of Indians

Permit coverage not available until Clean Water Act (CWA) 401 certification is received.

9.10.6.5 Swinomish Indian Tribal Community

The following conditions apply only to discharges to waters of the Swinomish Indian Tribal Community:

9.10.6.5.1 Certification. This certification does not exempt and is provisional upon compliance with other applicable statutes and codes administered by federal and Swinomish Indian Tribal Community (SITC) agencies. Operator must obtain any applicable SITC permits.

- **9.10.6.5.2 Submission of SWPPP.** Each operator shall develop a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) and submit it to the Swinomish Department of Environmental Protection (SDEP) for review and approval by the Director prior to beginning any discharge activities under the permit.
- **9.10.6.5.3** Water Quality Standards. Each operator shall be responsible for achieving compliance with applicable Water Quality Standards for Surface Waters of the Swinomish Indian Reservation.
- **9.10.6.5.4 Submission of NOI, Monitoring Data, Reports and NOT.** Each operator shall submit a copy of the Notice of Intent (NOI), analytical monitoring results and Exceedance Reports if any, Annual Reports, and Notice of Termination (NOT) to the Swinomish DEP at the same time it is submitted to EPA.
- **9.10.6.5.5 Alternative Permit.** The permit does not allow discharge of any pollutant on EPA's Persistent Bioaccumulative and Toxic pollutant list. Operator must eliminate such discharge or apply for an Individual permit.
- **9.10.6.5.6 Historic Properties Preservation.** If any archeological/cultural resources or human remains are uncovered during the course of operations, all work will cease and operator must contact the Swinomish Tribal Historic Preservation Officer at 466-7352 or (cell) 840-4127.
- 9.10.6.5.7 Where to Submit Information. All submittals and correspondence required by this certification including but not limited to Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plans (SWPPP), monitoring results, reports of exceedances, and other notices are to be directed to the Environmental Director, Swinomish Department of Environmental Protection, 11430 Moorage Way, LaConner, WA 98257, phone (360) 466-7201, fax (360) 466-1615, and shall reference 401 Certification # 2014-01 and NPDES MSGP WAR-51000.
- 9.10.6.6 Tulalip Tribes

The following conditions apply only to discharges on waters of the Tulalip Tribes:

- **9.10.6.6.1 Submission of NOI, NOT, and No Exposure.** Copies of the Notice of Intent (NOI), Notice of Termination (NOT), and No Exposure Certification shall be submitted to the Tribe's Natural Resources Department.
- **9.10.6.6.2 Submission of SWPPP.** A copy of the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) shall be submitted to the Tribe's Natural Resources Department at least thirty (30) days in advance of submitting the NOI to EPA.
- **9.10.6.6.3** Compliance with Tribe's Water Quality Standards. Each permittee shall be responsible for achieving compliance with the Tribe's Water Quality Standards.
- **9.10.6.6.4 Submission and approval of Sampling Plans.** A sampling plan shall be submitted to the Tribe's Natural Resources Department and approved by the Tribe prior to initiation of monitoring required under Part 6 of this permit.
- **9.10.6.6.5 Submission of Monitoring Data and Reports.** The results of any monitoring required by this permit and reports must be sent to the Tribe's Natural Resources Department,

- including a description of the corrective actions required and undertaken to meet effluent limits or benchmarks (as applicable).
- **9.10.6.6.6 Authorization to Inspect.** The Natural Resources Department may conduct an inspection of any facility covered by this permit to ensure compliance with tribal water quality standards. The Department may enforce its certification conditions.
- **9.10.6.6.7** Incorporation by reference. This certification does not exempt the applicant from compliance with other statues and codes administered by the tribes, county, state and federal agencies.
- **9.10.6.6.8** Invalidation. This certification will cease to be valid if the project is constructed and/or operated in a manner not consistent with the project description contained in the permit. This certification will also cease to be valid and the applicant must reapply with an updated application if information contained in the permit is voided by subsequent submittals.
- **9.10.6.6.9 Modification.** Nothing in this certification waives the Tulalip Tribes of Washington's authority to issue modifications to this certification if additional impacts due to operational changes are identified, or if additional conditions are necessary to protect water quality or further protect the Tribal Communities interest.
- **9.10.6.6.10 Permits on-site.** A copy of the permit shall be kept on the job site and readily available for reference by the construction supervisor, construction managers and foreman, and Tribal inspectors.
- 9.10.6.6.11 Project Management. The applicant shall ensure that project managers, construction managers and foreman, and other responsible parties have read and understand conditions of the permit, this certification, and other relevant documents, to avoid violations or noncompliance with this certification.
- 9.10.6.6.12 Emergencies/Contingency Measures. In the event the operator is unable to comply with the permit terms and conditions due to any cause, the contractor shall immediately take action to stop the violation and correct the problem, and immediately report spill events to EPA's 24-hour Spill Response Team at (206) 553-1263 and the Tulalip Tribes Police Department (425) 508-1565. Compliance with this condition does not relieve the applicant from responsibility to maintain continuous compliance with the terms and conditions of this certification or the resulting liability from failure to comply.
- 9.10.6.6.13 Tribal Endangered Species Act Consultation. Consultation with the Tribes that addresses the effects of a facility's stormwater discharges, allowable non-stormwater discharges, and stormwater discharge-related activities on federally-listed threatened or endangered species and designated critical habitat. Information required as part of the consultation shall include:
 - Basis of the determination that your stormwater discharges, allowable non-stormwater discharges, and stormwater discharge-related activities will not adversely affect federally-listed as endangered or threatened ("listed") under the Endangered Species Act (ESA) and will not result in the adverse modification or destruction of designated critical habitat including appropriate measures to be undertaken to avoid or eliminate the likelihood of adverse effects (under Criterion C in Section 1.1.4.5); and

- Notice of Intent form complete with extent of action area, list of federally-listed threatened or endangered species or designated critical habitat likely to occur in action area, list of potential pollutants (if you are a new discharger) or list of pollutants for which you have ever exceeded an applicable benchmark or effluent limitations guideline, or for which your discharge has ever been found to cause or contribute to an exceedance of an applicable water quality standard (if you are an existing discharger).
- 9.10.6.6.14 Discharges to CERCLA Sites. This permit does not authorize direct stormwater discharges to certain sites undergoing remedial cleanup actions pursuant to the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) unless first approved by the appropriate EPA Regional office. In the case of the Tulalip Landfill site (WAD980639256), the Tulalip Tribes also requests notification by the facility and consultation with EPA prior to discharge. Contaminants at this site may include but are not limited to: dioxins, furans, arsenic, copper, lead, zinc, 4-methyl-phenol, Hex-CB, HPAHs, PCBs, PCE, cadmium, mercury, and LPAHs.
- 9.10.6.6.15 Discharge-related Activities that have Potential to Cause an Adverse Effect on Historic Properties. Installation of stormwater controls that involve subsurface disturbances may potentially have an adverse impact on historic properties. Procedures detailed in Appendix F of the permit shall be completed. Richard Young, of the Tulalip Tribe's Cultural Resources Department shall be contacted prior to initiating discharge-related activities that may have an impact on historic properties. His contact information is (360) 716-2652 and ryoung@tulaliptribesnsn.gov.
- **9.10.6.6.16 Where to Submit Information:** All required or requested documents shall be sent to the:

Tulalip Tribes Natural Resources Environmental Division c/o Kurt Nelson and Valerie Streeter 6704 Marine Drive, Tulalip, Washington 98271

9.10.7 WAR05F000: Areas in the State of Washington, except those located on Indian Country lands, subject to industrial activity by a Federal Operator

Permittees in the State of Washington must meet the following conditions:

- 9.10.7.1 Discharges shall not cause or contribute to a violation of surface water quality standards (Chapter 173-201A WAC), ground water quality standards (Chapter 173-200 WAC), sediment management standards (Chapter 173-204 WAC), and human health-based criteria in the National Toxics Rule (40 CFR Part 131.36). Discharges that are not in compliance with these standards are not authorized.
- Prior to the discharge of stormwater and non-stormwater to waters of the state, the Permittee shall apply all known, available, and reasonable methods of prevention, control, and treatment (AKART). This includes the preparation and implementation of an adequate Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP), with all appropriate best management practices (BMPs) installed and maintained in accordance with the SWPPP and the terms and conditions of this permit.

- **9.10.7.3** Additional Sampling Requirements and Effluent Limits for Discharges to Certain Impaired Waters and Puget Sound Sediment Cleanup Sites.
 - 1. Permittees discharging to a 303(d)-listed waterbody (Category 5), either directly or indirectly through a stormwater drainage system, shall comply with the applicable sampling requirements and numeric effluent limits in Table 9.10.7.3.1.

For purposes of this condition, "applicable sampling requirements and effluent limits" means the sampling and effluent limits in Table 1 that correspond to the specific parameter(s) the receiving water is 303(d)-listed for at the time of permit coverage, or Total Suspended Solids (TSS) if the waterbody is 303(d)-listed (Category 5) for sediment quality at the time of MSGP coverage.

If a discharge point is subject to an impaired waterbody effluent limit for a parameter that also has a benchmark, the effluent limit supersedes the benchmark. All references to Category 5 pertain to the 2012 EPA-approved Water Quality Assessment.

The 2012 EPA-approved Water Quality Assessment may be viewed online at: http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/wa/links/wa assessments.html.

Table 9.10.7.3.1: Sampling and Effluent Limits Applicable to Discharges to 303(d)-listed Waters

		Maximum Daily ^a		Analytical	Laboratory Quantitation	Sampling
Parameter	Units	Freshwater	Marine	Method ^b	Levelc	Frequency ^d
Turbidity	NTUs	25	25	EPA 180.1 Meter	0.5	1/quarter
рH	SU	j	Between 7.0 and 8.5	Meter	±0.1	1/quarter
Fecal Coliform Bacteria	# colonies/ 100 mL	i	i	SM 9222D	20 CFU/ 100 mL	1/quarter
TSS ^f	mg/L	30	30	SM2540-D	5	1/quarter
Phosphorus, Total	mg/L	g	g	EPA 365.1	0.01	1/quarter
Total Ammonia (as N)	mg/L	g	g	SM 4500 NH ³ -GH	0.3	1/quarter
Copper, Total	μg/L	g	g	EPA 200.8	2.0	1/quarter
Lead, Total	μg/L	g	g	EPA 200.8	0.5	1/quarter
Mercury, Total	μg/L	2.1	1.8	EPA1631E	0.0005	1/quarter
Zinc, Total	μg/L	g	g	EPA 200.8	2.5	1/quarter
Pentachlorophenol	μg/L	9 ^h	g	EPA 625	1.0	1/quarter

- a. Maximum daily effluent limit means the highest allowable daily discharge. The daily discharge means the discharge of a pollutant measured during a calendar day. The daily discharge is the average measurement of the pollutant over the day; this does not apply to pH.
- b. Or other equivalent method with the same reporting level.
- c. The Permittee shall ensure laboratory results comply with the quantitation level (QL) specified in the table. However, if an alternate method from 40 CFR Part 136 is sufficient to produce measurable results in the sample, the Permittee may use that method for analysis. If the Permittee uses an alternative method it must report the test method and QL on the DMR. If the Permittee is unable to obtain the required QL due to matrix effects, the Permittee must report the matrix-specific method detection level (MDL) and QL on the DMR.
- d. 1/quarter means at least one sample taken each quarter, e.g., Q1 = Jan 1 March 31, Q2 = April 1 June 30.
- e. Permittees shall use either a calibrated pH meter consistent with EPA 9040 or an approved state method.
- f. Permittees who discharge to a waterbody 303(d)-listed (Category 5) for sediment quality shall sample the discharge for TSS.
- g. Site-specific effluent limitation will be assigned at the time of permit coverage.
- h. Based on a pH of 7.0.

- A numeric effluent limit does not apply, but Permittees must sample according to Table 9.10.7.3.1. In addition, the following mandatory BMPs shall be incorporated into the SWPPP and implemented; the Permittee must:
 - 1) Use all known, available and reasonable methods to prevent rodents, birds, and other animals from feeding/nesting/roosting at the facility. Nothing in this section shall be construed as allowing violations of any applicable federal, state or local statutes, ordinances, or regulations including the Migratory Bird Treaty Act.
 - Perform at least one annual dry weather inspection of the stormwater system to identify and eliminate sanitary sewer cross-connections.
 - 3) Install structural source control BMPs to address on-site activities and sources that could cause bacterial contamination (e.g., dumpsters, compost piles, food waste, and animal products).
 - 4) Implement operational source control BMPs to prevent bacterial contamination from any known sources of fecal coliform bacteria (e.g., animal waste).
 - 5) Conduct additional bacteria-related sampling and/or BMPs, if ordered by Ecology on a case-by-case basis.
- The effluent limit for a Permittee who discharges to a freshwater body 303(d)-listed for pH is: Between 6.0 and 8.5, if the 303(d)-listing is for high pH only; Between 6.5 and 9.0, if the 303(d)-listing is for low pH only; and Between 6.5 and 8.5 if the 303(d)-listing is for both low and high pH. All pH effluent limits are applied end-of-pipe.
 - 2. Permittees discharging to a Puget Sound Sediment Cleanup Site¹, either directly or indirectly through a stormwater drainage system, shall comply with this section:
 - a. Permittees shall sample the discharge for Total Suspended Solids (TSS) in accordance with Table 9.10.7.3.2.
 - b. If the waterbody is listed within Category 5 (sediment medium) where the outfall discharges to the waterbody, the discharge is subject to the TSS numeric effluent limit in Table 9.10.7.3.1.
 - c. If the waterbody is not listed within Category 5 (sediment medium) where the outfall discharges to the waterbody (e.g., Category 4B, etc.), the discharge is subject to the TSS benchmark in Table 9.10.7.3.2. If the discharge is subject to more than one TSS benchmark value (i.e., two different benchmarks), the lower benchmark supersedes the higher one. If a discharge exceeds the TSS benchmark, the Permittee shall implement corrective actions in accordance with the MSGP.
 - d. Permittees shall remove accumulated solids from storm drain lines (including inlets, catch basins, sumps, conveyance lines, and oil/water separators) owned or controlled by the Permittee at least once during the term of the MSGP.

Permittees shall conduct line cleaning operations (e.g., jetting, vacuuming, removal, loading, storage, and/or transport) using BMPs to prevent discharges of storm drain solids to surface waters of the state.

Removed storm drain solids and liquids shall be disposed of in accordance with applicable laws and regulations and documented in the SWPPP.

¹ Puget Sound Sediment Cleanup Site means: Category 4B (Sediment) portions of Budd Inlet (Inner), Commencement Bay (Inner), Commencement Bay (Outer), Dalco Passage and East Passage, Duwamish Waterway (including East and West Waterway), Eagle Harbor, Elliot Bay, Hood Canal (North), Liberty Bay, Rosario Strait, Sinclair Inlet, and Thea Foss Waterway; Category 5 (Sediment) portions of the Duwamish Waterway (including East and West Waterway), and Port Gardner and Inner Everett Harbor; and the Port Angeles Harbor sediment cleanup area, as mapped on Ecology's ISGP website. All references to Category 4B and 5 pertain to the 2012 EPA-approved Water Quality Assessment, available online at: http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/wq/links/wq_assessments.html

- e. Prior to removing storm drain solids according to Condition 2.D, Permittees shall sample and analyze storm drain solids in accordance with Table 9.10.7.3.3. Storm drain solids must be collected/sampled from a representative catch basin, sump, pipe, or other feature within the storm drain system that corresponds to the discharge point where Total Suspended Solids (TSS) samples are collected per these conditions. Samples may be either a single grab sample or a composite sample. Samples must be representative of the storm drain solids generated and accumulated in the facility's drainage system. To the extent possible, sample locations must exclude portions of the drainage system affected by water from off-site sources (e.g., run-on from off-site properties, tidal influence, and backflow).
- f. All storm drain solids sampling data shall be reported to EPA no later than the DMR due date for the reporting period in which the solids were sampled. A copy of the lab report shall be submitted to EPA.

Table 9.10.7.3.2: Benchmarks and Sampling Requirements Applicable to Discharges to Puget Sound Sediment Cleanup Sites that are not Category 5 for Sediment Quality

Parameter	Units	Benchmark Value ^a	Analytical Method	Laboratory Quantitation Level ^b	Minimum Sampling Frequency ^c
TSS	mg/L	30	SM2540-D	-	1/quarter

- a. Permittees sampling more than once per quarter shall average the sample results and compare the average value to the benchmark to determine if it the discharge has exceeded the benchmark value. However, if Permittees collect more than one sample during a 24-hour period, they must first calculate the daily average of the individual grab sample results collected during that 24-hour period; then use the daily average to calculate a quarterly average.
- b. The Permittee shall ensure laboratory results comply with the quantitation level (QL) specified in the table. However, if an alternate method from 40 CFR Part 136 is sufficient to produce measurable results in the sample, the Permittee may use that method for analysis. If the Permittee uses an alternative method it must report the test method and QL on the DMR. If the Permittee is unable to obtain the required QL due to matrix effects, the Permittee must report the matrix-specific method detection level (MDL) and QL on the DMR.
- c. 1/quarter means at least one sample taken each quarter, year-round.

Table 9.10.7.3.3: Sampling and Analytical Procedures for Storm Drain Solids

Analyte	Method in Sediment	Quantitation Level ^a	
Conventional Parameters			
Percent total solids	SM 2540G, or ASTM Method D 2216	NA	
Total organic carbon	Puget Sound Estuary Protocols (PSEP 1997), or EPA 9060	0.1%	
Grain size	Ecology Method Sieve and Pipette (ASTM 1997), ASTMD422, or PSEP 1986/2003	NA	
Metals			
Antimony, Total	EPA Method 200.8 (ICP/MS) , EPA Method 6010 or EPA Method 6020	0.2 mg/kg dw ^b	
Arsenic, Total	EPA Method 200.8 (ICP/MS) , EPA Method 6010 or EPA Method 6020	0.1 mg/kg dw	
Beryllium, Total	EPA Method 200.8 (ICP/MS) , EPA Method 6010 or EPA Method 6020	0.2 mg/kg dw	
Cadmium, Total	EPA Method 200.8 (ICP/MS) , EPA Method 6010 or EPA Method 6020	0.2 mg/kg dw	
Chromium, Total	EPA Method 200.8 (ICP/MS) , EPA Method 6010 or EPA Method 6020	0.5 mg/kg dw	

Analyte	Analyte Method in Sediment			
Copper, Total	EPA Method 200.8 (ICP/MS) , EPA Method 6010 or EPA Method 6020	0.2 mg/kg dw		
Lead, Total	EPA Method 200.8 (ICP/MS) , EPA Method 6010 or EPA Method 6020	0.2 mg/kg dw		
Mercury, Total	EPA Method 1631E, or EPA Method 7471B	0.005 mg/kg dw		
Nickel, Total	EPA Method 200.8 (ICP/MS) , EPA Method 6010 or EPA Method 6020	0.1 mg/kg dw		
Selenium, Total	EPA Method 200.8 (ICP/MS) , EPA Method 6010 or EPA Method 6020	0.5 mg/kg dw		
Silver, Total	EPA Method 200.8 (ICP/MS) , EPA Method 6010 or EPA Method 6020	0.1 mg/kg dw		
Thallium, Total	EPA Method 200.8 (ICP/MS) , EPA Method 6010 or EPA Method 6020	0.2 mg/kg dw		
Zinc, Total	EPA Method 200.8 (ICP/MS) , EPA Method 6010 or EPA Method 6020	5.0 mg/kg dw		
Organics				
PAH compounds ^c	EPA Method 8270 D	70 μg/kg dw		
PCBs (aroclors), Totald	EPA Method 8082	10 μg/kg dw		
Petroleum Hydrocarbons				
NWTPH-Dx	NWTPH-Dx	25.0-100.0 mg/kg dw		

- a. The Permittee shall ensure laboratory results comply with the quantitation level (QL) specified in the table. However, if an alternate method is sufficient to produce measurable results in the sample, the Permittee may use that method for analysis. If the Permittee uses an alternative method, it must report the test method and QL on the sediment monitoring report. All results shall be reported. For values below the QL, or where a QL is not specified, report results at the method detection level (MDL) from the lab and the qualifier of "U" for undetected at that concentration. If the Permittee is unable to obtain the required QL due to matrix effects, the Permittee must report the matrix-specific MDL and QL on the DMR.
- b. dw = dry weight.
- c. PAH compounds include: 1-methylnaphthalene, 2-methylnaphthalene, 2-chloronaphthalene, acenaphthylene, acenaphthylene, anthracene, benzo(a)anthracene, benzo(a)pyrene, benzo(b, k)fluoranthene, benzo(ghi)perylene, dibenzo(a,h)anthracene, dibenzofuran, carbazole, chrysene, fluoranthene, fluorene, indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene, naphthalene, phenanthrene, and pyrene.
- d. Total = sum of PCB aroclors 1016+1221+1232+1242+1248+1254+1260.

9.10.7.4 Requirements for Discharges to Waters with Applicable TMDLs

- The Permittee shall comply with applicable TMDL determinations. Applicable TMDLs or TMDL determinations are TMDLs which have been completed by the issuance date of this permit, or which have been completed prior to the date that the Permittee's NOI is received by EPA, whichever is later. EPA will list the Permittee's requirements to comply with this condition on the letter of permit coverage.
- 2. TMDL requirements associated with TMDLs completed after the issuance date of this permit only become effective if they are imposed through an administrative order issued by EPA.
- 3. Where Ecology has established a TMDL wasteload allocation and sampling requirements for the Permittee's discharge, the Permittee shall comply with all requirements of the TMDL.
 - a. If a discharge point is subject to a TMDL-related effluent limit for a parameter that also has a benchmark, the effluent limit supersedes the benchmark.

- 4. Where Ecology has established a TMDL general wasteload allocation for industrial stormwater discharges for a parameter present in the Permittee's discharge, but has not identified specific requirements, EPA will assume the Permittee's compliance with the terms and conditions of the permit complies with the approved TMDL.
- 5. Where Ecology has not established a TMDL wasteload allocation for industrial stormwater discharges for a parameter present in the Permittee's discharge, but has not excluded these discharges, EPA will assume the Permittee's compliance with the terms and conditions of this permit complies with the approved TMDL.
- 6. Where a TMDL for a parameter present in the Permittee's discharge specifically precludes or prohibits discharges of stormwater associated with industrial activity, the Permittee is not eligible for coverage under the MSGP.

Appendix A - Definitions, Abbreviations, and Acronyms (for the purposes of this permit).

A.1. DEFINITIONS

Action Area – all areas to be affected directly or indirectly by the federal action and not merely the immediate area involved in the action. See 50 CFR 402. For the purposes of this permit and for application of Endangered Species Act requirements, the following areas are included in the definition of action area:

- The areas where stormwater discharges originate and flow from the industrial facility to the point of discharge into receiving waters. (Example: Where stormwater flows into a ditch, swale, or gully that leads to receiving waters and where listed species (such as listed amphibians) are found in the ditch, swale, or gully.)
- The areas where stormwater from industrial activities discharge into receiving waters and the areas in the immediate vicinity of the point of discharge. (Example: Where stormwater from industrial activities discharges into a stream segment that is known to harbor listed aquatic species.)
- The areas where stormwater controls will be constructed and operated, including any areas where stormwater flows to and from the stormwater controls. (Example: Where a stormwater retention pond would be built.)
- The areas upstream and/or downstream from the stormwater discharge into a stream segment that may be affected by these discharges. (Example: Where sediment discharged to a receiving stream settles downstream and impacts a breeding area of a listed aquatic species.)

Antidegradation Policy or Antidegradation Requirements – the water quality standards regulation that requires States and Tribes to establish a three-tiered antidegradation program:

- 1. Tier 1 maintains and protects existing uses and water quality conditions necessary to support such uses. An existing use can be established by demonstrating that fishing, swimming, or other uses have actually occurred since November 28, 1975, or that the water quality is suitable to allow such uses to occur. Where an existing use is established, it must be protected even if it is not listed in the water quality standards as a designated use. Tier 1 requirements are applicable to all surface waters.
- 2. Tier 2 maintains and protects "high quality" waters -- water bodies where existing conditions are better than necessary to support CWA § 101(a)(2) "fishable/swimmable" uses. Water quality can be lowered in such waters. However, state and tribal Tier 2 programs identify procedures that must be followed and questions that must be answered before a reduction in water quality can be allowed. In no case may water quality be lowered to a level which would interfere with existing or designated uses.
- 3. Tier 3 maintains and protects water quality in outstanding national resource waters (ONRWs). Except for certain temporary changes, water quality cannot be lowered in such waters. ONRWs generally include the highest quality waters of the United States. However, the ONRW classification also offers special protection for waters of exceptional ecological significance, i.e., those which are important, unique, or sensitive ecologically. Decisions regarding which water bodies qualify to be ONRWs are made by States and authorized Indian Tribes.

Arid Areas – areas where annual rainfall averages from 0 to 10 inches.

Bypass – the intentional diversion of waste streams from any portion of a treatment facility. See 40 CFR 122.41(m)(1)(i).

CERCLA Site (i.e., Superfund Site) - for the purposes of this permit, a site as defined in Section 101(9) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA), 42 U.S.C. § 9601(9), that is undergoing a remedial investigation and feasibility study, or for which a Record of Decision for remedial action has been issued in accordance with the National Contingency Plan, 40 CFR Part 300.

Co-located Industrial Activities – any industrial activities, excluding your primary industrial activity (ies), located on-site that are defined by the stormwater regulations at 122.26(b)(14)(i)-(ix) and (xi). An activity at a facility is not considered co-located if the activity, when considered separately, does not meet the description of a category of industrial activity covered by the stormwater regulations or identified by the SIC code list in Appendix D.

Confidential Business Information (CBI) – see 40 CFR Part 2 for relevant definitions of CBI: http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/CFR-2013-title40-vol1/pdf/CFR-2013-title40-vol1-part2-subpartB.pdf.

Control Measures – refers to any stormwater control or other method (including narrative effluent limitations) used to prevent or reduce the discharge of pollutants to waters of the United States.

Corrective Action – for the purposes of the permit, any action taken, or required to be taken, to (1) repair, modify, or replace any stormwater control used at the site; (2) clean up and dispose of spills, releases, or other deposits found on the site; and (3) remedy a permit violation.

Critical Habitat – as defined in the Endangered Species Act at 16 U.S.C. 1531 for a threatened or endangered species, (i) the specific areas within the geographical area occupied by the species, at the time it is listed in accordance with the provisions of section 4 of the Endangered Species Act, on which are found those physical or biological features essential to the conservation of the species and which may require special management considerations or protection; and (ii) specific areas outside the geographical area occupied by the species at the time it is listed in accordance with the provisions of section 4 of the Endangered Species Act, upon a determination by the Secretary that such areas are essential for the conservation of the species.

Director – a Regional Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency or an authorized representative. See 40 CFR 122.2.

Discharge – when used without qualification, means the "discharge of a pollutant." See 40 CFR 122.2.

Discharge of a Pollutant – any addition of any "pollutant" or combination of pollutants to "waters of the United States" from any "point source," or any addition of any pollutant or combination of pollutants to the waters of the "contiguous zone" or the ocean from any point source other than a vessel or other floating craft which is being used as a means of transportation. This includes additions of pollutants into waters of the United States from: surface runoff which is collected or channeled by man; discharges through pipes, sewers, or other conveyances, leading into privately owned treatment works. See 40 CFR 122.2.

Discharge Point – for the purposes of this permit, the location where collected and concentrated stormwater flows are discharged from the facility such that the first receiving waterbody into which the discharge flows, either directly or through a separate storm sewer system, is a water of the U.S.

Discharge-Related Activity – activities that cause, contribute to, or result in stormwater and allowable non-stormwater point source discharges, and measures such as the siting, construction and operation of stormwater controls to control, reduce, or prevent pollution in the discharges.

Discharge to an Impaired Water – for the purposes of this permit, a discharge to an impaired water occurs if the first water of the U.S. to which you discharge is identified by a state, tribe, or EPA as not meeting an applicable water quality standard, and requires development of a total maximum daily load (TMDL) (pursuant to Section 303(d) of the Clean Water Act), or is addressed by an EPA-approved or established TMDL, or is not in either of the above categories but the waterbody is covered by pollution control requirements that meet the requirements of 40 CFR 130.7(b)(1). For discharges that enter a separate storm sewer system prior to discharge, the water of the U.S. to which you discharge is the waterbody that receives the stormwater discharge from the storm sewer system.

Drought-Stricken Area – for the purposes of this permit, an area in which the National Oceanic and Atomospheric Administration's U.S. Seasonal Drought Outlook indicates for the period that any of the following conditions are likely: (1) "Drought to persist or intensify", (2) "Drought ongoing, some improvement", (3) "Drought likely to improve, impacts ease", or (4) "Drought development likely". See

http://www.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov/products/expert assessment/season drought.gif.

Effective Operating Condition – for the purposes of this permit, a stormwater control is kept in effective operating condition if it has been implemented and maintained in such a manner that it is working as designed to minimize pollutant discharges.

Effluent Limitations – for the purposes of this permit, any of the Part 2 or Part 3 requirements.

Effluent Limitations Guideline (ELG) – defined in 40 CFR § 122.2 as a regulation published by the Administrator under section 304(b) of CWA to adopt or revise effluent limitations.

Eligible – for the purposes of this permit, refers to stormwater and allowable non-stormwater discharges that are authorized for coverage under this general permit.

Endangered Species – defined in the Endangered Species Act at 16 U.S.C. 1531 as any species which is in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range other than a species of the Class Insecta determined by the Secretary to constitute a pest whose protection under the provisions of this Act would present an overwhelming and overriding risk to man.

Existing Discharger – an operator applying for coverage under this permit for discharges authorized previously under an NPDES general or individual permit.

Facility or Activity – any NPDES "point source" (including land or appurtenances thereto) that is subject to regulation under the NPDES program. See 40 CFR 122.2.

Feasible – for the purposes of this permit, feasible means technologically possible and economically practicable and achievable in light of best industry practices. EPA notes that it does not intend for any permit requirement to conlict with state water rights law.

Federal Operator – an entity that meets the definition of "Operator" in this permit and is either any department, agency or instrumentality of the executive, legislative, and judicial branches of the Federal government of the United States, or another entity, such as a private contractor, operating for any such department, agency, or instrumentality.

Hazardous Materials or Hazardous Substances or Toxic Materials – for the purposes of this permit, any liquid, solid, or contained gas that contain properties that are dangerous or potentially harmful to human health or the environment. See also 40 CFR §261.2.

Historic Property – as defined in the National Historic Preservation Act regulations means any prehistoric or historic district, site, building, structure, or object included in, or eligible for inclusion in, the National Register of Historic Places maintained by the Secretary of the Interior. This term includes artifacts, records, and remains that are related to and located within such properties. The term includes properties of traditional religious and cultural importance to an Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization and that meet the National Register criteria.

Impaired Water (or "Water Quality Impaired Water" or "Water Quality Limited Segment") – for the purposes of this permit, waters identified by a state, tribe, or EPA as not meeting an applicable water quality standard, and require development of a total maximum daily load (TMDL) (pursuant to Section 303(d) of the CWA), or are addressed by an EPA-approved or established TMDL, or are covered by pollution controls requirements that meet the requirements of 40 FR 130.7(b)(1). For discharges that enter a separate storm sewer system prior to discharge, the first water of the U.S. to which you discharge is the waterbody that receives the stormwater discharge from the storm sewer system.

Indian Country or Indian Country Lands – defined at 40 CFR 122.2 as:

- a). All land within the limits of any Indian reservation under the jurisdiction of the United States Government, notwithstanding the issuance of any patent, and including rights-of-way running through the reservation;
- b). All dependent Indian communities within the borders of the United States, whether within the original or subsequently acquired territory thereof, and whether within or without the limits of a State: and
- c). All Indian allotments, the Indian titles to which have not been extinguished, including rights-of-way running through the same. This definition includes all land held in trust for an Indian tribe. (18 U.S.C. 1151)

Infeasible – for the purposes of this permit, infeasible means not technologically possible or not economically practicable and achievable in light of best industry practices. EPA notes that it does not intend for any permit requirement to conflict with state water rights law.

Industrial Activity – the 10 categories of industrial activities included in the definition of "stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity" as defined in 40 CFR 122.26(b)(14)(i)-(ix) and (xi).

Industrial Stormwater – stormwater runoff from industrial activity.

Measurable Storm Event – a precipitation event that results in a measurable amount of precipitation (i.e., a storm event that results in an actual discharge) and that follows the preceding storm event by at least 72 hours (3-days). The 72-hour storm interval does not apply if you document that less than a 72-hour interval is representative for local storm events.

Minimize – for the purposes of this permit, minimize means to reduce and/or eliminate to the extent achievable using control measures that are technologically available and economically practicable and achievable in light of best industry practices.

Municipal Separate Storm Sewer (MS4) – defined at 40 CFR §122.26(b)(8) as a conveyance or system of conveyances (including roads with drainage systems, municipal streets, catch basins, curbs, gutters, ditches, manmade channels, or storm drains):

- Owned or operated by a state, city, town, borough, county, parish, district, association, or other public body (created by or pursuant to State law) having jurisdiction over disposal of sewage, industrial wastes, stormwater, or other wastes, including special districts under state law such as a sewer district, flood control district or drainage district, or similar entity, or an Indian tribe or an authorized Indian tribal organization, or a designated and approved management agency under section 208 of the CWA that discharges to waters of the United States;
- 2. Designed or used for collecting or conveying stormwater;
- 3. Which is not a combined sewer; and
- 4. Which is not part of a Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTW) as defined at 40 CFR 122.2. See 40 CFR 122.26(b)(4) and (b)(7).

National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) – defined at 40 CFR § 122.2 as 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 CWA. The term includes an 'approved program.'

New Discharger – a facility from which there is or may be a discharge, that did not commence the discharge of pollutants at a particular site prior to August 13, 1979, which is not a new source, and which has never received a finally effective NPDES permit for discharges at that site. See 40 CFR 122.2.

New Source – any building, structure, facility, or installation from which there is or may be a "discharge of pollutants," the construction of which commenced:

- after promulgation of standards of performance under section 306 of the CWA which are applicable to such source, or
- after proposal of standards of performance in accordance with section 306 of the CWA which are applicable to such source, but only if the standards are promulgated in accordance with section 306 within 120 days of their proposal. See 40 CFR 122.2.

New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) – technology-based standards for facilities that qualify as new sources under 40 CFR 122.2 and 40 CFR 122.29.

No Exposure – all industrial materials or activities protected by a storm-resistant shelter to prevent exposure to rain, snow, snowmelt, and/or runoff. See 40 CFR 122.26(g).

Non-Stormwater Discharges – discharges that do not originate from storm events. They can include, but are not limited to, discharges of process water, air conditioner condensate, non-contact cooling water, pavement wash water, external building washdown, irrigation water, or uncontaminated ground water or spring water.

Notice of Intent (NOI) – the form (electronic or paper) required for authorization of coverage under the Multi-Sector General Permit.

Notice of Termination (NOT) – the form (electronic or paper) required for terminating coverage under the Multi-Sector General Permit.

Operator – any entity with a stormwater discharge associated with industrial activity that meets either of the following two criteria:

- 1. The entity has operational control over industrial activities, including the ability to make modifications to those activities; or
- 2. The entity has day-to-day operational control of activities at a facility necessary to ensure compliance with the permit (e.g., the entity is authorized to direct workers at a facility to carry out activities required by the permit).

Outfall – see "Discharge Point."

Permitting Authority – for the purposes of this permit, EPA, a Regional Administrator of EPA, or an authorized representative.

Person – an individual, association, partnership, corporation, municipality, State or Federal agency, or an agent or employee thereof. See 40 CFR 122.2.

Point Source – any discernible, confined, and discrete conveyance, including but not limited to any pipe, ditch, channel, tunnel, conduit, well, discrete fissure, container, rolling stock, concentrated animal feeding operation, landfill leachate collection system, vessel, or other floating craft from which pollutants are or may be discharged. This term does not include return flows from irrigated agriculture or agricultural stormwater runoff. See 40 CFR 122.2.

Pollutant – defined at 40 CFR §122.2. A partial listing from this definition includes: dredged spoil, solid waste, incinerator residue, filter backwash, sewage, garbage, sewage sludge, munitions, chemical wastes, biological materials, heat, wrecked or discarded equipment, rock, sand, cellar dirt, and industrial, municipal and agricultural waste discharged into water. See 40 CFR 122.2.

Pollutant of Concern – a pollutant which causes or contributes to a violation of a water quality standard, including a pollutant which is identified as causing an impairment in a state's 303(d) list.

Primary Industrial Activity – includes any activities performed on-site which are (1) identified by the facility's primary SIC code and included in the descriptions of 122.26(b)(14)(ii), (iii), (vi), or (viii); or (2) included in the narrative descriptions of 122.26(b)(14)(i), (iv), (v), (vii), or (ix). [For colocated activities covered by multiple SIC codes, it is recommended that the primary industrial determination be based on the value of receipts or revenues or, if such information is not available for a particular facility, the number of employees or production rate for each process may be compared. The operation that generates the most revenue or employs the most personnel is the operation in which the facility is primarily engaged. In situations where the vast majority of on-site activity falls within one SIC code, that activity may be the primary industrial activity.] Narrative descriptions in 40 CFR 122.26(b)(14) identified above include: (i) activities subject to stormwater effluent limitations guidelines, new source performance standards, or toxic pollutant effluent standards; (iv) hazardous waste treatment storage, or disposal facilities including those that are operating under interim status or a permit under subtitle C of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA); (v) landfills, land application sites and open

dumps that receive or have received industrial wastes; (vii) steam electric power generating facilities; and (ix) sewage treatment works with a design flow of 1.0 mgd or more.

Qualified Personnel – qualified personnel are those who are knowledgeable in the principles and practices of industrial stormwater controls and pollution prevention, and who possess the education and ability to assess conditions at the industrial facility that could impact stormwater quality, and the education and ability to assess the effectiveness of stormwater controls selected and installed to meet the requirements of the permit.

Reportable Quantity Release – a release of a hazardous substance at or above the established legal threshold that requires emergency notification. Refer to 40 CFR Parts 110, 117, and 302 for complete definitions and reportable quantities for which notification is required.

Restricted Information – for the purposes of this permit, information that is privileged or that is otherwise protected from disclosure pursuant to applicable statutes, Executive Orders, or regulations. Such information includes, but is not limited to: classified national security information, protected critical infrastructure information, sensitive security information, and proprietary business information.

Runoff Coefficient – the fraction of total rainfall that will appear at the conveyance as runoff. See 40 CFR 122.26(b)(11).

Run-On – sources of stormwater that drain from land located upslope or upstream from the regulated facily in question.

Saline Water or Saltwater – for the purposes of this permit, a waterbody with salinity that is equal to or exceeds 10 parts per thousand 95 percent or more of the time, unless otherwise defined as a coastal or marine water by the applicable state or tribal surface water quality standards.

Semi-Arid Areas – areas where annual rainfall averages from 10 to 20 inches.

Significant Materials – includes, but is not limited to: raw materials; fuels; materials such as solvents, detergents, and plastic pellets; finished materials such as metallic products; raw materials used in food processing or production; hazardous substances designated under section 101(14) of CERCLA; any chemical the facility is required to report pursuant to section 313 of Title III of SARA; fertilizers; pesticides; and waste products such as ashes, slag and sludge that have the potential to be released with stormwater discharges. See 40 CFR 122.26(b)(12).

Special Aquatic Sites – sites identified in 40 CFR 230 Subpart E. These are geographic areas, large or small, possessing special ecological characteristics of productivity, habitat, wildlife protection, or other important and easily disrupted ecological values. These areas are generally recognized as significantly influencing or positively contributing to the general overall environmental health or vitality of the entire ecosystem of a region.

Spill – for the purpose of this permit, the release of a hazardous or toxic substance from its container or containment.

Stormwater – stormwater runoff, snow melt runoff, and surface runoff and drainage. See 40 CFR 122.26(b)(13).

Stormwater Controls - see "Control Measures."

Stormwater Discharges Associated with Construction Activity – as used in this permit, a discharge of pollutants in stormwater runoff from areas where land-disturbing activities (e.g., clearing, grading, or excavating) occur, or where construction materials or equipment storage or maintenance (e.g., fill piles, borrow areas, concrete truck washout, fueling), or other industrial stormwater directly related to the construction process (e.g., concrete or asphalt batch plants) are located. See 40 CFR 122.26(b)(14)(x) and 40 CFR 122.26(b)(15).

Stormwater Discharges Associated with Industrial Activity – the discharge from any conveyance that is used for collecting and conveying stormwater and that is directly related to manufacturing, processing or raw materials storage areas at an industrial plant. The term does not include discharges from facilities or activities excluded from the NPDES program under Part 122. For the categories of industries identified in this section, the term includes, but is not limited to, stormwater discharges from industrial plant yards; immediate access roads and rail lines used or traveled by carriers of raw materials, manufactured products, waste material, or by-products used or created by the facility; material handling sites; refuse sites; sites used for the application or disposal of process waste waters (as defined at part 401 of this chapter); sites used for the storage and maintenance of material handling equipment; sites used for residual treatment, storage, or disposal; shipping and receiving areas; manufacturing buildings; storage areas (including tank farms) for raw materials, and intermediate and final products; and areas where industrial activity has taken place in the past and significant materials remain and are exposed to stormwater. For the purposes of this paragraph, material handling activities include storage, loading and unloading, transportation, or conveyance of any raw material, intermediate product, final product, by-product or waste product. The term excludes areas located on plant lands separate from the plant's industrial activities, such as office buildings and accompanying parking lots as long as the drainage from the excluded areas is not mixed with stormwater drained from the above described areas. Industrial facilities include those that are federally, state, or municipally owned or operated that meet the description of the facilities listed in 40 CFR 122.26(b)(14). The term also includes those facilities designated under the provisions of 40 CFR 122.26(a)(1)(v). See 40 CFR 122.26(b)(14).

Stormwater Team – the group of individuals responsible for oversight of the development and modifications of the SWPPP, and oversight of compliance with the permit requirements. The individuals on the "Stormwater Team" must be identified in the SWPPP.

Storm Event – a precipitation event that results in a measurable amount of precipitation.

Threatened Species – defined in the Endangered Species Act at 16 U.S.C. 1531 as any species which is likely to become an endangered species within the foreseeable future throughout all or a significant portion of its range.

Tier 2 Waters – For antidegradation purposes, pursuant to 40 CFR 131.12(a)(2), Tier 2 waters are characterized as having water quality that exceeds the levels necessary to support propagation of fish, shellfish, and wildlife and recreation in and on the water.

Tier 2.5 Waters – For antidegradation purposes, Tier 2.5 waters are those waters designated by States or Tribes as requiring a level of protection equal to and above that given to Tier 2 waters, but less than that given Tier 3 waters. States have special requirements for these waters.

Tier 3 Waters – For antidegradation purposes, pursuant to 40 CFR 131.12(a)(3), Tier 3 waters are identified by states as having high quality waters constituting an Outstanding National Resource Water (ONRW), such as waters of National Parks and State Parks, wildlife refuges, and waters of exceptional recreational or ecological significance.

Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) – The sum of the individual wasteload allocations (WLAs) for point sources and load allocations (LAs) for nonpoint sources and natural background. If receiving water has only one point source discharger, the TMDL is the sum of that point source WLA plus the LAs for any nonpoint sources of pollution and natural background sources, tributaries, or adjacent segments. TMDLs can be expressed in terms of either mass per time, toxicity, or other appropriate measure. (See section 303(d) of the Clean Water Act and 40 CFR 130.2 and 130.7).

Toxic Waste - see "Hazardous Materials."

Uncontaminated Discharge – a discharge that does not cause or contribute to an exceedance of applicable water quality standards.

Upset – Upset means an exceptional incident in which there is unintentional and temporary noncompliance with technology based permit effluent limitations because of factors beyond your reasonable control. 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. See 40 CFR 122.41(n)(1).

Water Quality Impaired – See "Impaired Water."

Water Quality Standards – defined in 40 CFR § 131.3, and are provisions of State or Federal law which consist of a designated use or uses for the waters of the United States, water quality criteria for such waters based upon such uses, and an antidegradation policy to protect high-quality waters. Water quality standards protect the public health or welfare, enhance the quality of water and serve the purposes of the Act.

Waters of the United States – See definition at at 40 CFR §122.2.

A.2. ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

BAT – Best Available Technology Economically Achievable

BOD5 – Biochemical Oxygen Demand (5-day test)

BMP - Best Management Practice

BPJ – Best Professional Judgment

BPT – Best Practicable Control Technology Currently Available

CERCLA – Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act

CGP - Construction General Permit

CFR – Code of Federal Regulations

COD - Chemical Oxygen Demand

CWA – Clean Water Act (or the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, 33 U.S.C. §1251 et seq)

CWT - Centralized Waste Treatment

DMR – Discharge Monitoring Report

ELG - Effluent Limitations Guideline

EPA – U. S. Environmental Protection Agency

ESA – Endangered Species Act

FWS – U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service

LA - Load Allocations

MGD – Million Gallons per Day

MOS – Margin of Safety

MS4 – Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System

MSGP - Multi-Sector General Permit

NAICS – North American Industry Classification System

NEPA - National Environmental Policy Act

NET - NPDES eReporting Tool

NHPA – National Historic Preservation Act

NMFS – U. S. National Marine Fisheries Service

NOI - Notice of Intent

NOE - No Exposure

NOT – Notice of Termination

NPDES – National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System

NRC – National Response Center

NRHP – National Register of Historic Places

NSPS - New Source Performance Standard

NTU – Nephelometric Turbidity Unit

OMB – U. S. Office of Management and Budget

ORW – Outstanding Resource Water

OSM - U. S. Office of Surface Mining

POTW - Publicly Owned Treatment Works

RCRA – Resource Conservation and Recovery Act

RQ – Reportable Quantity

SARA – Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act

SDS – Safety Data Sheet

SHPO - State Historic Preservation Officer

SIC – Standard Industrial Classification

SMCRA – Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act

SPCC – Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasures

SWPPP – Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan

THPO – Tribal Historic Preservation Officer

TMDL – Total Maximum Daily Load

TSDF – Treatment, Storage, or Disposal Facility

TSS – Total Suspended Solids

USGS – United States Geological Survey

WLA – Wasteload Allocation

WQS – Water Quality Standard

Appendix B - Standard Permit Conditions.

Standard permit conditions in Appendix B are consistent with the general permit provisions required under 40 CFR 122.41.

B.1 Duty To Comply.

You must comply with all conditions of this permit. Any permit noncompliance constitutes a violation of the Clean Water Act and is grounds for enforcement action; for permit termination, revocation and reissuance, or modification; or for denial of a permit renewal application.

- A. You must 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, even if the permit has not yet been modified to incorporate the requirement.
- B. Penalties for Violations of Permit Conditions: The Director will adjust the civil and administrative penalties listed below in accordance with the Civil Monetary Penalty Inflation Adjustment Rule (61 FR 252, December 31, 1996, pp. 69359-69366, as corrected in 62 FR 54, March 20, 1997, pp.13514-13517) as mandated by the Debt Collection Improvement Act of 1996 for inflation on a periodic basis. This rule allows EPA's penalties to keep pace with inflation. The Agency is required to review its penalties at least once every 4 years thereafter and to adjust them as necessary for inflation according to a specified formula. The civil and administrative penalties following were adjusted for inflation starting in 1996.

1. Criminal Penalties.

- 1.1 Negligent Violations. The CWA provides that any person who negligently violates permit conditions implementing Sections 301, 302, 306, 307, 308, 318, or 405 of the Act is subject to criminal penalties of not less than \$2,500 nor more than \$25,000 per day of violation, or imprisonment of not more than one year, or both. In the case of a second or subsequent conviction for a negligent violation, a person shall be subject to criminal penalties of not more than \$50,000 per day of violation or by imprisonment of not more than two years, or both.
- 1.2. Knowing Violations. The CWA provides that any person who knowingly violates permit conditions implementing Sections 301, 302, 306, 307, 308, 318, or 405 of the Act is subject to a fine of not less than \$5,000 nor more than \$50,000 per day of violation, or by imprisonment for not more than 3 years, or both. In the case of a second or subsequent conviction for a knowing violation, a person shall be subject to criminal penalties of not more than \$100,000 per day of violation, or imprisonment of not more than 6 years, or both.
- 1.3. Knowing Endangerment. The CWA provides that any person who knowingly violates permit conditions implementing Sections 301, 302, 306, 307, 308, 318, or 405 of the Act and who knows at that time that he or she is placing another person in imminent danger of death or serious bodily injury shall upon conviction be subject to a fine of not more than \$250,000 or by imprisonment of not more than 15 years, or both. In the case of a second or subsequent conviction for a knowing endangerment violation, a person

- shall be subject to a fine of not more than \$500,000 or by imprisonment of not more than 30 years, or both. An organization, as defined in section 309(c)(3)(B)(iii) of the Act, shall, upon conviction of violating the imminent danger provision be subject to a fine of not more than \$1,000,000 and can fined up to \$2,000,000 for second or subsequent convictions.
- 1.4. False Statement. The CWA 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. The Act further 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.
- 2. Civil Penalties. The CWA provides that any person who violates a permit condition implementing Sections 301, 302, 306, 307, 308, 318, or 405 of the Act is subject to a civil penalty not to exceed the maximum amounts authorized by Section 309(d) of the Act and the Federal Civil Penalties Inflation Adjustment Act (28 U.S.C. § 2461 note) as amended by the Debt Collection Improvement Act (31 U.S.C. § 3701 note) (currently \$37,500 per day for each violation).
- 3. Administrative Penalties. The CWA provides that any person who violates a permit condition implementing Sections 301, 302, 306, 307, 308, 318, or 405 of the Act is subject to an administrative penalty, as follows
 - 3.1. Class I Penalty. Not to exceed the maximum amounts authorized by Section 309(g)(2)(A) of the Act and the Federal Civil Penalties Inflation Adjustment Act (28 U.S.C. § 2461 note) as amended by the Debt Collection Improvement Act (31 U.S.C. § 3701 note) (currently \$16,000 per violation, with the maximum amount of any Class I penalty assessed not to exceed \$37,500).
 - 3.2. Class II Penalty. Not to exceed the maximum amounts authorized by Section 309(g)(2)(B) of the Act and the Federal Civil Penalties Inflation Adjustment Act (28 U.S.C. § 2461 note) as amended by the Debt Collection Improvement Act (31 U.S.C. § 3701 note) (currently \$11,000 per day for each day during which the violation continues, with the maximum amount of any Class II penalty not to exceed \$177,500).

B.2 Duty to Reapply.

If you wish to continue an activity regulated by this permit after the expiration date of this permit, you must apply for and obtain authorization as required by the new permit once EPA issues it.

B.3 Need to Halt or Reduce Activity Not a Defense.

It shall not be a defense for you 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.

B.4 Duty to Mitigate.

You must 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.

B.5 Proper Operation and Maintenance.

You must at all times properly operate and maintain all facilities and systems of treatment and control (and related appurtenances) which are installed or used by you to achieve compliance with the conditions of this permit. Proper operation and maintenance also includes adequate laboratory controls and appropriate quality assurance procedures. This provision requires the operation of backup or auxiliary facilities or similar systems which are installed by you only when the operation is necessary to achieve compliance with the conditions of this permit.

B.6 Permit Actions.

This permit may be modified, revoked and reissued, or terminated for cause. Your filing of a request for a permit modification, revocation and reissuance, or termination, or a notification of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance does not stay any permit condition.

B.7 Property Rights.

This permit does not convey any property rights of any sort, or any exclusive privileges.

B.8 Duty to Provide Information.

You must furnish to EPA or an authorized representative (including an authorized contractor acting as a representative of EPA), within a reasonable time, any information which EPA may request to determine whether cause exists for modifying, revoking and reissuing, or terminating this permit or to determine compliance with this permit. You must also furnish to EPA or an authorized representative upon request, copies of records required to be kept by this permit.

B.9 Inspection and Entry.

You must allow EPA or an authorized representative (including an authorized contractor acting as a representative of EPA), upon presentation of credentials and other documents as may be required by law, to:

- A. Enter upon your 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 purposes of assuring permit compliance or as otherwise authorized by the Clean Water Act, any substances or parameters at any location.

B.10 Monitoring and Records.

- A. Samples and measurements taken for the purpose of monitoring must be representative of the volume and nature of the monitored activity.
- B. You must 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 three years from the date the permit expires or the date the permittee's authorization is terminated. This period may be extended by request of EPA at any time.
- C. Records of monitoring information must 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 the permit.
- E. 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.

B.11 Signatory Requirements.

- A. NOIs, NOTs, and NOEs must be signed as follows:
 - 1. For a corporation: By a responsible corporate officer. For the purpose of this subsection, a responsible corporate officer means: (i) a president, secretary, treasurer, or vice-president of the corporation in charge of a principal business function, or any other person who performs similar policy- or decision-making functions for the corporation, or (ii) the manager of one or more manufacturing, production, or operating facilities, provided, the manager is authorized to make management decisions which govern the operation of the regulated facility including having the explicit or implicit duty of making major capital investment

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

- 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. For purposes of this subsection, a principal executive officer of a federal agency includes (i) the chief executive officer of the agency, or (ii) a senior executive officer having responsibility for the overall operations of a principal geographic unit of the agency (e.g., Regional Administrator of EPA).
- B. Your SWPPP, including changes to your SWPPP to document any corrective actions taken as required by Part 3.1, and any other compliance documentation required under this permit, including the Annual Report, DMRs, inspection reports, and corrective action reports, must be signed by a person described in Appendix B, Subsection 11.A above 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 Appendix B, Subsection 11.A;
 - 2. The authorization specifies either an individual or a position having responsibility for the overall operation of the regulated facility or activity such as the position of plant manager, operator of a well or a well field, superintendent, position of equivalent responsibility, or an individual or position having overall responsibility for environmental matters for the company. (A duly authorized representative may thus be either a named individual or any individual occupying a named position); and
 - 3. The signed and dated written authorization is included in the SWPPP. A copy must be submitted to EPA, if requested.
- C. All other changes to your SWPPP, and other compliance documentation required under Part 5.4, must be signed and dated by the person preparing the change or documentation.
- D. Changes to Authorization. If an authorization under Part 1.3.1.3 is no longer accurate because the industrial facility has been purchased by a different entity, a new NOI satisfying the requirements of Part 1.3 must be submitted to EPA. See Table 1-2 in Part 1.3.1.1 of the permit. However, if the only change that is occurring is a change in contact information or a change in the facility's address, the operator need only make a modification to the existing NOI submitted for authorization.
- E. Any person signing documents in accordance with Appendix B, Subsections 11.A or 11.B above must include the following certification:

"I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gathered and evaluated the information contained therein. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information contained 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."

- F. For persons signing documents electronically, in addition to meeting other applicable requirements in Appendix I, Subsection B.11, such signatures must be legally dependable with no less evidentiary value than their paper equivalent.
- G. The CWA 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.

B.12 Reporting Requirements.

- A. Planned changes. You must give notice to EPA as soon as possible, but no fewer than 30 days, of any planned physical alterations or additions to the permitted facility. Notice is required only 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 in 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 under 40 CFR 122.42(a)(1).
- B. Anticipated noncompliance. You must give advance notice to EPA 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 EPA. Where a facility wants to change the name of the permittee, the original permittee (the first owner or operators) must submit a Notice of Termination pursuant to Part 1.4. The new owner or operator must submit a Notice of Intent in accordance with Part 1.3.1 and Table 1-2. See also requirements in Appendix B, Subsections 11.B and 11.D.
- D. Monitoring reports. Monitoring results must be reported at the intervals specified elsewhere in this permit.
 - 1. Pursuant to Part 7.1, all monitoring data collected pursuant to Part 6 must be submitted to EPA using EPA's online DMR system (http://www.epa.gov/netdmr/).
 - 2. If you monitor any pollutant more frequently than required by the permit using test procedures approved under 40 CFR Part 136 or as specified in the permit, the results of this monitoring must be included in the calculation and reporting of the data submitted in the DMR.

- 3. Calculations for all limitations which require averaging of measurements must use an arithmetic mean. For averaging purposes, use a value of zero for any individual sample parameter, which is determined to be less than the method detection limit. For sample values that fall between the method detection level and the quantitation limit (i.e., a confirmed detection but below the level that can be reliably quantified), use a value halfway between zero and the quantitation limit.
- E. 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 must be submitted no later than 14 days following each schedule date.
- F. Twenty-four hour reporting.
 - 1. You must report any noncompliance which may endanger health or the environment. Any information must be provided orally within 24 hours from the time you become aware of the circumstances. A written submission must also be provided within five days of the time you become aware of the circumstances. The written submission must contain a description of the noncompliance and its cause; the period of noncompliance, including exact dates and times, 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.
 - 2. The following shall be included as information which must be reported within 24 hours under this paragraph.
 - a. Any unanticipated bypass which exceeds any effluent limitation in the permit. (See 40 CFR 122.41(m)(3)(ii))
 - b. Any upset which exceeds any effluent limitation in the permit
 - c. Violation of a maximum daily discharge limit for any numeric effluent limitation. (See 40 CFR 122.44(g).)
 - 3. EPA may waive the written report on a case-by-case basis for reports under Appendix B, Subsection 12.F.2 if the oral report has been received within 24 hours.
- G. Other noncompliance. You must report all instances of noncompliance not reported under Appendix B, Subsections 12.D, 12.E, and 12.F, at the time monitoring reports are submitted. The reports must contain the information listed in Appendix B, Subsection 12.F.
- H. Other information. Where you become aware that you failed to submit any relevant facts in your NOI, or submitted incorrect information in your NOI or in any report to the Permitting Authority, you must promptly submit such facts or information.

B.13 Bypass.

- A. Definitions.
 - 1. Bypass means the intentional diversion of waste streams from any portion of a treatment facility See 40 CFR 122.41(m)(1)(i).

- 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. See 40 CFR 122.41(m)(1)(ii).
- B. Bypass not exceeding limitations. You 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 Appendix B, Subsections 13.C and 13.D. See 40 CFR 122.41(m)(2).

C. Notice.

- 1. Anticipated bypass. If you know in advance of the need for a bypass, you must submit prior notice, if possible at least ten days before the date of the bypass. See 40 CFR 122.41(m)(3)(i).
- 2. Unanticipated bypass. You must submit notice of an unanticipated bypass as required in Appendix B, Subsection 12.F (24-hour notice). See 40 CFR 122.41(m)(3)(ii).
- D. Prohibition of bypass. See 40 CFR 122.41(m)(4).
 - 1. Bypass is prohibited, and EPA may take enforcement action against you for bypass, unless:
 - a. Bypass was unavoidable to prevent loss of life, personal injury, or severe property damage;
 - b. 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
 - c. You submitted notices as required under Appendix B, Subsection 13.C.
 - 2. EPA may approve an anticipated bypass, after considering its adverse effects, if EPA determines that it will meet the three conditions listed above in Appendix B, Subsection 13.D.1.

B.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 your reasonable control. 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. See 40 CFR 122.41(n)(1).
- 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 Appendix B, Subsection 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. See 40 CFR 122.41(n)(2).

- C. Conditions necessary for a demonstration of upset. See 40 CFR 122.41(n)(3). A permittee who wishes to establish the affirmative defense of upset must demonstrate, through properly signed, contemporaneous operating logs, or other relevant evidence that:
 - 1. An upset occurred and that you can identify the cause(s) of the upset;
 - 2. The permitted facility was at the time being properly operated; and
 - 3. You submitted notice of the upset as required in Appendix B, Subsection 12.F.2.b (24 hour notice).
 - 4. You complied with any remedial measures required under Appendix B, Subsection 4.
- D. Burden of proof. In any enforcement proceeding, you, as the one seeking to establish the occurrence of an upset, have the burden of proof. See 40 CFR 122.41(n)(4).

B.15 Retention of Records.

Copies of the SWPPP and all documentation required by this permit, including records of all data used to complete the NOI to be covered by this permit, must be retained for at least three years from the date that permit coverage expires or is terminated. This period may be extended by request of EPA at any time.

B.16 Reopener Clause.

- A. Procedures for modification or revocation. Permit modification or revocation will be conducted according to 40 CFR §122.62, §122.63, §122.64 and §124.5.
- B. Water quality protection. If there is evidence indicating that the stormwater discharges authorized by this permit cause, have the reasonable potential to cause or contribute to an excursion above any applicable water quality standard, you may be required to obtain an individual permit in accordance with Part 1.3.3 of this permit, or the permit may be modified to include different limitations and/or requirements.
- C. Timing of permit modification. EPA may elect to modify the permit prior to its expiration (rather than waiting for the new permit cycle) to comply with any new statutory or regulatory requirements, such as for effluent limitation guidelines that may be promulgated in the course of the current permit cycle.

Appendix C - Permit Areas Eligible for Coverage.

EPA can only provide permit coverage in these areas and for classes of discharges that are outside the scope of a state's NPDES program authorization.

C.1 EPA Region 1: Connecticut, Massachusetts, Maine, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont.

This permit offers NPDES permit coverage for stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from the following areas in EPA Region 1:

Master Permit Number	Areas of Coverage/Where EPA Is Permitting Authority		
CTR05I000	Indian Country within the State of Connecticut		
MAR050000	Commonwealth of Massachusetts, except Indian country		
MAR051000	Indian country within the Commonwealth of Massachusetts		
NHR050000	State of New Hampshire		
RIR051000	Indian country within the State of Rhode Island		
VTR05F000	Areas in the State of Vermont subject to industrial activity by a Federal		
	Operator		

For stormwater discharges in EPA Region 1 outside the areas of coverage identified above, please contact your state NPDES permitting authority to obtain coverage under a state-issued NPDES permit.

C.2 EPA Region 2: New Jersey, New York, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands.

This permit offers NPDES permit coverage for stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from the following areas in EPA Region 2:

Master Permit	
Number	Areas of Coverage/Where EPA Is Permitting Authority
PRR050000	Commonwealth of Puerto Rico

For stormwater discharges in EPA Region 2 outside the areas of coverage identified above, please contact your state NPDES permitting authority to obtain coverage under a state-issued NPDES permit.

C.3 EPA Region 3: Delaware, District of Columbia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia.

This permit offers NPDES permit coverage for stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from the following areas in EPA Region 3:

Master Permit Number	Areas of Coverage/Where EPA Is Permitting Authority
DCR050000	District of Columbia
DER05F000	Areas in the State of Delaware subject to industrial activity by a Federal Operator

For stormwater discharges in EPA Region 3 outside the areas of coverage identified above, please contact your state NPDES permitting authority to obtain coverage under a state-issued NPDES permit.

C.4 EPA Region 4: Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee (Coverage <u>not available</u> under this permit).

For stormwater discharges in EPA Region 4, please contact your state NPDES permitting authority to obtain coverage under a state-issued NPDES permit.

C.5 EPA Region 5: Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, Wisconsin.

This permit offers NPDES permit coverage for stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from the following areas in EPA Region 5:

Master Permit Number	Areas of Coverage/Where EPA Is Permitting Authority
MIR051000	Indian country within the State of Michigan
MNR051000	Indian country within the State of Minnesota
WIR051000	Indian country within the State of Wisconsin (except for facilities on Sokaogon Chippewa Community lands and Bad River Band of Lake Superior Tribe of Chippewa Indians lands, see EPA Region 5 for an individual permit application).

For stormwater discharges in EPA Region 5 outside the areas of coverage identified above, please contact your state NPDES permitting authority to obtain coverage under a state-issued NPDES permit.

C.6 EPA Region 6: Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas, and New Mexico (except see Region 9 for Navajo lands, and see Region 8 for Ute Mountain Reservation lands).

This permit offers NPDES permit coverage for stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from the following areas in EPA Region 6:

Master Permit Number	Areas of Coverage/Where EPA Is Permitting Authority	
LAR051000	Indian country within the State of Louisiana	
NMR050000	The State of New Mexico, except Indian country	
NMR051000	Indian country within the State of New Mexico, except Ute Mountain Reservation lands that are covered under Colorado permit COR051000 and Navajo Reservation lands that are covered under Arizona permit AZR051000	
OKR051000	Indian country within the State of Oklahoma	
OKR05F000	Facilities in the State of Oklahoma not under the jurisdiction of the Oklahoma Department of Environmental Quality or the Oklahoma Department of Agriculture, Food and Forestry, except those on Indian Country. EPA jurisdiction facilities include SIC Codes 1311, 1381, 1382, 1389 and 5171.	

Master Permit Number	Areas of Coverage/Where EPA Is Permitting Authority
TXR05F000	Facilities in the State of Texas not under the jurisdiction of the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality, except those on Indian Country. EPA-jurisdiction facilities include SIC Codes 1311, 1321, 1381, 1382, 1389, and 5171 (other than oil field service company "home base" facilities).
TXR05I000	Indian country within the State of Texas

For stormwater discharges in EPA Region 6 outside the areas of coverage identified above, please contact your state NPDES permitting authority to obtain coverage under a state-issued NPDES permit.

C.7 EPA Region 7: Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska (except see Region 8 for Pine Ridge Reservation Lands).

This permit offer NPDES permit coverage for stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from the following areas in EPA Region 7:

Master Permit				
Number	Areas of Coverage/Where EPA Is Permitting Authority			
IAR051000	Indian country within the State of Iowa			
KSR05I000	Indian country within the State of Kansas			
NER051000	Indian country within the State of Nebraska, except Pine Ridge Reservation lands (see Region 8)			

For stormwater discharges in EPA Region 7 outside the areas of coverage identified above, please contact your state NPDES permitting authority to obtain coverage under a state-issued NPDES permit.

C.8 EPA Region 8: Colorado, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Wyoming, Utah (except see Region 9 for Goshute Reservation and Navajo Reservation Lands), the Ute Mountain Reservation in NM, and the Pine Ridge Reservation in NE.

This permit offers NPDES permit coverage for stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from the following areas in EPA Region 8:

Master Permit				
Number	Areas of Coverage/Where EPA Is Permitting Authority			
COR05F000	Areas in the State of Colorado, except those located on Indian country, subject to industrial activity by a Federal Operator			
COR051000	Indian country within the State of Colorado, as well as the portion of the Ute Mountain Reservation located in New Mexico			
MTR051000	Indian country within the State of Montana			
NDR051000	Indian country within the State of North Dakota, as well as that portion of the Standing Rock Reservation located in South Dakota (except for the portion of the lands within the former boundaries of the Lake Traverse Reservation, which is covered under South Dakota permit SDR051000 listed below)			

Master Permit	
Number	Areas of Coverage/Where EPA Is Permitting Authority
SDR051000	Indian country within the State of South Dakota, as well as the portion of
	the Pine Ridge Reservation located in Nebraska and the portion of the
	lands within the former boundaries of the Lake Traverse Reservation
	located in North Dakota (except for the Standing Rock Reservation, which
	is covered under North Dakota permit NDR051000 listed above)
UTR05I000	Indian country within the State of Utah, except Goshute and Navajo
	Reservation lands (see Region 9)
WYR05I000	Indian country within the State of Wyoming

For stormwater discharges in EPA Region 8 outside the areas of coverage identified above, please contact your state NPDES permitting authority to obtain coverage under a state-issued NPDES permit.

C.9 EPA Region 9: California, Hawaii, Nevada, Guam, American Samoa, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, the Confederated Tribes of the Goshute Reservation in Utah and Nevada, Indian Country within the State of Arizona including the Navajo Reservation in Utah and New Mexico and Arizona, the Duck Valley Reservation in Idaho, and the Fort McDermitt Reservation in Oregon.

This permit offers NPDES permit coverage for stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from the following areas in EPA Region 9:

Master Permit Number	Areas of Coverage/Where EPA Is Permitting Authority		
ASR050000	American Samoa		
AZR051000	Indian country within the State of Arizona, including Navajo Reservation lands in New Mexico and Utah		
CAR05I000	Indian country within the State of California		
GUR050000	Island of Guam		
JAR050000	Johnston Atoll		
MWR050000	Midway Island and Wake Island		
MPR050000	Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands		
NVR051000	Indian country within the State of Nevada, including the Duck Valley Reservation in Idaho, the Fort McDermitt Reservation in Oregon and the Confederated Tribes of the Goshute Reservation in Utah		

For stormwater discharges in EPA Region 9 outside the areas of coverage identified above, please contact your state NPDES permitting authority to obtain coverage under a state-issued NPDES permit.

C.10 Region 10: Alaska, Idaho (except see Region 9 for Duck Valley Reservation lands), Oregon (except see Region 9 for Fort McDermitt Reservation), Washington.

This permit offers NPDES permit coverage for stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from the following areas in EPA Region 10:

Master Permit		
Number	Areas of Coverage/Where EPA Is Permitting Authority	
AKR05F000	Denali National Park and Preserve	
AKR051000	Indian country lands as defined in 18 U.S.C. 1151 within the State of Alaska	
IDR050000	The State of Idaho, except Indian country lands	
IDR051000	Indian country lands within the State of Idaho, except Duck Valley	
	Reservation lands, which are covered under Nevada permit NVR051000	
ORR051000	Indian country lands within the State of Oregon, except Fort McDermitt	
	Reservation lands, which are covered under Nevada permit NVR051000	
WAR051000	Indian country lands within the State of Washington	
WAR05F000	Areas in the State of Washington, except those located on Indian country	
	lands, subject to industrial activity by a Federal Operator	

For stormwater discharges in EPA Region 10 outside the areas of coverage identified above, please contact your state NPDES permitting authority to obtain coverage under a state-issued NPDES permit.

Appendix D - Facilities and Activities Covered

Your permit eligibility is limited to discharges from facilities in the "sectors" of industrial activity summarized in Table D-1. These sector descriptions are based on Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Codes and Industrial Activity Codes. References to "sectors" in this permit (e.g., sector-specific monitoring requirements) refer to these groupings.

Table D-1. Sectors of Industrial Activity Covered by This Permit				
Subsector (May be subject to more than one sector/subsector)	SIC Code or Activity Code ¹	Activity Represented		
	SI	ECTOR A: TIMBER PRODUCTS		
Al	2421	General Sawmills and Planing Mills		
A2	2491	Wood Preserving		
A3	2411	Log Storage and Handling		
	2426	Hardwood Dimension and Flooring Mills		
	2429	Special Product Sawmills, Not Elsewhere Classified		
	2431-2439 (except 2434)	Millwork, Veneer, Plywood, and Structural Wood (see Sector W)		
	2448	Wood Pallets and Skids		
A4	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		
	SECTOR	R B: PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS		
В1	2631	Paperboard Mills		
	2611	Pulp Mills		
	2621	Paper Mills		
B2	2652-2657	Paperboard Containers and Boxes		
	2671-2679	Converted Paper and Paperboard Products, Except Containers and Boxes		
	SECTOR C: CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS			
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	Plastics Materials and Synthetic Resins, Synthetic Rubber, Cellulosic and Other Manmade Fibers Except Glass		

	Table D-1. Sectors of Industrial Activity Covered by This Permit				
Subsector (May be subject to more than one sector/subsector)	SIC Code or Activity Code ¹	Activity Represented			
	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			
C5	2861-2869	Industrial Organic Chemicals			
C5	2891-2899	Miscellaneous Chemical Products			
	3952 (limited to list of inks and paints)	Inks and Paints, Including China Painting Enamels, India Ink, Drawing Ink, Platinum Paints for Burnt Wood or Leather Work, Paints for China Painting, Artist's Paints and Artist's Watercolors			
	2911	Petroleum Refining			
SECTO	OR D: ASPHALT PA	/ING AND ROOFING MATERIALS AND LUBRICANTS			
D1	2951, 2952	Asphalt Paving and Roofing Materials			
D2	2992, 2999	Miscellaneous Products of Petroleum and Coal			
SECT	SECTOR E: GLASS, CLAY, CEMENT, CONCRETE, AND GYPSUM PRODUCTS				
E1	3251-3259	Structural Clay Products			
	3261-3269	Pottery and Related Products			
E2	3271-3275	Concrete, Gypsum, and Plaster Products			
	3211	Flat Glass			
	3221, 3229	Glass and Glassware, Pressed or Blown			
	3231	Glass Products Made of Purchased Glass			
E3	3241	Hydraulic Cement			
	3281	Cut Stone and Stone Products			
	3291-3299	Abrasive, Asbestos, and Miscellaneous Nonmetallic Mineral Products			
	SECTOR F: PRIMARY METALS				
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)			
	3331-3339	Primary Smelting and Refining of Nonferrous Metals			
F5	3341	Secondary Smelting and Refining of Nonferrous Metals			
	3398, 3399	Miscellaneous Primary Metal Products			

Table D-1. Sectors of Industrial Activity Covered by This Permit						
Subsector (May be subject to more than one sector/subsector)	SIC Code or Activity Code ¹	Activity Represented				
	SECTOR G: METAL MINING (ORE MINING AND DRESSING)					
G1	1021	Copper Ore and Mining Dressing Facilities				
	1011	Iron Ores				
	1021	Copper Ores				
	1031	Lead and Zinc Ores				
G2	1041, 1044	Gold and Silver Ores				
	1061	Ferroalloy Ores, Except Vanadium				
	1081	Metal Mining Services				
	1094, 1099	Miscellaneous Metal Ores				
S	ECTOR H: COAL N	NINES AND COAL MINING-RELATED FACILITIES				
H1	1221-1241	Coal Mines and Coal Mining-Related Facilities				
	SECTO	OR I: OIL AND GAS EXTRACTION				
	1311	Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas				
11	1321	Natural Gas Liquids				
	1381-1389	Oil and Gas Field Services				
	SECTOR.	J: MINERAL MINING AND DRESSING				
J1	1442	Construction Sand and Gravel				
JI	1446	Industrial Sand				
	1411	Dimension Stone				
J2	1422-1429	Crushed and Broken Stone, Including Rip Rap				
JZ	1481	Nonmetallic Minerals Services, Except Fuels				
	1499	Miscellaneous Nonmetallic Minerals, Except Fuels				
J3	1455, 1459	Clay, Ceramic, and Refractory Materials				
33	1474-1479	Chemical and Fertilizer Mineral Mining				
SECTOR	K: HAZARDOUS W	ASTE TREATMENT, STORAGE, OR DISPOSAL FACILITIES				
K1	HZ	Hazardous Waste Treatment, Storage, or Disposal Facilities, including those that are operating under interim status or a permit under subtitle C of RCRA				
SE	CTOR L: LANDFILLS	S, LAND APPLICATION SITES, AND OPEN DUMPS				
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				
	SECTOR	M: AUTOMOBILE SALVAGE YARDS				
M1	5015	Automobile Salvage Yards				
	i .	I .				

	Table D-1. Sectors of Industrial Activity Covered by This Permit					
Subsector (May be subject to more than one sector/subsector)	SIC Code or Activity Code ¹	Activity Represented				
	SECTOR N: SCRAP RECYCLING FACILITIES					
NI	5093	Scrap Recycling and Waste Recycling Facilities except Source-Separated Recycling				
N2 5093		Source-separated Recycling Facility				
	SECTOR O: \$1	FEAM ELECTRIC GENERATING FACILITIES				
01	SE	Steam Electric Generating Facilities, including coal handling sites				
	SECTOR P: LAN	D TRANSPORTATION AND WAREHOUSING				
	4011, 4013	Railroad Transportation				
	4111-4173	Local and Highway Passenger Transportation				
P1	4212-4231	Motor Freight Transportation and Warehousing				
	4311	United States Postal Service				
	5171	Petroleum Bulk Stations and Terminals				
	SECTO	OR Q: WATER TRANSPORTATION				
Q1	4412-4499	Water Transportation Facilities				
	SECTOR R: SHIP A	ND BOAT BUILDING AND REPAIRING YARDS				
R1	3731, 3732	Ship and Boat Building or Repairing Yards				
	SECTOR	S: AIR TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES				
\$1	4512-4581	Air Transportation Facilities				
	SI	ECTOR T: TREATMENT WORKS				
ΤΊ	TW	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 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, domestic gardens or lands used for sludge management where sludge is beneficially reused and which are not physically located in the confines of the facility, or areas that are in compliance with section 405 of the CWA				
	SECTOR	U: FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS				
U1	2041-2048	Grain Mill Products				
U2	2074-2079	Fats and Oils Products				
U3	2011-2015	Meat Products				
03	2021-2026	Dairy Products				

	Table D-1. Sectors of Industrial Activity Covered by This Permit				
Subsector (May be subject to more than one sector/subsector)	SIC Code or Activity Code ¹	Activity Represented			
	2032-2038	Canned, Frozen, and 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			
SECTOR V: TEXTILE	MILLS, APPAREL, A	AND OTHER FABRIC PRODUCT MANUFACTURING; LEATHER AND LEATHER PRODUCTS			
	2211-2299	Textile Mill Products			
V1	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)			
	SECT	OR W: FURNITURE AND FIXTURES			
W1	2434	Wood Kitchen Cabinets			
***	2511-2599	Furniture and Fixtures			
	SECTO	PR X: PRINTING AND PUBLISHING			
X1	2711-2796	Printing, Publishing, and Allied Industries			
SECTOR Y: RUBBER	R, MISCELLANEOUS	PLASTIC PRODUCTS, AND MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES			
	3011	Tires and Inner Tubes			
	3021	Rubber and Plastics Footwear			
Y1	3052, 3053	Gaskets, Packing and Sealing Devices, and Rubber and Plastic Hoses and Belting			
	3061, 3069	Fabricated Rubber Products, Not Elsewhere Classified			
	3081-3089	Miscellaneous Plastics Products			
	3931	Musical Instruments			
	3942-3949	Dolls, Toys, Games, and Sporting and Athletic Goods			
Y2	3951-3955 (except 3952 – see Sector C)	Pens, Pencils, and Other Artists' Materials			
	3961, 3965	Costume Jewelry, Costume Novelties, Buttons, and Miscellaneous Notions, Except Precious Metal			
	3991-3999	Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries			
	SECTOR Z	: LEATHER TANNING AND FINISHING			
Z1	3111	Leather Tanning and Finishing			

	Table D-1. Sectors of Industrial Activity Covered by This Permit				
Subsector (May be subject to more than one sector/subsector)	SIC Code or Activity Code ¹	Activity Represented			
	SECTOR AA: FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS				
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			
SECTOR AB:	TRANSPORTATION	EQUIPMENT, INDUSTRIAL OR COMMERCIAL MACHINERY			
ARI	3511-3599 (except 3571- 3579)	Industrial and Commercial Machinery, Except Computer and Office Equipment (see Sector AC)			
AB1	3711-3799 (except 3731, 3732)	Transportation Equipment Except Ship and Boat Building and Repairing (see Sector R)			
SECTOR	AC: ELECTRONIC,	ELECTRICAL, PHOTOGRAPHIC, AND OPTICAL GOODS			
	3571-3579	Computer and Office Equipment			
AC1	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			
	SECTO	R AD: NON-CLASSIFIED FACILITIES			
AD1	Other stormwater discharges designated by the Director as needing a permit (see 40 CFR 122.26(a)(9)(i)(C) & (D)) or any facility discharging stormwater associated with industrial activity not described by any of Sectors A-AC. NOTE Facilities may not elect to be covered under Sector AD. Only the Director may assign a facility to Sector AD.				

¹ A complete list of SIC Codes (and conversions from the newer North American Industry Classification System" (NAICS)) can be obtained from the Internet at www.census.gov/epcd/www/naics.html or in paper form from various locations in the document titled *Handbook of Standard Industrial Classifications*, Office of Management and Budget, 1987.

Appendix E - Procedures Relating to Endangered Species Protection

E.1 Assessing the Effects of Your Discharges and Discharge-Related Activities

You must follow the procedures in this appendix to determine which of the eligibility criteria in Part 1.1.4.5 (i.e., criterion A - E), if any, you qualify under, by assessing the potential effects of applicable stormwater discharges, discharge-related activities, and allowable non-stormwater discharges on listed threatened and endangered species and their designated critical habitat. In accordance with Part 5.2.6.1 of this permit, you must keep any documentation that supports your eligibility determination, including the completed <u>Criterion Selection</u> <u>Worksheet</u> in Part E.4 of this appendix, with your Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP). You must complete your eligibility determination prior to submitting your Notice of Intent (NOI) for coverage under the MSGP, and must provide all information as required on your NOI form that supports the Part 1.1.4.5 eligibility criterion you qualify under. **Note that if you have** determined that you may be eligible under criterion C, you must submit a completed <u>Criterion C</u> <u>Eligibility Form</u> to EPA a minimum of 30 days <u>prior</u> to submitting your NOI for permit coverage.

When evaluating the potential effects of your activities, you must consider effects to listed species or critical habitats within the "action area" of your industrial activity. Action area is defined in Appendix A of the MSGP as all areas to be affected directly or indirectly by the federal action and not merely the immediate area involved in the action. This includes areas beyond the footprint of the facility that are likely to be affected by stormwater discharges, discharge-related activities, and allowable non-stormwater discharges. For example, discharges of pollutants into downstream areas can increase the "action area" beyond the footprint of the facility.

E.2 Eligibility Criterion

As required by Part 1.1.4.5, you must meet one or more of the following five criteria (A - E) to be eligible for coverage under the permit:

- Criterion A. No federally listed threatened or endangered species or their designated critical habitat(s) are likely to occur in the "action area" as defined in Appendix A. To certify your eligibility under this criterion, you must use the Criterion Selection Worksheet in Part E.4 of Appendix E. You must also provide a description of the basis for the criterion you selected on your NOI form and provide documentation supporting your eligibility determination in your SWPPP.
- Criterion B. Your industrial activity's discharges and discharge-related activities were already addressed in another operator's valid certification of eligibility for your action area under this permit and there is no reason to believe that federally listed species or designated critical habitat not considered in the prior certification may be present or located in the "action area" (e.g., due to a new species listing or critical habitat designation). To certify your eligibility under this criterion, you must use the Criterion Selection Worksheet in Part E.4 of Appendix E. There must be no lapse of NPDES permit coverage in the other operator's certification. You must also comply with any additional measures that formed the basis of the other operator's valid certification of eligibility to ensure that your discharges and discharge-related activities are protective of listed species and/or critical habitat. You must include in your NOI the NPDES ID (i.e., permit tracking number) assigned to the other operator's authorization under this permit, and a description of the basis for the criterion selected on your NOI form, including the eligibility criterion selected by the

other operator's certification. You must also provide any documentation in your SWPPP that supports the other operator's eligibility determination, including any additional measures that formed the basis of the other operator's eligibility determination.

Criterion C. Federally listed threatened or endangered species or their designated critical habitat(s) are likely to occur in or near your facility's "action area," and your industrial activity's discharges and discharge-related activities are not likely to adversely affect listed threatened or endangered species or critical habitat. To certify your eligibility under this criterion, you must use the Criterion Selection Worksheet in Part E.4 of Appendix E. including completion of the Criterion C Eligibility Form, which you must submit to EPA at least 30 days prior to filing your NOI for permit coverage. After evaluation of your Criterion C Eligibility Form, EPA may require additional measures that you must implement to avoid or eliminate likely adverse effects on listed species and critical habitat from discharges and discharge-related activities. You may submit your NOI for permit coverage 30 days after submitting to EPA your completed Criterion C Eligibility Form. You must also provide a description of the basis for the criterion you selected on your NOI form and provide documentation supporting your eligibility determination in your SWPPP.

Criterion D. Consultation between a Federal Agency and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and/or the National Marine Fisheries Service under section 7 of the Endangered Species Act (ESA) has been concluded. Consultations can be either formal or informal, and would have occurred only as a result of a separate federal action. (e.g., during application for an individual wastewater discharge permit or the issuance of a wetlands dredge and fill permit), and consultation must have addressed the effects of the industrial activity's discharges and discharge-related activities on all federally listed threatened or endangered species and federally designated critical habitat. The result of this consultation must be one of the following:

- i. A biological opinion that concludes that the action in question (taking into account the effects of your facility's discharges and discharge-related activities) is not likely to jeopardize the continued existence of listed species, or result in the destruction or adverse modification of critical habitat;
- ii. A biological opinion that concludes that the action is likely to jeopardize listed species or to result in the destruction or adverse modification of critical habitat, and any recommended reasonable and prudent alternatives or reasonable and prudent measures are being implemented; or
- iii. Written concurrence from the applicable Service(s) with a finding that your facility's discharges and discharge-related activities are not likely to adversely affect listed species or critical habitat.

To certify your eligibility under this criterion, you must use the Criterion Selection Worksheet in Part E.4 of Appendix E. You must verify that the consultation does not warrant reinitiation under 50 CFR §402.16. If reinitiation of consultation is required, in order to be eligible under this criterion you must ensure consultation is reinitiated and the result of the consultation must be consistent with (i), (ii), or (iii) above.

If eligible, you must also provide supporting documentation for your determination in your NOI and SWPPP, including the Biological Opinion (or PCTS tracking number) or concurrence letter.

Criterion E. Your industrial activities are the subject of a permit under section 10 of the ESA, and this authorization addresses the effects of your facility's discharges and discharge-related activities on federally listed species and designated critical habitat. To certify your eligibility under this criterion, you must use the Criterion Selection Worksheet in Part E.4 of Appendix E. You must also provide supporting documentation for your determination in your NOI and SWPPP, including a copy of the permit from the Services.

E.3 Eligibility Compliance

You must comply with any measures that formed the basis of your eligibility determination in Part 1.1.4.5 for the duration of your coverage under the MSGP in order to maintain your eligibility for coverage under the permit. These measures become permit requirements per Part 2.3. Documentation of these measures must be kept as part of your SWPPP (see Part 5.2.6.1).

E.4 Criterion Selection Worksheet

Instructions:

You must follow the step-by-step instructions in this worksheet in order to determine your eligibility under the Part 1.1.4.5 criteria. Alternatively, if you prefer to use a Biological Evaluation (or its equivalent) in making a determination of your eligibility, you should ensure <u>all</u> of the information requested below for the criterion you are selecting is fully addressed in such a document. You must attach this completed document or Biological Evaluation (or equivalent) to your SWPPP to support your Part 1.1.4.5 eligibility determination.

You may need the following information in order to determine your eligibility:

- 1) Your facility's draft Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP), including information on receiving waters.
- 2) Any additional site-specific information related to your facility's discharges and discharge-related activities.
- 3) The list(s) of endangered and threatened species and any designated critical habitat in your action area, as acquired from the Fish and Wildlife Service and/or the National Marine Fisheries Services. Directions on how to acquire species lists is described in a subsequent section below.

Note that much of the information needed to complete this worksheet is also needed in order to prepare your NOI for permit coverage, and is also information that you must develop as part of your SWPPP. You may copy and paste any information that is already required and completed in your SWPPP into this worksheet. (You may also decide to make minor changes or additions to your SWPPP while filling out the worksheet for clarification purposes or to address any concerns that are identified below.)

STEP 1: DETERMINE IF THE ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS OF CRITERION B, D, OR E CAN BE MET.

A. You should first determine whether you are eligible under <u>criterion B</u> (because another operator has accounted for your action area in their valid certification of eligibility under the 2015 MSGP), <u>criterion D</u> (because of a previously completed ESA section 7 consultation), or <u>criterion E</u> (because of a previously issued ESA section 10 permit).

- B. If your facility is likely to be eligible under criterion B, D or E, you may skip ahead to the applicable criterion's requirements to determine if you are eligible. If after completing the relevant section you find that your facility does not in fact meet criteria B, D, or E (e.g., due to difference in action area described, lack of analysis of appropriate effects, new listings or designation of critical habitat), proceed to Step 2 below.
- C. If your facility is not likely to be eligible under criterion B, D or E, you may proceed directly to Step 2.

Criterion B Eligibility Requirements	
If your industrial activities were already addressed in another operator's valid certification of eligibility under the current 2015 MSGP, you may be eligible for coverage under criterion B. Ir to be eligible for coverage under criterion B, you must confirm that all the following are true:	n order
\square You have confirmed that the other operator's certification of eligibility accounted for you area and that the eligibility determination was valid.	r action
\square There has been no lapse of NPDES permit coverage in the other operator's certification.	
You will comply with all measures that formed the basis of the other operator's valid certification of eligibility. List any measures here (or enter "N/A" if none exist):	cation
- If all of the above are true, you may select criterion B on your NOI. You must include in you the NPDES ID assigned to the other operator's authorization under this permit, and a description of the basis for the criterion selected on your NOI form, including the eligibility criterion selected by the other operator's certification. You must include this completed worksheet in your S	ription ected
- If any of the above are <u>not</u> true, you may not select criterion B and must proceed to <u>Step</u> example, if there are any listed species in your action area that were not addressed in the operator's certification, you are not eligible under criterion B.	
Criterion D Eligibility Requirements	
If consultation under section 7 of the ESA has been concluded, you may be eligible for cover under criterion D. In order to be eligible or coverage under criterion D, you must confirm that following are true:	
A consultation between a federal agency and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and/or the National Marine Fisheries Service under section 7 of the ESA has been concluded. Consultation be either formal or informal, and would have occurred only as a result of a separate federal (e.g., during application for an individual wastewater discharge permit or the issuance of a wetlands dredge and fill permit), and the consultation must have addressed the effects of your industrial activity's discharges and discharge-related activities on all federally listed threatened endangered species and all designated critical habitat in your action area. The result of this consultation must be either:	ons can action our

- i. A biological opinion that concludes that the action in question (taking into account the effects of your facility's discharges and discharge-related activities) is not likely to jeopardize the continued existence of listed species, or result in the destruction or adverse modification of critical habitat. The biological opinion <u>must</u> have included the effects of your facility's discharges^a and discharge-related activities on all the listed species and designated critical habitat in your action area;
- ii. A biological opinion that concludes that the action is likely to jeopardize listed species or to result in the destruction or adverse modification of critical habitat, and any recommended reasonable and prudent alternatives or reasonable and prudent measures are being implemented; or
- iii. Written concurrence (e.g., letter of concurrence) from the applicable Service(s) with a finding that concludes that your facility's discharges and discharge-related activities are not likely to adversely affect listed species or designated critical habitat. The concurrence letter <u>must</u> have included the effects of your facility's discharges and discharge-related activities on all the listed species and designated critical habitat on your species list(s) acquired from the Service(s) as part of this worksheet.

The consultation does not warrant reinitiation under 50 CFR §402.16; or, if reinitiation of consultation is required (e.g., due to a new species listing or critical habitat designation; new information), you have reinitiated the cosultation and the result of the consultation is consistent with the statements above. Attach a copy of any reinitiation documentation from the Services or other consulting federal agency.

- If all of the above are true, you may select criterion D on your NOI. You must also provide a description of the basis for the criterion selected on your NOI form and you must include this completed worksheet in your SWPPP. In both your SWPPP and NOI you must also provide the Biological Opinion (or PCTS tracking number) or concurrence letter and any other documentation supporting your eligibility determination.
- If any of the above are not true, you may not select criterion D and must proceed to Step 2. For example, if the biological opinion or written concurrence did not include the effects of the discharge or discharge-related activities as described above (e.g., the previous consultation covered some but not all of the species or critical habitat in your action area as shown on your species list), or if the consultation is no longer valid (e.g., due to new species listings), you are not eligible under criterion D.

<u>Criterion E Eligibility Requirements</u>

If your industrial activities are the subject of a permit under section 10 of the ESA, and this authorization addresses the effects of your facility's discharges and discharge-related activities on federally listed species and designated critical habitat in your action area, you may be eligible for coverage under criterion E. In order to be eligible or coverage under criterion E, you must confirm that the following is true:

A permit has been issued under section 10 of the ESA. The permit authorization specifically addresses the effects of your facility's discharges and discharge-related activities (if applicable) on all federally-listed species and designated critical habitat in your action area.

^a Effects of discharge includes, but is not limited to, the analysis of the hydrological, chemical, and biological effects of the discharge on listed species, their prey, and their habitat, as well as critical habitat, where designated. For example, the effects analysis would have evaluated whether the various pollutants in the discharge (e.g., TSS, metals) would adversely affect listed species through exposure to the pollutants, or to their prey or habitat. Effects that look only at short-term effects unrelated to the stormwater discharge effects to listed species are not sufficient for these purposes.

- **If the above is true, you may select criterion E on your NOI.** You must also provide a description of the basis for the criterion selected on your NOI form and must include this completed worksheet in your SWPPP. In both your SWPPP and your NOI you must provide a copy of the section 10 permit issued by the Services.
- If the above is not true, you may not select criterion E and must proceed to Step 2. For example, if a permit has been issued under section 10 of the ESA, but the permit authorization did not address the effects of your facility's discharges and/or discharge-related activities on all federally-listed species and designated critical habitat in your action area, you are not eligible under criterion E, but you should attach a copy of the permit to the SWPPP for reference.

STEP 2: DETERMINE THE EXTENT OF YOUR ACTION AREA

You must determine whether species listed as either threatened or endangered, or their critical habitat(s) (see definitions of these terms in Appendix A), are located in your facility's action area (i.e., all areas to be affected directly or indirectly by the federal action and not merely the immediate area involved in the action, including areas beyond the footprint of the facility that are likely to be affected by stormwater discharges, discharge-related activities, and allowable non-stormwater discharges). Consider the following in determining the action area for your facility:

- Discharges of pollutants into downstream areas can expand the action area well beyond the footprint of your facility and the discharge point(s). Take into account the controls you will be implementing to minimize pollutants and the receiving waterbody characteristics (e.g., perennial, intermittent, ephemeral) in determining the extent of physical, chemical, and/or biotic effects of the discharges. All receiving waterbodies that could receive pollutants from your facility must be included in your action area.
- Discharge-related activities must also be accounted for in determining your action area.
 Discharge-related activities are any activities that cause, contribute to, or result in
 stormwater and allowable non-stormwater point source discharges, and measures such as
 the siting, construction, and operation of stormwater controls to control, reduce, or prevent
 pollutants from being discharged. For example, any new or modified stormwater controls
 that will have noise or other similar effects, and any disturbances associated with
 construction of controls, are part of your action area.

If you have any questions about determining the extent of your action area, you may contact EPA or the Services for assistance.

You must include a map **and a written description of** the action area of your facility in <u>Attachment 1</u> of this appendix. You may choose to include the map that is generated from the FWS' on-line mapping tool IPaC (the *Information, Planning, and Consultation System*) located at http://ecos.fws.gov/ipac/ (see Step 3 for information about using this tool).

You must proceed to Step 3 below.

STEP 3: DETERMINE IF LISTED THREATENED OR ENDANGERED SPECIES AND/OR CRITICAL HABITAT ARE PRESENT IN YOUR ACTION AREA.

You must determine whether species listed as either threatened or endangered under the Endangered Species Act (ESA), and/or their designated critical habitat(s)^b, are located in your facility's action area. Federally listed species and designated critical habitat are under the purview of the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) (together, "Services"), and in many cases, species and critical habitat lists will need to be acquired from both Services.

^b See definitions of these terms in Appendix A of the MSGP.

- For NMFS species and critical habitat information, use the following webpages, which provide up-to-date information on listed species
 (http://www.nmfs.noaa.gov/pr/species/esa/) and critical habitat
 (http://www.nmfs.noaa.gov/pr/species/criticalhabitat.htm). To determine the field office that corresponds to your facility, go to http://www.nmfs.noaa.gov/ (under the left tab for "Regions"). For NMFS species in the Greater Atlantic Region, go to http://www.greateratlantic.fisheries.noaa.gov/protected/section7/guidence/maps/index.html.
- For FWS species information, use the on-line mapping tool IPaC (the *Information, Planning, and Consultation System*) located at http://ecos.fws.gov/ipac/, and follow these steps:
 - Select Get Started.
 - o Select Enter Project Location
 - o Use an address, city name or other location to zoom into your project area
 - o Use the zoom feature to see the entire extent of your action area on the screen.
 - o Use one of the mapping features (e.g., Polygon or line feature) to draw your action.
 - For the aquatic portion of your action area, trace the waterbody(ies) with the tool to characterize your action area.
 - If your proposal will include any upland activities (i.e., discharge-related activities), or if there is some aspect of your discharge that would potentially result in effects to terrestrial species, include the corresponding upland areas within your action area.
 - When you are done, press Continue.
 - Select Request an Official Species List
 - Complete the fields on the Official Species List Request page, and include "(MSGP)" at the end of the project description.
 - For Classification, select "Water Quality Modification".
 - Select the appropriate requesting agency/organization type (for most applicants, this should be "Other").
 - Submit the request to acquire an Official Species List, which should show both listed species as well as any designated critical habitat that are present in the action area in the previous step.
 - o Note: If a link to an Official Species List is not available on the page, follow the web link of the office(s) indicated, or contact the office directly by mail or phone if a web link is not shown.

The principle authority for critical habitat designations and associated requirementsis found at 50 CFR Parts 17 and 226. See http://www.access.gpo.gov.

Attach a copy of the species and critical habitat list(s) from the Service(s) to <u>Attachment 2</u> of this appendix and use the list(s) to complete the rest of this worksheet. For FWS species, include the full printout from your IPaC query/Official Species List in Attachment 2. You can include the map from your IPaC query in Attachment 1.

If after following the steps you have determined that there are no listed species and/or designated critical habitat in your action area, you may be eligible for coverage under <u>criterion A</u>.

If you have determined that there are or may be listed species and/or designated critical habitat in your action area, you are not eligible under criterion A and must proceed to Step 4 below.

Criterion A Eligibility Requirements

In order to be eligible for coverage under criterion A, you must confirm that the following is true:

I have confirmed there to be no listed species and no critical habitat in my action area.

If the above is true, you may select criterion A on your NOI form. You must also provide a description of the basis for the criterion selected on your NOI form. You must include this completed worksheet in your SWPPP. Note: If your Official Species List from the USFWS indicated no species or critical habitat were present in your action area, include the full

Note: For existing dischargers that have previously obtained coverage under criterion A, you must verify whether listed species and/or critical habitat are expected to exist in your action area, as described above. Please note that if you now find that your action area overlaps with listed species or critical habitat, you must proceed to Step 4.

- consultation tracking code at the top of your Official Species List in your NOI submittal in the question "Provide a brief summary of the basis for the criterion selected in Appendix E." If an Official Species List was not available on IPaC, list the contact date and name of the Service staff with whom you corresponded to verify no USFWS species or critical habitat were present in your action area.
- If the above is <u>not</u> true, you <u>may not</u> select criterion A and must proceed to <u>Step 4</u> to determine if you can become eligible under criterion C.

STEP 4: DETERMINE IF YOUR INDUSTRIAL FACILITY'S DISCHARGES OR DISCHARGE-RELATED ACTIVITIES ARE LIKELY TO ADVERSELY AFFECT LISTED THREATENED OR ENDANGERED SPECIES OR DESIGNATED CRITICAL HABITAT AND ANY MEASURES THAT MUST BE IMPLEMENTED TO AVOID ADVERSE EFFECTS

If in Step 3 you determined that listed species and/or designated critical habitat could exist in your action area, you must next assess whether your discharges and discharge-related activities are likely to adversely affect listed threatened or endangered species or designated critical habitat, and whether any additional measures are necessary to ensure no likely adverse effects. In order to make a determination of your facility's likelihood of adverse effects, you must complete the attached Criterion C Eligibility Form and must submit this form to EPA a minimum of 30 days prior to filing your NOI for permit coverage. After you submit your Criterion C Eligibility Form, you may be contacted by EPA with additional measures that you must implement in order to ensure your eligibility under criterion C.

Criterion C Eligibility Form

Instructions:

In order to be eligible for coverage under criterion C, you must complete the following form and you must submit it to EPA following the instructions in Section VII a minimum of 30 days prior to filing your NOI for permit coverage. After you submit your form, you may be contacted by EPA with additional measures (e.g., additional stormwater controls or modifications to your dischargerelated activities) that you must implement in order to ensure your eligibility under criterion C.

If after completing this worksheet you cannot make a determination that your discharges and discharge-related activities are not likely to adversely affect listed threatened or endangered species or designated critical habitat, you must submit this completed worksheet to EPA, and you may not file your NOI for permit coverage until you receive a determination from EPA that your discharges and/or discharge-related activities are not likely to adversely affect listed species and critical habitat.

Note: Much of the information needed for this form can be obtained from your draft SWPPP which will be needed when you file your NOI.

SE

CTIC	I NC	. OPERATOR, FACILITY, AND SITE LOCATION INFORMATION.
1)	<u>Op</u>	<u>erator Information</u>
	a)	Operator Name:
	b)	Point of Contact
		First Name: Last Name:
		Phone Number:
		E-mail:
2)	Fac	cility Information
	a)	Facility Name:
	b)	Check which of the following applies:
		☐ I am seeking coverage under the MSGP as a new discharger or as a new source
		☐ I am seeking coverage under the MSGP as an existing discharger and my facility has modifications to its discharge characteristics (e.g., changes in discharge flow or area drained, different pollutants) and/or discharge-related activities (e.g., stormwater controls)
		Indicate the number of years the facility has been in operation: years
		Provide your NPDES ID (i.e., permit tracking number) from your previous MSGP coverage:
		☐ I am seeking coverage under the MSGP as an existing discharger and there are no modifications to my facility.
		Indicate the number of year the facility has been in operation: years
		Provide your NPDES ID (i.e., permit tracking number) from your previous MSGP

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d)	Identify the prim	nary industrial sector t	o be covered	under the 2015 MS	SGP:
	SIC Code _	or Primary Activi	ty Code	-	
	Sector	and Subsector			
	Idontify the soci	tors of any co-located	d activities to	be covered under	the 201r MSGP:
a)	identity the sect	iors of arry co-localed			
e)		Subsector			
e)	Sector				
e)	Sector	Subsector			
e)	Sector Sector	Subsector Subsector			
e)	Sector Sector Sector	Subsector Subsector Subsector			
e)	Sector Sector Sector Sector Sector	Subsector Subsector Subsector Subsector			

3) Receiving Waters Information

List all the stormwater outfalls from your facility.				For each outfall, provide the fo water information:	llowing receiving
Outfall ID	Design Capacity (if known)	Latitude (decimal degrees)	Longitude (decimal degrees)	Name of the receiving water that receives stormwater from the outfall and/or from the MS4 that the outfall discharges to	Type of Waterbody (e.g., lake, pond, river/stream/creek, estuarine/marine water)

Criterion C Eligibility Form Page 2 of 11

SECTION II. ACTION AREA

Ensure that your action area is described in Attachment 1, as required in Step 2.

SECTION III. LISTED SPECIES AND CRITICAL HABITAT LIST

Ensure that the listed species and critical habitat list is included in <u>Attachment 2</u>, as required in <u>Step 3</u>.

Review your species list in Attachment 2, choose one of the following three statements, and follow the corresponding instructions:

The species list includes only terrestrial species and/or their designated critical habitat. No aquatic or aquatic-dependent species or their critical habitat are present in the action area. You may skip to Section IV of this form. You are not required to fill out Section V.

The species list includes only aquatic and/or aquatic-dependent species and/or their designated critical habitat. No terrestrial species or their critical habitat are present in the action area. You may skip to Section V of this form and are not required to fill out Section IV.

Note: For the purposes of this permit, "terrestrial species" would <u>not</u> include

animal or plant species that 1) spends any

prey or habitat that occurs in a waterbody or wetland. For example, shorebirds,

reptiles would not be considered terrestrial

aware that some terrestrial animals (e.g., certain insects, amphibians) may have an

aquatic egg or larval/juvenile phase.

species under this definition. Please also be

portion of its life cycle in a waterbody or

wetland, or 2) if an animal, depends on

wading birds, amphibians, and certain

The species list includes both terrestrial and aquatic or aquatic-dependent species and/or their designated critical habitat. You must fill out both Sections IV and V of this form.

SECTION IV. EVALUATION OF DISCHARGE-RELATED ACTIVITIES EFFECTS

Note: You are only required to fill out this section if your facility's action area contains terrestrial species and/or their designated critical habitat. If your action area only contains aquatic and/or aquatic-dependent species and/or their designated critical habitat, you can skip directly to Section V.

Most of the potential effects related to coverage under the MSGP are assumed to occur to aquatic and/or aquatic-dependent species. However, in some cases, potential effects to terrestrial species and/or their critical habitat should be considered as well from any discharge-related activities that occur during coverage under the MSGP. Examples of discharge-related activities that could have potential effects on listed terrestrial species or their critical habitat include the storage of materials and land disturbances associated with stormwater management-related activities (e.g., the installation or placement of stormwater control measures).

A. Select the applicable statement(s) below and follow the corresponding instructions:

There are no discharge-related activities that are planned to occur during my coverage under the MSGP. You can conclude that your discharge-related activities will have no likely adverse effects, and:

- If there are any aquatic or aquatic-dependent species and/or their critical habitat in your action area, you must skip to <u>Section V</u>, Evaluation of Discharge Effects, below.
- If there are no aquatic or aquatic-dependent species you may skip to Section VI and verify that your activities will have no likely adverse effects. You must submit this form to EPA as specified in Section VII of this form. You may select criterion C on your NOI form and may submit your NOI for permit coverage 30 days after you have submitted this *Criterion C Eligibility Form*. You must also provide a description of the basis for the criterion you selected on your NOI form, in your action area, as well as any other documentation supporting your eligibility. You must also include this completed *Criterion C Eligiblity Form* in your SWPPP.

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	There are discharge-related activities planned as part of the proposal. Describe your discharge-ated activities in the following box and continue to (b) below.
D	escribe discharge-related activities:
В.	In order to ensure any discharge-related activities will have no likely adverse effects on listed
	 species and/or their designated critical habitat, you must certify that all the following are true: Discharge-related activities will occur: on previously cleared/developed areas of the site where maintenance and operation of the facility are currently occurring or where existing conditions of the area(s) in which the discharge-related activities will occur precludes its use by listed species (e.g., work on existing impervious surfaces, work occurring inside buildings, area is not used by species), and if discharge-related activities will include the establishment of structures (including, but not limited to, infiltration ponds and other controls) or any related disturbances, these structures and/or disturbances will be sited in areas that will not result in isolation or degradation of nesting, breeding, or foraging habitat or other habitat functions for listed animal species (or their designated critical habitat), and will avoid the destruction of native vegetation (including listed plant species).
-	If vegetation removal (e.g., brush clearing) or other similar activities will occur, no terrestrial listed ecies that use these areas for habitat would be expected to be present during vegetation moval.
	all the above are true, you can conclude that your discharge-related activities will have no likely verse effects, and:
-	If there are any aquatic or aquatic-dependent species and/or critical habitat in your action area, you must skip to <u>Section V</u> , Evaluation of Discharge Effects, below.
-	If there are no aquatic or aquatic-dependent species you may skip to <u>Section VI</u> and verify that your activities will have no likely adverse effects. You must submit this form to EPA as specified in <u>Section VII</u> of this form. You may select criterion C on your NOI and may submit your NOI for permit coverage 30 days after you have submitted this completed form. You must also provide a description of the basis for the criterion you selected on your NOI form, <u>including the species</u> <u>and critical habitat list(s)</u> , and any other documentation supporting your eligibility. You must also include this completed <i>Criterion C Eligibility Form</i> in your SWPPP.
-	If any of the above are <u>not</u> true , you cannot conclude that your discharge-related activities will have no likely adverse effects. You must complete the rest of this form (if applicable), and must submit the form to EPA for assistance in determining your eligibility for coverage.

Criterion C Eligibility Form Page 4 of 11

SECTION V. EVALUATION OF DISCHARGE EFFECTS

Note: You are only required to fill out this section if your facility's action area includes aquatic and/or aquatic-dependent species and/or their critical habitat.

In this section, you will evaluate the likelihood of adverse effects from your facility's discharges. The scope of effects to consider will vary with each facility and species/critical habitat characteristics. The following are examples of discharge effects you should consider:

- Hydrological Effects. Stormwater discharges may adversely affect receiving waters from
 pollutant parameters such as turbidity, temperature, salinity, or pH. These effects will vary
 with the amount of stormwater discharged and the volume and condition of the receiving
 water. Where a stormwater discharge constitutes a minute portion of the total volume of
 the receiving water, adverse hydrological effects are less likely.
- Toxicity of Pollutants. Pollutants in stormwater may have toxic effects on listed species and may adversely affect critical habitat. Exceedances of benchmarks, effluent limitation guidelines, or state or tribal water quality requirements may be indicative of potential adverse effects on listed species or critical habitat. However, some listed species may be adversely affected at pollutant concentrations below benchmarks, effluent limitation guidelines, and state or tribal water quality standards. In addition, stormwater pollutants identified in Part 5.2.3.2 of your SWPPP, but not monitored as benchmarks or effluent limitation guidelines, may also adversely affect listed species and critical habitat.

As these effects are difficult to analyze for listed species, their prey, habitat, and designated critical habitat, this form helps you to analyze your discharges and make a determination of whether your discharges will have likely adverse effects and whether there are any additional controls you can implement to ensure no likely adverse effects.

A. Evaluation of Pollutants and Controls to Avoid Adverse Effects. In this section, you must document <u>all</u> of your pollutant sources and pollutants expected to be discharged in stormwater. You must also document the controls you will implement to avoid adverse effects on listed aquatic and aquatic-dependent species. You must include specific details about the expected effectiveness of the controls in avoiding adverse effects to the listed aquatic-and aquatic-dependent species. Attach additional pages if needed.

species. Attach additional page	species. Attach additional pages if needed.				
Potential Pollutant Source	Potential Pollutants	Controls to Avoid Adverse Effects on Listed Aquatic and Aquatic-Dependent Species. Include information supporting why the control(s) will ensure no adverse effects, including any data you have about the effectiveness of the control(s) in reducing pollutant concentrations. You may also attach photos of your controls to this form.			
e.g., vehicle and equipment fueling	e.g., Oil & grease Diesel Gasoline TSS Antifreeze	 e.g., Fueling operators (including the transfer of fuel from tank trucks) will be conducted on an impervious or contained pad or under cover Drip pans will be used where leaks or spills of fuel can occur and where making and breaking hose connections Spill kit will be kept on-site in close proximity to potential spill areas Any spills will be cleaned-up immediately using dry clean up methods Stormwater runoff will be diverted around fueling areas using diversion dikes and curbing 			

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Potential Pollutant Source	Potential Pollutants	Controls to Avoid Adverse Effects on Listed Aquatic and Aquatic-Dependent Species.
	ı	

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Potential Pollutant Source	Potential Pollutants	Controls to Avoid Adverse Effects on Listed Aquatic and Aquatic-Dependent Species.
to a level necessary to avoid designated critical habitat. Y	adverse effects on aque ou must check in <u>Section</u> ust complete the rest of t	letermination that any of your pollutants will be controlled atic and/or aquatic-dependent listed species and their a VI that you are unable to make a determination of no he form. You must submit your completed form to EPA for
	<u> </u>	

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B. Analysis of Effects Based on Past Monitoring Data. Select which of the following applies to your facility:
☐ I have no previous monitoring data for my facility because there are no applicable monitoring requirements for my facility's sector(s).
I have no previous monitoring data for my facility because I am a new discharger or a new source, but I am subject to monitoring under the 2015 MSGP. You must provide information to support a conclusion that your facility's discharges are not expected to result in benchmark or numeric effluent limit exceedances that will adversely affect listed species or their critical habitat:
☐ My facility has not had any exceedances under the 2008 MSGP of any required benchmark(s) or numeric
effluent limits.
My facility has had exceedances of one or more benchmark(s) or numeric effluent limits under the 2008 MSGP, but I have addressed them during my coverage under the 2008 MSGP, or in my evaluation of controls to avoid adverse effects in (A) above. Describe all actions (including specific controls) that you will implement to ensure that the pollutants in your discharge(s) will not result in likely adverse effects from future exceedances.
☐ Check if your facility has had exceedances of one or more benchmarks or numeric effluent limits under the
2008 MSGP and you have not been able to address them to avoid adverse effects from future exceedances, or if you are a new discharger or a new source but you are not sure if you can avoid adverse effects from possible exceedances. You must check in Section VI that you are unable to make a determination of no likely adverse effects. You must submit your completed form to EPA for assistance in determining your eligibility for coverage. You may not file your NOI for permit coverage until you are able to make a determination that your discharges will avoid adverse effects on listed species and designated critical habitat.
SECTION VI VERIFICATION OF PRELIMINARY EFFECTS DETERMINATION
Based on Steps I – V of this form, you must verify your preliminary determination of effects on listed species and designated critical habitat from your discharges and/or discharge-related activities :
Following the applicable Steps in I – V above, I have made a preliminary determination that my discharges and/or discharge-related activities are not likely to adversely affect listed species and designated critical habitats.
Following the applicable Steps in I – V above, I am not able to make a preliminary determination that my discharges and/or discharge-related activities are not likely to adversely affect listed species and designated critical habitats.
Certification Information
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.

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I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations.			
First Name, Middle IIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIII			
Title:			
Signature:			
E-mail:			
SECTION VII CRITERION C ELIGIBILITY FORM SUBMISSION INSTRUCTIONS			
You must submit this completed form to EPA at msqpesa@epa.gov , including any attachments and any additional information that demonstrates how you will avoid or eliminate adverse effects to listed species or critical habitat (e.g., specific controls you will implement to avoid or eliminate adverse effects). Any missing or incomplete information may result in a delay of your coverage under the permit.			
If you have made a preliminary determination that your discharges and/or discharge-related activities are not likely to adversely affect listed species and critical habitat, this form must be submitted a minimum of 30 days prior to submitting your NOI for permit coverage under criterion C. Please note that during either the 30-day <i>Criterion C Eligibility Form</i> review period prior to your NOI submission, or within 30 days after your NOI submission and before you have been authorized for permit coverage, EPA may advise you that additional information is needed, or that there are additional measures you must implement to avoid likely adverse effects.			
If you are unable to make a preliminary determination that your discharges and/or discharge-related activities are not likely to adversely affect listed species and critical habitat, this worksheet must be submitted to EPA, but you may not file your NOI for permit coverage until you have received a determination from EPA that your discharges and/or discharge-related activities are not likely to adversely affect listed species and critical habitat.			

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Attachment 1

Include a map **and a written description** of the action area of your facility, as required in <u>Step 2</u>. You may choose to include the map that is generated from the FWS' on-line mapping tool IPaC (the *Information, Planning, and Consultation System*) located at http://ecos.fws.gov/ipac/.

The written description of your action area that accompanies your action area map must explain your rationale for the extant of the action area drawn on your map. For example, your action area written description may look something like this:

The action area for the (name of your facility)'s stormwater discharges extends downstream from the outfall(s) in (name of receiving waterbody) (# of meters/feet/kilometers/miles). The downstream limit of the action area reflects the approximate distance at which the discharge waters and any pollutants would be expected to cause potential adverse effects to listed species and/or critical habitat because (insert rationale). The action area does/does not extend to the (name of receiving waterbody)'s confluence with (name of confluence waterbody) because (insert rationale).

Note that you action area written description will be highly site-specific, depending on the expected effects of your facility's dishcarges and discharge-related activities, receiving waterbody characteristics, etc.

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Attachment 2 List or attach the listed species and critical habitat in your action area on this sheet, as required in Step 3. You must include a list for applicable listed NMFS and FWS species and critical habitat. If there are listed species and/or critical habitat for only one Service, you must include a statement confirming there are no listed species and/or critical habitat for the other Service. For FWS species, include the full printout from your IPaC query. Note: If your Official Species List from the USFWS indicated no species or critical habitat were present in your action area, include the full consultation tracking code at the top of your Official Species List in your NOI submittal in the guestion "Provide a brief summary of the basis for the criterion selected in Appendix E." If an Official Species List was not available on IPaC, list the contact date and name of the Service staff with whom you corresponded to identify the existence of any USFWS species or critical habitat present in your action area.

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Appendix F - Procedures Relating to Historic Properties Preservation

F.1 Background

Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) requires Federal agencies to take into account the effects of Federal "undertakings", such as the issuance of this permit, on historic properties that are either listed or eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. To address any issues relating to historic properties in connection with the issuance of this permit, EPA has developed the screening process in this appendix that enables facility operators to appropriately consider the potential impacts, if any, from the installation of stormwater controls that involve subsurface disturbance, on historic properties and to determine whether actions can be taken, if applicable, to mitigate any such impacts. Although the coverage of individual industrial facilities under this permit does not constitute separate Federal undertakings, the screening process in this appendix provides an appropriate site-specific means of addressing historic property issues in connection with EPA's issuance of the permit.

Before an operator is eligible for coverage under the 2015 MSGP (unless otherwise noted, all references to "eligible" or "eligibility" refer only to coverage under the 2015 MSGP), the operator must meet one of the certification criteria related to historic properties included in the permit. In the event an operator cannot meet any of the certification criteria included in the permit relating to historic properties, the operator must apply for an individual permit.

Key Terms

Historic Property – Prehistoric or historic districts, sites, buildings, structures, or objects that are included in or eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places, including artifacts, records, and remains that are related to and located within such properties.

ACHP – Advisory Council on Historic

Preservation; an independent Federal agency.

SHPO – The State Historic Preservation Officer for a particular state.

THPO or Authorized Tribal Representative – The Tribal Historic Preservation Officer for a particular Tribe, or if there is no THPO, the representative designated by such Tribe for NHPA purposes. Historic properties could have significance to more than one Indian tribe; therefore, all Indian tribes that attach religious and cultural significance to a historic property must be identified and included in the historic properties screening process.

Area of Potential Effects (APE) – The geographic area or areas within which an undertaking may directly or indirectly cause changes in the character or use of historic properties, if any such properties exist. The area of potential effects is influenced by the scale and nature of an undertaking and may be different for different kinds of effects caused by the undertaking.

You must meet one or more of the four criteria (A-D), which are also included in Part 1.1.4.6, to be eligible for coverage under this permit.

Activities with No Potential to Have an Effect on Historic Properties

A determination that a Federal undertaking has no potential to have an effect on historic properties fulfills an agency's obligations under the NHPA. EPA has reason to believe that the vast majority of activities authorized under the MSGP have no potential to have effects on historic properties. The purpose of this permit is to control pollutants that may be transported in stormwater runoff from industrial facilities. EPA does not anticipate effects on historic properties from the pollutants in the stormwater and allowable non-stormwater discharges from these industrial facilities. Thus, to the extent EPA's issuance of this general permit authorizes discharges of such constituents, confined to existing stormwater channels or natural drainage areas; the permitting action does not have the potential to cause effects on historic properties.

In addition, the overwhelming majority of sources covered under this permit will be facilities that are seeking renewal of previous permit coverage. These existing dischargers should have already addressed NHPA issues in the 2008 MSGP as they were required to certify that they

were either not affecting historic properties or they had obtained written agreement from the applicable State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) or Tribal Historic Preservation Officer (THPO) regarding methods of mitigating potential impacts. Both existing and new dischargers must follow the historic property screening procedures to determine their eligibility. EPA is not aware of any impacts on historic properties from activities covered under the 2008 MSGP, or, for that matter, any need for a written agreement. Therefore, to the extent this permit authorizes renewal of prior coverage without relevant changes in operations, it has no potential to have an effect on historic properties.

Activities with Potential to Have an Effect on Historic Properties

EPA believes this permit may have some potential to have an effect on historic properties where permittees construct and/or install stormwater control measures that involve subsurface disturbance and impact less than one (1) acre of land to comply with this permit. (Ground disturbances of one (1) acre or more require coverage under a different permit, the Construction General Permit.) Where you have to disturb the land through the construction and/or installation of control measures, there is a possibility that artifacts, records, or remains associated with historic properties could be impacted. Therefore, if you are establishing new or altering existing control measures to manage your stormwater that will involve subsurface ground disturbance of less than one (1) acre, you will need to ensure (1) that historic properties will not be impacted by your activities or (2) that you have consulted with the appropriate SHPO, THPO, or other tribal representative regarding measures that would mitigate or prevent any adverse effects on historic properties.

Examples of Control Measures Which Involve Subsurface Disturbance

EPA reviewed typical control measures currently employed to determine which practices involve some level of earth disturbance. The types of control measures that are presumptively expected to cause subsurface ground disturbance include:

- Dikes
- Berms
- Catch Basins
- Ponds
- Ditches
- Trenches
- Culverts
- Land manipulation: contouring, sloping, and grading
- Channels
- Perimeter Drains
- Swales

EPA cautions dischargers that this list is non-inclusive. Other control measures that involve earth disturbing activities that are not on this list must also be examined for the potential to affect historic properties.

Historic Property Screening Process

You should follow the following screening process in order to certify your compliance with historic property eligibility requirements under this permit (see Part 1.1.4.6). The following four steps describe how applicants can meet the permit eligibility criteria for protection of historic properties under this permit:

Step One: Are you an existing facility that is reapplying for certification under the 2015 MSGP?

If you are an existing facility you should have already addressed NHPA issues. To gain coverage under the 2008 MSGP you were required to certify that you were either not affecting historic properties or had obtained written agreement from the relevant SHPO or THPO regarding methods of mitigating potential impacts. As long as you are not constructing or installing any new stormwater control measures then you have met eligibility Criterion A of the MSGP. After you submit your NOI, there is a 30-day waiting period during which the SHPO, THPO, or other tribal representative may review your NOI. The SHPO, THPO, or other tribal representative may request that EPA hold up authorization based on concerns about potential adverse impacts to historic properties. EPA will evaluate any such request and notify you if any additional measures to address adverse impacts to historic properties are necessary.

If you are an existing facility and will construct or install stormwater control measures that require subsurface disturbance of less than one (1) acre then you should proceed to Step Three. (Note: Construction activities disturbing one (1) acre or more are not eligible for coverage under this permit.)

If you are a new facility then you should proceed to Step Two.

Step Two: Are you constructing or installing any stormwater control measures that require subsurface disturbance of less than one (1) acre?

If, as part of your coverage under this permit, you are not building or installing control measures on your site that cause less than one (1) acre of subsurface disturbance, then your discharge-related activities do not have the potential to have an effect on historic properties. You have no further obligations relating to historic properties. You have met eligibility Criterion A of the MSGP. After you submit your NOI, there is a 30-day waiting period during which the SHPO, THPO, or other tribal representative may review your NOI. The SHPO, THPO, or other tribal representative may request that EPA hold up authorization based on concerns about potential adverse impacts to historic properties. EPA will evaluate any such request and notify you if any additional measures to address adverse impacts to historic properties are necessary.

If the answer to the Step Two question is yes, then you should proceed to Step Three.

Step Three: Have prior earth disturbances determined that historic properties do not exist, or have prior disturbances precluded the existence of historic properties?

If previous construction either revealed the absence of historic properties or prior disturbances preclude the existence of historic properties, then you have no further obligations relating to historic properties. You have met eligibility Criterion B of the MSGP. After you submit your NOI, there is a 30-day waiting period during which the SHPO, THPO, or other tribal representative may review your NOI. The SHPO, THPO, or other tribal representative may request that EPA hold up authorization based on concerns about potential adverse impacts to historic properties. EPA will evaluate any such request and notify you if any additional measures to address adverse impacts to historic properties are necessary.

If the answer to the Step Three question is no, then you should proceed to Step Four.

Step Four: Contact the appropriate historic preservation authorities

Where you are building and/or installing control measures affecting less than one (1) acre of land to control stormwater or allowable non-stormwater discharges associated with this

permit, and the answer to Step Three is no, then you should contact the relevant SHPO, THPO, or other tribal representative to determine the likelihood that artifacts, records, or remains are potentially present on your site. This may involve examining local records to determine if historic artifacts have been found in nearby areas, as well as limited surface and subsurface examination carried out by qualified professionals.

If through this process it is determined that such historic properties potentially exist and may be impacted by your construction or installation of control measures, you should contact the relevant SHPO, THPO, or tribal representative in writing and request to discuss mitigation or prevention of any adverse effects. The letter should describe your facility, the nature and location of subsurface disturbance activities that are contemplated, any known or suspected historic properties in the area, and any anticipated effects on such properties. The letter should state that if the SHPO, THPO, or tribal representative does not respond within 30 days of receiving your letter, you may submit your NOI without further consultation. EPA encourages applicants to contact the appropriate authorities as soon as possible in the event of a potential adverse effect to an historic property.

If the SHPO, THPO, or tribal representative sent you a response within 30 days of receiving your letter and you enter into, and comply with, a written agreement with the SHPO, THPO, or other tribal representative regarding how to address any adverse impacts on historic properties, you have met eligibility Criterion C. In this case, you should retain a copy of the written agreement consistent with Part 5.1.6.2 of the MSGP. After you submit your NOI, there is a 30-day waiting period during which the SHPO, THPO, or other tribal representative may review your NOI. The SHPO, THPO, or other tribal representative may request that EPA delay authorization based on concerns about potential adverse impacts to historic properties. However, EPA would generally accept any written agreement as fully addressing such concerns unless new information was brought to the Agency's attention that was not considered in your previous discussions with the SHPO, THPO or other tribal representative.

If you receive a response within 30 days after the SHPO, THPO, or tribal representative received your letter and you consult with the SHPO, THPO or tribal representative regarding adverse impacts to historic properties and measures to mitigate them but an agreement cannot be reached between you and the SHPO, THPO, or other tribal representative, you have still met the eligibility for Criterion C. In this case you should include in your SWPPP a brief description of potential effects to historic properties, the consultation process, any measures you will adopt to address the potential adverse impacts, and any significant remaining disagreements between you and the SHPO, THPO or other tribal representative. After you submit your NOI, there is a 30-day waiting period during which the SHPO, THPO, or other tribal representative may review your NOI. The SHPO, THPO, or other tribal representative may request that EPA delay authorization based on concerns about potential adverse impacts to historic properties. EPA will evaluate any such request and notify you if any additional measures to address adverse impacts to historic properties are necessary.

If you have contacted the SHPO, THPO, or tribal representative in writing regarding your potential to have an effect on historic properties and the SHPO, THPO, or tribal representative did not respond within 30 days of receiving your letter, you have met eligibility Criterion D. You are advised to get a receipt from the post office or other carrier confirming the date on which your letter was received. In this case, you should submit a copy of your letter notifying the SHPO, THPO or tribal representative of potential impacts with your NOI. After you submit your NOI, there is a 30-day waiting period during which the SHPO, THPO, or other tribal representative may review your NOI. The SHPO, THPO, or other tribal representative may request that EPA hold up authorization based on concerns about potential adverse impacts to historic properties. EPA will

evaluate any such request and notify you if any additional measures to address adverse impacts to historic properties are necessary.

Addresses for State Historic Preservation Officers and Tribal Historic Preservation Officers may be found on the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation's website (www.achp.gov/programs.html). In instances where a Tribe does not have a Tribal Historic Preservation Officer, you should contact the appropriate Tribal government office when responding to this permit eligibility condition.

Appendix G - Notice of Intent (NOI) Form

Part 7.1 requires you to use the NPDES eReporting Tool, or "NeT", to prepare and submit your NOI. However, if you are given a waiver by the EPA Regional Office to use a paper NOI form, and you elect to use it, you must complete and submit the following form.

NPDES FORM 3510-6



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY WASHINGTON, DC 20460

NOTICE OF INTENT (NOI) FOR STORMWATER DISCHARGES ASSOCIATED WITH INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY UNDER THE NPDES MULTI-SECTOR GENERAL PERMIT

Form Approved. OMB No. 2040-0004

Submission of this Notice of Intent (NOI) constitutes notice that the operator identified in Section C of this form requests authorization to discharge pursuant to the NPDES Stormwater Multi-Sector General Permit (MSGP) permit number identified in Section B of this form. Submission of this NOI also constitutes notice that the operator identified in Section C of this form meets the eligibility conditions of Part 1.1 of the MSGP for the facility identified in Section D of this form. To obtain authorization, you must submit a complete and accurate NOI form. Discharges are not authorized if your NOI is incomplete or inaccurate or if you were never eligible for permit coverage. Refer to the instructions at the end of this form to complete your NOI.

A. Approval to Use Paper NOI Form	
1. Have you been granted a waiver from electronic reporting from the EPA Regional Office*? \square YES \square NO	
If yes, check which waiver you have been granted, the name of the EPA Regional Office staff person who granted the waiver, and the date of approx	val:
Waiver granted: The owner/operator's headquarters is physically located in a geographic area (i.e., ZIP code or census tract) that is identifias under-served for broadband Internet access in the most recent report from the Federal Communications Commission.	fied
\square The owner/operator has issues regarding available computer access or computer capability.	
Name of EPA staff person that granted the waiver:	
Date approval obtained: / / / / / / / / / / / / / / / / / / /	
* Note: You are required to obtain approval from the applicable EPA Regional Office prior to using this paper NOI form. If you have not obtained a waiver, must file this form electronically using the NPDES eReporting Tool (NeT) at http://water.epa.gov/polwaste/npdes/stormwater/Stormwater-eNOI-System-fa https://water.epa.gov/polwaste/npdes/stormwater/Stormwater-eNOI-System-fa https://water.epa.gov/polwaste/npdes/stormwater/Stormwater-eNOI-System-fa https://water.epa.gov/polwaste/npdes/stormwater/Stormwater-eNOI-System-fa	•
B. Permit Information NPDES ID (EPA Use Only):	
Naster Permit Number: (see Appendix C of the MSGP for the list of eligible master permit numbers)	
2. Are you a new discharger or a new source as defined in Appendix A? 🗌 YES 👚 NO (If yes, skip to Part C of this form).	
3. If you are not a new discharger or a new source, have stormwater discharges from your facility been covered previously under an NPDES permit?	
□ YES □ NO	
If yes, provide the NPDES ID if you had coverage under EPA's 2008 MSGP or the NPDES ID if you had coverage under an EPA individual permit:	Ш
C. Facility Operator Information	
1. Operator Information:	
Operator Name:	
Mailing Address:	
Street:	
City: State: ZIP Code:	
County or Similar Government Subdivision:	
Phone: Ext. Ext.	
E-mail:	
2. Operator Point of Contact Information:	
First Name, Middle Initial, Last Name:	
Title:	
3. NOI Preparer Information (Complete if NOI was prepared by someone other than the certifier):	
First Name, Middle Initial, Last Name:	
Organization:	
Phone:	
E-mail:	

D. Facility Information
1. Facility Name:
2. Facility Address:
Street/Location:
City:
County or Similar Government Subdivision:
3. Latitude/Longitude for the facility:
Latitude: ° N (decimal degrees) Longitude: % W (decimal degrees)
Latitude/Longitude Data Source: Map GPS Other
If you used a USGS topographic map, what was the scale?
Horizontal Reference Datum: NAD 27 NAD 83 WGS 84
4. Is your facility located on Indian Country lands? TYES NO If yes, provide the name of the Indian tribe associated with the area of Indian country (including name of Indian reservation, if applicable):
5. Are you requesting coverage under this NOI as a "federal operator" as defined in Appendix A? YES NO
6. What is the ownership type of the facility? Government Privately Owned Facility Municipality County Government County Government
☐ Corporation ☐ State Government ☐ Tribal Government ☐ School District
☐ District ☐ Mixed Ownership (e.g. ☐ Municipal or Water Public/Private) ☐ District ☐ District
7. Estimated area of industrial activity at your facility exposed to stormwater: (to the nearest quarter acre)
8. Sector-Specific Information
Identify the 4-digit Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) code or 2-letter Activity Code that best represents the products produced or services rendered for which your facility is primarily engaged, as defined in the MSGP, and the applicable sector and subsector of your primary industrial activity (See Appendix D):
Primary SIC Code: OR Primary Activity Code:
Sector: Subsector:
Identify the applicable sector(s) and subsector(s) of any co-located industrial activity for which you are requesting permit coverage:
Sector: Subsector: Sector: Subsector: Subsector:
Sector: Subsector: Sector: Subsector: Subsector:
If you are a Sector \$ (Air Transportation) facility, do you anticipate using more than 100,000 gallons of pure glycol in glycol-based deicing fluids and/or 100 tons or more of urea on an average annual basis?
If you are a Sector G (Metal Mining) facility, do you have discharges from waste rock and overburden piles?
Check the type of ore you mine at your facility: 🔲 Tungsten Ore 🔲 Nickel Ore 🔲 Aluminum Ore
□ Mercury Ore □ Iron Ore □ Platinum Ore □ Titanium Ore □ Vanadium Ore □ Molybdenum and/or Vanadium Ore
9. Is your facility presently inactive and unstaffed?*
* Note that if your facility becomes inactive and unstaffed during the permit term, you must submit an NOI modification to reflect the change.
E. Discharge Information
1. By indicating "Yes" below, I confirm that I understand that the MSGP only authorizes the allowable stormwater discharges in Part 1.1.2 and the allowable non-stormwater discharges listed in Part 1.1.3. Any discharges not expressly authorized in this permit cannot become authorized or shielded from liability under CWA section 402(k) by disclosure to EPA, state, or local authorities after issuance of this permit via any means, including the Notice of Intent (NOI) to be covered by the permit, the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP), during an inspection, etc. If any discharges requiring NPDES permit coverage other than the allowable stormwater and non-stormwater discharges listed in Parts 1.1.2 and 1.1.3 will be discharged, they must be covered under another NPDES permit. TES
2. Federal Effluent Limitation Guidelines
Are you requesting permit coverage for any stormwater discharges subject to effluent limitation guidelines?

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If yes, which effluent lin	nitation guidelines apply to your stormwater discharges?			
40 CFR Part/Subpart	Eligible Discharges	Affected MSGP Sector	New Source Date	Check if Applicable
Part 411, Subpart C	Runoff from material storage piles at cement manufacturing facilities	E	2/20/1974	
Part 418 Subpart A	Runoff from phosphate fertilizer manufacturing facilities that comes into contact with any raw materials, finished product, by-products or waste products (SIC 2874)	С	4/8/1974	
Part 423	Coal pile runoff at steam electric generating facilities	0	11/19/1982 10/8/1974 ¹	
Part 429, Subpart I	Discharges resulting from spray down or intentional wetting of logs at wet deck storage areas	Α	1/26/1981	
Part 436, Subpart B, C, or D	Mine dewatering discharges at crushed stone mines, construction sand and gravel mines, or industrial sand mines	J	N/A	
Part 443, Subpart A	Runoff from asphalt emulsion facilities	D	7/28/1975	
Part 445, Subparts A & B	Runoff from hazardous waste and non-hazardous waste landfills	K, L	2/2/2000	
Part 449	Runoff containing urea from airfield pavement deicing at existing and new primary airports with 1,000 or more annual non-propeller aircraft departures	S	6/15/2012	

¹NSPS promulgated in 1974 were not removed via the 1982 regulation; therefore wastewaters generated by Part 423-applicable sources that were New Sources under the 1974 regulations are subject to the 1974 NSPS.

3. Receiving Waters Information: (Attach a separate list if necessary)

List all of the stormwater outfalls	For each outfall, provide the following receiving water information:											
from your facility. Each outfall must be identified by a unique 3-digit ID (e.g., 001, 002). Also provide the latitude and longitude in degrees decimal for each outfall.	Provide the name of the first water of the U.S. that receives stormwater directly from the outfall and/or from the MS4 that the outfall discharges to:	If the receiving water is impaired (on the CWA 303(d) list), list the pollutants that are causing the impairment:										
Outfall ID			TMDL Name and ID:									
Latitude			Pollutant(s) for which there is a TMDL:									
Longitude												
Ouffall ID			TMDL Name and ID:									
Latitude			Pollutant(s) for which there is a TMDL:									
Longitude												
If substantially identical to other outfall, list identical outfall ID:												

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Outfall ID			TMDL Name and ID:
Latitude			Pollutant(s) for which there is a TMDL:
Longitude			
If substantia	lly identical to other ou	utfall, list identical outfall ID:	
Outfall ID			TMDL Name and ID:
Latitude			Pollutant(s) for which there is a TMDL:
Longitude			
If substantia	lly identical to other ou	utfall, list identical outfall ID:	
Outfall ID			TMDL Name and ID:
Latitude			Pollutant(s) for which there is a TMDL:
Longitude			
If substantia	lly identical to other ou	utfall, list identical outfall ID:	
Outfall ID			TMDL Name and ID:
Latitude			Pollutant(s) for which there is a TMDL:
Longitude			
If substantia	lly identical to other ou	utfall, list identical outfall ID:	

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4. Provide the following Ir	nformation about your outfall latitude longitude:
Latitude/Longitude Data	Source: Map GPS Other
If you used a USGS to	pographic map, what was the scale?
Horizontal Reference Dat	tum: NAD 27 NAD 83 WG\$ 84
5. Does your facility disch	narge into a Muncipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4)? 🗌 YES 👚 NO
If yes, provide the ne	name of the MS4 operator:
2.5) water (water qual	e to any of the waters of the U.S. that are designated by the state or tribal authority under its antidegradation policy as a Tier 2 (or Tier lity exceeds levels necessary to support propagation of fish, shellfish, and wildlife and recreation in and on the water) or as a Tier 3 ational Resource Water)? (See Appendix L).
☐ Tier 2/2.5. Provide the	name(s) of receiving water(s):
☐ Tier 3 (Outstanding No	ational Resource Waters)*
antidegradation purpo	le for coverage if you are a new discharger or new source to waters designated as Tier 3 (outstanding national resource waters) for oses under 40 CFR 131.13(a)(3). enchmark monitoring requirements for a hardness-dependent metal, what is the hardness of your receiving water(s) (see Appendix J)(4)/L)
	enchmark monitoring requirements for a hardness-dependent metal, does your facility discharge into any saltwater receiving waters?
9. Does your facility disch	narge to a federal CERCLA site listed in Appendix P? 🗌 YES 🔠 NO
	y the EPA Regional Office in advance of filing your NOI, and did the EPA Regional Office determine that you are eligible for permit
 Note: If you discharge Office in advance and Part, the EPA Regional 	e to a federal CERCLA site listed in Appendix P, you are ineligible for coverage under this permit unless you notify the EPA Regional d the EPA Regional Office determines you are eligible coverage under this permit. In determining your eligibility for coverage under thi I Office may evaluate whether you have included adequate controls and/or procedures to ensure that your discharges will not lead to quatic media at the CERCLA Site such that it will to cause or contribute to an exceedance of a water quality standard.
F. Stormwater Pollution	n Prevention Plan (SWPPP) Information
1. Has the SWPPP been p	prepared in advance of filing this NOI, as required? TYES NO
2. SWPPP Contact Inform	ation:
First Name, Middle Initial,	Last Name:
Professional Title:	
Phone:	Ext
E-mail:	
3. SWPPP Availability:	
Your current SWPPP or ce provide the required info	ertain information from your SWPPP must be made available through one of the following two options. Select one of the options and ormation*:
	pired to post any confidential business information (CBI) or restricted information (as defined in Appendix A) (such information may be clearly identify those portions of the SWPPP that are being withheld from public access.
☐ Option 1 : Maintain a c	current copy of your SWPPP on an Internet page (Universal Resource Locator or URL).
Provide the web address	; URL:
Option 2: Provide the	following information from your SWPPP:
A. Describe your onsite in and potential spill and	ndustrial activities exposed to stormwater (e.g., material storage; equipment fueling, maintenance, and cleaning; cutting steel beams) d leak areas:

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В.	List the pollutant(s) or pollutant constituent(s) associated with each industrial activity exposed to stormwater that could be discharged in stormwater and any authorized non-stormwater discharges listed in Part 1.1.3:
C.	Describe the control measures you will employ to comply with the non-numeric technology-based effluent limits required in Part 2.1.2 and Part 8, and any other measures taken to comply with the requirements in Part 2.2 Water Quality-Based Effluent Limitations (see Part 5.2.4):
D	Provide a schedule for good housekeeping and maintenance (see Part 5.2.5.1) and a schedule for all inspections required in Part 4 (see Part 5.2.5.2):
υ.	Trovide a scribable for good housekeeping and maintenance (see Fair 5.2.5.1) and a scribable for all hispections required in Fair 4 (see Fair 5.2.5.2).
	. Endangered Species Protection
1.	Using the instructions in Appendix E of the MSGP, under which endangered species criterion listed in Part 1.1.4.5 are you eligible for coverage under this permit (only check 1 box)?*
	□A □B □C □D □E
*	Note: After you submit your NOI and before your NOI is authorized, EPA may notify you if any additional controls are necessary to ensure your discharges have no likely adverse affects on listed species and critical habitat.
2.	Provide a brief summary of the basis for the criterion selected in Appendix E (e.g., communication with U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service or National Marine Fisheries Service to determine no species in action area; implementation of controls approved by EPA and the Services):
3.	If you select criterion B, provide the NPDES ID from the other operator's NOI authorized under this permit:
4.	If you select criterion C, you must answer the following questions:
	a. What federally-listed species or designated critical habitat are located in your "action area":
	b. Using the Appendix E worksheet, check which of the following is applicable to your facility and answer any corresponding questions:
	□ I submitted my completed Criterion C Eligibility Form to EPA at least 30 days prior to submitting this NOI and agree to implement any additional measures that were determined by EPA to be necessary to ensure that my discharges and/or discharge-related activities will not have likely adverse affects on listed species and critical habitat.
	Date your Criterion C Eligibilty Form was sent to EPA:
	Describe any EPA-approved measures you will implement to ensure no likely adverse affects on listed species and critical habitat:
	☐ I submitted my completed Criterion C Eligibility Form to EPA at least 30 days prior to submitting this NOI and have not been notified of any additional measures processory to ensure no likely adverse affects on listed species and critical habitat.
	measures necessary to ensure no likely adverse affects on listed species and critical habitat. Date your Criterion C Eligibility Form was sent to EPA:
5.	If you select criterion D or E, you must attach copies of any letters or other communications with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service or National Marine Fisheries

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H. Historic Preservation
If your facility is not located on Indian country lands, is your facility located on a property of religious or cultural significance to an Indian tribe? YES
2. Using the instructions in Appendix F of the MSGP, under which historic properties preservation criterion listed in Part 1.1.4.6 are you eligible for coverage under this permit (only check 1 box)?
□A □B □C □D
I. Certification Information
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.
First Name, Middle Initial, Last Name:
Title:
Signature: Date: / / / / / / / / / / / / / / / / / / /
E-mail:

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Notice of Intent (NOI) for Stormwater Discharges Associated with Industrial Activity Under the NPDES Multi-Sector General Permit

This Form Replaces From 3510-6 (09/08) NPDES Form Date (06/15)

Form Approved OMB No. 2040-0004

Who Must File an NOI Form

Under section 402(p) of the Clean Water Act (CWA) and regulations at 40 CFR Part 122, stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity are <u>prohibited</u> to waters of the United States unless authorized under a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit. You can obtain coverage under the MSGP by submitting a completed Notice of Intent (NOI) if you are an operator a facility:

- that is located in a jurisdiction where EPA is the permitting authority, listed in Appendix C of the MSGP,
- that discharges stormwater associated with industrial activities, identified in Appendix D of the MSGP.
- that meets the eligibility requirements in Part 1.1 of the permit,
- that has developed a stormwater pollution prevention plan (SWPPP) in accordance with Part 5 of the MSGP; and
- that installs and implements control measures in accordance limits

Completing the Form

Obtain and read a copy of the 2015 MSGP, viewable at http://water.epa.gov/polwaste/npdes/stormwater/EPA-Multi-Sector-General-Permit-MSGP.cfm. To complete this form, type or print, using uppercase letters, in the appropriate areas only. Please place each character between the marks. Abbreviate if necessary to stay within the number of characters allowed for each item. Use only one space for breaks between words, but not for punctuation marks unless they are needed to clarify your response. Please submit original document with signature in ink - do not send a photocopied signature.

Section A. Approval to Use Paper NOI Form

You must indicate whether you have been granted a waiver from electronic reporting from the EPA Regional Office. Note that you are not authorized to use this paper NOI form unless the EPA Regional Office has approved its use. Where you have obtained approval to use this form, indicate the waiver that you have been granted, the name of the EPA staff person who granted the waiver, and the date that approval was provided.

See http://water.epa.gov/polwaste/npdes/stormwater/Stormwater-Contacts.cfm for a list of EPA Regional Office contacts.

Section B. Permit Information

Provide the master permit number of the permit under which you are applying for coverage (see Appendix C of the general permit for the list of eligible master permit numbers).

You must indicate whether you are a new discharger or a new source (see Appendix A for the definitions). If you are not a new discharger or a new source, you must indicate whether stormwater discharges from your facility have been previously covered under another NPDES permit. If yes, you must provide the unique NPDES ID (i.e., covered under.

Section C. Facility Operator Information

Provide the legal name of the person, firm, public organization, or any other entity that operates the facility described in this NOI. An operator of a facility is the legal entity that controls the operation of the facility. Refer to Appendix A of the permit for the definition of codes that describe these other industrial activities. "operator". Provide the operator's mailing address, phone number,

and e-mail. Correspondence for the NOI will be sent to this address. Also provide the name and title for the operator point of contact (note that the point of contact name may be the same as the operator name).

If the NOI was prepared by someone other than the certifier (for example, if the NOI was prepared by the facility SWPPP contact or a consultant for the certifier's signature), include the full name, organization, phone number, and email address of the NOI preparer.

Section D. Facility Information

Enter the official or legal name and complete address, including city, state, ZIP code, and county or similar government subdivision of the facility. If the facility lacks a street address, indicate the general location of the facility (e.g., Intersection of State Highways 61 and 34). Complete facility information must be provided for permit coverage to be aranted.

with Part 2 and Part 8 to meet numeric and non-numeric effluent Provide the latitude and longitude of your facility in decimal degrees format. The latitude and longitude of your facility can be determined in several different ways, including through the use of global positioning system (GPS) receivers, U.S. Geological Survey (U.S.G.S.) topographic or quadrangle maps. Refer to http://transition.fcc.gov/mb/audio/bickel/DDDMMSS- decimal.html/ for assistance in providing the proper latitude/longitude format. For consistency, EPA requests that measurements be taken from the approximate center of the facility. Specify which method you used to determine latitude and longitude. If a U.S.G.S. topographic map is used, specify the scale of the map used. Enter the horizontal reference datum for your latitude and longitude. The horizontal reference datum used on USGS topographic maps is shown on the bottom left corner of USGS topographic maps; it is also available for GPS receivers.

> Indicate whether the facility is on Indian country lands, and if so, provide the name of the Indian tribe associated with the area of Indian country (including name of Indian reservation, if applicable).

> Indicate whether you are seeking coverage under this permit as a "federal operator" as defined in Appendix A. Also check the ownership type for the facility (e.g., Federal Facility, Privately Owned Facility, Municipality, County Government, Corporation, State Government, Tribal Government, School District, District, Mixed Ownership [e.g., public/private], Municipal or Water District).

> Enter the estimated area of industrial activity at your facility exposed to stormwaterto the nearest quarter acre.

List the four-digit Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) code or two character activity code that best describes the primary industrial activities performed by your facility under which you are required to obtain permit coverage. Your primary industrial activity includes any activities performed on-site which are (1) identified by the facility's primary SIC code and included in the descriptions of 40 CFR 122.26(b)(14)(ii), (iii), (vi), or (viii); or (2) included in the narrative descriptions of 40 CFR 122.26(b)(14)(i), (iv), (vi), (vii), or (ix). See Appendix D of the MSGP for a complete list of SIC codes and activities codes permit tracking number) for the previous permit your facility was covered under the MSGP. Also provide the applicable sector and subsector associated with the SIC code or activity code for your primary industrial activities. For a complete list of sector and subsector codes, see Appendix D of the MSGP.

> If your facility has co-located industrial activities that are not identified as your primary industrial activity, identify the sector and subsector

Notice of Intent (NOI) for Stormwater Discharges Associated with Industrial Activity Under the NPDES Multi-Sector General Permit

NPDES Form Date (06/15) This Form Replaces From 3510-6 (09/08) Form Approved OMB No. 2040-0004

anticipate that the entire airport facility will use more than 100,000 gallons of pure glycol in glycol-based deicing fluids and/or 100 tons or more of urea on an average annual basis. If so, additional effluent limits and monitoring conditions apply to your discharge (see Part 8.S of the permit).

For Sector G facilities (Metal Mining), check the type of ore(s) mined at the facility.

Indicate whether your facility is currently inactive and unstaffed. Note that if your facility becomes inactive and unstaffed during the permit term, you must submit an NOI modification to reflect the change.

Section E. Discharge Information

You must confirm that you understand that the MSGP only authorizes the allowable stormwater discharges listed in Part 1.1.2 and the allowable non-stormwater discharges listed in Part 1.1.3. Any discharges not expressly authorized under the MSGP are not covered by the MSGP or the permit shield provision of the CWA Section 402(k) and they cannot become authorized or shielded by disclosure to EPA, state, or local authorities via the NOI to be covered by the permit or by any other means (e.g., in the SWPPP or during an inspection). If any discharges requiring NPDES permit coverage other than the allowable stormwater and non-stormwater discharges listed in Parts 1.1.2 and 1.1.3 will be discharged, they must either be eliminated or covered under another NPDES permit.

Depending on your industrial activities, your facility may be subject to federal effluent limitation guidelines which include additional effluent limits and monitoring requirements for your facility. Please review these requirements, described in Part 2.1.3 of the MSGP, and check any appropriate boxes on the NOI form.

You must identify all the outfalls from your facility that discharge stormwater. Each outfall must be assigned a unique 3-digit ID (e.g., 001, 002, 003). You must also provide the latitude and longitude for each outfall from your facility. Indicate whether any outfalls are substantially identical to an outfall already listed, and identify the outfall it is identical to. For each unique outfall you list, you must specify the name of the first water of the U.S. that receives stormwater directly from the outfall and/or from the MS4 that the outfall discharges to. You must specify whether any receiving waters that you discharge to are listed as "impaired" as defined in Appendix A, and the pollutants for which the water is impaired. You must also check identify any Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDL) that have been completed for any of the waters of the U.S. that you discharge to. You must also provide information about the outfall latitude/longitude, including data source, the scale (if applicable), and the horizontal reference datum. See the instructions in Section D for more information about determining the latitude and longitude.

Identify whether your facility discharges into a Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4). If yes, provide the name of the MS4 operator. If you are uncertain of the MS4 operator, contact your local government for that information.

Indicate whether discharges from the facility will enter into a water of the U.S that is designated as a Tier 2. Tier 2.5, or Tier 3 water. A list of Tier 2, 2.5, and 3 waters is provided as Appendix L. If the answer is "yes", name all waters designated as Tier 2, Tier 2.5, or Tier 3 to which the facility will discharge. Note that you are ineligible for coverage if you are a new discharger or a new source to waters designated as Tier 3 (outstanding national resource waters) for antidegradation purposes under 40 CFR 131.13(a)(3).

For Sector S facilities (Air Transportation), indicate whether you I f you are subject to any benchmark monitoring requirements for metals (see the requirements applicable to your Sector(s) in Part 8 of the permit), indicate the hardness for your receiving water(s). See Appendix J of the permit for information about determining waterbody hardness.

> If you are subject to benchmark monitoring requirements for hardnessdependent metals you must also answer whether your facility discharges into any saltwater receiving waters.

> Indicate whether your facility will discharge to a federal CERCLA site listed in Appendix P. Note that if your facility will discharge into a federal CERCLA site listed in Appendix P, you are not eligible for coverage under this permit unless you notify the EPA Regional Office in advance and the EPA Regional Office authorizes overage under this permit after you have included adequate controls and/or procedures designed to ensure that discharges will not lead to recontamination of aquatic media at the CERCLA site such that your discharge will cause or contribute to an exceedance of a water quality standard.

Section F. Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) Information

All facilities eligible for coverage under this permit are required to prepare a SWPPP in advance of filing the NOI, in accordance with Part 5. Indicate whether the SWPPP has been prepared in advance of filing the NOI.

Indicate the contact information (name, phone, and email) for the person who developed the SWPPP for this facility.

You identify how your SWPPP information will be made available, consistent with Part 5.4 and 7.3 of the permit. If you are making your SWPPP publicly available on a web site, check Option 1 and provide the appropriate Internet URL address. If you are not providing a URL, check Option 2 and provide the selected SWPPP information on this NOI form. You may copy and paste this information directly from your SWPPP.

Section G. Endangered Species Protection

Using the instructions in Appendix E, indicate the Part 1.1.4.5 criterion (i.e., A, B, C, D, or E) you are eligible under with regard to the protection of federally listed endangered and threatened species and designated critical habitat. A description of the basis for the criterion selected must also be provided.

If criterion B is selected, provide the NPDES ID (i.e., permit tracking number) for the other operator who has certified their eligibility under this permit. The NPDES ID was assigned when the operator received coverage under this permit.

If criterion C is selected, you must specify the federally-listed species or designated critical habitat that are located in the "action area" of the facility. You must also indicate under which scenario you determined you were eligible to submit your NOI under criterion C using Appendix E, and answer any corresponding questions.

If criterion D or E is selected, attach copies of any communications between you and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and National Marine Fisheries Service to this NOI.

Section H. Historic Preservation

If the project is not located in Indian country lands, indicate whether the project is located on a property of religious or cultural significance to an Indian tribe, and if so, provide the name of the Indian tribe associated with the property. Use the instructions in Appendix F to complete the questions on the NOI form regarding historic preservation.

Notice of Intent (NOI) for Stormwater Discharges Associated with Industrial Activity Under the NPDES Multi-Sector General Permit

NPDES Form Date (06/15) This Form Replaces From 3510-6 (09/08) Form Ap

Form Approved OMB No. 2040-0004

Section H. Certification

Certification statement and signature (see Section B.11 of Appendix B of the MSGP for more information). Enter certifier's printed name, title and email address. Sign and date the form. (CAUTION: An unsigned or undated NOI form will prevent the granting of permit coverage.) Federal statutes provide for severe penalties for submitting false information on this application form. Federal regulations require this application to be signed as follows:

For a corporation: by a responsible corporate officer, which means: (i) a president, secretary, treasurer, or vice-president of the corporation in charge of a principal business function, or any other person who performs similar policy- or decision-making functions for the corporation, or (ii) the manager of one or more manufacturing, production, or operating facilities, provided, the manager is authorized to make management decisions which govern the operation of the regulated facility including having the explicit or implicit duty of making major capital investment recommendations, and initiating and directing other comprehensive measures to assure long-term environmental compliance with environmental laws and regulations: the manager can ensure that the necessary systems are established or actions taken to gather complete and accurate information for permit application requirements; and where authority to sign documents has been assigned or delegated to the manager in accordance with corporate procedures.

For a partnership or sole proprietorship: By a general partner or the proprietor, respectively; or

For a municipality, state, federal, or other public agency: By either a principal executive officer or ranking elected official. For purposes of this Part, a principal executive officer of a federal agency includes (i) the chief executive officer of the agency, or (ii) a senior executive officer having responsibility for the overall operations of a principal geographic unit of the agency (e.g., Regional Administrator of EPA). Include the name and title of the person signing the form and the date of signing.

An unsigned or undated NOI form will not be considered eligible for permit coverage.

Modifying Your NOI

If you have been granted a waiver from your Regional Office from electronic reporting, and if after submitting your NOI you need to correct or update any fields on this NOI form, you may do so by indicating changes on this same form.

Paperwork Reduction Act Notice

Public reporting burden for this NOI is estimated to average 3.7 hours, plus an additional 2 hours for certain respondents required to gather hardness data. This estimate includes time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. An agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to, a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number. Send comments regarding the burden estimate, any other aspect of the collection of information, or suggestions for improving this form, including any suggestions which may increase or reduce this burden to: Director, Collection Strategies Division, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (2822T), 1200 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, Washington, D.C. 20460. Include the OMB control number on any correspondence. Do not send the completed form to this address.

Submitting Your Form

If you have been granted a waiver from your Regional Office to submit a paper NOI form, you must send your NOI by mail to one of the following addresses:

For Regular U.S. Mail Delivery:

Stormwater Notice Processing Center Mail Code 4203M, ATTN: 2015 MSGP Reports U.S. EPA 1200 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20460

For Overnight/Express Mail Delivery:

Stormwater Notice Processing Center
William Jefferson Clinton East Building - Room 7420
ATTN: 2015 MSGP Reports
U.S. EPA
1201 Constitution Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20004

Visit this website for instructions on how to submit electronically: http://water.epa.gov/polwaste/npdes/stormwater/Stormwater-eNOl-System-for-EPAs-MultiSector-General-Permit.cfm

Appendix H - Notice of Termination (NOT) Form

Part 7.1 requires you to use the NPDES eReporting Tool, or "NeT", to prepare and submit your Notice of Termination (NOT). However, if you are given a waiver by the EPA Regional Office to use a paper NOT form, and you elect to use it, you must complete and submit the following form.

NPDES FORM 3510-7



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY WASHINGTON, DC 20460 NOTICE OF TERMINATION (NOT) FOR STORMWATER DISCHARGES ASSOCIATED WITH INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY UNDER THE NPDES MULTI-SECTOR GENERAL PERMIT

Form Approved. OMB No. 2040-0004

Submission of this Notice of Termination constitutes notice that the operator identified in Section C of this form is no longer authorized to discharge pursuant to the NPDES Multi-Sector General Permit (MSGP) from the facility identified in Section D of this form. All necessary information must be included

on this form. Refer to the instructions at the end of this form.
A. Approval to use Paper NOT Form
1. Have you been granted a waiver from electronic reporting from the Regional Office*?
If yes, check which waiver you have been granted, the name of the EPA Regional Office staff person who granted the waiver, and the date of approval:
Waiver granted: The owner/operator's headquarters is physically located in a geographic area (i.e., ZIP code or census tract) that is identified as under-served for broadband Internet access in the most recent report from the Federal Communications Commission.
☐ The owner/operator has issues regarding available computer access or computer capability.
Name of EPA staff person that granted the waiver:
Date approval obtained: / / / / / / / / / / / / / / / / / / /
* Note: You are required to obtain approval from the applicable Regional Office prior to using this paper NOT form. If you have not obtained a waiver, you must file this form electronically using the NPDES eReporting Tool (NeT) at http://water.epa.gov/polwaste/npdes/stormwater/Stormwater-eNOI-System-for-EPAs-MultiSector-General-Permit.cfm
B. Permit Information
1. NPDES ID:
2. Reason for Termination (check one only):
☐ A new owner or operator has taken over responsibility for the facility.
You have ceased operations at the facility, there are not or no longer will be discharges of stormwater associated with industrial activity from the
facility, and you have already implemented necessary sediment and erosion controls as required by Part 2.1.2.5.
You are a Sector G, H, or J facility and you have met the applicable termination requirements.
You obtained coverage under an individual or alternative general permit for all discharges required to be covered by an NPDES permit.
C. Facility Operator Information
1. Operator Name:
2. Mailing Address:
Street:
City: State: ZIP Code:
3. Phone: Ext.
4. E-mail:
D. Facility Information
1. Facility Name:
2. Facility Address:
Street:
City: State: ZIP Code:
County or similar government subdivision:

E. Certification	Info	rmo	atic	n																																								
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First Name, Mido Initial, Last Name																																												
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E-mail:																																												

Notice of Termination for Stormwater Discharges Associated with Industrial Activity Under the NPDES Multi-Sector General Permit

NPDES Form Date (06/15) This Form Replaces From 3510-7 (09/08) Form Approved OMB No. 2040-0004

Who May File Notice of Termination (NOT) Form

Permittees currently covered by EPA's NPDES Stormwater Multi-Sector General must submit a Notice of Termination (NOT) within 30 days after one or more of the following conditions have been met:

- A new owner or operator has assumed responsibility for the facility;
- You have ceased operations at the facility and there are not or no longer will be discharges of stormwater associated with industrial activity from the facility and you have already implemented necessary sediment and erosion controls per Part 2.1.2.5;
- You are a Sector G, H, or J facility and you have met the applicable termination requirements; or
- You obtained coverage under an individual or alternative general permit for all discharges required to be covered by an NPDES permit.

See the MSGP Part 1.3.3 for more information.

Completing the Form

To complete this form, type or print, using uppercase letters, in the appropriate areas only. Please place each character between the marks. Abbreviate if necessary to stay within the number of characters allowed for each item. Use only one space for breaks between words, but not for punctuation marks unless they are needed to clarify your response. Please submit original document with signature in ink - do not send a photocopied signature.

Section A. Approval to Use Paper NOT Form

You must indicate whether you have been granted a waiver from electronic reporting from the EPA Regional Office. Note that you are not authorized to use this paper NOT form unless the EPA Regional Office has approved its use. Where you have obtained approval to use this form, indicate the waiver that you have been granted, the name of the EPA Regional Office staff person who granted the waiver, and the date that approval was provided. See

http://water.epa.gov/polwaste/npdes/stormwater/Stormwater-Contacts.cfm for a list of EPA Regional Office contacts.

Section B. Permit Information

Enter the existing NPDES ID (i.e., NOI tracking number) assigned to your permit authorization.

Indicate your reason for submitting this Notice of Termination by checking the appropriate box. Check only one box (see MSGP Part 1.3.3 for more information).

Section C. Facility Operator Information

Provide the legal name of the person, firm, public organization, or any other entity that operates the facility described in this NOT. An operator of a facility is the legal entity that controls the operation of the facility. Refer to Appendix A of the permit for the definition of "operator". Provide the operator's mailing address, phone number, and e-mail.

Section D. Facility Information

Enter the official or legal name and complete street address, including city, state, ZIP code, and county or similar government subdivision of the facility. If the facility lacks a street address, indicate the general location of the facility (e.g., Intersection of State Highways 61 and 34). Complete facility information must be provided for termination of permit coverage to be valid.

Section E. Certification Information

All NOTs must be signed as follows:

For a corporation: By a responsible corporate officer. For the purpose of this Section, a responsible corporate officer means: (i)a president, secretary, treasurer, or vice-president of the corporation in charge of a principal business function, or any other person who performs similar policy- or decision-making functions for the corporation, or (ii) the manager of one or more manufacturing, production, or operating facilities, provided, the manager is authorized to make management decisions which govern the operation of the regulated facility including having the explicit or implicit duty of making major capital investment recommendations, and initiating and directing other comprehensive measures to assure long-term environmental compliance with environmental laws and regulations; the manager can ensure that the necessary systems are established or actions taken to gather complete and accurate information for permit application requirements; and where authority to sign documents has been assigned or delegated to the manager in accordance with corporate procedures.

For a partnership or sole proprietorship: By a general partner or the proprietor, respectively; or

For a municipality, state, federal, or other public agency: By either a principal executive officer or ranking elected official. For purposes of this Part, a principal executive officer of a federal agency includes (i) the chief executive officer of the agency, or (ii) a senior executive officer having responsibility for the overall operations of a principal geographic unit of the agency (e.g., Regional Administrator of EPA). Include the name and title of the person signing the form and the date of signing.

Include the name, title, and email address of the person signing the form and the date of signing. An unsigned or undated NOT form will not be considered valid termination of permit coverage.

Paperwork Reduction Act Notice

Public reporting burden for this Notice of Termination is estimated to average 0.5 hours, including time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. Send comments regarding the burden estimate, any other aspect of the collection of information, or suggestions for improving this form, including any suggestions which may increase or reduce this burden to: Director, Collection Strategies Division, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (2822T), 1200 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, Washington, D.C. 20460. Include the OMB control number of this form on any correspondence. Do not send the completed NOT form to this address.

Notice of Termination for Stormwater Discharges Associated with Industrial Activity Under the NPDES Multi-Sector General Permit

NPDES Form Date (06/15) This Form Replaces From 3510-7 (09/08) Form Approved OMB No. 2040-0004

Submitting Your Form

If you have been granted a waiver from your Regional Office to submit a paper NOT form, you must send your NOT by mail to one of the following addresses:

For Regular U.S. Mail Delivery:

Stormwater Notice Processing Center Mail Code 4203M, ATTN: 2015 MSGP Reports U.S. EPA 1200 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20460

For Overnight/Express Mail Delivery:

Stormwater Notice Processing Center William Jefferson Clinton East Building - Room 7420 ATTN: 2015 MSGP Reports U.S. EPA 1201 Constitution Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20004

Visit this website for instructions on how to submit electronically: http://water.epa.gov/polwaste/npdes/stormwater/Stormwater/Stormwater-eNOI-System-for-EPAs-MultiSector-General-Permit.cfm

Appendix I - Annual Report Form

Part 7.1 requires you to use the NPDES eReporting Tool, or "NeT", to prepare and submit your Annual Report. However, if you are given a waiver by the EPA Regional Office to use a paper annual report form, and you elect to use it, you must complete and submit the following form.

NPDES FORM 6100-28



United States Environmental Protection Agency Washington, DC 20460

ANNUAL REPORT FOR STORMWATER DISCHARGES ASSOCIATED WITH INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY UNDER THE NPDES THE NPDES MULTI-SECTOR GENERAL PERMIT

Form Approved. OMB No. 2040-0004

A. Approval to Use Paper Annual Report Form 1. Have you been granted a waiver from electronic reporting from the EPA Regional Office*? ☐ YES ☐ NO If yes, check which waiver you have been granted, the name of the EPA Regional Office staff person who granted the waiver, and the date of approval: The owner/operator's headquarters is physically located in a geographic area (i.e., ZIP code or census tract) that is Waiver granted: identified as under-served for broadband Internet access in the most recent report from the Federal Communications Commission The owner/operator has issues regarding available computer access or computer capability. Name of EPA staff person that granted the waiver: Date approval obtained: * Note: You are required to obtain approval from the applicable EPA Regional Office prior to using this paper annual report form. If you have not obtained a waiver, you must file this form electronically using the NPDES eReporting Tool (NeT) at http://water.epa.gov/polwaste/npdes/stormwater/Stormwater eNOI-System-for-EPAs-MultiSector-General-Permit.cfm **B. Permit Information** 1. NPDES ID: C. Facility Information 1. Facility Name: 2. Facility Phone: 3. Facility Mailing Address: Street: City: County or Similar Government Subdivision: 4. Point of Contact: First Name, Middle Initial, Last Name: D. General Findings 1. Provide a summary of your past year's routine facility inspection documentation (see Part 3.1.2 of the permit). In addition, if you are an operator of an airport facility (Sector S) that is subject to the airport effluent limitations guidelines, and are complying with the MSGP Part 8.S.8.1 effluent limitation through the use of non-urea-containing deicers, provide a statement certifying that you do not use pavement deicers containing urea (e.g., "Urea was not used at [name of airport] for pavement deicing in the past year and will also not be used in 2015." (Note: Operators of airport facilities that are complying with Part 8.S.8.1 by meeting the numeric effluent limitation for ammonia do not need to include this statement.)

2. Provide a summary of your past year's quarterly visual assessment documentation (see Part 3.2.2 of the permit).
3. For any four-sample (minimum) average benchmark monitoring exceedance, if after reviewing the selection, design, installation, and implementation
of your control measures and considering whether any modifications are necessary to meet the effluent limits in the permit, you determine that no further
pollutant reductions are technologically available and economically practicable and achievable in light of best industry practice, provide your rationale for why you believe no further reductions are achievable (see Part 6.2.1.2 of the permit). Enter "NA" if not applicable.
4. Provide a summary of your past year's corrective action documentation (See Part 4.4 of the permit). (Note: If corrective action is not yet completed at the time of submission of this annual report, you must describe the status of any outstanding corrective action(s).) Also describe any incidents of noncompliance in the past year or currently ongoing, or if none, provide a statement that you are in compliance with the permit.

E. Certification I	nformation					
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.						
First Name, Middle	e Initial, Last Name:					
Title:						
Signature:						
E-mail:						

Instructions for Completing the Annual Report Form

Annual Report for Stormwater Discharges Associated with Industrial Activity Under an NPDES General Permit

Who Must File an Annual Report

Operators must submit an Annual Report to EPA electronically, per Part 7.5, by January 30th for each year of permit coverage containing information generated from the past calendar year.

Completing the Form

To complete this form, type or print, using uppercase letters, in the appropriate areas only. Please place each character between the marks. Abbreviate if necessary to stay within the number of characters allowed for each item. Use only one space for breaks between words, but not for punctuation marks unless they are needed to clarify your response. Please submit original document with signature in ink - do not send a photocopied signature.

Section A. Approval to Use Paper Annual Report Form

You must indicate whether you have been granted a waiver from electronic reporting from the EPA Regional Office. Note that you are not authorized to use this paper form unless the EPA Regional Office has approved its use. Where you have obtained approval to use this form, indicate the waiver that you have been granted, the name of the EPA staff person who granted the waiver, and the date that approval was provided. See http://water.epa.gov/polwaste/npdes/stormwater/Stormwater-Contacts.cfm for a list of EPA Regional Office contacts.

Section B. Permit Information

Provide the NPDES ID (i.e., NOI tracking number) assigned to your facility.

Section C. Facility Information

Enter the official or legal name, phone number, and complete street address, including city, state, ZIP code, and county or similar government subdivision, for the facility that is covered by the NPDES ID identified in Section B. If the facility lacks a street address, indicate the general location of the facility (e.g., Intersection of State Highways 61 and 34). Also provide a point of contact name for the facility.

Section D. General Findings

To complete this section you must provide the following information in your annual report:

- 1. A summary of your past year's routine facility inspection documentation required by Part 3.1.2 of the permit.
- 2. A summary of your past year's quarterly visual assessment documentation required by Part 3.2.2 of the permit.
- If, after finding the average of your four monitoring values for any pollutant exceeds the benchmark, you decide no further pollutant reductions are technologically available and economically practicable and achievable in light of best industry practice, your rationale for why you believe no further reductions are achievable.
- 4. Information copied or summarized from the corrective action documentation required per Part 4.4 (if applicable). If corrective action is not yet completed at the time of submission of this Annual Report, you must describe the status of any outstanding corrective action(s). You must also describe any incidents of noncompliance in the past year or currently ongoing, or if none, provide a statement that you are in compliance with the permit.

Section E. Certification Information

The Annual Report must be signed by a person described below, or by a duly authorized representative of that person.

For a corporation: By a responsible corporate officer. For the purpose of this Section, a responsible corporate officer means:

(i) a president, secretary, treasurer, or vice-president of the corporation in charge of a principal business function, or any other person who performs similar policy- or decision-making functions for the corporation, or (ii) the manager of one or more manufacturing, production, or operating facilities, provided, the manager is authorized to make management decisions which govern the operation of the regulated facility including having the explicit or implicit duty of making major capital investment recommendations, and initiating and directing other comprehensive measures to assure long-term environmental compliance with environmental laws and regulations; the manager can ensure that the necessary systems are established or actions taken to gather complete and accurate information for permit application requirements; and where authority to sign documents has been assigned or delegated to the manager in accordance with corporate procedures.

For a partnership or sole proprietorship: By a general partner or the proprietor, respectively; or

For a municipality, state, federal, or other public agency: By either a principal executive officer or ranking elected official. For purposes of this Part, a principal executive officer of a federal agency includes (i) the chief executive officer of the agency, or (ii) a senior executive officer having responsibility for the overall operations of a principal geographic unit of the agency (e.g., Regional Administrator of EPA). Include the name and title of the person signing the form and the date of signing.

A person is a duly authorized representative only if:

- 1. The authorization is made in writing by a person described above;
- 2. The authorization specifies either an individual or a position having responsibility for the overall operation of the regulated facility or activity such as the position of plant manager, operator of a well or a well field, superintendent, position of equivalent responsibility, or an individual or position having overall responsibility for environmental matters for the company, (A duly authorized representative may thus be either a named individual or any individual occupying a named position.) and
- 3. The written authorization is submitted to the Director.

An unsigned or undated Annual Report form be considered incomplete.

Paperwork Reduction Act Notice

Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 2.5 hours per response, including time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. An agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to, a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number. Send comments regarding the burden estimate, any other aspect of the collection of information, or suggestions for improving this form, including any suggestions which may increase or reduce this burden to: Director, Collection Strategies Division, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (2822T), 1200 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, Washington, D.C. 20460. Include the OMB control number of this form on any correspondence. Do not send the completed Annual Report form to this address.

Instructions for Completing the Annual Report Form

Annual Report for Stormwater Discharges Associated with Industrial Activity Under an NPDES General Permit

Submitting Your Form

If you have been granted a waiver from your Regional Office to submit a paper Annual Report form, you must send your Annual Report form by mail to one of the following addresses:

For Regular U.S. Mail Delivery:

Stormwater Notice Processing Center Mail Code 4203M, ATTN: 2015 MSGP Reports U.S. EPA 1200 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20460

For Overnight/Express Mail Delivery:

Stormwater Notice Processing Center William Jefferson Clinton East Building - Room 7420 ATTN: 2015 MSGP Reports U.S. EPA 1201 Constitution Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20004

Visit this website for instructions on how to submit electronically: http://water.epa.gov/polwaste/npdes/stormwater/Stormwater-enol-System-for-EPAs-MultiSector-General-Permit.cfm

Appendix J - Calculating Hardness in Freshwater Receiving Waters for Hardness Dependent Metals

Overview

For any sectors required to conduct benchmark samples for a hardness-dependent metal, EPA includes 'hardness ranges' from which benchmark values are determined. To determine which hardness range to use, you must collect data on the hardness of your receiving water(s). Once the site-specific hardness data have been collected, the corresponding benchmark value for each metal is determined by comparing where the hardness data fall within hardness ranges, as shown in Table 1. You only need to determine hardness for your discharges into freshwater as the benchmark values for metals do not vary for discharges to saline waters.

Table 1. Hardness Ranges to Be Used to Determine Benchmark Values for Cadmium, Copper, Lead, Nickel, Silver, and Zinc.

All Haite may //	Benchmark Values (mg/L, total)							
All Units mg/L	Cadmium	Copper	Lead	Nickel	Silver	Zinc		
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		

How to Determine Hardness for Hardness-Dependent Parameters in Freshwater.

You may select one of three methods to determine hardness, including: individual grab sampling, grab sampling by a group of operators which discharge to the same receiving water, or using third-party data. Regardless of the method used, you are responsible for documenting the procedures used for determining hardness values. The hardness value is required to be submitted to EPA with your Notice of Intent (NOI) so that your electronic Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) which you will submit through NetDMR will include the appropriate limits. You must retain all report and monitoring data in accordance with Part 7.5 of the permit. The three method options for determining hardness are detailed in the following sections.

(1) Permittee Samples for Receiving Stream Hardness

This method involves collecting samples in the receiving water and submitting these to a laboratory for analysis. If you elect to sample your receiving water(s) and submit samples for analysis, hardness must be determined from the closest intermittent or perennial stream downstream of your point of discharge. The sample can be collected during either dry or wet weather. Collection of the sample during wet weather is more representative of conditions

during stormwater discharges; however, collection of in-stream samples during wet weather events may be impracticable or present safety issues.

Hardness must be sampled and analyzed using approved methods as described in 40 CFR Part 136 (Guidelines Establishing Test Procedures for the Analysis of Pollutants).

(2) Group Monitoring for Receiving Stream Hardness

You can be part of a group of permittees discharging to the same receiving waters and collect samples that are representative of the hardness values for all members of the group. In this scenario, hardness of the receiving water must be determined using 40 CFR Part 136 procedures and the results shared by group members. To use the same results, hardness measurements must be taken on a stream reach within a reasonable distance of the discharge points of each of the group members.

(3) Collection of Third-Party Hardness Data

You can submit receiving stream hardness data collected by a third party provided the results are collected consistent with the approved 40 CFR Part 136 methods. These data may come from a local water utility, previously conducted stream reports, TMDLs, peer reviewed literature, other government publications, or data previously collected by the permittee. Data should be less than 10 years old.

Water quality data for many of the nation's surface waters are available on-line or by contacting EPA or a state environmental agency. EPA's data system STORET, short for STOrage and RETrieval, is a repository for receiving water quality, biological, and physical data and is used by state environmental agencies, EPA and other federal agencies, universities, private citizens, and many others. Similarly, state environmental agencies and the U.S. Geological Service (USGS) also have water quality data available that, in some instances, can be accessed online. "Legacy STORET" codes for hardness include: 259 hardness, carbonate; 260 hardness, noncarbonated; and 261 calcium + magnesium, while more recent, "Modern STORET" data codes include: 00900 hardness, 00901 carbonate hardness, and 00902 noncarbonate hardness; or the discrete measurements of calcium (00915) and magnesium (00925) can be used to calculate hardness. Hardness data historically has been reported as "carbonate," "noncarbonate," or "Ca + Mg." If these are unavailable, then individual results for calcium (Ca) and magnesium (Mg) may be used to calculate hardness using the following equation:

$$mg/L CaCO_3 = 2.497 (Ca mg/L) + 4.118 (Mg mg/L)$$

When interpreting the data for carbonate and non-carbonate hardness, note that total hardness is equivalent to the sum of carbonate and noncarbonate hardness if both forms are reported. If only carbonate hardness is reported, it is more than likely that noncarbonate hardness is absent and the total hardness is equivalent to the available carbonate hardness.

Appendix K - No Exposure Certification Form

Part 7.1 requires you to use the NPDES eReporting Tool, or "NeT", to prepare and submit your No Exposure Certification (NOE) form. However, if you are given a waiver by the EPA Regional Office to use a paper NOE form, and you elect to use it, you must complete and submit the following form.

NPDES FORM 3510-11



United States Environmental Protection Agency Washington, DC 20460

NO EXPOSURE CERTIFICATION (NOE) FOR EXCLUSION FROM EPA'S MULTI-SECTOR GENERAL PERMIT FOR STORMWATER DISCHARGES ASSOCIATED WITH INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY (MSGP)

Form Approved OMB No. 2040-0004

Submission of this No Exposure Certification constitutes notice that the operator identified in Section C does not require permit authorization under EPA's Stormwater Multi Sector General Permit for its stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from the facility identified in Section D of this form due to the existence of a condition of no exposure.

A condition of no exposure exists at an industrial facility when all industrial materials and activities are protected by a storm resistant shelter to prevent exposure to rain, snow, snowmelt, and/or runoff. Industrial materials or activities include, but are not limited to, material handling equipment or activities, industrial machinery, raw materials, intermediate products, by-products, final products, or waste products. Material handling activities include the storage, loading and unloading, transportation, or conveyance of any raw material, intermediate product, final product or waste product. A storm resistant shelter is not required for the following industrial materials and activities:

- drums, barrels, tanks, and similar containers that are tightly sealed, provided those containers are not deteriorated and do not leak. "Sealed" means banded or otherwise secured and without operational taps or valves;
- adequately maintained vehicles used in material handling; and
- final products, other than products that would be mobilized in stormwater discharges (e.g., rock salt).

A No Exposure Certification must be provided for each facility qualifying for the no exposure exclusion. In addition, the exclusion from NPDES permitting is available on a facility-wide basis only, not for individual outfalls. If any industrial activities or materials are or will be exposed to precipitation, the facility is not eligible for the no exposure exclusion.

By signing and submitting this No Exposure Certification form, the operator in Section C is certifying that a condition of no exposure exists at its facility or site, and is obligated to comply with the terms and conditions of 40 CFR 122.26(a).

and is obligated to comply with the forms and containors of 40 CFK 122.20(g).					
A. Approval to Use Paper NOE Form					
1. Have you been granted a waiver from electronic reporting from the EPA Regional Office*?					
If yes, check which waiver you have been granted, the name of the EPA Regional Office staff person who granted the waiver, and the date of approval:					
Waiver granted: The owner/operator's headquarters is physically located in a geographic area (i.e., ZIP code or census tract) that is identified as under-served for broadband Internet access in the most recent report from the Federal Communications Commission.					
☐ The owner/operator has issues regarding available computer access or computer capability.					
Name of EPA staff person that granted the waiver:					
Date approval obtained: / / / / / / / / / / / / / / / / / / /					
* Note: You are required to obtain approval from the applicable EPA Regional Office prior to using this paper NOE form. If you have not obtained a waiver, you must file this form electronically using the NPDES eReporting Tool (NeT) at http://water.epa.gov/polwaste/npdes/stormwater/Stormwater-eNOI-System-for-EPAs-MultiSector-General-Permit.cfm					
B. Reason for Submission					
Select the purpose for filling out this form (check only 1). To obtain a new No Exposure Certification. Fill in Sections C, D, E and F. To discontinue an existing No Exposure Certification. Select this option if you would like to discontinue an existing No Exposure Certification because your facility is no longer subject to regulation under 40 CFR 122.26 (e.g., the facility has ceased the industrial activity that necessitated the No Exposure Certification)*. Provide the following information and fill out Section G. Provide the existing NPDES ID for the No Exposure Certification that you would like to discontinue:					
* Note that if your facility no longer qualifies for the No Exposure Certification because permit coverage is required for exposed industrial materials or activities, you should not check this box, and must instead file for coverage under the Multi-Sector General Permit or an individual permit. Your No Exposure Certification will be automatically discontinued after you obtain coverage under the MSGP or an individual permit.					
C. Facility Operator Information					
1. Operator Name:					
2. Mailing Address					
Street:					
City: State: ZIP Code: ZIP Code:					
3. Phone: Ext					
4. E-mail:					

5. Operator Point of Contact Information:				
First Name, Middle Initial, Last Name:				
Title:				
D. Facility Information				
1. Facility Name:				
2. Facility Address:				
Street/Location:				
City: State: ZIP Code:				
County or Similar Government Subdivision:				
3. Latitude/Longitude for the facility:				
Latitude:° N (decimal degrees) Longitude: ° W (decimal degrees)				
Latitude/Longitude Data Source: Map GPS Other:				
If you used a USGS topographic map, what was the scale?				
Horizontal Reference Datum: NAD 27 NAD 83 WGS 84				
4. Is your project/site located on Indian country lands?				
If yes, provide the name of the Indian tribe associated with the area of Indian country (including name of Indian reservation, if applicable):				
5. Are you a "federal operator" as defined in Appendix A?				
6. What is the ownership type of the facility? Federal Facility (U.S. Government) Privately Owned Facility Municipality				
☐ County Government ☐ Corporation ☐ State Government ☐ Tribal Government ☐ School District				
☐ District ☐ Mixed Ownership (e.g. Public/Private) ☐ Municipal or Water District				
7. Have stormwater discharges from your facility been covered previously under an NPDES permit?				
If yes, provide the NPDES ID if you had coverage under EPA's MSGP or the NPDES permit number if you had coverage under an EPA individual permit:				
8. Has your facility previously been covered by a No Exposure exclusion?				
If yes, provide the NPDES ID for your previous No Exposure exclusion:				
9. Identify the 4-digit Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) code or 2-letter Activity Code that best represents the products produced or services rendered for which your facility is primarily engaged, as defined in MSGP:				
Primary SIC Code: OR Primary Activity Code				
10. Total size of site associated with industrial activity: (to the nearest quarter acre)				
11. Have you paved or roofed over a formerly exposed, pervious area in order to qualify for the no exposure exclusion? 🔲 YES 🔲 NO				
If yes, please indicate approximately how much area was paved or roofed over. Completing this question does not disqualify you for the no exposure exclusion. However, your permitting authority may use this information in considering whether stormwater discharges from your site are likely to have an adverse impact on water quality, in which case you could be required to obtain permit coverage.				
\square Less than one (1) acre \square One (1) to five (5) acres \square More than five (5) acres				

E. Exposure Checklist						
Are any of the following materials or activities exposed to precipitation, now or in the foreseeable future?						
(Please check either "Yes" or "No" in the appropriate box.) If you answer "Yes" to any of these questions, you are <u>not</u> eligible fexclusion.	or the no ex	posure				
	Yes	No				
Using, storing or cleaning industrial machinery or equipment, and areas where residuals from using, storing or cleaning industrial machinery or equipment remain and are exposed to stormwater						
Materials or residuals on the ground or in stormwater inlets from spills/leaks						
Materials or products from past industrial activity						
Material handling equipment (except adequately maintained vehicles)						
Materials or products during loading/unloading or transporting activities						
Materials or products stored outdoors (except final products intended for outside use [e.g., new cars] where exposure to stormwater does not result in the discharge of pollutants)						
Materials contained in open, deteriorated or leaking storage drums, barrels, tanks, and similar containers						
Materials or products handled/stored on roads or railways owned or maintained by the discharger						
Waste material (except waste in covered, non-leaking containers [e.g., dumpsters])						
Application or disposal of process wastewater (unless otherwise permitted)						
Particulate matter or visible deposits of residuals from roof stacks and/or vents not otherwise regulated (i.e., under an air quality control permit) and evident in the stormwater outflow						
F. Certification Information						
I certify under penalty of law that I have read and understand the eligibility requirements for claiming a condition of "no exposure" exclusion from NPDES stormwater permitting.	and obtainir	ng an				
I certify under penalty of law that there are no discharges of stormwater contaminated by exposure to industrial activities or materials from the industrial facility or site identified in this document (except as allowed under 40 CFR 122.26(g)(2)).						
I understand that I am obligated to submit a no exposure certification form once every five years to the NPDES permitting authority and, if requested, to the operator of the local municipal separate storm sewer system (MS4) into which the facility discharges (where applicable). I understand that I must allow the NPDES permitting authority, or MS4 operator where the discharge is into the local MS4, to perform inspections to confirm the condition of no exposure and to make such inspection reports publicly available upon request. I understand that I must obtain coverage under an NPDES permit prior to any point source discharge of stormwater from the facility.						
Additionally, 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.						
First Name, Middle Initial, Last Name:						
Title:						
Signature: Date: /	/					
E-mail:						
G. Discontinuation of No Exposure Certification Information						
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.						
First Name, Middle Initial, Last Name:						
Title:						
Signature: Date:/						

No Exposure Certification (NOE) for Exclusion from Stormwater Discharges Associated with Industrial Activity Under an NPDES General Permit

NPDES Form Date (06/15) This Form Replaces From 3510-11 (09/08) Form Approved OMB No. 2040-0004

Who May File a No Exposure Certification

Federal law at 40 CFR Part 122.26 prohibits point source discharges of stormwater associated with industrial activity to waters of the U.S. without a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit. However, NPDES permit coverage is not required for discharges of stormwater associated with industrial activities identified at 40 CFR 122.26(b)(14)(i)-(ix) and (xi) if the discharger can certify that a condition of "no exposure" exists at the industrial facility or site.

Stormwater discharges from construction activities identified in 40 CFR 122.26(b)(14)(x) and (b)(15) are not eligible for the no exposure exclusion.

Obtaining and Maintaining the No Exposure Exclusion

This form is used to certify that a condition of no exposure exists at the industrial facility or site described herein. This certification is only applicable in jurisdictions where EPA is the NPDES permitting authority and must be re-submitted at least once every five years.

The industrial facility operator must maintain a condition of no exposure at its facility or site in order for the no exposure exclusion to remain applicable. If conditions change resulting in the exposure of materials and activities to stormwater, the facility operator must obtain coverage under an NPDES stormwater permit immediately.

Completing the Form

You must type or print, using uppercase letters, in appropriate areas only. Enter only one character per space (i.e., between the marks). Abbreviate if necessary to stay within the number of characters allowed for each item. Use one space for breaks between words. One form must be completed for each facility or site for which you are seeking to certify a condition of no exposure. Please make sure you have addressed all applicable questions and have made a photocopy for your records before sending the completed form to the above address.

Section A. Approval to Use Paper NOE Form

You must indicate whether you have been granted a waiver from electronic reporting from the EPA Regional Office. Note that you are not authorized to use this paper No Exposure Certification (NOE) form unless the EPA Regional Office has approved its use. Where you have obtained approval to use this form, indicate the waiver that you have been granted, the name of the EPA Regional Office staff person who granted the waiver, and the date that approval was provided. See http://water.epa.gov/polwaste/npdes/stormwater/Stormwater-Contacts.cfm for a list of EPA Regional Office contacts.

Section B. Reason for Submission

You must check your reason for submitting this form. You may submit this form for obtaining a new No Exposure Certification, for renewing a previous No Exposure Certification, or for discontinuing an existing No Exposure Certification (for facilities that no longer need the exclusion from permit coverage for industrial stormwater discharges).

Section C. Facility Operator Information

Provide the legal name of the person, firm, public organization, or any other entity that operates the facility described in this certification form. An operator of a facility is the legal entity that controls the operation of the facility. Refer to Appendix A of the MSGP for the definition of "operator". Provide the operator's mailing address, phone number, and e-mail. Correspondence for the NOE will be sent to this address. Also provide the name and title for the operator point of contact (note that the point of contact name may be the same as the operator name).

Section D. Facility Information

Enter the official or legal name and complete street address, including city, state, ZIP code, and county or similar government subdivision of the facility. If the facility lacks a street address, indicate the general location of the facility (e.g., Intersection of State Highways 61 and 34). Complete facility information must be provided for permit coverage to be granted.

Provide the latitude and longitude of your facility in decimal degrees format. The latitude and longitude of your facility can be determined in several different ways, including through the use of global positioning system (GPS) receivers and U.S. Geological Survey (U.S.G.S.) topographic or quadrangle maps. Refer to http://transition.fcc.gov/mb/audio/bickel/DDDMMSS-decimal.html/ for assistance in providing the proper latitude/longitude format. For consistency, EPA requests that measurements be taken form the approximate center of the facility. Specify which method you used to determine latitude and longitude. If a U.S.G.S. topographic map is used, specify the scale of the map used. Enter the horizontal reference datum for your latitude and longitude. The horizontal reference datum used on USGS topographic maps is shown on the bottom left corner of USGS topographic maps; it is also available for GPS receivers.

Indicate whether the facility is on Indian country lands, and if so, provide the name of the Indian tribe associated with the area of Indian country (including name of Indian reservation, if applicable).

Indicate whether you are a "federal operator" as defined in Appendix A of the MSGP. Also check the facility's ownership type.

Indicate whether the facility was previously covered under an NPDES stormwater permit. If so, include the NPDES ID (i.e., NOI tracking number).

List the four-digit Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) code or two character activity code that best describes the primary industrial activities performed by your facility.

Enter the total size of the site associated with industrial activity in acres.

Check "Yes" or "No" as appropriate to indicate whether you have paved or roofed over a formerly exposed, pervious area (i.e., lawn, meadow, dirt or gravel road/parking lot) in order to qualify for no exposure. If yes, also indicate approximately how much area was paved or roofed over and is now impervious area.

No Exposure Certification (NOE) for Exclusion from Stormwater Discharges Associated with Industrial Activity Under an NPDES General Permit

NPDES Form Date (06/15) This Form Replaces From 3510-11 (09/08) Form Approved OMB No. 2040-0004

Section E. Exposure Checklist

Check "Yes" or "No" as appropriate to describe the exposure condition at your facility. If you answer "Yes" to **ANY** of the questions in this section, a potential for exposure exists at your site and you cannot certify to a condition of no exposure. You must obtain (or already have) coverage under an NPDES stormwater permit. After obtaining permit coverage, you can institute modifications to eliminate the potential for a discharge of stormwater exposed to industrial activity, and then certify to a condition of no exposure.

Section F and G. Certification Information

The NOE form must be signed as follows:

For a corporation: By a responsible corporate officer. For the purpose of this Section, a responsible corporate officer means:

(i) a president, secretary, treasurer, or vice-president of the corporation in charge of a principal business function, or any other person who performs similar policy- or decision-making functions for the corporation, or (ii) the manager of one or more manufacturing, production, or operating facilities, provided, the manager is authorized to make management decisions which govern the operation of the regulated facility including having the explicit or implicit duty of making major capital investment recommendations, and initiating and directing comprehensive measures to assure long-term environmental compliance with environmental laws and regulations; the manager can ensure that the necessary systems are established or actions taken to gather complete and accurate information for permit application requirements; and where authority to sign documents has been assigned or delegated to the manager in accordance with corporate procedures.

For a partnership or sole proprietorship: By a general partner or the proprietor, respectively; or

For a municipality, state, federal, or other public agency: By either a principal executive officer or ranking elected official. For purposes of this Part, a principal executive officer of a federal agency includes (i) the chief executive officer of the agency, or (ii) a senior executive officer having responsibility for the overall operations of a principal geographic unit of the agency (e.g., Regional Administrator of EPA). Include the name and title of the person signing the form and the date of signing.

Include the name, title, and email address of the person signing the form and the date of signing.

An unsigned or undated NOE certification will not be considered valid.

Paperwork Reduction Act Notice

Public reporting burden for this certification is estimated to average 1.0 hour per certification, including time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. Burden means the total time, effort, or financial resources expended by persons to generate, maintain, retain, or disclose to provide information to or for a Federal agency. This includes the time needed to review instructions; develop, acquire, install, and utilize technology and systems for the purposes of collecting, validating, and verifying information, processing and maintaining information, and

disclosing and providing information; adjust the existing ways to comply with any previously applicable instructions and requirements; train personnel to be able to respond to a collection of information; search data sources; complete and review the collection of information; and transmit or otherwise disclose the information.

An agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to, a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number.

Send comments regarding the burden estimate, any other aspect of the collection of information, or suggestions for improving this form, including any suggestions which may increase or reduce this burden to: Director, Collection Strategies Division, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (2822T), 1200 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, Washington, D.C. 20460. Include the OMB control number of this form on any correspondence. Do not send the completed No Exposure Certification form to this address.

Submitting Your Form

If you have been granted a waiver from your Regional Office to submit a paper No Exposure Certification form, you must send your No Exposure Certification form by mail to one of the following addresses:

For Regular U.S. Mail Delivery:

Stormwater Notice Processing Center Mail Code 4203M, ATTN: MSGP No Exposure U.S. EPA 1200 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20460

For Overnight/Express Mail Delivery:

Stormwater Notice Processing Center
William Jefferson Clinton East Building - Room 7420
ATTN: MSGP No Exposure
U.S. EPA
1201 Constitution Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20004

Visit this website for instructions on how to submit electronically: http://water.epa.gov/polwaste/npdes/stormwater/Stormwater-enol-System-for-EPAs-MultiSector-General-Permit.cfm

Appendix L - List of Tier 3, Tier 2, and Tier 2.5 Waters

EPA's MSGP has special requirements for discharges to waters designated by a state or tribe as Tier 2/2.5 or Tier 3 for antidegradation purposes under 40 CFR 131.12(a). See Parts 1.1.4.8 and 1.1.4.10

The list below is provided as a resource for operators who must determine whether they discharge to a Tier 2/2.5 or Tier 3 water. Only Tier 2/2.5 or Tier 3 waters specifically identified by a water quality standard authority (e.g., a state, territory, or tribe) are identified in the table below. Many authorities evaluate the existing and protected quality of the receiving water on a pollutant-by-pollutant basis and determine whether water quality is better than the applicable criteria that would be affected by a new discharger or a new source or an increase in an existing discharge of the pollutant. In instances where water quality is better, the authority may choose to allow lower water quality, where lower water quality is determined to be necessary to support important social and economic development. Permittees are not required to identify those waters which are evaluated on an individual basis.

Permit Number	Areas of Coverage/Where EPA Is Permitting Authority						
MAR050000	Commonwealth of Massachusetts, except Indian Country lands						
	Tier 2, Tier 2.5, and 3 waters are identified and listed in the Massachusetts Water Quality Standards 314 CMR 4.00. Surface water qualifiers that correspond with Tier classifications are defined at 314 CMR 4.06(1)(d)m and listed in tables and figures at the end of 314 CMR 4.06. See MassDEP's web page at http://www.mass.gov/eea/agencies/massdep/water/regulations/314-cmr-4-00-mass-surface-water-quality-standards.html .						
	Tier 2	Listed as "High Quality Waters", and all wetlands that are not designated as an Outstanding Resource Water					
	Tier 2.5	Listed as "Outstanding Resource Water", "Public Water Supply", "Tributary to Public Water Supply", all wetlands bordering Outstanding Resource Waters, and vernal pools					
	Tier 3	Defined as "Special Resource Water". Note: No waters have been defined as a Special Resource Water as of the issuance of this permit.					
NHR050000	State of New Hampshire						
	Tier 2/2.5	er 2/2.5 There is no list of Tier 2/Tier 2.5 waters. New dischargers and new sources should contact Thelma Murphy (EPA Region 1's stormwater coordinator) at murphy.thelma@epa.gov .					
	Tier 3	Env-Ws 1708.05(a) Surface waters of national forests and surface waters designated as "natural" under RSA 483:7-a, I shall be considered outstanding resource waters (ORW). "Natural waters" are listed at http://www.gencourt.state.nh.us/rsa/html/L/483/483-15.htm . Surface waters of national forests are not included in an official list. For further questions, new dischargers and new sources should contact Thelma Murphy (EPA Region 1's stormwater coordinator) at murphy.thelma@epa.gov .					

Permit Number		Areas of Coverage/Where EPA Is Permitting Authority
PRR050000	Common	wealth of Puerto Rico
	Tier 3	Tier III waters are those which are classified as either Class SA or Class SE. Class SA waters are defined as "Coastal waters and estuarine waters of high quality and/or exceptional ecological or recreational value whose existing characteristics shall not be altered, except by natural causes, in order to preserve the existing natural phenomena." Class SA waters include bioluminescent lagoons and bays such as La Parguera and Monsio José on the Southern Coast, Bahía de Mosquito in Vieques, and any other coastal or estuarine waters of exceptional quality of high ecological value or recreational which may be designated by Puerto Rico, through Resolution, as requiring this classification for protection of the waters. Class SE waters are defined as "Surface waters and wetlands of exceptional ecological value, whose existing characteristics should not be altered in order to preserve the existing natural phenomena." Class SE waters include Laguna Tortuguero, Laguna Cartagena and any other surface water bodies of exceptional ecological value as may be designated by Puerto Rico through Resolution.
DCR050000	District of	Columbia
	Tier 2/2.5	Rule 1102.4 SPECIAL WATERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA (SWDC): Any segment or segments of the surface waters of the District that are of water quality better than needed for the current use or have scenic or aesthetic importance shall be designated as Special Waters of the District of Columbia (SWDC). Rock Creek and its tributaries and Battery Kemble Creek and its tributaries are considered Special Waters of the District of Columbia (SWDC) under its antidegradation program.
MNR05000I	Fond du L	ac Band of MN Chippewa
	Tier 3	Six lakes are presently identified as Tier 3: (1) Dead Fish, (2) Jaskari, (3) Miller (Mud), (4) Perch, (5) Rice Portage, (6) Wild Rice.
	Grand Po	rtage Band of MN Chippewa
	Tier 2/2.5	All waters, not already classified as Tier 3, are high quality Tier 2 waters. (see Grand Portage Reservation Water Quality Standards, Section VI & VII, Pages 14-16).
	Tier 3	"The portion of Lake Superior north of latitude 47 degrees, 57 minutes, 13 seconds, east of Hat Point, south of the Minnesota-Ontario boundary, and west of the Minnesota-Michigan boundary." (see Section VII, Page 16).
WIR05000I	Lac du Flo	ambeau Band of the Lake Superior Chippewa
	Tier 2	All named waters, including wetlands, not specified under an antidegradation classification.
	Tier 2.5	Bills Lake, Birch Lake, Bobidosh Lake, Bog Lake (SE SE Sec. 31, T40NR6E), Bolton Lake, Broken Bow Lake, Chewalah Lake, Clear Lake (Sec. 2, T39NR4E), Corn Great, Great, Corn Lake, Little "Least/Lesser", Crawling Stone Lake, Big, Crawling Stone Lake, Little, Crescent Lake, Crooked Lake, Big, David Lake, Ellerson Lake, Middle, Ellerson Lake, West, Elsie Lake "Boundary Lake", Fat Lake, Fence Lake, Gresham

Permit Number	Areas of Coverage/Where EPA Is Permitting Authority						
		Creek, Green Lake (NW NW Sec. 19, T41R6E), Grey Lake, Gunlock Lake, Haskell Lake, Headflyer Lake (Sec. 19, T41NR5E), Highway Lake (NW NW Sec. 19, T41NR5E), Horsehead Lake (SE SW Sec. 9, T40NR5E), Hutton's Creek, Ike Walton Lake, Lily Lake (SE SW Sec. 35, T40NR5E), Little Ten Lake, Lodge Lake "L. Rice" (NW NW Sec. 8, T41NR6E), Lucy Lake, Mindys Lake (Sec. 8, T40NR5E), Minette Lake, Mitten Lake, Monk's Lake (Sec. 13, T40NR5E), Moving Cloud Lake, Mud Creek, Muskesin Lake, Patterson Lake, Placid Twin Lake (North), Placid Twin Lake (South), Plummer Lake, Poupart Lake, Prairie Lake (NE SW Sec. 13, T40NR4E), Raven Lake, Ross Allen Lake, Sand Lake, Little, Scott Lake (Sec. 22, T40N, R4E), Shishebogama Lake, Signal Lake, Snort Lake (Sec. 5, T41N, R6E), Spring Lake "Jerms", Squirrel Lake, Statenaker Lake "Hollow", Stearns Lake "Hourglass", Sugarbush "Hidden Lake" (NW NW Sec. 17, T41NR5E), Sugarbush Creek, Sugarbush Lake, Little, Sugarbush Lake, Lower, Sugarbush Lake, Middle, Sugarbush Lake, Upper, Sunfish Lake, Tippecanoe Lake, Tomahawk River, To-To Tom Lake, Toulish Lake, Trout River, Warrior Lake, White Sand Lake, Whitefish Lake "Cattail Lake" (Sec. 34, T40N5R), Wishow Lake, Wyandock Lake					
	Tier 3	Bear River (1st bridge to Reservation boundary), Big Springs (Sec. 25, T40NR4E), Black Lake, Cranberry Lake, Doud Lake, Eagle Lake, Gene Lake, Johnson Springs, Little Trout Lake, Lost Lake (Sect. 1, T41NR4E), Mishonagon Creek, Munnomin (Jesse, Duck) Lake, Negani (Hegani) Lake, Reservation Line Lake, Spring Creek, Tank Lake, Thomas Lake, Wild Rice Lake, Zee Lake					
	Mole Lake Band of the Lake Superior Tribe of the Chippewa Indians, Sokaogon Chippewa Community						
	Tier 2.9	One Tribal Water, Wetland 22, is classified as Exceptional High Quality Water (EHQW). It is a high-quality water body of significant cultural, religious, social, ecological and recreational attributes.					
	Tier 3	All waters in the Sokaogon Chippewa Community (WI) as classified as Tier 3, with one exception (Wetland 22).					
COR0500I	State of C	1 '					
	Ute Moun	tain Ute Tribe					
	Tier 3	(2010 Proposed) Designations: 1. Ute Spring and unnamed creek from Ute Spring downstream within Section 12, TWP35N R18W (Colorado). 2. Allen Canyon Creek, Sections 17, 20, 29, 30, 31, TWP 35S, R21E (Utah) 3. "Lopez" Spring and unnamed creek tributary to and downstream from the spring, within Section 35, TWP 34N, R18W					
NMR050000	State of N	lew Mexico					
	Tier 3	(1) Rio Santa Barbara, including the west, middle and east forks from their headwaters downstream to the boundary of the Pecos Wilderness; and (2) the waters within the United States forest service Valle Vidal special management unit including:					

Permit Number	Areas of Coverage/Where EPA Is Permitting Authority
	(a) Rio Costilla, including Comanche, La Cueva, Fernandez, Chuckwagon, Little Costilla, Holman, Gold, Grassy, LaBelle and Vidal creeks, from their headwaters downstream to the boundary of the United States forest service Valle Vidal special management unit; (b) Middle Ponil creek, including the waters of Greenwood Canyon, from their headwaters downstream to the boundary of the Elliott S. Barker wildlife management area; (c) Shuree lakes;
	(d) North Ponil creek, including McCrystal and Seally Canyon creeks, from their headwaters downstream to the boundary of the United States forest service Valle Vidal special management unit; and (e) Leandro creek from its headwaters downstream to the boundary of the United States forest service Valle Vidal special management unit. (3) the named perennial surface waters of the state, identified in Subparagraph (a) below, located within United States department of agriculture forest service wilderness. Wilderness are those lands designated by the United States congress as wilderness pursuant to the Wilderness Act. Wilderness areas included in this designation are the Aldo Leopold wilderness, Apache Kid wilderness, Blue Range wilderness, Chama River Canyon wilderness, Cruces Basin wilderness,
	Dome wilderness, Gila wilderness, Latir Peak wilderness, Pecos wilderness, San Pedro Parks wilderness, Wheeler Peak wilderness, and White Mountain wilderness. (a) The following waters are designated in the Rio Grande basin: (i) in the Aldo Leopold wilderness: Byers Run, Circle Seven creek, Flower canyon, Holden Prong, Indian canyon, Las Animas creek, Mud Spring canyon, North Fork Palomas creek, North Seco creek, Pretty canyon, Sids Prong, South Animas canyon, Victorio Park canyon, Water canyon;
	 (ii) in the Apache Kid wilderness Indian creek and Smith canyon; (iii) in the Chama River Canyon wilderness: Chavez canyon, Ojitos canyon, Rio Chama; (iv) in the Cruces Basin wilderness: Beaver creek, Cruces creek, Diablo creek, Escondido creek, Lobo creek, Osha creek; (v) in the Dome wilderness: Capulin creek, Medio creek, Sanchez canyon/creek;
	 (vi) in the Latir Peak wilderness: Bull creek, Bull Creek lake, Heart lake, Lagunitas Fork, Lake Fork creek, Rito del Medio, Rito Primero, West Latir creek; (vii) in the Pecos wilderness: Agua Sarca, Hidden lake, Horseshoe lake (Alamitos), Jose Vigil lake, Nambe lake, Nat lake IV, No Fish lake, North Fork Rio Quemado, Rinconada, Rio Capulin, Rio de las Trampas (Trampas creek), Rio de Truchas, Rio Frijoles, Rio Medio, Rio Molino, Rio Nambe, Rio San Leonardo, Rito con Agua, Rito Gallina, Rito Jaroso, Rito Quemado, San Leonardo lake, Santa Fe lake, Santa Fe river, Serpent lake, South Fork Rio Quemado, Trampas lake (East), Trampas lake (West); (viii) in the San Pedro Parks wilderness: Agua Sarca, Cañon Madera, Cave creek, Cecilia Canyon creek, Clear creek (North SPP), Clear

Permit Number	Areas of Coverage/Where EPA Is Permitting Authority
	Jara creek, Oso creek, Rio Capulin, Rio de las Vacas, Rio Gallina, Rio Puerco de Chama, Rito Anastacio East, Rito Anastacio West, Rito de las Palomas, Rito de las Perchas, Rito de los Pinos, Rito de los Utes, Rito Leche, Rito Redondo, Rito Resumidero, San Gregorio lake; (ix) in the Wheeler Peak wilderness: Black Copper canyon, East Fork Red river, Elk lake, Horseshoe lake, Lost lake, Sawmill creek, South Fork Red nodo, Williams lake. (b) The following waters are designated in the Pecos River basin: (i) in the Pecos wilderness: Albright creek, Bear creek, Beathy creek, Beaver creek, Carpenter creek, Cascade canyon, Cave creek, El Porvenir creek, Hollinger creek, Holy Ghost creek, Horsethief creek, Jack's creek, Jarosa canyon/creek, Johnson lake, Lake Katherine, Lost Bear lake, Noisy brook, Panchuela creek, Pecos Baldy lake, Pecos river, Rio Mora, Rio Valdez, Rito Azul, Rito de los Chimayosos, Rito de los Esteros, Rito del Oso, Rito del Padre, Rito las Trampas, Rito Maestas, Rito Oscuro, Rito Perro, Rito Sebadilloses, South Fork Bear creek, South Fork Rito Azul, Spirit lake, Stewart lake, Truchas lake (North), Truchas lake (South), Winsor creek; (ii) in the White Mountain wilderness: Argentina creek, Aspen creek, Bonito creek, Little Bonito creek, Mills canyon/creek, Rodamaker creek, South Fork Rio Bonito, Turkey canyon/creek. (c) The following waters are designated in the Gila River basin: (i) in the Aldo Leopold wilderness: Aspen canyon, Black Canyon creek, Bonner canyon, Burnt canyon, Diamond creek, Falls canyon, Fisherman canyon, Running Water canyon, South Diamond creek, Brush canyon, Canyon creek, Underness: Apache creek, Black Canyon creek, Brush canyon, Canyon creek, Lindan creek, Iron creek, Langstroth canyon, McKenna creek, Middle Fork Gila river, Miller Spring canyon, Mogollon creek, Panther canyon, Prior creek, Rain creek, Raw Meat creek, Rocky canyon, Sacaton creek, Sapillo creek, Sheep Corral canyon, Skeleton canyon, Sacaton creek, Sycamore canyon, Middle Fork Lake of the Pecos wilderness Daily
	1, ,
	(i) in the Blue Range wilderness: Pueblo creek;(ii) in the Gila wilderness: Big Dry creek, Lipsey canyon, Little Dry creek, Little Whitewater creek, South Fork Whitewater creek, Spruce creek, Whitewater creek.

Permit Number		Areas of Coverage/Where EPA Is Permitting Authority					
		 (f) The following waters are designated in the Mimbres Closed basin: in the Aldo Leopold wilderness Corral canyon, Mimbres river, North Fork Mimbres river, South Fork Mimbres river. (g) The following waters are designated in the Tularosa Closed basin: in the White Mountain wilderness Indian creek, Nogal Arroyo, Three Rivers. (h) The wetlands designated are identified on the maps and list of wetlands within United States forest service wilderness areas designated as outstanding national resource waters published at the New Mexico state library and available on the department's website. 					
CAR05000I	Hualapai	Tribe					
	Tier 3	Spencer, Meriwhitica, Willow Spring, Upper Milkweed Spring, Bridge Canyon, Travertine Spring, Travertine Falls, Diamond Creek, Diamond Creek Spring, Blue Mountain, Metuck, Peach Springs Spring, Westwater, Clay Tank, Hockey Puck, Pocamote Spring, Mohawk Spring, Granite Spring, Three Spring, Warm Spring, Honga Spring, National Canyon Spring, National Canyon, Moss Spring					
	White Mountain Apache Tripe of the Fort Apache Indian Reservation						
	Tier 2/2.5	East Fork White River, above R52 Road, East Fork White River below R52 Road, above Rock Cr., Paradise Creek, above Wohlenberg, Ord Creek, Smith Cienega, Bull Cienega, Smith Creek, Big Bonito, Tonto Creek, below Y47 Crossing, Crooked Creek, Boggy Creek, Lofer Cienego Creek, Little Bonito Creek, above Y55 Crossing, Flash Creek, Squaw Creek, Hurricane Lake, Hurricane Creek, Hughey Creek, Bonito Cienega, West Fork Black River, Hall Cienega, Purcell Cienega, Thompson Creek, Carrizo Creek below Corduroy, Carrizo Creek above Corduroy, Cedar Creek, Big Canyon (E. Cedar Creek), Middle Cedar Creek, West Cedar Creek, Cibecue Creek in Box Canyon to Salt river, Cibecue Creek, Box CallYon up to confluence with Salt Creek, Spring Creek, Salt Creek, Cibecue Creek, from confluence w/Salt Cr, to Big Springs, Cibecue Creek, above Big Springs, Rock Springs Creek, Salt Draw, Canyon Creek S. of Chediski Farms, Willow Creek (Lower Canyon Cr), Oak Creek, Canyon Creek. N. of Chedlski Fanns,					
	Tier 3	East Fork While River, in Wilderness Area, Pumpkin Lake					
IDR050000	State of Id						
	at: http://	and Tier 3 waters, please consult the Idaho Integrated Report, available www.deq.idaho.gov/water-quality/surface-water/monitoring-nt/integrated-report.aspx and the closest regional office of the Idaho ent of Environmental Quality: http://www.deq.idaho.gov/regional-ues.aspx					

Appendix M - Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) Form

Part 7.1 requires you to use the electronic NetDMR system to prepare and submit your Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) form. However, if you are given approval by the EPA Regional Office to use a paper DMR form, and you elect to use it, you must complete and submit the following form.

NPDES FORM 6100-29



United States Environmental Protection Agency Washington, DC 20460 MSGP Industrial Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) Form

Form Approved. OMB No. 2040-0004

A. Approval to Use Pa	per DMR Form
1. Have you been grante	ed a waiver from electronic reporting from the EPA Regional Office*?
If yes, check which wa	iver you have been granted, the name of the EPA Regional Office staff person who granted the waiver, and the date of approval:
Waiver granted:	The owner/operator's headquarters is physically located in a geographic area (i.e., ZIP code or census tract) that is identified as under-served for broadband Internet access in the most recent report from the Federal Communications Commission.
Г	The owner/operator has issues regarding available computer access or computer capability.
Name of EPA staff per	son that granted the waiver:
Date approval obtaine	əd:
	to obtain approval from the applicable EPA Regional Office prior to using this paper DMR form. If you have not obtained a waiver, you nically using the NetDMR at http://www.epa.gov/netdmr/
B. Permit Information	incury using the recipies of the participation of t
1111	
1. NPDES ID:	
2. Reason(s) for Submission	on (Check all that apply):
☐ Submitting monitoring	g data (Fill in all Sections).
Reporting no dischar	ge for all outfalls for this monitoring period (Fill in Sections A, B, C, D, E.1, and G).
Reporting that yoursi in Section F.4).	ite status has changed to inactive and unstaffed (Fill in Sections A, B, C, D, and F and include date of status change in comment field
Reporting that your s	ite status has changed to active (Fill in all Sections and include date of status change in comment field in Section F.4).
Reporting that no fur and G).	ther pollutant reductions are achievable for all outffalls and for all pollutants via Part 6.2.1.2 of the MSGP (Fill in Sections A, B, C, D,
C. Facility Operator In	formation
1. Operator Information	
Operator Name:	
Mailing Address:	
Street:	
City:	
Phone:	Ext
E-mail:	
2. DMR Preparer (Comple	ete if DMR was prepared by someone other than the certifier):
First Name, Middle Initial,	Last Name:
Organization:	
Phone:	Ext
E-mail:	

D. Facility Information						
1. Facility Name:						
2. Facility Address:						
Street/Location:						
City: State: ZIP Code:						
County or Similar Government Subdivision:						
E. Discharge Information						
1. Identify monitoring period: Check here if proposing alternative monitoring periods due to irregular stormwater runoff. Identify alternative monitoring period you are reporting monitoring data:						
Quarter 1 (January 1 – March 31) Quarter 1: From/ To/						
Quarter 2 (April 1 – June 30)						
Quarter 3 (July 1 – September 30) Quarter 3: From/						
Quarter 4 (October 1 – December 31) Quarter 4: From/ To/						
2. Are you required to monitor for cadmium, copper, chromium, lead, nickel, silver, or zinc in freshwater? 🔲 Yes (Skip to 3) 📉 No (Skip to 4)						
3. What is the hardness level of the receiving water? (mg/L)						
4. Does your facility discharge into any saltwater receiving waters? Yes No						

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United States Environmental Protection Agency Washington, DC 20460 MSGP INDUSTRIAL DISCHARGE MONITORING REPORT (DMR)

Form Approved. OMB No. 2040-0004

F. Monitoring I	nformation	Note: Make additional copies of this form as necessary.								
1. Nature of Disc	harge: Rainfall (Comple	te line items 2.	a., 2.b., & 2.c.)	Snowmelt						
2.a. Duration of	the rainfall event (hours):		2.b. Rain	fall amount (inches):		2.c.	Time since previou	us measurable storm e	event (days):	
3.a. Outfall ID (list the same 3- digit outfalls identified on the NOI form)	3.b. Check if Any Outfalls are Substantially Identical to Other Outfalls Listed	3.c. Check if No Discharge	3.d. Monitoring Type QBM, ELG, S/T, I, O*	3.e. Parameter	3.f. Quality or Concentration	3.g. Units	3.h. Results Description	3.i. Collection Date	3.j. Exceedance due to natural background pollutant levels	3.k. No further pollutant reductions achievable?
	Substantially identical to outfall:									
	Substantially identical to outfall:									
	Substantially identical to outfall:									
	Substantially identical to outfall:									
	Substantially identical to outfall:									
	Substantially identical to outfall:									
	Substantially identical to outfall:									
required by EPA	erly benchmark monitoring;				ng; (S/T) - State- o	r tribal-spec	ific monitoring; (I)	Impaired waters mot	nitoring; (O) -Other	monitoring as

EPA FORM 6100-29 Page 3 of 7

G. Certification	ı	
gathered and ev	aluated the info	is document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly nation submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility ag violations.
First Name, Middle Name:	e Initial, Last	
Title:		
Signature:		Date: / / / / / / / / / / / / / / / / / / /
E-mail:		

EPA FORM 6100-29 Page 4 of 7

Instructions for Completing EPA Form 6100-29

Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) for Stormwater Discharges Associated with Industrial Activity Under the NPDES Multi-Sector General Permit

NPDES Form Date (06/15)

Form Approved OMB No. 2040-0004

Who Must Submit A Discharge Monitoring Report to EPA?

Facilities covered under the Multi-Sector General Permit (MSGP or permit) that are required to monitor pursuant to Parts 6.2 and 8 of the permit must submit Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMRs) consistent with the reporting requirements specified in Part 7.1 of the permit.

Completing the Form

Obtain and read a copy of the 2015 MSGP, viewable at http://water.epa.gov/polwaste/npdes/stormwater/EPA-Multi-Sector-General-Permit-MSGP.cfm. To complete this form, type or print, using uppercase letters, in the appropriate areas only. Please place each character between the marks. Abbreviate if necessary to stay within the number of characters allowed for each item. Use only one space for breaks between words, but not for punctuation marks unless they are needed to clarify your response. Please submit original document with signature in ink - do not send a photocopied signature. Photocopy your DMR form for your records before you send the completed original form to the appropriate address.

Section A. Approval to Use Paper DMR Form

You must indicate whether you have been granted a waiver from electronic reporting from the EPA Regional Office. Note that you are not authorized to use this paper DMR form unless the EPA Regional Office has approved its use. Where you have obtained approval to use this form, indicate the waiver that you have been granted, the name of the EPA staff person who granted the waiver, and the date that approval was provided. See http://water.epa.gov/polwaste/npdes/stormwater/EPA-Multi-Sector-General-Permit-MSGP.cfm for a list of EPA Regional Office contacts.

Section B. Permit Information

Provide the NPDES ID (i.e., NOI tracking number) assigned to the facility for which this DMR is being submitted.

Indicate your reason(s) for submitting this DMR by checking all boxes that apply. The reasons for submission are defined as follows:

- Submitting monitoring data: For each storm sampled, submit
 one DMR form with data for all outfalls sampled. Select this
 reason even if you only have monitoring data for some of your
 outfalls (i.e., some outfalls did not discharge). If you select this
 reason you are required to complete all Sections of the form.
- Reporting no discharge for all outfalls for this monitoring period: Indicates that there were no discharges from all outfalls during this monitoring period. If you select this reason you are only required to complete Sections A, B, C, D, E.1, and G.
- Reporting that your site status has changed to inactive and unstaffed: Indicates that your facility is currently inactive and unstaffed (See Part 6.2.1.3 of the permit for more information).
 If you select this reason you are only required to complete Sections A, B, C, D, and F and include date of status change in comment field in Section F.4
- Reporting that your site status has changed from inactive to active: Indicates that your facility is currently active (See Part 6.2.1.3 of the permit for more information). If you select this reason you are required to complete all Sections of the form and include date of status change in the comment field in Section F.4.

• Reporting that no further reductions are achievable for all outfalls and for all pollutants via Part 6.2.1.2 of the permit: Indicates that you have determined that no further pollutant reductions are technologically and economically practicable in light of best industry practice to meet the technology-based effluent limits or are necessary to meet the water-quality-based effluent limitations in Parts 2 of the permit (See Part 6.2.1.2 of the permit for more information). If you select this reason you are required to complete Sections A, B, C, D and G. However, if you can make this finding for some outfalls and pollutants, but not for others, you cannot select this reason; you will instead be able to identify which outfalls and which pollutants you can make this finding for in Section F.

Section C. Facility Operator Information.

Provide the legal name of the person, firm, public organization, or any other entity that operates the facility for which this DMR is being submitted. An operator of a facility is the legal entity that controls the operation of the facility. Refer to Appendix A of the permit for the definition of "operator". Provide the operator's mailing address, phone number, and e-mail. The operator information in this Section should match the operator information provided on your NOI form.

Provide the name, organization, phone number, an email address for the person who prepared this DMR form.

Section D. Facility Information

Enter the official or legal name and complete street address, including city, state, ZIP code, and county or similar government subdivision of the facility. If the facility lacks a street address, indicate the general location of the facility (e.g., Intersection of State Highways 61 and 34). Complete facility information must be provided for permit coverage to be granted. The facility information in this Section should match the facility information provided on your NOI form.

Section E. Discharge Information.

Indicate the appropriate monitoring period (Quarter 1, 2, 3, or 4) covered by the DMR. "Alternative" monitoring periods can apply to facilities located in arid and semi-arid climates, or in areas subject to snow or prolonged freezing. To use alternative monitoring periods, you must provide a revised monitoring schedule here. If using alternative monitoring periods, identify the first day of the monitoring period through the last day of the monitoring period for each of the four periods. The dates should be displayed as month (Mo) / day (Day). See Parts 6.1.6 and 6.1.7 of the permit for more information.

If you are submitting benchmark monitoring data, identify if your facility is required to collect benchmark samples for one or more hardness-dependent metals (i.e., cadmium, copper, lead, nickel, silver, and zinc). If you select "yes" to this question provide the hardness level of the receiving water (in mg/L)). If you select "no" to this question, you must identify if your facility discharges into any saltwater receiving waters.

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Instructions for Completing EPA Form 6100-29

Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) for Stormwater Discharges Associated with Industrial Activity Under the NPDES Multi-Sector General Permit

NPDES Form Date (06/15)

Form Approved OMB No. 2040-0004

F. Monitoring Information

For the reported monitoring event indicate whether the discharge was from a rainfall or snowmelt event. If you select "rainfall" then indicate the duration (in hours) of the rainfall event, rainfall total (in inches) for that rainfall event, and time (in days) since the previous measurable storm event in line items 2.a-c. For both rainfall and snowmelt monitoring, you must identify the date of collection for the monitoring event in column 3.i. of the table. If the discharge occurs during a period of both rainfall and snowmelt, check both the rainfall and snowmelt boxes and report the appropriate rainfall information in item 2.a-c. To report multiple monitoring events in the same reporting period, copy this form and enter each monitoring event separately with data for all outfalls sampled.

Identify all the outfalls from your facility that discharge stormwater. Each outfall must be assigned a unique 3-digit number (e.g., 001, 002, 003), and should match the outfalls identified on your NOI form.

If any outfalls are substantially identical, check the box in 3.b and identify the outfall that the outfall in 3.a is substantially identical to. In 3.d-k, you only need to provide benchmark monitoring data for one of the outfalls.

For any outfall for which there was no discharge during the monitoring period, check the box in 3.

In 3.d, identify the type of monitoring using the specified codes, in parentheses, below:

- (QBM) Quarterly benchmark monitoring
- (ELG) Annual effluent limitations guidelines monitoring;
- (S/T) State- or Tribal-specific monitoring;
- (I) Impaired waters monitoring; or
- (O) Other monitoring as required by EPA.

In 3.e, enter each "parameter" (or "pollutant") monitored. For QBM and ELG monitoring, use the same parameter name as in Part 8 of the permit.

In 3.f., enter a sample measurement value for each parameter analyzed and required to be reported. Enter "ND" (i.e., not detected) for any sample results below the method detection limit or "BQL" (i.e., below quantitation limit) for sample results above the detection limit but below the quantitation limit.

In 3.g., enter the units for sample measurement values (i.e., "mg/L" for milligrams per liter) for each parameter analyzed and required to be reported. For monitoring results reported as ND or BQL this space will be left blank and the units will be reported in Column 3.f.

3.h. must be completed for any monitoring results reported as ND or BQL in the "Quality or Concentration" column. For ND, report the laboratory detection level and units in this column. For BQL, report the laboratory quantitation limit and units in this column.

In 3.i. identify the sampling date for each parameter monitoring result reported on this form.

3.h. Exceedance due to natural background pollutant levels: Check box if following the first 4 quarters of benchmark monitoring (or sooner if the exceedance is triggered by less than 4 quarters of data) you have determined that the exceedance of the

benchmark is attributable solely to the presence of that pollutant in the natural background for that outfall and any substantially identical outfalls, or for impaired waters monitoring, the presence of the pollutant is caused solely by natural background. See Part 6.2.1.2 and 6.2.4.1 of the permit for more information.

In 3.j. check the box if after collection of 4 quarterly samples (or sooner if the exceedance is triggered by less than 4 quarters of data), the average of the 4 monitoring values for any parameter exceeds the benchmark and you have made the determination that no further pollutant reductions are technologically available and economically practicable and achievable in light of best industry practice to meet the technology-based effluent limits or are necessary to meet the water-quality-based effluent

Where violations of the permit requirements are reported, include a brief explanation to describe the cause and corrective actions taken, and reference each violation by date. Also, this section should include any additional comments such as are required when changing site status from inactive and unstaffed to active or vice versa. Attach additional pages if you need more space.

Attach additional copies of Section F as necessary to address all outfalls and parameters.

Section G. Certification Information

DMRs must be signed by a person described below, or by a duly authorized representative of that person.

For a corporation: By a responsible corporate officer. For the purpose of this Section, a responsible corporate officer means:

(i) a president, secretary, treasurer, or vice-president of the corporation in charge of a principal business function, or any other person who performs similar policy- or decision-making functions for the corporation, or (ii) the manager of one or more manufacturing, production, or operating facilities, provided, the manager is authorized to make management decisions which govern the operation of the regulated facility including having the explicit or making major capital investment implicit dutv of recommendations, initiating directing and and comprehensive measures to assure long-term environmental compliance with environmental laws and regulations; the manager can ensure that the necessary systems are established or actions taken to gather complete and accurate information for permit application requirements; and where authority to sign documents has been assigned or delegated to the manager in accordance with corporate procedures.

For a partnership or sole proprietorship: By a general partner or the proprietor, respectively; or

For a municipality, state, federal, or other public agency: By either a principal executive officer or ranking elected official. For purposes of this Part, a principal executive officer of a federal agency includes (i) the chief executive officer of the agency, or (ii) a senior executive officer having responsibility for the overall operations of a principal geographic unit of the agency (e.g., Regional Administrator of EPA). Include the name and title of the person signing the form and the date of signing.

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Instructions for Completing EPA Form 6100-29

Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) for Stormwater Discharges Associated with Industrial Activity Under the NPDES Multi-Sector General Permit

NPDES Form Date (06/15)

Form Approved OMB No. 2040-0004

A person is a duly authorized representative only if:

- 1. The authorization is made in writing by a person described above;
- 2. The authorization specifies either an individual or a position having responsibility for the overall operation of the regulated facility or activity such as the position of plant manager, operator of a well or a well field, superintendent, position of equivalent responsibility, or an individual or position having overall responsibility for environmental matters for the company, (A duly authorized representative may thus be either a named individual or any individual occupying a named position.) and
- 3. The written authorization is submitted to the Director.

An unsigned or undated DMR form be considered incomplete.

Paperwork Reduction Act Notice

Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 7.25 hours per response, including time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. An agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to, a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number. Send comments regarding the burden estimate, any other aspect of the collection of information, or suggestions for improving this form, including any suggestions which may increase or reduce this burden to: Director, Collection Strategies Division, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (2822T), 1200 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, Washington, D.C. 20460. Include the OMB control number of this form on any correspondence. Do not send the completed DMR form to this address.

Submitting Your Form

If you have been granted a waiver from your Regional Office to submit a paper DMR form, you must send your DMR form by mail to one of the following addresses:

Region 1

MSGP Discharge Monitoring Reports (OES4-SMR) EPA New England, Region 1 5 Post Office Square - Suite 100 Boston, MA 02109-3912

Region 2

MSGP Discharge Monitoring Reports 290 Broadway DECA/CAPBS/DMT 21st Floor New York, NY, 10007-1866

Region 3

Nancy Ford U.S. EPA Region 3 1650 Arch Street Mail Code #3WP60 Philadelphia, PA 19103

Region 5

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Region 5 77 West Jackson Boulevard (WN-16J) Chicago, Illinois 60604

Attn: Brian Bell - Storm Water Coordinator

Region 6

U.S. EPA, Region 6 MSGP DMRs Water Enforcement Branch (6EN-WC) 1445 Ross Avenue Dallas, TX 75202

Region 7

Neal Gilbert U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region 7 Enforcement Coordination Office 11201 Renner Blvd Lenexa, KS 66219

Region 8

U.S. EPA, Region 8 (ENF-PJ) Attention: DMR Coordinator 1595 Wynkoop Street Denver, CO 80202-1129

Region 9

Sandra Chew U.S. EPA Region 9 Information Management Section, ENF-4-1 75 Hawthorne Street San Francisco, CA 94105

Region 10

U.S. EPA Region 10 Attn: NPDES Data Manager, OCE-101 1200 Sixth Avenue, Suite 900 Seattle, WA 98101

Visit this website for instructions on how to submit electronically: http://water.epa.gov/polwaste/npdes/stormwater/Stormwater-eNOI-System-for-EPAs-MultiSector-General-Permit.cfm

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Multi-Sector General Permit (MSGP)

Appendix N - List of SIC and NAICS Codes

Sub-		SIC Codes		NAICS Codes	Notes
sector	0444			117 1100 00000	
A3	2411	Logging (log storage and handling activities only; wet deck storage areas only authorized if no chemical additives are used in the spray water or applied to the logs.)	113310	Logging	
A1	2421	General Sawmills and Planing Mills (sawmills)	321113	Sawmills	
		(lumber manufacturing from purchased lumber, softwood cut stock, wood lath, fence pickets, and planing mill products)	321912	Cut Stock, Resawing Lumber, and Planing	
		(softwood flooring)	321918	Other Millwork (including Flooring)	
		(box lumber made from purchased lumber)	321920	Wood Container and Pallet Manufacturing	
		(kiln drying)	321999	All Other Miscellaneous Wood Product Manufacturing	
A4	2426	Hardwood Dimension and Flooring Mills (hardwood dimension lumber made from logs or bolts)	321113	Sawmills	
		(hardwood cut stock, resawing hardwood lumber, and planing purchased hardwood lumber except flooring)	321912	Cut Stock, Resawing Lumber, and Planing	
		(hardwood flooring)	321918	Other Millwork (including Flooring)	
		(wood furniture frames and finished furniture parts)	337215	Showcase, Partition, Shelving, and Locker Manufacturing	
	2429	Special Product Sawmills, Not Elsewhere Classified (shingle mills, shakes)	321113	Sawmills	
		(stave manufacturing from purchased lumber)	321912	Cut Stock, Resawing Lumber, and Planing	
		(cooperage stock)	321920	Wood Container and Pallet Manufacturing	
		(excelsior)	321999	All Other Miscellaneous Wood Product Manufacturing	

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	2431	Millwork			
		(wood windows and doors)	321911	Wood Window and Door Manufacturing	
		(except wood windows and doors)	321918	Other Millwork (including Flooring)	
	2435	Hardwood Veneer and Plywood	321211	Hardwood Veneer and Plywood Manufacturing	
	2436	Softwood Veneer and Plywood	321212	Softwood Veneer and Plywood Manufacturing	
	2439	Structural Wood Members, Not Elsewhere Classified			
		(except trusses)	321213	Engineered Wood Member (except Truss) Manufacturing	
		(trusses)	321214	Truss Manufacturing	
A5	2441	Nailed and Lock Corner Wood Boxes and Shook	321920	Wood Container and Pallet Manufacturing	
A4	2448	Wood Pallets and Skids	321920	Wood Container and Pallet Manufacturing	
	2449	Wood Containers, Not Elsewhere Classified	321920	Wood Container and Pallet Manufacturing	
	2451	Mobil Homes	321991	Manufactured Home (Mobil Home) Manufacturing	
	2452	Prefabricated Wood Buildings and Components	321992	Prefabricated Wood Building Manufacturing	
A2	2491	Wood Preserving	321114	Wood Preservation	
A4	2493	Reconstituted Wood Products	321219	Reconstituted Wood Product Manufacturing	
	2499	Wood Products, Not Elsewhere Classified (wood containers, such as noncoopered vats and reed or straw baskets)	321920	Wood Container and Pallet Manufacturing	
		(except wood containers, wood cooling towers, cork life preservers, mirror or picture frames, and laundry hampers of reed, rattan, and willow)	321999	All Other Miscellaneous Wood Product Manufacturing	
		, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	333415	Air-Conditioning and Warm Air Heating Equipment and Commercial and Industrial	
		(wood cooling towers)	333413	Refrigeration Equipment Manufacturing	
		(wood cooling towers) (laundry hampers of reed, rattan, and willow)	337125	Refrigeration Equipment Manufacturing Household Furniture (except Wood and Metal) Manufacturing	
		(laundry hampers of reed, rattan, and		Refrigeration Equipment Manufacturing Household Furniture (except Wood and Metal)	

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2673	Plastics, Foil, and Coated Paper Bags (except single-web or multi-web	322223	Plastics, Foil, and Coated Paper Bags	
	plastics bags)	322223	Manufacturing	
	(single-web and multi-web plastics bags)	326111	Plastics Bag Manufacturing	Any facility whose primary activity is manufacturing single-web and mult web plastics bags (SIC 2673 / NAIC 326111) should be regulated under Sector Y, but may continue to be regulated under Sector B, or alternatively, under Sector AD. Sectors Y, B, and AD do not have specific requirements for facilities manufacturing single-web and mult web plastics bags. However, under Sector AD EPA could establish additional facility-specific monitoring and reporting requirements. Regulatory burden would not differ between Sectors B and Y.
2674	Uncoated Paper and Multiwall Bags	322224	Uncoated Paper and Multiwall Bags Manufacturing	
2675	Die Cut Paper and Paperboard and Cardboard (pasted, lined, laminated, or surface- coated paperboard)	322226	Surface-Coated Paperboard Manufacturing	
	(die cut paper and paperboard office supplies, such as file folders, tabulating cards, and report covers)	322231	Die Cut Paper and Paperboard Office Supplies Manufacturing	
	(except pasted, lined, laminated, or surface-coated paperboard and die- cut paper and paperboard office supplies)	322299	All Other Converted Paper Product Manufacturing	
2676	Sanitary Paper Products	322291	Sanitary Paper Product Manufacturing	
2677	Envelopes	322232	Envelope Manufacturing	
2678	Stationery, Tablets, and Related Products	322233	Stationery, Tablets, and Related Product Manufacturing	
2679	Converted Paper and Paperboard Products, NEC (corrugated paper)	322211	Corrugated and Solid Fiber Box Manufacturing	
	(wallpaper and gift wrap paper)	322222	Coated and Laminated Paper Manufacturing	
	(paper supplies for business machines, such as adding machine	322231	Die Cut Paper and Paperboard Office Supplies Manufacturing	

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		(except corrugated paper, wall paper, gift wrap paper, paper supplies for business machines, and other paper office supplies)	322299	All Other Converted Paper Product Manufacturing	
		Sector C. Che	mical a	and Allied Products Manufactu	ring
Sub- sector		SIC Codes		NAICS Codes	Notes
C2	2812	Alkalies and Chlorine	325181	Alkalies and Chlorine Manufacturing	
	2813	Industrial Gases	325120	Industrial Gas Manufacturing	
	2816	Inorganic Pigments (except bone and lamp black) (bone and lamp black)	325131 325182	Inorganic Dye and Pigment Manufacturing Carbon Black Manufacturing	
	2819	Industrial Inorganic Chemicals, Not Elsewhere Classified (recovering sulfur from natural gas)	211112	Natural Gas Liquid Extraction	
		(inorganic dyes)	325131	Inorganic Dye and Pigment Manufacturing	
		(other)	325131	All Other Basic Inorganic Chemical Manufacturing	
		(activated carbon and charcoal)	325998	All Other Miscellaneous Chemical Product and Preparation Manufacturing	
		(alumina)	331311	Alumina Refining	Any facility whose primary activity is alumina refining (NAICS 331311) should be regulated under Sector F, but may continue to be regulated under Sector C. Sector C requires sector/subsector specific benchmark monitoring for total aluminum, total iron, and nitrate plus nitrite nitrogen. Sector F applies additional technology-based effluent limits comprised of good housekeeping measures; additional SWPPP requirements; and additional inspection requirements. Regulatory burdens differ between Sectors C and F but determining which sector would be more burdensome would depend on the regulated facility.
C4	2821	Plastics Materials, Synthetic Resins, and Nonvulcanizable Elastomers	325211	Plastics Material and Resin Manufacturing	
	2822	Synthetic Rubber	325212	Synthetic Rubber Manufacturing	

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	2823	Cellulosic Manmade Fibers	325221	Cellulosic Organic Fiber Manufacturing	
	2824	Manmade Organic Fibers, Except Cellulosic	325222	Noncellulosic Organic Fiber Manufacturing	
C5	2833	Medicinal Chemicals and Botanical Products	325411	Medicinal and Botanical Manufacturing	
	2834	Pharmaceutical Preparations	325412	Pharmaceutical Preparation Manufacturing	
	2835	In Vitro and In Vivo Diagnostic Substances (except in vitro diagnostic)	325412 325413	Pharmaceutical Preparation Manufacturing	
	2836	(in vitro diagnostic substances) Biological Products, Except Diagnostic Substances	325413	In Vitro Diagnostic Substance Manufacturing Biological Product (except Diagnostic) Manufacturing	
C3	2841	Soaps and Other Detergents, Except Specialty Cleaners	325611	Soap and Other Detergent Manufacturing	
	2842	Specialty Cleaning, Polishing, and Sanitation Preparations	325612	Polish and Other Sanitation Good Manufacturing	
	2843	Surface Active Agents, Finishing Agents, Sulfonated Oils, and Assistants	325613	Surface Active Agent Manufacturing	
	2844	Perfumes, Cosmetics, and Other Toilet Preparations (toothpaste, gel and dentifrice powders)	325611	Soap and Other Detergent Manufacturing	
		(except toothpaste, gel and dentifrice powders)	325620	Toilet Preparation Manufacturing	
C5	2851	Paints, Varnishes, Lacquers, Enamels, and Allied Products	325510	Paint and Coating Manufacturing	
	2861	Gum and Wood Chemicals	325191	Gum and Wood Chemical Manufacturing	
	2865	Cyclic Organic Crudes and Intermediates, and Organic Dyes and Pigments			
		(aromatics) (organic dyes and pigments)	325110 325132	Petrochemical Manufacturing Synthetic Organic Dye and Pigment Manufacturing	
		(except aromatics and organic dyes and pigments)	325192	Cyclic Crude and Intermediate Manufacturing	
	2869	Industrial Organic Chemicals, Not Elsewhere Classified (aliphatics)	325110	Petrochemical Manufacturing	
		(fluorocarbon gases)	325120	Industrial Gas Manufacturing	
		(carbon bisulfide)	325188	All Other Basic Inorganic Chemical Manufacturing	

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		(cyclopropane, diethylcyclohexane,	325192	Cyclic Crude and Intermediate Manufacturing	
		naphthalene sulfonic acid)		<u> </u>	
		(ethyl alcohol)	325193	Ethyl Alcohol Manufacturing	
		(except aliphatics, carbon bisulfide, ethyl alcohol, cyclopropane, diethylcyclohexane, napthalene sulfonic acid, synthetic hydraulic fluids, and fluorocarbon gases)	325199	All Other Basic Organic Chemical Manufacturing	
		(synthetic hydraulic fluids)	325998	All Other Miscellaneous Chemical Product and Preparation Manufacturing	
C1	2873	Nitrogenous Fertilizers	325311	Nitrogenous Fertilizer Manufacturing	
	2874	Phosphatic Fertilizers	325312	Phosphatic Fertilizer Manufacturing	
	2875	Fertilizers, Mixing Only	325314	Fertilizers (Mixing Only) Manufacturing	
	2879	Pesticides and Agricultural Chemicals, NEC	325320	Pesticides and Other Agricultural Chemical Manufacturing	
C5	2891	Adhesives and Sealants	325520	Adhesive Manufacturing	
	2892	Explosives	325920	Explosives Manufacturing	
	2893	Printing Ink	325910	Printing Ink Manufacturing	
	2895	Carbon Black	325182	Carbon Black Manufacturing	
	2899	Chemicals and Chemical Preparations, NEC (table salt)	311942	Spice and Extract Manufacturing (table salt only)	
		(fatty acids)	325199	All Other Basic Organic Chemical Manufacturing	
		(frit and plastic wood fillers)	325510	Paint and Coating Manufacturing	
		(except frit, plastic wood fillers, fatty acids, and table salt)	325998	All Other Miscellaneous Chemical Product and Preparation Manufacturing	
	2911	Petroleum Refining	324110	Petroleum Refineries	
	3952	Lead Pencils, Crayons, and Artists' Materials (limited to inks and paints, including china painting enamels)		All Other Miscellaneous Chemical Product and	
		(drawing inks and india ink)	325998	Preparation Manufacturing	
		(china painting enamels, platinum paint for burnt wood or leather work, paints for china painting, artist's paints, and artist's watercolors)	339942	Lead Pencil and Art Good Manufacturing	

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Sub- sector	SIC Codes		NAICS Codes		Notes
D1	2951	Asphalt Paving Mixtures and Blocks	324121	Asphalt Paving Mixture and Block Manufacturing	
	2952	Asphalt Felt and Coatings	324122	Asphalt Shingle and Coating Materials Manufacturing	
D2	2992	Lubricating Oils and Greases	324191	Petroleum Lubricating Oil and Grease Manufacturing	
	2999	Products of Petroleum and Coal, Not Elsewhere Classified	324199	All Other Petroleum and Coal Products Manufacturing	
	S	ector E. Glass, Clay, Ce	ment, C	Concrete, and Gypsum Product	Manufacturing
Sub- sector		SIC Codes		NAICS Codes	Notes
E3	3211	Flat Glass	327211	Flat Glass Manufacturing	
	3221	Glass Containers	327213	Glass Container Manufacturing	
	3229	Pressed and Blown Glass and Glassware, Not Elsewhere Classified	327212	Other Pressed and Blown Glass and Glassware Manufacturing	
	3231	Glass Product Manufacturing Made of Purchased Glass	327215	Glass Product Manufacturing Made of Purchased Glass	
	3241	Hydraulic Cement	327310	Cement Manufacturing	
E1	3251	Brick and Structural Clay Tile (except slumped brick) (slumped brick)	327121 327331	Brick and Structural Clay Tile Manufacturing Concrete Block and Brick Manufacturing	
	3253	Ceramic Wall and Floor Tile	327331	Ceramic Wall and Floor Tile Manufacturing	
	3255	Clay Refractories	327124	Clay Refractory Manufacturing	
	3259	Structural Clay Products, Not Elsewhere Classified	327123	Other Structural Clay Product Manufacturing	
	3261	Vitreous China Plumbing Fixtures and China and Earthenware Fittings and Bathroom Accessories	327111	Vitreous China Plumbing Fixture and China and Earthenware Bathroom Accessories Manufacturing	
	3262	Vitreous China Table and Kitchen Articles	327112	Vitreous China, Fine Earthenware, and Other Pottery Product Manufacturing	
	3263	Fine Earthenware (Whiteware) Table and Kitchen Articles	327112	Vitreous China, Fine Earthenware, and Other Pottery Product Manufacturing	
	3264	Porcelain Electrical Supplies	327113	Porcelain Electrical Supply Manufacturing	
	3269	Pottery Products, Not Elsewhere Classified	327112	Vitreous China, Fine Earthenware, and Other Pottery Product Manufacturing	

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E2	3271	Concrete Block and Brick	327331	Concrete Block and Brick Manufacturing	
	3272	Concrete Products, Except Block and Brick			
		(concrete pipe)	327332	Concrete Pipe Manufacturing	
		(concrete products, except dry mix concrete and pipe)	327390	Other Concrete Product Manufacturing	
		(dry mixture concrete)	327999	All Other Miscellaneous Nonmetallic Mineral Product Manufacturing	
	3273	Ready-Mixed Concrete	327320	Ready-Mix Concrete Manufacturing	
	3274	Lime Manufacturing Calcium hydroxide (i.e., hydrated lime) manufacturing	327410	Lime Manufacturing	
		Calcium oxide (i.e., quicklime) manufacturing	327410	Lime Manufacturing	
		Dolomite, dead-burned, manufacturing	327410	Lime Manufacturing	
		Hydrated lime (i.e., calcium hydroxide) manufacturing	327410	Lime Manufacturing	
		Quicklime (i.e., calcium oxide) manufacturing 32741		Lime Manufacturing	
		Agricultural lime manufacturing	327410	Lime Manufacturing	
		Dolomitic lime manufacturing	327410	Lime Manufacturing	
	3275	Gypsum Products	327420	Gypsum Product Manufacturing	
E3	3281	Cut Stone and Stone Products	327991	Cut Stone and Stone Product Manufacturing	
	3291	Abrasive Products (except steel wool manufacturing)	327910	Abrasive Product Manufacturing	
		(steel wool manufacturing)	332999	All Other Miscellaneous Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing	Any facility whose primary activity is steel wool manufacturing (NAICS 332999) should be regulated under Sector AA, but may continue to be regulated under Sector E. Sector AA applies additional technology-based effluent limits comprised of good housekeeping measures, spill prevention and response procedures, and spills and leaks; additional SWPPP requirements; and additional inspection requirements. Sector E applies additional technology-based effluent limits comprised of good housekeeping measures, and additional SWPPP requirements.

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					Regulatory burden would likely be greater under Sector AA.
	3292	Asbestos Products			
		(except brake pads and linings)	327999	All Other Miscellaneous Nonmetallic Mineral Product Manufacturing	
		(asbestos brake linings and pads)	336340	Motor Vehicle Brake System Manufacturing	
		(asbestos clutch facings, motor vehicle)	336350	Motor Vehicle Transmission and Power Train Parts Manufacturing	
	3295	Minerals and Earths, Ground or Otherwise Treated			
		(grinding, washing, separating, etc. of kaolin and ball clay)	212324	Kaolin and Ball Clay Mining	
		(grinding, washing, separating, etc. of clay, ceramic, and refractory minerals not elsewhere classified)	212325	Clay and Ceramic and Refractory Minerals Mining	
		(grinding, washing, separating, etc. of chemical and fertilizer minerals, not elsewhere classified)	212393	Other Chemical and Fertilizer Mineral Mining	
		(grinding, washing, separating, etc. of nonmetallic minerals, not elsewhere classified)	212399	All Other Nonmetallic Mineral Mining	
		(except grinding, washing, separating, etc. of nonmetallic minerals)	327992	Ground or Treated Mineral and Earth Manufacturing	
	3296	Mineral Wool	327993	Mineral Wool Manufacturing	
	3297	Nonclay Refractories	327125	Nonclay Refractory Manufacturing	
	3299	Nonmetallic Mineral Products, Not Elsewhere Classified			
		(clay statuary)	327112	Vitreous China, Fine Earthenware, and Other Pottery Product Manufacturing	
		(moldings, ornamental and architectural plaster work, and gypsum statuary)	327420	Gypsum Product Manufacturing	
		(except moldings, ornamental and architectural plaster work, clay statuary, and gypsum statuary)	327999	All Other Miscellaneous Nonmetallic Mineral Product Manufacturing	
			Secto	F. Primary Metals	
Sub- sector		SIC Codes		NAICS Codes	Notes
·1	3312	Steel Works, Blast Furnaces (Including Coke Ovens), and Rolling Mills			

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		(coke oven products [e.g., coke, gases, tars] made in coke oven establishments)	324199	All Other Petroleum and Coal Products Manufacturing	Any facility whose primary activity is manufacturing coke oven products (e.g., coke, gases, tars) made in coke oven establishments should be regulated under Sector D, but may continue to be regulated under Sector F. Sector F requires sector-specific benchmark monitoring requirements for total aluminum and total zinc, Sector D does not require benchmark monitoring from these facilities. Regulatory burden would be greater under Sector F.
		(except coke ovens not integrated with steel mills and hot-rolling purchased steel)	331111	Iron and Steel Mills	
		(hot-rolling purchased steel)	331221	Rolled Steel Shape Manufacturing	
	3313	Electrometallurigcal Products, Except Steel	331112	Electrometallurigcal Ferroalloy Product Manufacturing	
	3315	Steel Wiredrawing and Steel Nails and Spikes	004000		
		(steel wire drawing)	331222	Steel Wire Drawing	
	3316	Cold-Rolled Steel Sheet, Strip, and Bars	331221	Rolled Steel Shape Manufacturing	
	3317	Steel Pipe and Tubes	331210	Iron and Steel Pipe and Tube Manufacturing from Purchased Steel	
F2	3321	Gray and Ductile Iron Foundries	331511	Iron Foundries	
	3322	Malleable Iron Foundries	331511	Iron Foundries	
	3324	Steel Investment Foundries	331512	Steel Investment Foundries	
	3325	Steel Foundries, NEC	331513	Steel Foundries (except Investment)	
F5	3331	Primary Smelting and Refining of Copper	331411	Primary Smelting and Refining of Copper	
	3334	Primary Production of Aluminum	331312	Primary Aluminum Production	
	3339	Primary Smelting and Refining of Nonferrous Metals, Except Copper and Aluminum	331419	Primary Smelting and Refining of Nonferrous Metal (except Copper and Aluminum)	
	3341	Secondary Smelting and Refining of Nonferrous Metals	224244	Consider Consider and Alleving of Alvering	
		(aluminum)	331314	Secondary Smelting and Alloying of Aluminum	
		(copper)	331423	Secondary Smelting, Refining and Alloying of Copper	

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		(except copper and aluminum)	331492	Secondary Smelting, Refining and Alloying of Nonferrous Metal (except Copper and Aluminum)	
F3	3351	Rolling, Drawing, and Extruding of Copper	331421	Copper Rolling, Drawing, and Extruding	
	3353	Aluminum Sheet, Plate, and Foil	331315	Aluminum Sheet, Plate, and Foil Manufacturing	
	3354	Aluminum Extruded Products	331316	Aluminum Extruded Product Manufacturing	
	3355	Aluminum Rolling and Drawing, Not Elsewhere Classified	331319	Other Aluminum Rolling and Drawing	
	3356	Rolling, Drawing, and Extruding of Nonferrous Metals, Except Copper and Aluminum	331491	Nonferrous Metal (Except Copper and Aluminum) Rolling, Drawing, and Extruding	
	3357	Drawing and Insulating of Nonferrous Wire (aluminum wire drawing)	331319	Other Aluminum Rolling and Drawing	
		(copper wire drawing)	331422	Copper Wire (except Mechanical) Drawing	
		(wire drawing except copper or aluminum)	331491	Nonferrous Metal (except Copper and Aluminum) Rolling, Drawing, and Extruding	
		(fiber optic cable-insulating only)	335921	Fiber Optic Cable Manufacturing	
		(communication and energy wire, except fiber optic-insulating only)	335929	Other Communication and Energy Wire Manufacturing	
F4	3363	Aluminum Die Castings	331521	Aluminum Die Casting Foundries	
	3364	Nonferrous Die Castings, Except Aluminum	331522	Nonferrous (Except Aluminum) Die Casting Foundries	
	3365	Aluminum Foundries	331524	Aluminum Foundries (Except Die-Casting)	
	3366	Copper Foundries	331525	Copper Foundries (Except Die-Casting)	
	3369	Nonferrous Foundries, Except Copper and Aluminum	331528	Other Nonferrous Foundries (Except Die- Casting)	
F5	3398	Metal Heat Treating	332811	Metal Heat Treating	
	3399	Primary Metal Products, Not Elsewhere Classified (iron ore recovery from open hearth slag)	331111	Iron and Steel Mills	
		(ferrous powder, paste, flakes, etc.)	331221	Rolled Steel Shape Manufacturing	
		(aluminum powder, paste, flakes, etc.)	331314	Secondary Smelting and Alloying of Aluminum	
		(copper powder, paste, flakes, etc.)	331423	Secondary Smelting, Refining, and Alloying of Copper	
		(nonferrous powder, paste, flakes, etc. except copper and aluminum)	331492	Secondary Smelting, Refining, and Alloying of Nonferrous Metal (except Copper and Aluminum)	
		(nonferrous nails, brads, staples, tacks, etc. made from purchased nonferrous wire)	332618	Other Fabricated Wire Product Manufacturing	

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		Sector G. M	letal Mi	ning (Ore Mining and Dressing)
Sub- sector	SIC Codes			NAICS Codes	Notes
G1	1021 Copper Ores		212234	Copper Ore and Nickel Ore Mining	
G2	1011	Iron Ores	212210	Iron Ore Mining	
	1021	Copper Ores	212234	Copper Ore and Nickel Ore Mining	
	1031	Lead and Zinc Ores	212231	Lead Ore and Zinc Ore Mining	
	1041	Gold Ores	212221	Gold Ore Mining	
	1044	Silver Ores	212222	Silver Ore Mining	
	1061	Ferroalloy Ores, Except Vanadium (nickel) (other ferroalloys except nickel)	212234 212299	Copper Ore and Nickel Ore Mining All Other Metal Ore Mining	
	1081	Metal Mining Services (except site preparation and related activities performed on a contract or fee basis and geophysical surveying and mapping)	213114	Support Activities for Metal Mining	
		(site preparation and related construction activities on a contract basis)	238910	Site Preparation Contractors	
	1094	Uranium-Radium-Vanadium Ores	212291	Uranium-Radium-Vanadium Ore Mining	
	1099	Miscellaneous Metal Ores, Not Elsewhere Classified	212299	All Other Metal Ore Mining	
		Sector H. Coal	Mines	and Coal Mining-Related Facili	ties
Sub- sector		SIC Codes		NAICS Codes	Notes
H1	1221	Bituminous Coal and Lignite Surface Mining	212111	Bituminous Coal and Lignite Surface Mining	
	1222	Bituminous Coal Underground Mining	212112	Bituminous Coal Underground Mining	
	1231	Anthracite Mining	212113	Anthracite Mining	
	1241	Coal Mining Services (except site preparation and related construction activities on a contract basis)	213113	Support Activities for Coal Mining	
		(site preparation and related construction activities on a contract basis)	238910	Site Preparation Contractors	

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		Se	ctor I.	Oil and Gas Extraction	
Sub- sector		SIC Codes		NAICS Codes	Notes
l1	1311	Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas	211111	Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas Extraction	
	1321	Natural Gas Liquids	211112	Natural Gas Liquid Extraction	
	1381	Drilling Oil and Gas Wells	213111	Drilling Oil and Gas Wells	
	1382	Oil and Gas Field Exploration Services	213112	Support Activities for Oil and Gas Operations	
	1389	Oil and Gas Field Services, Not Elsewhere Classified (except construction of field gathering lines, site preparation and related construction activities performed on a contract or fee basis)	213112	Support Activities for Oil and Gas Operations	
		(construction of field gathering lines on a contract or fee basis)	237120	Oil and Gas Pipeline and Related Structures Construction	
		(site preparation and related construction activities on a contract basis)	238910	Site Preparation Contractors	
		Secto	r J. Mi	neral Mining and Dressing	
Sub- sector		SIC Codes		NAICS Codes	Notes
J2	1411	Dimension Stone	212311	Dimension Stone Mining and Quarrying	
	1422	Crushed and Broken Limestone	212312	Crushed and Broken Limestone Mining and Quarrying	
	1423	Crushed and Broken Granite	212313	Crushed and Broken Granite Mining and Quarrying	
	1429	Crushed and Broken Stone, Not Elsewhere Classified	212319	Other Crushed and Broken Stone Mining and Quarrying	
J1	1442	Construction Sand and Gravel	212321	Construction Sand and Gravel Mining	
	1446	Industrial Sand	212322	Industrial Sand Mining	
J3	1455	Kaolin and Ball Clay	212324	Kaolin and Ball Clay Mining	
	1459	Clay, Ceramic, and Refractory Minerals, Not Elsewhere Classified	212325	Clay, Ceramic, and Refractory Minerals Mining	
	1474	Potash, Soda, and Borate Minerals	212391	Potash, Soda, and Borate Mineral Mining	
	1475	Phosphate Rock	212392	Phosphate Rock Mining	
	1479	Chemical and Fertilizer Mineral Mining, Not Elsewhere Classified	212393	Other Chemical and Fertilizer Mineral Mining	
J2	1481	Nonmetallic Minerals Services, Except Fuels			

	1499	(except geophysical surveying and mapping and site preparation and related construction activities performed on a contract or fee basis) (site preparation and related construction activities on a contract basis) Miscellaneous Nonmetallic Minerals, Except Fuels (except bituminous limestone and bituminous sandstone) Sector K. Hazardous	213115 238910 212399	Support Activities for N (except Fuels) Site Preparation Control All Other Nonmetallic N	actors Mineral Mining	al Facilities	
Sub- Sector	Activity Code				lage of Dispose	Notes	
K1	HZ	 Hazardous waste treatment Hazardous waste storage Hazardous waste disposal Hazardous waste facilities operating under interim status Hazardous waste facilities operating under a permit under Subtitle C of RCRA 			HZ is the Activity Code (i.e., non-SIC / non-NAICS designation) for this Sector. It potentially applies to any facility regardless of SIC / NAICS Code, in addition to these specifically related to hazardous waste: • SIC 4953 Refuse Systems (hazardous waste treatment and disposal); • NAICS 562211 Hazardous Waste Treatment and Disposal; • NAICS 562112 Hazardous Waste Collection (hazardous waste transfer stations).		
		Sector L.	Landfi	lls and Land Ap	plication Sites		
Sub- Sector	Activity Code	Narrative D	escriptio	n		Notes	
L1 L2	LF	All Landfill, Land Application All Landfill, Land Application Sites an Solid Waste Landfill (MSWL) with 40 CFR 258.	ıd Open Dui	mps, except Municipal	designation) for this Sec Code / NAICS Code, in landfills and landfill appl • SIC 4953 Refuse • NAICS 562212 S Industrial waste is waste	e Systems (solid waste landfills);	
		Secto	or M. A	utomobile Salv	•	· // //	
Sub- sector		SIC Codes		NAICS Cod		Notes	
M1	5015	Motor Vehicle Parts, Used (merchant wholesalers except those selling via retail method)	Motor Vehicle Parts (U		sed) Merchant		

		Sect	or N. S	crap Recycling	Facilities	
Sub- sector		SIC Codes		NAICS Codes		Notes
N1	5093	Scrap and Waste Materials (merchant wholesalers except Source-Separated Recycling)	423930	Recyclable Material Merchant Wholesalers		
N2	5093	Scrap and Waste Materials (Source-Separated Recycling)	423930	Recyclable Material Me	erchant Wholesalers	
		Sector O.	Steam	Electric Gener	ating Facilities	
Sub- Sector	Activit Code	y Narrativo D				Notes
O 1	SE	 steam electric power general handling areas steam electric power genera steam electric power genera steam electric power genera steam electric power general a steam source coal pile runoff (includes effluctrate) dual fuel co-generation (i.e., to augment a heat-capture general 	tion using nation using of tion using nation using an uent limitation using an uent limitation using an eneration systems generation systems.	atural gas il uclear energy ny other fuel to produce ons established by 40 eration using fossil fuel ystem)	SE is the Activity Code (i.e., non-SIC and non-NAICS designation) for this Sector. It may apply to any facility / SIC Code / NAICS Code, in addition to these specifically related steam electric generation: • SIC 4911 Electric Services (fossil fuel power generation, nuclear electric power generation & oth electric power generation) • NAICS 221112 Fossil Fuel Electric Power Generation NAICS 221113 Nuclear Electric Power Generation	
		Se	ector P.	Land Transpo	rtation	
Sub- sector		SIC Codes		NAICS Cod	les	Notes
P1	4011	Railroads, Line-Haul Operating	482111	Line-Haul Railroads		
	4013 Railroad Switching and Terminal Establishments (short line railroads) (except short line railroads)		482112 488210	Short Line Railroads Support Activities for R	Pail Transportation	
	4111	Local and Suburban Transit (mixed mode) (commuter rail) (bus and motor vehicle)	485111 485112 485113	Mixed Mode Transit Sy Commuter Rail System	vstems	
		(except mixed mode, commuter rail, airport transportation service, and bus and motor vehicle)	485113	Other Urban Transit Sy	ystems	
		(airport transportation service)	485999	All Other Transit and C Transportation	Ground Passenger	
	4119	Local Passenger Transportation, Not Elsewhere Classified				

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	(limousine rental with driver and	40.5000	1	
	automobile rental with driver)	485320	Limousine Service	
	(employee transportation)	485410	School and Employee Bus Transportation	
	(special needs transportation)	485991	Special Needs Transportation	
	(hearse rental with driver and carpool	485999	All Other Transit and Ground Passenger	
	and vanpool operation)		Transportation	
	(sightseeing buses and cable and cog railways, except scenic)	487110	Scenic and Sightseeing Transportation, Land	
	(land ambulance)	621910	Ambulance Services	
4121	Taxicabs	485310	Taxi Service	
4131	Intercity and Rural Bus Transportation	485210	Interurban and Rural Bus Transportation	
4141	Local Bus Charter Service	485510	Charter Bus Industry	
4142	Bus Charter Service, Except Local	485510	Charter Bus Industry	
4151	School Buses	485410	School and Employee Bus Transportation	
4173	Terminal and Service Facilities for Motor Vehicle Passenger Transportation	488490	Other Support Activities for Road Transportation	
4212	Local Trucking Without Storage			
į	(general freight)	484110	General Freight Trucking, Local	
İ	(household goods moving)	484210	Used Household and Office Goods Moving	
į	(specialized freight) 48		Specialized Freight (except Used Goods) Trucking, Local	
	(solid waste collection without disposal)	562111	Solid Waste Collection	
	(hazardous waste collection without disposal)	562112	Hazardous Waste Collection	
	(other waste collection without disposal)	562119	Other Waste Collection	
4213	Trucking, Except Local			
	(general freight, truckload)	484121	General Freight Trucking, Long-Distance, Truckload	
	(general freight, less than truckload)	484122	General Freight Trucking, Long-Distance, Less Than Truckload	
	(household goods moving)	484210	Used Household and Office Goods Moving	
	(specialized freight)	484230	Specialized Freight (except Used Goods) Trucking, Long-Distance	
4214	Local Trucking With Storage			
	(general freight)	484110	General Freight Trucking, Local	
	(household goods moving)	484210	Used Household and Office Goods Moving	
ļ	(specialized freight)	484220	Specialized Freight (except Used Goods) Trucking, Local	

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	4215	Courier Services, Except by Air			
		(hub and spoke intercity delivery)	492110	Couriers	
		(local delivery)	492210	Local Messengers and local Delivery	
	4226	Special Warehousing and Storage, Not Elsewhere Classified			
		(warehousing in foreign trade zones)	493110	General Warehousing and Storage	
		(fur storage)	493120	Refrigerated Warehousing and Storage	
		(except fur storage and warehousing in foreign trade zones)	493190	Other Warehousing and Storage	
	4231	Terminal and Joint Terminal Maintenance Facilities for Motor Freight Transportation	488490	Other Support Activities for Road Transportation	
	4311	United States Postal Service	491110	Postal Service	
	5171	Petroleum Bulk Stations and Terminals (except petroleum sold via retail	424710	Detroloure Dulk Stations and Torrainale	
		method)	424710	Petroleum Bulk Stations and Terminals	
		(heating oil sold to final consumer)	454311	Heating Oil Dealers	
		(LP gas sold to final consumer)	454312	Liquefied Petroleum Gas (Bottled Gas) Dealers	
		Se	ctor Q.	Water Transportation	
Sub- sector		SIC Codes		NAICS Codes	Notes
Q1	4412	Deep Sea Foreign Transportation of Freight	483111	Deep Sea Freight Transportation	
	4424	Deep Sea Domestic Transportation of Freight	483113	Coastal and Great Lakes Freight Transportation	
	4432	Freight Transportation on the Great Lakes - St. Lawrence Seaway	483113	Coastal and Great Lakes Freight Transportation	
	4449	Water Transportation of Freight, Not Elsewhere Classified	483211	Inland Water Freight Transportation	
	4481	Deep Sea Transportation of Passengers, Except by Ferry (deep sea activities)	483112	Deep Sea Passenger Transportation	
		(coastal activities)	483114	Coastal and Great Lakes Passenger Transportation	
	4482	Ferries		Coastal and Great Lakes Passenger	_
		(coastal and Great Lakes)	483114	Transportation Inland Water Passenger Transportation	

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	4489	Water Transportation of Passengers,			
		Not Elsewhere Classified			
		(water taxis)	483212	Inland Water Passenger Transportation	
		(airboats, excursion boats, and sightseeing boats)	487210	Scenic and Sightseeing Transportation, Water	
	4491	Marine Cargo Handling (dock and pier operations)	488310	Port and Harbor Operations	
		(all but dock and pier operations)	488320	Marine Cargo Handling	
	4492	Towing and Tugboat Services	488330	Navigational Services to Shipping	
	4493	Marinas	713930	Marinas	
	4499	Water Transportation Services, Not Elsewhere Classified	483211	Jaland Water Freight Transportation	
		(lighterage) (lighthouse and canal operations)	488310	Inland Water Freight Transportation Port and Harbor Operations	
				Port and narbor Operations	
		(piloting vessels in and out of harbors and marine salvage)	488330	Navigational Services to Shipping	
		(all but lighthouse operations, piloting vessels in and out of harbors, boat and ship rental, marine salvage, lighterage, marine surveyor services, and canal operations)	488390	Other Support Activities for Water Transportation	
		(boat and ship rental, commercial)	532411	Commercial Air, Rail, and Water Transportation Equipment Rental and Leasing	
		Sector R. SI	nip and	Boat Building and Repair Yard	ds
Sub- sector		SIC Codes		NAICS Codes	Notes
R1	3731	Ship Building and Repairing (except repairs in floating drydocks)	336611	Ship Building and Repairing	
		(repair services provided by floating drydocks)	488390	Other Support Activities for Water Transportation (includes ship scaling facilities)	
	3732	Boat Building and Repairing (boat building)	336612	Boat Building	
		(pleasure boat repair and maintenance services without retailing new boats)	811490	Other Personal and Household Goods Repair and Maintenance	
		(ship scaling)	488390	Other Support Activities for Water Transportation (drydocks, floating [i.e., routine repair and maintenance of ships]; other support activities for water transportation; ship dismantling at floating drydock; ship scaling services not done at a shipyard)	
		(motorboat [i.e., inboard and outboard] repair and maintenance	811490	Other Personal and Household Goods Repair and Maintenance	

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		services; outboard motor repair shops)			
		Secto	r S. Ai	r Transportation Facilities	
Sub- sector		SIC Codes		NAICS Codes	Notes
S1	4512	Air Transportation, Scheduled			
		(passenger)	481111	Scheduled Passenger Air Transportation	
		(freight)	481112	Scheduled Freight Air Transportation	
	4513	Air Courier Services	492110	Couriers	
	4522	Air Transportation, Nonscheduled (passenger)	481211	Nonscheduled Chartered Passenger Air Transportation	
		(freight)	481212	Nonscheduled Chartered Freight Air Transportation	
		(using general purpose aircraft for a variety of passenger, freight, courier, and other uses)	481219	Other Nonscheduled Air Transportation	
		(sightseeing planes)	487990	Scenic and Sightseeing Transportation, Other	
		(air ambulance)	621910	Ambulance Services	
	4581	Airports, Flying Fields, and Airport Terminal Services (air freight handling at airports, hangar operations, airport terminal services, aircraft storage, airports, and flying fields)	488119	Other Airport Operations	
		(aircraft servicing and repairing)	488190	Other Support Activities for Air Transportation	

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			<u>Sector</u>	T. Treatment W	orks			
Sub- sector	Activity Code	Narrative D	Narrative Description			Notes		
T1	тw	treatment works with a design domestic sewage or any other wastewater treatment devices works for the storage, treatment municipal or domestic sewage. I and located within the confined dedicated to the disposal of the treatment works required to program under 40 CFR Part.	er sewage ses or systemment, recyclinge; nes of the treewage sluthave an apprendiction.	sludge; n used by the treatment ng and reclamation of eatment works that is dge; proved pretreatment	TW is the Activity Code (i.e., non-SIC and non-NAICS designation) for this Sector. It may apply to any facility / SI Code / NAICS Code, in addition to these specifically related treatment works: • SIC 4952 Sewerage Systems • NAICS 221320 Sewage Treatment Facilities			
		Secto	r U. Fo	ood and Kindred	l Products			
Sub- sector		SIC Codes		NAICS Code	es	Notes		
U3	2011	Meat Packing Plants	311611	Animal (except Poultry)	Slaughtering			
	2013	Sausages and Other Prepared Meat Products (except lard made from purchased materials)	311612	Meat Processed from C	Carcasses			
		(lard made from purchased materials)	311613	Rendering and Meat By	product Processing			
	2015	Poultry Slaughtering and Processing (poultry slaughtering and processing) (egg processing)	311615 311999	Poultry Processing All Other Miscellaneous	Food Manufacturing			
	2021	Creamery Butter	311512	Creamery Butter Manuf	<u> </u>			
	2022	Natural, Processed, and Imitation Cheese	311513	Cheese Manufacturing				
	2023	Dry, Condensed and Evaporated Dairy Products (liquid non-dairy creamer)	311511	Fluid Milk Manufacturing				
		(except liquid non-dairy creamer)	311514	Dry, Condensed, and E Product Manufacturing				
	2024	Ice Cream and Frozen Deserts	311520	Ice Cream and Frozen I	Desert Manufacturing			
	2026	Fluid Milk (except ultra-high temperature) (ultra-high temperature)	311511 311514	Fluid Milk Manufacturing Dry, Condensed, and E	<u> </u>			
		, ,	311314	Product Manufacturing				
	2032	Canned Specialties (except canned puddings) (canned puddings)	311422 311999	Specialty Canning All Other Miscellaneous	Food Manufacturing			
	2033	Canned Fruits, Vegetables, Preserves, Jams, and Jellies	311421	Fruit and Vegetable Car	<u> </u>			

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	2034	Dried and Dehydrated Fruits,			
	2034	Vegetables and Soup Mixes			
		(vegetable flour)	311211	Flour Milling	
		(except vegetable flour and soup			
		mixes made from purchased dried	311423	Dried and Dehydrated Food Manufacturing	
		and dehydrated ingredients)			
		(soup mixes made from purchased	311999	All Other Miscellaneous Food Manufacturing	
		dehydrated ingredients)	311999	All Other Miscellaneous Food Manufacturing	
	2035	Pickled Fruits and Vegetables,			
	2033	Vegetable Sauces and Seasonings,			
		and Salad Dressings			
		(pickled fruits and vegetables)	311421	Fruit and Vegetable Canning	
		(sauces and salad dressings)	311941	Mayonnaise, Dressing, and Other Prepared	
			311341	Sauce Manufacturing	
	2037	Frozen Fruits, Fruit Juices, and	311411	Frozen Fruit, Juice, and Vegetable	
	2037	Vegetables	J11411	Manufacturing	
	2038	Frozen Specialties, Not Elsewhere	311412	Frozen Specialty Food Manufacturing	
	2030	Classified	311412	Prozen Specially Pood Mandiacturing	
U1	2041	Flour and Other Grain Mill Products	311211	Flour Milling	
	2043	Cereal Breakfast Foods			
		(cereal breakfast foods and related			
		preparations except grain based	311230	Breakfast Cereal Manufacturing	
		coffee substitutes)			
		(grain based coffee substitutes)	311920	Coffee and Tea Manufacturing	
	2044	Rice Milling	311212	Rice Milling	
	2045	Prepared Flour Mixes and Doughs	311822	Flour Mixes and Dough Manufacturing from	
	2045		311022	Purchased Flour	
	2046	Wet Corn Milling			
		(except refining purchased corn oil)	311221	Wet Corn Milling	
		(refining purchased corn oil)	311225	Fats and Oils Refining and Blending	
	2047	Dog and Cat Food	311111	Dog and Cat Food Manufacturing	
		Prepared Feeds and Feed Ingredients			
	2048	for Animals and Fowls, Except Dogs			
		and Cats			
		(except slaughtering animals for pet	311119	Other Animal Food Manufacturing	
		food)		Other Arithan Food Maridiacturing	
		(slaughtering animals for pet food)	311611	Animal (except Poultry) Slaughtering	
U3	2051	Bread and Other Bakery Products,	311812	Commercial Bakeries	
03		Except Cookies and Crackers	311012	Commercial Dakenes	
	2052	Cookies and Crackers			
		(unleavened bread and soft pretzels)	311812	Commercial Bakeries	
		(except unleavened bread and	311821	Cookie and Cracker Manufacturing	
		pretzels)	J11021		
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		(hard pretzels and snack pretzels, except soft)	311919	Other Snack Food Manufacturing (pretzels, except soft)	
	2053	Frozen Bakery Products, Except Bread	311813	Frozen Cakes, Pies, and Other Pastries Manufacturing	
	2061	Cane Sugar, Except Refining	311311	Sugarcane Mills	
	2062	Cane Sugar Refining	311312	Cane Sugar Refining	
	2063	Beet Sugar	311313	Beet Sugar Manufacturing	
	2064	Candy and Other Confectionery Products (chocolate confectionery)	311330	Confectionery Manufacturing from Purchased	
		(chocolate confectionery) (nonchocolate confectionery)	311340	Chocolate Nonchocolate Confectionery Manufacturing	
	0000		311340	Nonchocolate Confectionery Manufacturing	
	2066	Chocolate and Cocoa Products (except chocolate products, made from purchased chocolate)	311320	Chocolate and Confectionery Manufacturing from Cacao Beans	
		(chocolate products made from purchased chocolate)	311330	Confectionery Manufacturing from Purchased Chocolate	
	2067	Chewing Gum	311340	Nonchocolate Confectionery Manufacturing	
	2068	Salted and Roasted Nuts and Seeds	311911	Roasted Nuts and Peanut Butter Manufacturing	
U2	2074	Cottonseed Oil Mills (cottonseed processing)	311223	Other Oilseed Processing	
		(processing purchased cottonseed oil)	311225	Fats and Oils Refining and Blending	
	2075	Soybean Oil Mills (soybean processing, except edible soybean oil)	311222	Soybean Processing	
		(processing purchased soybean oil)	311225	Fats and Oils Refining and Blending	
	2076	Vegetable Oil Mills, Except Corn, Cottonseed, and Soybean (oilseed processing)	311223	Other Oilseed Processing	
		(processing purchased vegetable and oilseed oils)	311225	Fats and Oils Refining and Blending	
	2077	Animal and Marine Fats and Oils			
	[(animal fats and oils)	311613	Rendering and Meat Byproduct Processing	
		(canned marine fats and oils)	311711	Seafood Canning	
		(fresh and frozen marine fats and oils)	311712	Fresh and Frozen Seafood Processing	
	2079	Shortening, Table Oils, Margarine, and Other Edible Fats and Oils, Not Elsewhere Classified (processing soybean oil into edible			
		cooking oils from soybeans crushed in the same establishment)	311222	Soybean Processing	

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		(processing vegetable oils, except soybean, into edible cooking oils from oilseeds and vegetables crushed in the same establishment)	311223	Other Oilseed Processing	
		(except processing vegetable and soybean oils into edible oils from oilseeds and vegetables crushed in the same establishment)	311225	Fats and Oils Refining and Blending	
U3	2082	Malt Beverages			
		(malt extract)	311942	Spice and Extract Manufacturing	
		(except malt extract)	312120	Breweries	
	2083	Malt	311213	Malt Manufacturing	
	2084	Wines, Brandy and Brandy Spirits	312130	Wineries	
	2085	Distilled and Blended Liquors			
		(apple jack)	312130	Wineries	
		(except apple jack)	312140	Distilleries	
	2086	Bottled and Canned Soft Drinks and Carbonated Water			
		(except bottled water)	312111	Soft Drink Manufacturing	
		(bottled water)	312112	Bottled Water Manufacturing	
	000=	Flavoring Extracts and Flavoring			
	2087	Syrups, Not Elsewhere Classified			
		(coffee flavoring and syrups)	311920	Coffee and Tea Manufacturing	
		(flavoring syrups and concentrates	311930	Flavoring Syrup and Concentrate	
		except coffee)	311930	Manufacturing	
		(flavoring extracts and natural food colorings)	311942	Spice and Extract Manufacturing	
		(powered drink mix)	311999	All Other Miscellaneous Food Manufacturing	
	2091	Canned and Cured Fish and Seafoods	311711	Seafood Canning	
	2092	Prepared Fresh or Frozen Fish and Seafoods	311712	Fresh and Frozen Seafood Processing	
	2095	Roasted Coffee	311920	Coffee and Tea Manufacturing	
	2096	Potato Chips, Corn Chips, and Similar Snacks	311919	Other Snack Food Manufacturing	
	2097	Maufactured Ice	312113	Ice manufacturing	
	2098	Macaroni, Spaghetti, Vermicelli, and Noodles	311823	Dry Pasta Manufacturing	
	2099	Food Preparations, Not Elsewhere Classified			
		(rice, uncooked and packaged with other ingredients made in rice mills)	311212	Rice Milling	
		(marshmallow creme)	311340	Nonchocolate Confectionery Manufacturing	

		(bouillon and potatoes dried and packaged with other ingredients produced in dehydrating plants)	311423	Dried and Dehydrated Food Manufacturing	
		(dry pasta packaged with other ingredients made in dry pasta plants)	311823	Dry Pasta Manufacturing	
		(tortillas)	311830	Tortilla Manufacturing	
		(peanut butter)	311911	Roasted Nuts and Peanut Butter Manufacturing	
		(tea)	311920	Coffee and Tea Manufacturing	
		(vinegar, prepared dip)	311941	Mayonnaise, Dressing, and Other Prepared Sauce Manufacturing	
		(spices, dry dip mix, dry salad dressing mix, and seasoning mix)	311942	Spice and Extract Manufacturing	
		(perishable prepared food)	311991	Perishable Prepared Food Manufacturing	
		(except bouillon, marshmallow creme, spices, peanut butter, perishable prepared foods, tortillas, tea and tea extracts, dry dip mix, prepared dips, dry salad dressing mix, seasoning mix, dried potatoes, pasta, and rice mixed with other ingredients in mills or dehydrating plants, reducing maple sap to maple syrup, wool grease, and vinegar)	311999	All Other Miscellaneous Food Manufacturing	
	2111	Cigarettes	312221	Cigarette Manufacturing	
	2121	Cigars	312229	Other Tobacco Product Manufacturing	
	2131	Chewing and Smoking Tobacco and Snuff	312229	Other Tobacco Product Manufacturing	
	2141	Tobacco Stemming and Redrying (stemming and redrying tobacco) (reconstituted tobacco)	312210 312229	Tobacco Stemming and Redrying Other Tobacco Product Manufacturing	
		Sector V. Textile Mills.	Appare	el, and Other Fabric Product M	anufacturing
Sub- sector		SIC Codes	• •	NAICS Codes	Notes
V1	2211	Broadwoven Fabric Mills, Cotton	313210	Broadwoven Fabric Mills	
	2221	Broadwoven Fabric Mills, Manmade Fiber and Silk	313210	Broadwoven Fabric Mills	
	2231	Broadwoven Fabric Mills, Wool (Including Dyeing and Finishing) (except finishing wool fabric without weaving wool fabric) (wool broadwoven fabric finishing	313210 313311	Broadwoven Fabric Mills 2231 Broadwoven Fabric Finishing Mills	
		without weaving fabric)		Libradwoven Fabric Finishing Willis	

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	(wool fabric, except broadwoven, finishing without weaving fabric)	313312	Textile and Fabric Finishing (except Broadwoven Fabric) Mills	
2241	Narrow Fabric and Other Smallwares Mills: Cotton, Wool, Silk and Manmade Fiber	313221	Narrow Fabric Mills	
2251	Women's Full-Length and Knee- Length Hosiery, Except Socks (dyeing and finishing sheer hosiery without knitting sheer hosiery)	313312	Textile and Fabric Finishing (except Broadwoven Fabric) Mills	
	(except dyeing and finishing sheer hosiery without knitting sheer hosiery)	315111	Sheer Hosiery Mills	
2252	Hosiery, Not Elsewhere Classified (dyeing and finishing hosiery, except sheer, without knitting hosiery)	313312	Textile and Fabric Finishing (except Broadwoven Fabric) Mills	
	(girls' full length and knee length sheer hosiery)	315111	Sheer Hosiery Mills	
	(except girls' full-length and knee- length sheer hosiery and dyeing and finishing hosiery without knitting hosiery)	315119	Other Hosiery and Sock Mills	
2253	Knit Outerwear Mills (dyeing and finishing knit outerwear without knitting outerwear)	313312	Textile and Fabric Finishing (except Broadwoven Fabric) Mills	
	(except bath and lounging robes and dying and finish without knitting garments)	315191	Outerwear Knitting Mills	
	(knitting bath or lounging robes)	315192	Underwear and Nightwear Knitting Mills	
2254	Knit Underwear and Nightwear Mills (dyeing and finishing underwear and nightwear without knitting garments)	313312	Textile and Fabric Finishing (except Broadwoven Fabric) Mills	
	(except dyeing and finishing underwear and nightwear without knitting garments)	315192	Underwear and Nightwear Knitting Mills	
2257	Weft Knit Fabric Mills (except finishing without knitting weft fabric)	313241	Weft Knit Fabric Mills	
	(finishing weft fabric without knitting weft fabric)	313312	Textile and Fabric Finishing (except Broadwoven Fabric) Mills	
2258	Weft Knit Fabric Mills (except finishing without knitting weft fabric)	313241	Weft Knit Fabric Mills	
	(finishing weft fabric without knitting weft fabric)	313312	Textile and Fabric Finishing (except Broadwoven Fabric) Mills	

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2259	Knitting Mills, Not Elsewhere			
	Classified			
	(knitting weft fabric and fabricating	040044) A C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C	
			Weft Knit Fabric Mills	
	curtains, or towels)		 	
	(knitting lace or warp fabric and	313249	Other Keit Febrie and Less Mills	
	fabricating textile products, such as	313249	Other Knit Fabric and Lace Mills	
	bedspreads, curtains, or towels)			
	(dyeing and finishing knit gloves and	313312	Textile and Fabric Finishing (except	
	mittens without knitting gloves or mittens)	313312	Broadwoven Fabric) Mills	
	(knitting gloves and mittens)	315191	Outerwear Knitting Mills	
	(knitting gioves and mittens) (knitting girdles and allied foundation			
	garments)	315192	Underwear and Nightwear Knitting Mills	
2261	Finishers of Broadwoven Fabrics of Cotton	313311	Broadwoven Fabric Finishing Mills	
2262	Finishers of Broadwoven Fabrics of Manmade Fibers and Silk	313311	Broadwoven Fabric Finishing Mills	
2269	Finishers of Textiles, Not Elsewhere			
2203	Classified			
	(linen fabric finishing)	313311	Broadwoven Fabric Finishing Mills	
	(except linen fabric finishing)	313312	Textile and Fabric Finishing (except	
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		Broadwoven Fabric) Mills	
2273	Carpets and Rugs	314110	Carpet and Rug Mills	
2281	Yarn Spinning Mills	313111	Yarn Spinning Mills	
2282	Yarn Texturizing, Throwing, Twisting and Spinning Mills	313112	Yarn Texturizing, Throwing, Twisting Mills	
2284	Thread Mills			
	(except finishing thread without manufacturing thread)	313113	Thread Mills	
	(finishing thread without	313312	Textile and Fabric Finishing (except	
	manufacturing thread)		Broadwoven Fabric) Mills	
2295	Coated Fabrics, Not Rubberized	313320	Fabric Coating Mills	
2296	Tire Cord and Fabrics	314992	Tire Cord and Tire fabric Mills	
2297	Nonwoven Fabrics	313230	Nonwoven Fabric Mills	
2298	Cordage and Twine			
	(hemp rope made in spinning mills)	313111	Yarn Spinning Mills	
	(except hemp rope made in spinning mills)	314991	Rope, Cordage, and Twine Mills	
2299	Textile Goods, Not Elsewhere			
2233	Classified			

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	(hemp bags made in spinning mills, & spinning yarn of flax, hemp, jute, and ramie)	313111	Yarn Spinning Mills	
	(manufacturing thread of hemp, linen, and ramie)	313113	Thread Mills	
	(broadwoven fabrics of jute, linen, hemp, and ramie and hand woven fabrics)	313210	Broadwoven Fabric Mills	
	(narrow woven fabric of jute, linen, hemp, and ramie)	313221	Narrow Fabric Mills	
	(nonwoven felt)	313230	Nonwoven Fabric Mills	
	(finishing hard fiber thread and yarn without manufacturing thread or yarn)	313312	Textile and Fabric Finishing (except Broadwoven Fabric) Mills	
	(manufacturing other textile products)	314999	All Other Miscellaneous Textile Product Mills	
2311	Men's and Boys' Suits, Coats, and Overcoats		Man's and Dave' Cut and Cour Annoyal	
	(contractors)	315211	Men's and Boys' Cut and Sew Apparel Contractors	
	(except contractors)	315222	Men's and Boys' Cut and Sew Suit, Coat and Overcoat Manufacturing	
2321	Men's and Boys' Shirts, Except Work Shirts			
	(contractors)	315211	Men's and Boys' Cut and Sew Apparel Contractors	
	(except contractors)	315223	Men's and Boys' Cut and Sew Shirt (except Work Shirt) Manufacturing	
2322	Men's and Boys' Underwear and Nightwear			
	(contractors)	315211	Men's and Boys' Cut and Sew Apparel Contractors	
	(except contractors)	315221	Men's and Boys' Cut and Sew Underwear and Nightwear Manufacturing	
2323	Men's and Boys' Neckwear			
	(contractors)	315211	Men's and Boys' Cut and Sew Apparel Contractors	
	(except contractors)	315993	Men's and Boys' Neckwear Manufacturing	
2325	Men's and Boys' Separate Trousers and Slacks			
	(contractors)	315211	Men's and Boys' Cut and Sew Apparel Contractors	
	(except contractors)	315224	Men's and Boys' Cut and Sew Trouser, Slack and Jean Manufacturing	

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2326	Men's and Boys' Work Clothing			
	(contractors)	315211	Men's and Boys' Cut and Sew Apparel Contractors	
	(except contractors)	315225	Men's and Boys' Cut and Sew Work Clothing Manufacturing	
2329	Men's and Boys' Clothing, Not Elsewhere Classified			
	(contractors)	315211	Men's and Boys' Cut and Sew Apparel Contractors	
	(except team athletic uniforms and contractors)	315228	Men's and Boys' Cut and Sew Other Outerwear Manufacturing	
	(team athletic uniforms except contractors)	315299	All Other Cut and Sew Apparel Manufacturing	
2331	Women's, Misses', and Juniors' Blouses and Shirts			
	(contractors)	315212	Women's, Girls', and Infants' Cut and Sew Apparel Contractors	
	(except contractors)	315232	Women's and Girls' Cut and Sew Blouse and Shirt Manufacturing	
2335	Women's, Misses', and Juniors' Dresses			
	(contractors)	315212	Women's, Girls', and Infants' Cut and Sew Apparel Contractors	
	(except contractors)	315233	Women's and Girls' Cut and Sew Dress Manufacturing	
2337	Women's, Misses', and Juniors' Suits, Skirts, and Coats	_		
	(contractors)	315212	Women's, Girls', and Infants' Cut and Sew Apparel Contractors	
	(except contractors)	315234	Women's and Girls' Cut and Sew Suit, Coat, Tailored Jacket, and Skirt Manufacturing	
2339	Women's, Misses', and Juniors' Outerwear, Not Elsewhere Classified	_		
	(contractors)	315212	Women's, Girls', and Infants' Cut and Sew Apparel Contractors	
	(except team athletic uniforms, scarves, and contractors)	315239	Women's and Girls' Cut and Sew Other Outerwear Manufacturing	
	(team athletic uniforms except contractors)	315299	All Other Cut and Sew Apparel Manufacturing	
	(scarves except contractors)	315999	Other Apparel Accessories and Other Apparel Manufacturing	

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2341	Women's, Misses', Children's, and Infants' Underwear and Nightwear			
	(boys' contractors)	315211	Men's and Boys' Cut and Sew Apparel Contractors	
	(women's, girls', and infants' contractors)	315212	Women's, Girls', and Infants' Cut and Sew Apparel Contractors	
	(boys' except contractors)	315221	Men's and Boys' Cut and Sew Underwear and Nightwear Manufacturing	
	(women and girls' except contractors)	315231	Women's and Girls' Cut and Sew Lingerie, Loungewear, and Nightwear Manufacturing	
	(infants' except contractors)	315291	Infants' Cut and Sew Apparel Manufacturing	
2342	Brassieres, Girdles, and Allied Garments			
	(contractors)	315212	Women's, Girls', and Infants' Cut and Sew Apparel Contractors	
	(except contractors)	315231	Women's and Girls' Cut and Sew Lingerie, Loungewear, and Nightwear Manufacturing	
2353	Hats, Caps, and Millinery			
	(men's and boys' contractors)	315211	Men's and Boys' Cut and Sew Apparel Contractors	
	(women's, girls', and infants' contractors)	315212	Women's, Girls', and Infants' Cut and Sew Apparel Contractors	
	(except contractors)	315991	Hat, Cap, and Millinery Manufacturing	
2361	Girls', Children's, and Infants' Dresses, Blouses, and Shirts			
	(boys' contractors)	315211	Men's and Boys' Cut and Sew Apparel Contractors	
	(girls' and infants' contractors)	315212	Women's, Girls', and Infants' Cut and Sew Apparel Contractors	
	(boys' shirts except contractors)	315223	Men's and Boys' Cut and Sew Shirt (except Work Shirt) Manufacturing	
	(girls' blouses and shirts except contractors)	315232	Women's and Girls' Cut and Sew Blouse and Shirt Manufacturing Women's and Girls' Cut and Sew Dress	
	(girls' dresses except contractors)	315233	Manufacturing	
-	(infants' except contractors)	315291	Infants' Cut and Sew Apparel Manufacturing	
2369	Girls', Children's, and Infants' Outerwear, Not Elsewhere Classified		Monia and Poval Cut and Saw Annaral	
ļ	(boys' contractors)	315211	Men's and Boys' Cut and Sew Apparel Contractors	
	(girls' and infants' contractors)	315212	Women's, Girls', and Infants' Cut and Sew Apparel Contractors	
	(boys' robes except contractors)	315221	Men's and Boys' Cut and Sew Underwear and Nightwear Manufacturing	

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	(boys' suits and coats except contractors)	315222	Men's and Boys' Cut and Sew Suit, Coat, and Overcoat Manufacturing	
	(boys' trousers, slacks, and jeans		Men's and Boys' Cut and Sew Trouser, Slack	
	except contractors)	315224	and Jean Manufacturing	
	(boys' other outerwear except		Men's and Boys' Cut and Sew Other	
	contractors)	315228	Outerwear Manufacturing	
			Women's and Girls' Cut and Sew Lingerie,	
	(girls' robes except contractors)	315231	Loungewear, and Nightwear Manufacturing	
	(girls' suits, coats, jackets, and skirts		Women's and Girls' Cut and Sew Suit, Coat,	
	except contractors)	315234	Tailored Jacket, and Skirt Manufacturing	
	(girls' other outerwear except		Women's and Girls' Cut and Sew Other	
	contractors)	315239	Outerwear Manufacturing	
	(infants' except contractors)	315291	Infants' Cut and Sew Apparel Manufacturing	
2371	Fur Goods			
	(men's and boys' contractors)	315211	Men's and Boys' Cut and Sew Apparel Contractors	
	(women's, girls', and infants'	315212	Women's, Girls', and Infants' Cut and Sew	
	contractors)		Apparel Contractors	
	(except contractors)	315292	Fur and Leather Apparel Manufacturing	
2381	Dress and Work Gloves, Except Knit			
200.	and All-Leather			
	(men's and boys' contractors)	315211	Men's and Boys' Cut and Sew Apparel	
			Contractors	
	(women's, girls', and infants' contractors)	315212	Women's, Girls', and Infants' Cut and Sew	
	(except contractors)	315992	Apparel Contractors Glove and Mitten Manufacturing	
2384		315992	Giove and Milleri Manufacturing	
2304	Robes and Dressing Gowns		Men's and Boys' Cut and Sew Apparel	
	(men's and boys' contractors)	315211	Contractors	
	(women's, girls', and infants'		Women's, Girls', and Infants' Cut and Sew	
	(women's, gins, and inlants contractors)	315212	Apparel Contractors	
	<u> </u>		Men's and Boys' Cut and Sew Underwear and	
	(men's except contractors)	315221	Nightwear Manufacturing	
			Women's and Girls' Cut and Sew Lingerie,	
	(women's except contractors)	315231	Loungewear, and Nightwear Manufacturing	
2385	Waterproof Outerwear			
	·	0.1-0.1.1	Men's and Boys' Cut and Sew Apparel	
	(men's and boys' contractors)	315211	Contractors	
	(women's, girls', and infants'	315212	Women's, Girls', and Infants' Cut and Sew	
	contractors)	315212	Apparel Contractors	
	(men's and boys' water resistant or			
	water repellent tailored overcoats,	315222	Men's and Boys' Cut and Sew Suit, Coat, and	
	except made from rubberized fabric,	315222	Overcoat Manufacturing	
	plastics, etc. and contractors)		overcoat manageding	

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	(men's and boys' water resistant or water repellent nontailored outerwear, except made from rubberized fabric, plastics, etc. and contractors)	315228	Men's and Boys' Cut and Sew Other Outerwear Manufacturing	
	(women's and girls' water resistant or water repellent tailored coats, except made from rubberized fabric, plastics, etc. and contractors)	315234	Women's and Girls' Cut and Sew Suit, Coat, Tailored Jacket, and Skirt Manufacturing"	
	(other women's and girls' water resistant or water repellent nontailored outerwear, except made from rubberized fabric, plastics, etc. and contractors)	315239	Women's and Girls' Cut and Sew Other Outerwear Manufacturing	
	(infants' waterproof outerwear made from rubberized fabric, plastics, etc. except contractors)	315291	Infants' Cut and Sew Apparel Manufacturing	
	(men's, boys', women's, and girls' waterproof outerwear made from rubberized fabric, plastics, etc. except contractors)	315299	All Other Cut and Sew Apparel Manufacturing	
	(accessories, such as aprons, bibs, and other miscellaneous waterproof items, made from rubberized fabric, plastics, etc. except contractors)	315999	Other Apparel Accessories and Other Apparel Manufacturing	
2386	Leather and Sheep-Lined Clothing (men's and boys' contractors)	315211	Men's and Boys' Cut and Sew Apparel Contractors	
	(women's, girls', and infants' contractors)	315212	Women's, Girls', and Infants' Cut and Sew Apparel Contractors	
	(except contractors)	315292	Fur and Leather Apparel Manufacturing	
2387	Apparel Belts (men's and boys' contractors)	315211	Men's and Boys' Cut and Sew Apparel Contractors	
	(women's, girls', and infants' contractors)	315212	Women's, Girls', and Infants' Cut and Sew Apparel Contractors	
	(except contractors)	315999	Other Apparel Accessories and Other Apparel Manufacturing	
2389	Apparel and Accessories, Not Elsewhere Classified			
	(men's and boys' contractors)	315211	Men's and Boys' Cut and Sew Apparel Contractors	
	(women's, girls', and infants' contractors)	315212	Women's, Girls', and Infants' Cut and Sew Apparel Contractors	

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	(garters and garter belts except	315231	Women's and Girls' Cut and Sew Lingerie,	T
	contractors)	313231	Loungewear, and Nightwear Manufacturing	
	(apparel, such as academic gowns, clerical outerwear, and band uniforms, except contractors)	315299	All Other Cut and Sew Apparel Manufacturing	
	(accessories such as, handkerchiefs, arm bands, cummerbunds, suspenders, etc., except contractors)	315999	Other Apparel Accessories and Other Apparel Manufacturing	
2391	Curtains and Draperies	314121	Curtain and Drapery Mills	
2392	Housefurnishings, Except Curtains and Draperies (except mops, dust rags, and bags)	314129	Other Household Textile Product Mills	
	(blanket, laundry, and wardrobe bags)	314911	Textile Bag Mills	
	(dust rags)	314999	All Other Miscellaneous Textile Product Mills	
	(floor and dust mops)	339994	Broom, Brush, and Mop Manufacturing	
2393	Textile Bags	314911	Textile Bag Mills	
2394	Canvas and Related Products	314912	Canvas and Related Product Mills	
2395	Pleating, Decorative and Novelty Stitching, and Tucking for the Trade (except apparel contractors)	314999	All Other Miscellaneous Textile Product Mills	
	(men's and boy's apparel contractors)	315211	Men's and Boys' Cut and Sew Apparel Contractors	
	(women's, girls', and infants' apparel contractors)	315212	Women's, Girls', and Infants' Cut and Sew Apparel Contractors	
2396	Automotive Trimmings, Apparel Findings, and Related Products (textile products except automotive and apparel trimmings and findings, printing or embossing on apparel, and contractors)	314999	All Other Miscellaneous Textile Product Mills	
	(men's and boys' contractors)	315211	Men's and Boys' Cut and Sew Apparel Contractors	
	(women's, girls', and infants' contractors)	315212	Women's, Girls', and Infants' Cut and Sew Apparel Contractors	
	(apparel findings and trimmings, except contractors)	315999	Other Apparel Accessories and Other Apparel Manufacturing	
	(printing and embossing on fabric articles)	323113	Commercial Screen Printing	
	(textile motor vehicle trimming except contractors)	336360	Motor Vehicle Seating and Interior Trim Manufacturing	
2397	Schiffli Machine Embroideries	313222	Schiffli Machine Embroidery	

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2399	Fabricated Textile Products, Not Elsewhere Classified (except apparel and accessories, automotive seat belts, seat and tire covers, and contractors)	314999	All Other Miscellaneous Textile Product Mills	
	(men's and boys' contractors)	315211	Men's and Boys' Cut and Sew Apparel Contractors	
	(women's, girls', and infants' contractors)	315212	Women's, Girls', and Infants' Cut and Sew Apparel Contractors	
	(apparel and apparel accessories, except contractors)	315999	Other Apparel Accessories and Other Apparel Manufacturing	
	(seat belts, and seat and tire covers)	336360	Motor Vehicle Seating and Interior Trim Manufacturing	
313	Boot and Shoe Cut Stock and Findings (except wood heels and metal buckles)	316999	All Other Leather Good Manufacturing	
	(heels, boot and shoe, finished wood, manufacturing)	321999	All Other Miscellaneous Wood Product Manufacturing	A facility with the primary activity of NAICS 321999 "heels, boot and shoe, finished wood, manufacturing" can be regulated under Sector A or Sector V. Sector A requires additional technology-based effluent limits comprising good housekeeping; additional SWPPP requirements; additional inspection requirements; and benchmark monitoring for COD and TSS. Sector V requires additional technology-based effluent limits comprised of good housekeeping measures and employee training; additional SWPPP requirements; and additional inspection requirements. Regulatory burden would likely be greater under Sector A.
	(metal buckles)	339993	Fastener, Button, Needle, and Pin Manufacturing	Any facility whose primary activity is manufacturing metal buckles (SIC 3131 / NAICS 339993) should be regulated under Sector Y, but may continue to be regulated under Sector V, or alternatively, under Sector AD. Sector Y does not apply additional sector-specific requirements to metal

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				buckle manufacturers. Sector V applies additional technology-based limitations comprised of good housekeeping measures for material storage areas and employee training. Under Sector AD EPA could establish additional facility-specific monitoring and reporting requirements. Regulatory burden would likely be greater under Sector V.
3142	House Slippers	316212	House Slipper Manufacturing	3
3143	Men's Footwear, Except Athletic	316213	Men's Footwear (except Athletic) Manufacturing	
3144	Women's Footwear, Except Athletic	316214	Women's Footwear (except Athletic) Manufacturing	
3149	Footwear, Except Rubber, Not Elsewhere Classified	316219	Other Footwear Manufacturing	
3151	Leather Gloves and Mittens			
	(men's and boys' contractors)	315211	Men's and Boys' Cut and Sew Apparel Contractors	
	(women's, girls', and infants' contractors)	315212	Women's, Girls', and Infants' Cut and Sew Apparel Contractors	
	(except contractors)	315992	Glove and Mitten Manufacturing	
3161	99-9-	316991	Luggage Manufacturing	
3171	Women's Handbags and Purses	316992	Women's Handbag and Purse Manufacturing	
3172	Personal Leather Goods, Except Women's Handbags and Purses (except nonprecious metal personal goods, such as card cases, cigar cases, and comb cases)	316993	Personal Leather Good (except Women's Handbag and Purse) Manufacturing	
	(nonprecious metal personal goods, such as card cases, cigar cases, and comb cases)	339914	Costume Jewelry and Novelty Manufacturing	Any facility whose primary activity is manufacturing nonprecious metal personal goods, such as card cases, cigar cases, and comb cases (SIC 3172 / NAICS 339914) should be regulated under Sector Y, but may continue to be regulated under Sector V, or alternatively, under Sector AD. Sector Y does not apply additional sector-specific requirements to metal buckle manufacturers. Sector V applies additional technology-based limitations comprised of good

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	3199	Leather Goods, Not Elsewhere Classified	316999	All Other Leather Good Manufacturing	housekeeping measures for material storage areas and employee training. Under Sector AD EPA could establish additional facility-specific monitoring and reporting requirements. Regulatory burden would likely be greater under Sector V.
		Sec	ctor W.	Furniture and Fixtures	
Sub- sector		SIC Codes		NAICS Codes	Notes
W1	2434	Wood Kitchen Cabinets	337110	Wood Kitchen Cabinet and Countertop Manufacturing	
	2511	Wood Household Furniture, Except Upholstered (except wood box spring frames)	337122	Nonupholstered Wood Household Furniture Manufacturing	
		(wood box spring frames (parts))	337215	Showcase, Partition, Shelving, and Locker Manufacturing	
	2512	Wood Household Furniture, Upholstered	337121	Upholstered Household Furniture Manufacturing	
	2514	Metal Household Furniture (upholstered)	337121	Upholstered Household Furniture Manufacturing	
		(except upholstered metal furniture and metal box spring frames)	337124	Metal Household Furniture Manufacturing	
		(metal box spring frames)	337215	Showcase, Partition, Shelving, and Locker Manufacturing	
	2515	Mattresses, Foundations, and Convertible Beds		Upholstered Household Furniture	
		(convertible beds)	337121	Manufacturing	
		(mattresses and foundations)	337910	Mattress Manufacturing	
	2517	Wood, Television, Radio, Phonograph, and Sewing Machine Cabinets	337129	Wood, Television, Radio, Phonograph, and Sewing Machine Cabinet Manufacturing	
	2519	Household Furniture, Not Elsewhere Classified	337125	Household Furniture (except Wood and Metal) Manufacturing	
	2521	Wood Office Furniture	337211	Wood Office Furniture Manufacturing	
	2522	Office Furniture, Except Wood	337214	Office Furniture (Except Wood) Manufacturing	

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	2531	Public Building and Related Furniture		Motor Vehicle Seating and Interior Trim	
		(seats for motor vehicles)	336360	Manufacturing	
		(except motor vehicle seats and	337127	Institutional Furniture Manufacturing	
		blackboards)	339942	<u> </u>	
		(blackboards) Wood Office and Store Fixtures.	339942	Lead Pencil and Art Good Manufacturing	
	2541	Partitions, Shelving, and Lockers		Wood Kitchen Cobinet and Countains	
		(counter tops)	337110	Wood Kitchen Cabinet and Countertop Manufacturing	
		(wood lunchroom tables and chairs)	337127	Institutional Furniture Manufacturing	
		(custom architectural millwork)	337212	Custom Architectural Woodwork and Millwork Manufacturing	
		(except custom architectural millwork, counter tops, and lunchroom tables and chairs)	337215	Showcase, Partition, Shelving, and Locker Manufacturing	
	2542	Office and Store Fixtures, Partitions, Shelving, and Lockers, Except Wood			
		(lunchroom tables and chairs)	337127	Institutional Furniture Manufacturing	
		(except lunchroom tables and chairs)	337215	Showcase, Partition, Shelving, and Locker Manufacturing	
	2591	Drapery Hardware and Window Blinds and Shades	337920	Blind and Shade Manufacturing	
	2599	Furniture and Fixtures, Not Elsewhere Classified			
		(except hospital beds)	337127	Institutional Furniture Manufacturing	
		(hospital beds)	339111	Laboratory Apparatus and Furniture Manufacturing	
		Sec	tor X.	Printing and Publishing	
Sub- sector		SIC Codes		NAICS Codes	Notes
X1	2711	Newspapers: Publishing, or Publishing and Printing (except Internet newspaper publishing)	511110	Newspaper Publishers	
	2721	Periodicals: Publishing, or Publishing and Printing (except Internet periodical publishing)	511120	Periodical Publishers	
	2731	Books: Publishing, or Publishing and Printing (except Internet book publishing)			
		(except music books)	511130	Book Publishers	
		(music books)	512230	Music Publishers	

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2732	Book Printing	323117	Book Printing	
	Miscellaneous Publishing (except	020111	Book i finting	
2741	Internet publishers)			
	(shopping news and advertising			
	periodical publishing or publishing and	511120	Periodical Publishers	
	printing except Internet)			
	(technical manuals and books			
	publishing or publishing and printing,	511130	Book Publishers	
	except Internet)			
	(directory publishers, except Internet	F44440	Disaster and Mailing List Dublish as	
	publishers)	511140	Directory and Mailing List Publishers	
	(except database, advertising		<u> </u>	
	periodicals, shopping news, technical	511199	All Other Dublishers	
	manuals and books, and sheet music	511199	All Other Publishers	
	publishing or publishing and printing)			
	(sheet music publishing or publishing	512230	Music Publishers	
	and printing)	312230	Widsic Fubilisticis	
2752	Commercial Printing, Lithographic			
	(except quick printing)	323110	Commercial Lithographic Printing	
	(quick printing)	323114	Quick Printing	
2754	Commercial Printing, Gravure	323111	Commercial Gravure Printing	
2759	Commercial Printing, NEC			
	(flexographic printing)	323112	Commercial Flexographic Printing	
	(screen printing)	323113	Commercial Screen Printing	
	(digital printing, except quick printing)	323115	Digital Printing	
	(other commercial printing except			
	flexographic, screen, digital, and quick	323119	Other Commercial Printing	
	printing)			
2771	Greeting Cards (except Internet			
	greeting card publishers)			
	(lithographic printing of greeting	323110	Commercial Lithographic Printing	
	cards)		<u> </u>	
	(gravure printing of greeting cards)	323111	Commercial Gravure Printing	
	(flexographic printing of greeting	323112	Commercial Flexographic Printing	
	cards)	202442		
	(screen printing of greeting cards)	323113 323119	Commercial Screen Printing	
	(other printing of greeting cards)		Other Commercial Printing	
	(publishing greeting cards)	511191	Greeting Card Publishers	
2782	Blankbooks, Looseleaf Binders and			
	Devices (abackbacks)	222446	Manifold Duainess Form Printing	
	(checkbooks)	323116	Manifold Business Form Printing	
	(except checkbooks)	323118	Blankbook, Loose-leaf Binder, and Device	
	<u>'</u>		Manufacturing	

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2789	Bookbinding and Related Work	323121	Tradebinding and Related Work	
2791	Typesetting	323122	Prepress Services	
2796	Platemaking and Related Services	323122	Prepress Services	

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

Sub- sector		SIC Codes		NAICS Codes	Notes
Y1	3011	Tires and Inner Tubes	326211	Tire Manufacturing (except Retreading)	
	3021	Rubber and Plastics Footwear	316211	Rubber and Plastics Footwear Manufacturing	
	3052	Rubber and Plastics Hose and Belting	326220	Rubber and Plastics Hoses and Belting Manufacturing	
	3053	Gaskets, Packing, and Sealing Devices	339991	Gaskets, Packing, and Sealing Device Manufacturing	
	3061	Molded, Extruded, and Lathe-Cut Mechanical Rubber Goods	326291	Rubber Product Manufacturing for Mechanical Use	
	3069	Fabricated Rubber Products, Not Elsewhere Classified (rubberizing fabric or purchased textile products)	313320	Fabric Coating Mills	
		(bags made from rubberized fabric)	314911	Textile Bag Mills	
		(rubber cut and sew outerwear)	315299	All Other Cut and Sew Apparel Manufacturing	
		(bibs, bathing caps, related rubber accessories)	315999	Other Apparel Accessories and Other Apparel Manufacturing	
		(rubber resilient floor coverings)	326192	Resilient Floor Covering Manufacturing	
		(except rubberized fabric and garments, gloves, life vests, wet suits, accessories, such as bibs and bathing caps, rubber toys, bags made from rubberized fabric, rubber diaper covers, and rubber resilient floor coverings)	326299	All Other Rubber Product Manufacturing	
		(rubber gloves, inflatable rubber life jackets)	339113	Surgical and Appliance and Supplies Manufacturing	
		(wet suits)	339920	Sporting and Athletic Goods Manufacturing	
		(rubber toys, except dolls)	339932	Game, Toy, and Children's Vehicle Manufacturing	
Y2	3081	Unsupported Plastics Film and Sheet	326113	Unlaminated Plastics Film and Sheet (except Packaging) Manufacturing	
	3082	Unsupported Plastics Profile Shapes	326121	Unlaminated Plastics Profile Shape Manufacturing	

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Laminated Plastics Plate Sheet and		Laminated Plastics Plate Sheet (except	
Profile Shapes	326130		
Plastics Pipe	326122	Plastics Pipe and Pipe Fitting Manufacturing	
Plastics Bottles	326160	Plastics Bottle Manufacturing	
Plastics Foam Products (polystyrene foam products)	326140	Polystyrene Foam Product Manufacturing	
(except polystyrene foam products)	326150	Urethane and Other Foam Product (except Polystyrene) Manufacturing	
Plastics Resins	325991	Custom Compounding of Purchased Resins	
Plastics Plumbing Fixtures	326191	Plastics Plumbing Fixture Manufacturing	
Classified	326121	Unlaminated Plastics Profile Shape	
ļ		Manufacturing	
	326122	Plastics Pipe and Pipe Fitting Manufacturing	
(except plastics pipe fittings, inflatable plastics life jackets, plastics furniture parts, and plastics sausage casings)	326199	All Other Plastics Product Manufacturing	
(finished plastic furniture parts)	337215	Showcase, Partition, Shelving, and Locker Manufacturing	
(inflatable plastic life jackets)	339113	Manufacturing	
Musical Instruments			
	339931	Doll and Stuffed Toy Manufacturing	
Games, Toys, and Children's Vehicles, Except Dolls and Bicycles (metal tricycles)	336991	Motorcycle, Bicycle, and Parts Manufacturing	Any facility whose primary activity is manufacturing metal tricycles (SIC 3944 / NAICS 336991) should be regulated under Sector AB, but may continue to be regulated under Sector Y, or alternatively, under Sector AD. Sector AB applies additional SWPPP requirements. Sector Y does not apply additional sector-specific requirements to metal tricycle manufacturers and under Sector AD EPA could establish additional facility-specific monitoring and reporting requirements. Regulatory burden would be greater
	Plastics Pipe Plastics Bottles Plastics Foam Products	Profile Shapes Plastics Pipe Plastics Bottles Plastics Foam Products (polystyrene foam products) (except polystyrene foam products) Custom Compounding of Purchased Plastics Resins Plastics Plumbing Fixtures Plastics Products, Not Elsewhere Classified (plastics sausage casings) (pipe fittings) (except plastics pipe fittings, inflatable plastics life jackets, plastics furniture parts, and plastics sausage casings) (finished plastic furniture parts) (inflatable plastic life jackets) Musical Instruments Dolls and Stuffed Toys Sames, Toys, and Children's Vehicles, Except Dolls and Bicycles	Profile Shapes Plastics Pipe Plastics Pipe Plastics Bottles Plastics Foam Products (polystyrene foam products) (except polystyrene foam products) Plastics Resins Plastics Plumbing Fixtures Plastics Products, Not Elsewhere Classified (plastics sausage casings) (except plastics pipe fittings, inflatable plastics life jackets, plastics furniture parts, and plastic furniture parts, and plastic life jackets) Musical Instruments Dolls and Stuffed Toys Plastics Pipe and Pipe Fitting Manufacturing Plastics Plumbing Fixtures Ploystyrene Foam Product Manufacturing Urethane and Other Foam Product (except Polystyrene) Manufacturing Urethane and Other Foam Product (except Polystyrene) Manufacturing Plastics Plumbing Fixture Manufacturing Unlaminated Plastics Profile Shape Manufacturing Unlaminated Plastics Profile Shape Manufacturing Vin Plastics Pipe and Pipe Fitting Manufacturing All Other Plastics Product Manufacturing Showcase, Partition, Shelving, and Locker Manufacturing Surgical Appliance and Supplies Manufacturing Musical Instruments Dolls and Stuffed Toys Vehicles, Except Dolls and Bicycles

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	(except metal tricycles)	339932	Game, Toy, and Children's Vehicle Manufacturing	
3949	Sporting and Athletic Goods, Not Elsewhere Classified	339920	Sporting and Athletic Goods Manufacturing	
3951	Pens, Mechanical Pencils, and Parts	339941	Pens, Mechanical Pencil Manufacturing	
3953	Marking Devices	339943	Marking Device Manufacturing	
3955	Carbon Paper and Inked Ribbons	339944	Carbon Paper and Inked Ribbon Manufacturing	
3961	Costume Jewelry and Costume Novelties, Except Precious Metal (except cuff links)	339914	Costume Jewelry and Novelty Manufacturing	
	(nonprecious cuff links)	339993	Fastener, Button, Needle, and Pin Manufacturing	
3965	Fasteners, Buttons, Needles, and Pins	339993	Fastener, Button, Needle, and Pin Manufacturing	
3991	Brooms and Brushes	339994	Broom, Brush, and Mop Manufacturing	
3993	Signs and Advertising Specialties (screen printing purchased advertising specialties ³⁴)	323113	Commercial Screen Printing	Any facility whose primary activity is screen printing purchased advertising specialties (SIC 3993 / NAICS 323113) should be regulated under Sector X, but may continue to be regulated under Sector Y, or alternatively, under Sector AD. Sector X applies additional technology-based effluent limits comprised of good housekeeping measures for material storage areas, and additional SWPPP requirements. Sector Y does not apply additional requirements to these facilities and under Sector AD EPA could establish additional facility-specific monitoring and reporting requirements. Regulatory burden would be greater under Sector X.
	(signs)	339950	Sign Manufacturing	
3995	Burial Caskets	339995	Burial Casket Manufacturing	
3996	Linoleum, Asphalted-Felt-Base, and Other Hard Surface Floor Coverings, Not Elsewhere Classified	326192	Resilient Floor Covering Manufacturing	

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399	9 Manufacturing Industries, Not			
	Elsewhere Classified (fur dressing and finishing)	316110	Leather and Hide Tanning and Finishing	Any facility whose primary activity is fur dressing and finishing (SIC 3999 / NAICS 316110) should be regulated under Sector Z, but may continue to be regulated under Sector Y, or alternatively, under Sector AD. Sector Z applies additional technology-based effluent limits comprised of good housekeeping measures for material storage areas and handling areas, and additional SWPPP requirements. Sector Y does not apply additional requirements to these facilities and under Sector AD EPA could establish additional facility-specific monitoring and reporting requirements.
	(burnt wood articles)	321999	All Other Miscellaneous Wood Product Manufacturing	under Sector Z. Any facility whose primary activity is burnt wood articles (SIC 3999 / NAICS 321999) should be regulated under Sector A, but may continue to be regulated under Sector Y, or alternatively, under Sector AD. Sector A applies additional technology-based effluent limits comprised of good housekeeping measures, additional SWPPP requirements, and benchmark monitoring for COD and TSS. Sector Y does not apply additional requirements to these facilities and under Sector AD EPA could establish additional facility-specific monitoring and reporting requirements. Regulatory burden would be greater under Sector A.
	(matches and match books manufacturing)	325998	All Other Miscellaneous Chemical Product and Preparation Manufacturing	Any facility whose primary activity is matches and match books manufacturing (SIC 3999 / NAICS

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(plastics products such as combs, hair			325998) should be regulated under Sector C, but may continue to be regulated under Sector Y, or alternatively, under Sector AD. Sectors C and Y do not require additional sector-specific requirements. EPA could establish additional facility-specific monitoring and reporting requirements under Sector AD. Regulatory burden is not expected to differ between Sectors C and Y.
curlers, etc.)	326199	All Other Plastics Product Manufacturing	
(hand operated hair clippers for humans)	332211	Cutlery and Flatware (except Precious) Manufacturing	Any facility whose primary activity is manufacturing hand operated hair clippers for humans (SIC 3999 / NAICS 332211) should be regulated under Sector AA, but may continue to be regulated under Sector AD. Sector AA applies additional technology-based effluent limits comprised of good housekeeping measures, spill prevention and response procedures, and spills and leaks; additional SWPPP requirements; and additional inspection require additional sector-specific requirements. EPA could establish additional facility-specific monitoring and reporting requirements under Sector AD. Regulatory burden would be greater under Sector AA.
(tape measures)	332212	Hand and Edge Tool Manufacturing	Any facility whose primary activity is manufacturing tape measures (SIC 3999 / NAICS 332212) should be regulated under Sector AA, but may continue to be regulated under Sector Y, or alternatively, under Sector AD. Sector AA applies additional

					technology-based effluent limits comprised of good housekeeping measures, spill prevention and response procedures, and spills and leaks; additional SWPPP requirements; and additional inspection requirements. Sector Y does not require additional sector-specific requirements. EPA could establish additional facility-specific monitoring and reporting requirements under Sector AD. Regulatory burden would be greater under Sector AA.
Page N-44 of 63		(flocking metal products for the trade)	332812	Metal Coating, Engraving (except Jewelry and Silverware), and Allied Services to Manufacturers	Any facility whose primary activity is manufacturing flocking metal products for the trade (SIC 3999 / NAICS 332812) should be regulated under Sector AA, but may continue to be regulated under Sector Y, or alternatively, under Sector AD. Sector AA applies additional technology-based effluent limits comprised of good housekeeping measures, spill prevention and response procedures, and spills and leaks; additional SWPPP requirements; and additional inspection require additional sector-specific requirements. EPA could establish additional facility-specific monitoring and reporting requirements under Sector AD.
		(other miscellaneous metal products, such as combs, hair curlers, etc.)	332999	All Other Miscellaneous Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing	Regulatory burden would be greater under Sector AA. Any facility whose primary activity is manufacturing other miscellaneous metal products, such as combs, hair curlers, etc. (SIC 3999 / NAICS 332999) should be regulated under Sector AA, but may continue to be regulated under Sector Y, or alternatively, under Sector AD. Sector

			
			AA applies additional technology-based effluent limits comprised of good housekeeping measures, spill prevention and response procedures, and spills and leaks; additional SWPPP requirements; and additional inspection requirements. Sector Y does not require additional sector-specific requirements. EPA could establish additional facility-specific monitoring and reporting requirements under Sector AD. Regulatory burden would be greater under Sector AA.
(beauty and barber shop equipment, except chairs)	333319	Other Commercial and Service Industry Machinery Manufacturing	
(lamp shades of paper or textile)	335121	Residential Electric Lighting Fixture Manufacturing	
(electric hair clippers for humans)	335211	Electric Housewares and Household Fan Manufacturing	Any facility whose primary activity is manufacturing electric hair clippers for humans (SIC 3999 / NAICS 335211) should be regulated under Sector AC, but may continue to be regulated under Sector Y, or alternatively, under Sector AD. Sectors Y and AC do not apply sector-specific requirements to facilities manufacturing electric hair clippers for humans. EPA may establish facility-specific monitoring and reporting requirements under Sector AD. Regulatory burden is not expected to differ between Sectors Y and AC.
(beauty and barber chairs)	337127	Institutional Furniture Manufacturing	Any facility whose primary activity is manufacturing beauty and barber chairs (SIC 3999 / NAICS 337127) should be regulated under Sector W, but may continue to be regulated under Sector Y, or alternatively, under Sector AD. Sector W applies additional SWPPP requirements to facilities manufacturing beauty and

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					barber chairs. Sector Y applies no additional requirements and under Sector AD EPA could establish additional facility-specific monitoring and reporting requirements.
					Regulatory burden would be greater under Sector W.
		(embroidery kits)	339932	Game, Toy, and Children's Vehicle Manufacturing	
		(other miscellaneous products not specially provided for previously)	339999	All Other Miscellaneous Manufacturing	
		Sector	Z. Lea	ther Tanning and Finishing	
Sub- sector		SIC Codes		NAICS Codes	Notes
Z 1	3111	Leather Tanning and Finishing	316110	Leather and Hide Tanning and Finishing	
		Secto	r AA. F	Fabricated Metal Products	
Sub- sector		SIC Codes		NAICS Codes	Notes
AA1	3411	Metal Cans	332431	Metal Can Manufacturing	
	3412	Metal Shipping Barrels, Drums, Kegs, and Pails	332439	Other Metal Container Manufacturing	
	3421	Cutlery (except hedge shears and trimmers, tinners' snips, and similar nonelectric hand tools)	332211	Cutlery and Flatware (except Precious) Manufacturing	
		(hedge shears and trimmers, tinners snips, and similar nonelectric hand tools)	332212	Hand and Edge Tool Manufacturing	
	3423	Hand and Edge Tools, Except Machine Tools and Handsaws	332212	Hand and Edge Tool Manufacturing	
	3425	Saw Blades and Handsaws	332213	Saw Blade and Handsaw Manufacturing	
	3429	Hardware, Not Elsewhere Classified (vacuum and insulated bottles, jugs, and chests)	332439	Other Metal Container Manufacturing	
		(except fire hose nozzles, hose couplings, vacuum and insulated bottles, jugs and chests, fireplace fixtures, time locks, turnbuckles, pulleys, tackle blocks, luggage and utility racks, sleep sofa mechanisms and chair glides, traps, handcuffs and	332510	Hardware Manufacturing	

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	leg irons, ladder jacks, and other like metal products)			
	(turnbuckles and hose clamps)	332722	Bolt, Nut, Screw, Rivet, and Washer Manufacturing	
	(fire hose nozzles and hose couplings)	332919	Other Metal Valve and Pipe Fitting Manufacturing	
	(fireplace fixtures, traps, handcuffs and leg irons, ladder jacks, and other like metal products)	332999	All Other Miscellaneous Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing	
	(pulleys, tackle blocks, block and tackle assemblies)	333923	Overhead Traveling Crane, Hoist, and Monorail System Manufacturing	
	(time locks) (luggage and utility racks)	334518 336399	Watch, Clock, and Part Manufacturing All Other Motor Vehicle Parts Manufacturing	
	(sleep sofa mechanisms and chair glides)	337215	Showcase, Partition, Shelving, and Locker Manufacturing	
3431	Enameled Iron and Metal Sanitary Ware	332998	Enameled Iron and Metal Sanitary Ware Manufacturing	
3432	Plumbing Fixture Fittings and Trim (except shower rods, lawn hose nozzles, and lawn sprinklers)	332913	Plumbing Fixture Fitting and Trim Manufacturing	
	(lawn hose nozzles and lawn sprinklers)	332919	Other Metal Valve and Pipe Fitting Manufacturing	
	(metal shower rods)	332999	All Other Miscellaneous Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing	
3443	Fabricated Plate Work (Boiler Shops) (fabricated plate work and metal weldments)	332313	Plate Work Manufacturing	
	(power boilers and heat exchangers)	332410	Power Boiler and Heat Exchanger Manufacturing	
	(heavy gauge tanks)	332420	Metal Tank (Heavy Gauge) Manufacturing	
	(metal cooling towers)	333415	Air-Conditioning and Warm Air Heating Equipment and Commercial and Industrial Refrigeration Equipment Manufacturing (metal cooling towers)	
3444	Sheet Metal Work (stamped metal skylights)	332321	Metal Window and Door Manufacturing	
	(except sheet metal bins and vats, skylights, and sheet metal cooling towers)	332322	Sheet Metal Work Manufacturing	
	(metal bins and vats)	332439	Other Metal Container Manufacturing	
	(cooling towers, sheet metal)	333415	Air-Conditioning and Warm Air Heating Equipment and Commercial and Industrial Refrigeration Equipment Manufacturing	

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	3446	Architectural and Ornamental	332323	Ornamental and Architectural Metal Work	
		Ironwork		Manufacturing	
	3448	Prefabricated Metal Buildings and	332311	Prefabricated Metal Building and Component	
	0440	Components		Manufacturing	
	3449	Miscellaneous Structural Metal Work	000444	Oustana Dall Famaian	
		(custom roll forming)	332114	Custom Roll Forming	
		(fabricated bar joists and concrete reinforcing bars)	332312	Fabricated Structural Metal Manufacturing	
		(curtain wall and metal plaster bases		Ornamental and Architectural Metal Work	
		and lath)	332323	Manufacturing	
	3451	Screw Machine Products	332721	Precision Turned Product Manufacturing	
		Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, and		Bolt, Nut, Screw, Rivet, and Washer	
	3452	Washers	332722	Manufacturing	
	3462	Iron and Steel Forgings	332111	Iron and Steel Forging	
	3463	0 0	332112	Nonferrous Forging	
	3465	1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	336370	Motor Vehicle Metal Stamping	
	3466	Crowns and Closures	332115	Crown and Closure Manufacturing	
		Metal Stampings, Not Elsewhere	332113	Crown and Closure Mandiacturing	
	3469	Classified			
		(except kitchen utensils, pots and			
		pans for cooking, coins, and stamped	332116	Metal Stamping	
		metal boxes)		The company	
		(kitchen utensils, pots, and pans for	332214	Kitabaa Htaasii Dat aad Daa Maarfaataisa	
		cooking)	332214	Kitchen Utensil, Pot, and Pan Manufacturing	
		(stamped metal tool, cash, mail, and	332439	Other Metal Container Manufacturing	
		lunch boxes)	332439	Other Metal Container Manufacturing	
	3471	Electroplating, Plating, Polishing,	332813	Electroplating, Plating, Polishing, Anodizing,	
	3471	Anodizing, and Coloring	332013	and Coloring	
AA2	3479	Coating, Engraving, and Allied			
~~~ <b>~</b>	34,3	Services, Not Elsewhere Classified			
		(except jewelry, silverware, and	000040	Metal Coating, Engraving (except Jewelry and	
		flatware engraving and etching)	332812	Silverware), and Allied Services to	
		Ĺ		Manufacturers	
		(precious metal jewelry engraving and	339911	Jewelry (except Costume) Manufacturing	
		etching)		ļ	
		(silver and plated ware engraving and	339912	Silverware and Holloware Manufacturing	
		etching) (costume jewelry engraving and			
		etching)	339914	Costume Jewelry and Novelty Manufacturing	
AA1	3482	Small Arms Ammunition	332992	Small Arms Ammunition Manufacturing	
AAI	3402			Ammunition (except for Small Arms)	
	3483	Ammunition, Except for Small Arms	332993	Manufacturing	
	3484	Small Arms	332994	Small Arms Manufacturing	
	J+0+	Omail Aims	332334	Oman Arms Manufacturing	<u> </u>

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3489	Ordinance and Accessories, Not	332995	Other Ordinance and Accessories	
0.10.1	Elsewhere Classified	222244	Manufacturing	
3491	Industrial Valves	332911	Industrial Valve Manufacturing	
3492	Fluid Power Valves and Hose Fittings	332912	Fluid Power Valve and Hose Fitting  Manufacturing	
3493	Steel Springs, Except Wire	332611	Spring (Heavy Gauge) Manufacturing	
3494	Valves and Pipe Fittings, Not Elsewhere Classified (except metal pipe hangers and supports)	332919	Other Metal Valve and Pipe Fitting Manufacturing	
	(metal pipe hangers and supports)	332999	All Other Miscellaneous Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing	
3495	Wire Springs (except watch and clock springs) (clock and watch springs)	332612 334518	Spring (Light Gauge) Manufacturing Watch, Clock, and Part Manufacturing	
3496	Miscellaneous Fabricated Wire Products (potato mashers)	332214	Kitchen Utensil, Pot, and Pan Manufacturing	
	(except shopping carts and potato mashers)	332618	Other Fabricated Wire Product Manufacturing	
	(shopping carts made from purchased wire)	333924	Industrial Truck, Tractor, Trailer, and Stacker Machinery Manufacturing	
3497	Metal Foil and Leaf (laminated aluminum foil rolls and sheets for flexible packaging uses)	322225	Laminated Aluminum Foil Manufacturing for Flexible Packaging Uses	
	(foil and foil containers)	332999	All Other Miscellaneous Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing	
3498	Fabricated Pipe and Pipe Fittings	332996	Fabricated Pipe and Pipe Fitting Manufacturing	
3499	Fabricated Metal Products, Not Elsewhere Classified (powder metallurgy)	332117	Powder Metallurgy Part Manufacturing	
	(metal boxes)	332439	Other Metal Container Manufacturing	
	(safe and vault locks)	332510	Hardware Manufacturing	
	(metal aerosol valves)	332919	Other Metal Valve and Pipe Fitting  Manufacturing	
	(other metal products)	332999	All Other Miscellaneous Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing	
	(metal automobile seat frames)	336360	Motor Vehicle Seating and Interior Trim Manufacturing	
	(metal furniture frames)	337215	Showcase, Partition, Shelving, and Locker Manufacturing	
3911	Jewelry, Precious Metal	339911	Jewelry (except Costume) Manufacturing	

	3914	Silverware, Plated Ware, and Stainless Steel Ware (cutlery and flatware, nonprecious and precious plated)  (precious metal plated hollowware)  (except nonprecious and precious plated metal cutlery, flatware, and hollowware)	332211 332999 339912	Cutlery and Flatware (except Precious) Manufacturing All Other Miscellaneous Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing Silverware and Holloware Manufacturing	
	3915	Jewelers Findings and Materials and Lapidary Work  (watch jewels)	334518	Watch, Clock, and Part Manufacturing	Any facility whose primary activity is manufacturing watch jewels (SIC 3915 / NAICS 334518) should be regulated under Sector AC, but may continue to be regulated under Sector AA, or alternatively, under Sector AD. Sector AA applies additional technology-based effluent limits comprising good housekeeping measures, spill prevention and response, and spills and leaks; additional SWPPP requirements; and additional inspection requirements. Sector AC does not apply additional sector-specific requirements and EPA may establish facility-specific monitoring and reporting requirements under Sector AD.  Regulatory burden would be greater under Sector AA.
		(except watch jewels)	339913	Jewelers' Material and Lapidary Work Manufacturing	
		Sector AB. Transportati	on Equ	ipment, Industrial or Commer	cial Machinery
Sub- sector		SIC Codes		NAICS Codes	Notes
AB1	3511	Steam, Gas, and Hydraulic Turbines, and Turbine Generator Set Units	333611	Turbine and Turbine Generator Set Units Manufacturing	
	3519	Internal Combustion Engines, Not Elsewhere Classified (except stationary engine radiators) (stationary engine radiators)	333618 336399	Other Engine Equipment Manufacturing All Other Motor Vehicle Parts Manufacturing	

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3523	Farm Machinery and Equipment		
5023	(hand hair clippers for animals)	332212	Hand and Edge Tool Manufacturing
	(corrals, stalls, and holding gates)	332323	Ornamental and Architectural Metal Work Manufacturing
	(except corrals, stalls, holding gates, hand clippers for animals, and farm conveyors/elevators)	333111	Farm Machinery and Equipment Manufacturing
	(farm conveyors and elevators)	333922	Conveyor and Conveying Equipment  Manufacturing
3524	Lawn and Garden Tractors and Home Lawn and Garden Equipment (nonpowered lawnmowers)	332212	Hand and Edge Tool Manufacturing
	(except nonpowered lawnmowers)	333112	Lawn and Garden Tractor and Home Lawn and Garden Equipment Manufacturing
3531	Construction Machinery and Equipment (except railway track maintenance equipment; winches, aerial work platforms; and automotive wrecker hoists)	333120	Construction Machinery Manufacturing
	(winches, aerial work platforms, automobile wrecker hoists, locomotive cranes, and ship cranes)	333923	Overhead Traveling Crane, Hoist, and Monorail System Manufacturing
	(railway track maintenance equipment)	336510	Railroad Rolling Stock Manufacturing
3532	Mining Machinery and Equipment, Except Oil and Gas Field Machinery and Equipment	333131	Mining Machinery and Equipment Manufacturing
3533	Oil and Gas Field Machinery and Equipment	333132	Oil and Gas Field Machinery and Equipment Manufacturing
3534	Elevators and Moving Stairways	333921	Elevators and Moving Stairway Manufacturing
3535	Conveyors and Conveying Equipment	333922	Conveyors and Conveying Equipment Manufacturing
3536	Overhead Traveling Cranes, Hoists, and Monorail Systems	333923	Overhead Traveling Cranes, Hoists, and Monorail System Manufacturing
3537	Industrial Trucks, Tractors, Trailers, and Stackers		
	(metal air cargo containers)	332439	Other Metal Container Manufacturing
	(metal pallets)	332999	All Other Miscellaneous Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing

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	(except metal pallets and metal air cargo containers)	333924	Industrial Truck, Tractor, Trailer, and Stacker Machinery Manufacturing	
	1		Machine Tool (Metal Cutting Types)	
3541	Machine Tools, Metal Cutting Types	333512	Manufacturing	
3542	Machine Tools, Metal Forming Types	333513	Machine Tool (Metal Forming Types) Manufacturing	
3543	Industrial Patterns	332997	Industrial Pattern Manufacturing	
3544	Special Dies and Tools, Die Sets, Jigs and Fixtures, and Industrial Molds (industrial molds)	333511	Industrial Mold Manufacturing	
	(except molds)	333514	Special Die and Tool, Die Set, Jig, and Fixture Manufacturing	
3545	Cutting Tools, Machine Tool Accessories, and Machinist Precision Measuring Devices (precision measuring devices)	332212	Hand and Edge Tool Manufacturing	
	(except precision measuring devices)	333515	Cutting Tool and Machine Tool Accessory Manufacturing	
3546	Power-Driven Handtools	333991	Power-Driven Handtool Manufacturing	
3547	Rolling Mill Machinery and Equipment	333516	Rolling Mill Machinery and Equipment Manufacturing	
3548	Electric and Gas Welding and Soldering Equipment			
	(except transformers for arc-welding)	333992	Welding and Soldering Equipment Manufacturing	
	(transformers for arc-welders)	335311	Power, Distribution, and Specialty Transformer Manufacturing	
3549	Metalworking Machinery, Not Elsewhere Classified	333518	Other Metalworking Machinery Manufacturing	
3552	Textile Machinery	333292	Textile Machinery Manufacturing	
3553	Woodworking Machinery	333210	Sawmill and Woodworking Machinery Manufacturing	
3554	Paper Industries Machinery	333291	Paper Industry Machinery Manufacturing	
3555	Printing Trades Machinery and Equipment	333293	Printing Machinery and Equipment Manufacturing	
3556	Food Products Machinery	333294	Food Product Machinery Manufacturing	
3559	Special Industry Machinery, Not Elsewhere Classified		D D. il III	
	(nuclear control rod drive mechanisms)	332410	Power Boiler and Heat Exchanger Manufacturing	
	(cotton ginning machinery)	333111	Farm Machinery and Equipment Manufacturing	
	(rubber and plastics manufacturing machinery)	333220	Plastics and Rubber Industry Machinery Manufacturing	

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	(semiconductor machinery manufacturing)	333295	Semiconductor Machinery Manufacturing	 
	(except rubber and plastics manufacturing machinery, semiconductor manufacturing machinery, and automotive maintenance equipment)	333298	All Other Industrial Machinery Manufacturing	
	(automotive maintenance equipment)	333319	Other Commercial and Service Industry Machinery Manufacturing	
3561	Pumps and Pumping Equipment	333911	Pump and Pumping Equipment Manufacturing	
3562	Ball and Roller Bearings	332991	Ball and Roller Bearing Manufacturing	
3563	Air and Gas Compressors	333912	Air and Gas Compressor Manufacturing	
3564	Industrial and Commercial Fans and Blowers and Air Purification Equipment (air purification equipment)	333411	Air Purification Equipment Manufacturing	
	(fans and blowers)	333412	Industrial and Commercial Fan and Blower Manufacturing	
3565	Packaging Machinery	333993	Packaging Machinery Manufacturing	
3566	Speed Changers, Industrial High- Speed Drives, and Gears	333612	Speed Changer, Industrial High-Speed Drives, and Gear Manufacturing	
3567	Industrial Process Furnaces and Ovens	333994	Industrial Process Furnace and Oven Manufacturing	
3568	Mechanical Power Transmission Equipment, Not Elsewhere Classified	333613	Mechanical Power Transmission Equipment Manufacturing	
3569	General Industrial Machinery and Equipment, Not Elsewhere Classified (textile fire hose)	314999	All Other Miscellaneous Textile Product Mills	
	(electric swimming pool heaters)	333414	Heating Equipment (except Warm Air Furnaces) Manufacturing	
	(except fire hoses and electric swimming pool heaters)	333999	All Other Miscellaneous General Purpose Machinery Manufacturing	
3581	Automatic Vending Machines	333311	Automatic Vending Machine Manufacturing	
3582	Commercial Laundry, Drycleaning, and Pressing Machines	333312	Commercial Laundry, Drycleaning, and Pressing Machine Manufacturing	
3585	Air-Conditioning and Warm Air Heating Equipment and Commercial and Industrial Refrigeration Equipment			
	(except motor vehicle air-conditioning)	333415	Air-Conditioning and Warm Air Heating Equipment and Commercial and Industrial Refrigeration Equipment Manufacturing	
	(motor vehicle air-conditioning)	336391	Motor Vehicle Air-Conditioning Manufacturing	

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3586	Measuring and Dispensing Pumps	333913	Measuring and Dispensing Pump Manufacturing	
3589	Service Industry Machinery, Not Elsewhere Classified	333319	Other Commercial and Service Industry Machinery Manufacturing	
3592	Carburetors, Pistons, Piston Rings, and Valves	336311	Carburetor, Piston, Piston Ring, and Valve Manufacturing	
3593	Fluid Power Cylinders and Actuators	333995	Fluid Power Cylinder and Actuator Manufacturing	
3594	Fluid Power Pumps and Motors	333996	Fluid Power Pumps and Motors Manufacturing	
3596	Scales and Balances, Except Laboratory	333997	Scale and Balance (except Laboratory) Manufacturing	
3599	Industrial and Commercial Machinery and Equipment, Not Elsewhere Classified			
	(machine shops)	332710	Machine Shops	
	(grinding castings for the trade)	332813	Electroplating, Plating, Polishing, Anodizing and Coloring	
	(flexible metal hose)	332999	All Other Miscellaneous Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing	
	(carnival amusement park equipment)	333319	Other Commercial and Service Industry Machinery Manufacturing	
	(other industrial and commercial machinery and equipment)	333999	All Other Miscellaneous General Purpose Machinery Manufacturing	
	(water leak detectors)	334519	Other Measuring and Controlling Device Manufacturing	
	(gasoline, oil, and intake filters for internal combustion engines, except for motor vehicles)	336399	All Other Motor Vehicle Parts Manufacturing	
3711	Motor Vehicles and Passenger Car Bodies			
	(automobiles)	336111	Automobile Manufacturing	
	(light trucks and utility vehicles)	336112	Light Truck and Utility Vehicle Manufacturing	
	(heavy duty trucks) (kit car and other passenger car	336120	Heavy Duty Truck Manufacturing	
	(kit car and other passenger car bodies)	336211	Motor Vehicle Body Manufacturing	
	(military armored vehicles)	336992	Military Armored Vehicle, Tank, and Tank Component Manufacturing	
3713	Truck and Bus Bodies	336211	Motor Vehicle Body Manufacturing	
3714	Motor Vehicle Parts and Accessories (dump truck lifting mechanisms and fifth wheels)	336211	Motor Vehicle Body Manufacturing	
	(gasoline engines and engine parts including rebuilt)	336312	Gasoline Engine and Engine Parts Manufacturing	

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	(wiring harness sets, other than ignition; block heaters and battery heaters; instrument board assemblies; permanent defrosters; windshield washer-wiper mechanisms; cruise control mechanisms; and other electrical equipment for internal combustion engines)	336322	Other Motor Vehicle Electrical and Electronic Equipment Manufacturing	
	(steering and suspension parts)	336330	Motor Vehicle Steering and Suspension Components (except Spring) Manufacturing	
	(brake and brake systems, including assemblies)	336340	Motor Vehicle Brake System Manufacturing	
	(transmissions and power train parts, including rebuilding)	336350	Motor Vehicle Transmission and Power Train Parts Manufacturing	
	(except truck and bus bodies, trailers, engine and engine parts, motor vehicle electrical and electronic equipment, motor vehicle steering and suspension components, motor vehicle brake systems, and motor vehicle transmission and power train parts)	336399	All Other Motor Vehicle Parts Manufacturing	
3715	Truck Trailers	336212	Truck Trailer Manufacturing	
3716	Motor Homes	336213	Motor Home Manufacturing	
3721	i			
	Aircraft (except research and development not producing prototypes)	336411	Aircraft Manufacturing	
3724	(except research and development not producing prototypes)  Aircraft Engines and Engine Parts (except research and development not producing prototypes)	336411	Aircraft Manufacturing  Aircraft Engine and Engine Parts  Manufacturing	
	(except research and development not producing prototypes)  Aircraft Engines and Engine Parts (except research and development not producing prototypes)  Aircraft Parts and Auxiliary  Equipment, Not Elsewhere Classified (fluid power aircraft subassemblies)	336412	Aircraft Engine and Engine Parts Manufacturing  Fluid Power Valve and Hose Fitting Manufacturing	
3724	(except research and development not producing prototypes)  Aircraft Engines and Engine Parts (except research and development not producing prototypes)  Aircraft Parts and Auxiliary  Equipment, Not Elsewhere Classified (fluid power aircraft subassemblies)  (target drones)	336412	Aircraft Engine and Engine Parts Manufacturing  Fluid Power Valve and Hose Fitting	
3724	(except research and development not producing prototypes)  Aircraft Engines and Engine Parts (except research and development not producing prototypes)  Aircraft Parts and Auxiliary Equipment, Not Elsewhere Classified  (fluid power aircraft subassemblies)  (target drones)  (except fluid power aircraft subassemblies, target drones, and research and development not producing prototypes)	336412	Aircraft Engine and Engine Parts Manufacturing  Fluid Power Valve and Hose Fitting Manufacturing	
3724	(except research and development not producing prototypes)  Aircraft Engines and Engine Parts (except research and development not producing prototypes)  Aircraft Parts and Auxiliary Equipment, Not Elsewhere Classified (fluid power aircraft subassemblies)  (target drones) (except fluid power aircraft subassemblies, target drones, and research and development not	336412 332912 336411	Aircraft Engine and Engine Parts Manufacturing  Fluid Power Valve and Hose Fitting Manufacturing Aircraft Manufacturing  Other Aircraft Part and Auxiliary Equipment	

	3751	Motorcycles, Bicycles, and Parts	336991	Motorcycle, Bicycle, and Parts Manufacturing	
	3761			, , , , .	
		(except research and development	336414	Guided Missile and Space Vehicle	
		not producing prototypes)	330414	Manufacturing	
		Guided Missile and Space Vehicle			
	3764	Propulsion Units and Propulsion Unit			
		Parts		Ovided Missile and Onese Vahiole Beaudains	
		(except research and development not producing prototypes)	336415	Guided Missile and Space Vehicle Propulsion Unit and Propulsion Unit Parts Manufacturing	
	-	Guided Missile and Space Vehicle		Offic and Fropulsion Office arts Manufacturing	
	3769	Parts and Auxiliary Equipment, Not			
	0.00	Elsewhere Classified			
		(except research and development	336419	Other Guided Missile and Space Vehicle Parts	
		not producing prototypes)	336419	and Auxiliary Equipment Manufacturing	
	3792	Travel Trailers and Campers	336214	Travel Trailer and Camper Manufacturing	
	3795	Tanks and Tank Components	336992	Military Armored Vehicle, Tank, and Tank	
	3733	·	330332	Component Manufacturing	
	3799	Transportation Equipment, Not Elsewhere Classified			
		(wheelbarrows)	333924	Industrial Truck, Tractor, Trailer, and Stacker Machinery Manufacturing	
		(automobile, boat, utility and light truck trailers)	336214	Travel Trailer and Camper Manufacturing	
		(trailer hitches)	336399	All Other Motor Vehicle Parts Manufacturing	
		(except automobile, boat, utility light		All Other Transportation Equipment	
		truck trailers, trailer hitches, and	336999	Manufacturing	
		wheelbarrows)			
		Sector AC. Electron	ic, Elec	ctrical, Photographic and Optic	al Goods
Sub- sector		SIC Codes		NAICS Codes	Notes
AC1	3571	Electronic Computers	334111	Electronic Computer Manufacturing	
	3572	Computer Storage Devices	334112	Computer Storage Device Manufacturing	
	3575	Computer Terminals	334113	Computer Terminal Manufacturing	
	3577	Computer Peripheral Equipment, Not Elsewhere Classified			
		(except plotter controllers and	334119	Other Computer Peripheral Equipment	
		magnetic tape head cleaners)	JJ#113	Manufacturing	
		(plotter controllers)	334418	Printed Circuit Assembly (Electronic Assembly) Manufacturing	
		(magnetic tape head cleaners)	334613	Magnetic and Optical Recording Media Manufacturing	

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3578	Calculating and Accounting Machinery, Except Electronic Computers			
	(change making machines)	333311	Automatic Vending Machine Manufacturing	
	(except point of sales terminals, change making machines and funds transfer devices)	333313	Office Machinery Manufacturing	
	(point of sale terminals and fund transfer devices)	334119	Other Computer Peripheral Equipment Manufacturing	
3579	Office Machines, Not Elsewhere Classified     (except timeclocks, time stamps, pencil sharpeners, stapling machines,     etc.)	333313	Office Machinery Manufacturing	
	(time clocks and other time recording devices)	334518	Watch, Clock, and Part Manufacturing	
	(pencil sharpeners, staplers and other office equipment)	339942	Lead Pencil and Art Good Manufacturing	
3612	Power, Distribution, and Specialty Transformers	335311	Power, Distribution, and Specialty Transformer Manufacturing	
3613	Switchgear and Switchboard Apparatus	335313	Switchgear and Switchboard Apparatus Manufacturing	
3621	Motors and Generators	335312	Motors and Generator Manufacturing	
3624	Carbon and Graphite Products	335991	Carbon and Graphite Product Manufacturing	
3625	Relays and Industrial Controls	335314	Relay and Industrial Control Manufacturing	
3629	Electrical Industrial Apparatus, Not Elsewhere Classified	335999	All Other Miscellaneous Electrical Equipment and Component Manufacturing	
3631	Household Cooking Equipment	335221	Household Cooking Appliance Manufacturing	
3632	Household Refrigerators and Home and Farm Freezers	335222	Household Refrigerator and Home Freezer Manufacturing	
3633	Household Laundry Equipment	335224	Household Laundry Equipment Manufacturing	
3634	Electric Housewares and Fans (wall and baseboard heating units for permanent installation)	333414	Heating Equipment (except Warm Air Furnaces) Manufacturing	
	(except wall and baseboard heating units for permanent installation, electronic cigarette lighters, and wall mount restroom hand dryers)	335211	Electric Housewares and Household Fan Manufacturing	
	(electronic cigarette lighters)	339999	All Other Miscellaneous Manufacturing	
3635	Household Vacuum Cleaners	335212	Household Vacuum Cleaner Manufacturing	
3639	Household Appliances, Not Elsewhere Classified	22200	All Other leducation Machines Manufacturing	
	(household sewing machines)	333298	All Other Industrial Machinery Manufacturing	L

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	(floor waxing and floor polishing machines)	335212	Household Vacuum Cleaner Manufacturing	
	(except floor waxing and floor polishing machines, and household sewing machines)	335228	Other Major Household Appliance Manufacturing	
3641	Electric Lamp Bulbs and Tubes	335110	Electric Lamp Bulbs and Part Manufacturing	
3643	Current-Carrying Wiring Devices	335931	Current-Carrying Wiring Device Manufacturing	
3644	Noncurrent-Carrying Wiring Devices  (fish wire, electrical wiring tool)	332212	Hand and Edge Tool Manufacturing	Any facility whose primary activity is manufacturing fish wire, electrical wiring tool (SIC 3644 / NAICS 332212) should be regulated under Sector AA, but may continue to be regulated under Sector AC, or alternatively, under Sector AD. Sector AA applies additional technology-based effluent limits comprising good housekeeping measures, spill prevention and response, and spills and leaks; additional SWPPP requirements; and additional inspection requirements. Sector AC does not apply additional sector-specific requirements and EPA may establish facility-specific monitoring and reporting requirements under Sector AD.  Regulatory burden would be greater under Sector AA.
	(except fishwire, electrical wiring tool)	335932	Noncurrent-Carrying Wiring Device Manufacturing	under decici 7vt.
3645	Residential Electric Lighting Fixtures	335121	Residential Electric Lighting Fixture Manufacturing	
3646	Commercial, Industrial, and Institutional Electric Lighting Fixtures	335122	Commercial, Industrial, and Institutional Electric Lighting Fixture Manufacturing	
3647	Vehicular Lighting Equipment	336321	Vehicular Lighting Equipment Manufacturing	
3648	Lighting Equipment, Not Elsewhere Classified	335129	Other Lighting Equipment Manufacturing	
3651	Household Audio and Video Equipment	334310	Audio and Video Equipment Manufacturing	

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3652	Phonograph Records and Prerecorded Audio Tapes and Disks			
	(reproduction of all other media except video)	334612	Prerecorded Compact Disc (except Software), Tape, and Record Reproducing	
3661	Telephone and Telegraph Apparatus (except consumer external modems)	334210	Telephone Apparatus Manufacturing	
	(consumer external modems)	334418	Printed Circuit Assembly (Electronic Assembly) Manufacturing	
3663	Radio and Television Broadcasting and Communications Equipment	334220	Radio and Television Broadcasting and Wireless Communications Equipment Manufacturing	
3669	Communications Equipment, Not Elsewhere Classified	334290	Other Communications Equipment Manufacturing	
3671	Electron Tubes	334411	Electron Tube Manufacturing	
3672	Printed Circuit Boards	334412	Bare Printed Circuit Board Manufacturing	
3674	Semiconductors and Related Devices	334413	Semiconductor and Related Device Manufacturing	
3675	Electronic Capacitors	334414	Electronic Capacitor Manufacturing	
3676	Electronic Resistors	334415	Electronic Resistor Manufacturing	
3677	Electronic Coils, Transformers, and Other Inductors	334416	Electronic Coil, Transformer, and Other Inductor Manufacturing	
3678	Electronic Connectors	334417	Electronic Connector Manufacturing	
3679	Electronic Components, Not Elsewhere Classified			
	(antennas)	334220	Radio and Television Broadcasting and Wireless Communications Equipment Manufacturing	
	(radio headphones)	334310	Audio and Video Equipment Manufacturing	
	(printed circuit/electronic assembly manufacturing)	334418	Printed Circuit Assembly (Electronic Assembly) Manufacturing	
	(other electronic components)	334419	Other Electronic Component Manufacturing	
3691	Storage Batteries	335911	Storage Battery Manufacturing	
3692	- <b>,</b>	335912	Primary Battery Manufacturing	
3694	Electrical Equipment for Internal Combustion Engines	336322	Other Motor Vehicle Electrical and Electronic Equipment Manufacturing	
3695	Magnetic and Optical Recording Media	334613	Magnetic and Optical Recording Media Manufacturing	
3699	Electrical Machinery, Equipment, and Supplies, Not Elsewhere Classified (electronic teaching machines and flight simulators)	333319	Other Commercial and Service Industry Machinery Manufacturing	
	(outboard electric motors)	333618	Other Engine Equipment Manufacturing	Any facility whose primary activity is manufacturing outboard electric

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				motors (SIC 3699 / NAICS 333618) should be regulated under Sector AB, but may continue to be regulated under Sector AC, or alternatively, under Sector AD. Sector AB applies additional sector-specific SWPPP requirements. Sector AC does not apply additional sector-specific requirements and EPA may establish facility-specific monitoring and reporting requirements under Sector AD.  Regulatory burden would be greater under Sector AB.
	(laser welding and soldering equipment)	333992	Welding and Soldering Equipment Manufacturing	
	(Christmas tree lighting sets, electric insect lamps, electric fireplace logs, and trouble lights)	335129	Other Lighting Equipment Manufacturing	
	(other electrical industrial apparatus)	335999	All Other Miscellaneous Electrical Equipment and Component Manufacturing	
3812	Search, Detection, Navigation, Guidance, Aeronautical, and Nautical Systems and Instruments	334511	Search, Detection, Navigation, Guidance, Aeronautical, and Nautical System and Instrument Manufacturing	
3821	Laboratory Apparatus and Furniture	339111	Laboratory Apparatus and Furniture  Manufacturing	
3822	Automatic Controls for Regulating Residential and Commercial Environments and Appliances	334512	Automatic Environmental Control Manufacturing for Residential, Commercial, and Appliance Use	
3823	Industrial Instruments for Measurement, Display, and Control of Process Variables; and Related Products	334513	Instruments and Related Products Manufacturing for Measuring, Displaying, and Controlling Industrial Process Variables	
3824	Totalizing Fluid Meters and Counting Devices	334514	Totalizing Fluid Meter and Counting Device Manufacturing	
3825	Instruments for Measuring and Testing of Electricity and Electrical Signals (automotive ammeters and voltmeters)	334514	Totalizing Fluid Meter and Counting Device Manufacturing	
	(except automotive instruments)	334515	Instrument Manufacturing for Measuring and Testing Electricity and Electrical Signals	

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3826	Laboratory Analytical Instruments	334516	Analytical Laboratory Instrument Manufacturing	
3827	Optical Instruments and Lenses	333314	Optical Instruments and Lens Manufacturing	
3829	Measuring and Controlling Devices, Not Elsewhere Classified		op	
	(motor vehicle gauges)	334514	Totalizing Fluid Meter and Counting Device Manufacturing	
	(electronic chronometers)	334518	Watch, Clock, and Part Manufacturing	
	(except medical thermometers, electronic chronometers and motor vehicle gauges)	334519	Other Measuring and Controlling Device Manufacturing	
	(medical thermometers)	339112	Surgical and Medical Instrument Manufacturing	
3841	Surgical and Medical Instruments and Apparatus  (tranquilizer guns)	332994	Small Arms Manufacturing	Any facility whose primary activity is manufacturing tranquilizer guns (SIC 3841 / NAICS 332994) should be regulated under Sector AA, but may continue to be regulated under Sector AC, or alternatively, under Sector AC Sector AA applies additional technology-based effluent limits comprising good housekeeping measures, spill prevention and response, and spills and leaks; additional SWPPP requirements; and additional inspection requirements. Sector AC does not apply additional sector-specific requirements and EP may establish facility-specific monitoring and reporting requirement under Sector AD.  Regulatory burden would be greater under Sector AA.
	(operating room tables)	339111	Laboratory Apparatus and Furniture Manufacturing	
	(except tranquilizer guns and operating room tables)	339112	Surgical and Medical Instrument Manufacturing	

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3842	Orthopedic, Prosthetic, and Surgical Appliances and Supplies			
	(incontinent pads and bed pads)	322291	Sanitary Paper Product Manufacturing	Any facility whose primary activity is manufacturing incontinent pads and bed pads (SIC 3842 / NAICS 322291) should be regulated under Sector B, but may continue to be regulated under Sector AC, or alternatively, under Sector AD. Sectors B and AC do not apply additional sector-specific requirements. EPA may require additional facility-specific monitoring and reporting requirement under Sector AD.  Regulatory burden is not expected to differ between Sectors B and AC.
	(electronic hearing aids)	334510	Electromedical and Electrotherapeutic Apparatus Manufacturing	
	(except electronic hearing aids, incontinent pads, anatomical models, and bed pads)	339113	Surgical Appliance and Supplies  Manufacturing	
	(anatomical models)	339999	All Other Miscellaneous Manufacturing	
3843	Dental Equipment and Supplies	339114	Dental Equipment and Supplies Manufacturing	
3844	X-Ray Apparatus and Tubes and Related Irradiation Apparatus	334517	Irradiation Apparatus Manufacturing	
3845	Electromedical and Electrotherapeutic Apparatus			
	(except CT and CAT scanners)	334510	Electromedical and Electrotherapeutic Apparatus Manufacturing	
	(CT and CAT Scanners)	334517	Irradiation Apparatus Manufacturing	
3851	Ophthalmic Goods (intraoccular lenses, i.e., surgical implants)	339113	Surgical Appliance and Supplies Manufacturing	
	(except intraocular lenses)	339115	Ophthalmic Goods Manufacturing	
3861	Photographic Equipment and Supplies (photographic films, paper, plates and chemicals)	325992	Photographic Film, Paper, Plate, and Chemical Manufacturing	
	(except photographic film, paper, plates, and chemicals)	333315	Photographic and Photocopying Equipment  Manufacturing	
3873	Watches, Clocks, Clockwork Operated Devices, and Parts	334518	Watch, Clock, and Part Manufacturing	

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	Sector AD. Non-Classified Facilities			
Sub- Sector	Narrative Description	Notes		
AD1	Other stormwater discharges designated by the Director as needing a permit (see 40 CFR 122.26(a)(9)(i)(C) & (D)) or any facility discharging stormwater associated with industrial activity not described by any of Sectors A-AC. NOTE: Facilities may not elect to be covered under Sector AD. Only the Director may assign a facility to Sector AD.			

Appendix O - Summary of Reports Permit Submittals

Permit Section	Report/Submittal	Frequency	Due Date(s)	Where to Submit
Part 1.1. <b>4.</b> 5	Endangered and Threatened Species Appendix E Criterion C Eligibility Form (Applicable only for operators seeking coverage under Part 1.1.4.5 eligibility criterion C).	Once, if applicable	At least 30 days prior to submitting the NOI for permit coverage	Email to msgpesa@epa.gov
Part 1.2	New Discharger: Submittal of Notice of Intent (NOI) for Permit Coverage	Once per permit term	A minimum of 30 days prior to commencing discharge	Electronically using the NPDES eReporting Tool (NeT) for MSGP
Part 1.2	Existing Discharger: Submittal of Notice of Intent (NOI) for Permit Coverage	Once per permit term	No later than Septemer 2, 2015. However, if you have not previously obtained coverage under an NPDES permit, you must submit your NOI immediately.	Electronically using the NPDES eReporting Tool (NeT) for MSGP
Part 1.3	Notice of Termination	Once, if applicable	Within 30 days after:  • a new operator takes over responsibility for the facility; or  • operations and stormwater discharges have ceased; or  • for Sector G, H, or J facilities, the applicable termination requirements have been met; or  • alternative permit coverage has been obtained	Electronically using the NPDES eReporting Tool (NeT) for MSGP
Part 1.4	Conditional "No Exposure" Certification Form	If eligible, once every 5 years	As necessary	Electronically using the NPDES eReporting Tool (NeT) for MSGP

Permit Section	Report/Submittal	Frequency	Due Date(s)	Where to Submit
Part 3.1.2	Routine Inspection Documentation	At least quarterly	By the end of the quarter.	Reports are kept with SWPPP
Part 3.2.2	Quarterly Visual Assessment Documentation	At least quarterly	By the end of the quarter.	Reports are kept with SWPPP
Part 4.4	Corrective Action Documentation	<ul> <li>Document existence of corrective action condition within 24 hours of becoming aware of the condition</li> <li>Document corrective actions taken or to be taken within 14 days from the time of discovery of the condition</li> </ul>	As necessary	Reports are kept with SWPPP
Part 5 Part 7.3	Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP)	Provide URL for SWPPP or provide SWPPP information directly on the NOI form. Update the on-site SWPPP as site conditions indicate. At minimum, the SWPPP must be modified based on corrective actions and deadlines required under Part 4.2.	Develop initial SWPPP prior to the submittal of NOI form.  Update the SWPPP information included on URL or on NOI form, at a minimum, no later than 45 days after conducting the final routine facility inspection for the year.	Electronically using the NPDES eReporting Tool (NeT) for MSGP
Part 6 Part 7.4	Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMRs)	<ul> <li>1/quarter for benchmark monitoring</li> <li>1/year for numeric effluent limitation monitoring</li> <li>1/year for impaired waters monitoring</li> </ul>	Within 30 days of receiving your full laboratory results for all monitored outfalls during the reporting period.	Electronically using NetDMR
Part 7.5	Annual Report	1/year	By January 30th	Electronically using the NPDES eReporting Tool (NeT) for MSGP
Part 7.6	Exceedance Report for Numeric Effluent Limitations	If applicable	30 days after lab results if 30-day follow-up monitoirng indicates exceedance	Follow-up monitoring submitted Electronically using NetDMR  Exceedance eports submitted directly to the EPA Regional Office listed in Part 7.9.1 of the permit

Permit Section	Report/Submittal	Frequency	Due Date(s)	Where to Submit
Part 7.7	Additional Reporting (Noncompliance endangering health, reportable quantity spills, etc.)	As necessary	Varies – see Part 7.7	

#### Appendix P - List of Federal CERCLA Sites

Part 1.1.4.10 of the MSGP has special requirements for discharges to a federal CERCLA site.3

If your facility discharges to one of the federal CERCLA sites listed below, you are ineligible for coverage under this permit, unless you notify the EPA Regional Office in advance and the EPA Regional Office determines that you are eligible for permit coverage. In determining eligibility for coverage under Part 1.1.4.10, the EPA Regional Office may evaluate whether you have included appropriate controls and implementation procedures designed to ensure your discharge will not lead to recontamination of aquatic media at the CERCLA Site, such that it would cause or contribute to a water quality standard exceedance. If it is determined that your facility discharges to a CERCLA Site listed below after you have obtained coverage under this permit, you must contact your applicable EPA Regional Office to develop appropriate controls and/or implementation procedures, as necessary, to ensure that your discharges will not lead to recontamination of aquatic media at the CERCLA Site such that they would cause or contribute to a water quality standard exceedance.

### **EPA Region 10**

The CERCLA Sites and the receiving waters associated with these sites to which the requirements of Part 1.1.4.10 apply are listed in the table below. The areas where the permit applies are enumerated in Appendix C of the permit. For maps of CERCLA sites in Region 10 identified within this table, please check the Region 10 Superfund list viewable at <a href="http://yosemite.epa.gov/R10/cleanup.nsf/sites/cleanuplist">http://yosemite.epa.gov/R10/cleanup.nsf/sites/cleanuplist</a>.

Operators who discharge / intend to discharge into the receiving waters listed below must first contact the EPA Regional Office before submitting an NOI. Contact information is viewable at: http://yosemite.epa.gov/r10/water.nsf/Stormwater/industrial/.

Similarly, if you have received notice from EPA that the facility to be covered under the MSGP is considered a potential source to a clean up site, you must first contact the Regional EPA office before submitting an NOI.

	Waterbody (HUC code/Watershed)	Superfund Sites CERCLIS ID Latitude / Longitude Major Contaminants
111)	St. Joe River; Coeur d'Alene Lake Basin	<u>St. Maries Creosote</u> IDSFN1002095 47.191697 / -116.343000LPAHs, HPAHs

³ "CERCLA site" means a facility as defined in Section 101(9) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA), 42 U.S.C. § 9601(9), that is undergoing a remedial investigation and feasibility study, or for which a Record of Decision for remedial action has been issued in accordance with the National Contingency Plan, 40 C.F.R. Part 300.

WA	Commencement Bay, Puget Sound	Commencement Bay, Near Shore/Tide Flats WAD980726368 47.155998 / -122.245998Dioxins, furans, arsenic, copper, lead, zinc, 4-methyl-phenol, Hex-CB, HPAHs, PCBs, PCE, cadmium, mercury, LPAHs
WA	Duwamish Waterway; Elliott Bay; Puget Sound	Harbor Island (Lead) WAD980722839 47.344584 / -122.210792Lead, arsenic, copper, HPAHs, LPAHs, mercury,PCBs, zinc, TBT
WA	Clam Bay; Puget Sound	Old Navy Dump/ Manchester Lab WA8680030931 47.342798 / -122.325298 _PCBs, copper, lead, zinc, silver, 2,4-dimethyl-phenol, PCBs
WA	Elliott Bay; Puget Sound	<u>Pacific</u> Sound Resources WAD009248287 47.345639 / -122.215998LMWPAHs, HMWPAHs, PCBs
WA	Columbia River	<u>Upper Columbia River</u> (T2) WASFN1002171 47.5722 / -118.5846
WA	Puget Sound	<u>Puget</u> Sound Naval Shipyard WA2170023418 47.333298 / -122.384999PCBs, mercury
WA	Puget Sound	<u>Wycoff</u> / Eagle Harbor WAD009248295 47.371798 / -122.310012Mercury, LPAHs, HPAHs,
WA	Duwamish Waterway; Elliott Bay; Puget Sound	Lower Duwamish Waterway (T2) WA0002329803 47.321608 / -122.194040PCBs, PAHs, phthalates, inorganics, mercury, semi-VOCs

## Attachment D – EPA Stormwater Sampling Order



## UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY REGION 10

1200 Sixth Avenue, Suite 900 Seattle, WA 98101-3140

OFFICE OF WATER AND WATERSHEDS

Reply to Attn of: OWW-130

JAN 2 3 2012

Mr. Alan Meyer ConAgra Foods Lamb Weston 8701 West Gage Boulevard Kennewick, Washington 99336-1034

Re:

Additional Monitoring Requirements for ConAgra Lamb Weston under the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Multi-Sector General Permit (MSGP), Permit Reference No. IDR05C169

Dear Mr. Meyer:

The purpose of this letter is to document the additional monitoring requirements to maintain permit coverage under the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's 2008 MSGP for Stormwater Discharges Associated with Industrial Activity. Based on the information provided in the Notice of Intent, storm water from the ConAgra Lamb Weston facility located at 856 Russet Street in Twin Falls, Idaho (Facility) discharges into Rock Creek. Rock Creek is listed on the State of Idaho's Clean Water Act (CWA) 303(d) list as impaired for fecal coliform bacteria as measured by Escherichia coli (E.coli), flow regime alterations, phosphorus, sedimentation/siltation, and total suspended solids (TSS).

### Basis for EPA to Add Additional Requirements

Section 2.2.2.1 of the MSGP, Existing Discharge to an Impaired Water with an EPA Approved or Established TMDL, states, "If you discharge to an impaired water with an EPA approved or established TMDL, EPA will inform you if any additional limits or controls are necessary for your discharge to be consistent with the assumptions of any available wasteload allocation in the TMDL, or if coverage under an individual permit is necessary in accordance with Part 1.6.1."

A total maximum daily load (TMDL) has been developed for Rock Creek for total phosphorus (TP), TSS (for sedimentation), and *E.coli*. The TMDL targets for this stream are 52 mg/L TSS, 0.100 mg/L TP, 126 Geometric Mean, and 406 Instantaneous Maximum colony forming units of *E.coli*.

Section 6.2.4.1 of the MSGP, states, "If you discharge to an impaired water, you must monitor for all pollutants for which the waterbody is impaired and for which a standard analytical method exists (see 40 CFR Part 136)... No monitoring is required when ...when a waterbody's impairment is related to hydrologic modifications, impaired hydrology, or temperature."

# APPENDIX A ADDITIONAL MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

Parameter	Benchmark Values	Source of Value
total suspended solids	52 mg/L TSS	2010 IDEO Integrated Report and 2005
total phosphorus	0.100 mg/L TP	Upper Snake Rock TMDI.  2010 IDEQ Integrated Report and 2005
Escherichia coli	406 colony forming units /100 mL.	Upper Snake Rock TMDL. 2010 IDEQ Integrated Report and 2005
		Upper Snake Rock TMDL

Monitoring Locations: The outfalls to Rock Creek from sub-basins with regulated industrial activity. The facility may use the "substantially identical" provisions of the MSGP, if they apply. If an outfall is inaccessible, such as a pipe discharging out of a cliff, a sample can be taken at the nearest control structure or inspection point upstream.

Monitoring Schedule: As outlined in the MSGP in Section 6.2.4.2

Samples must be taken for a measurable storm event that follows a preceding storm event by at least a 24-hour dry period. Samples must be collected within the first 30 minutes of a measurable storm event. If it is not possible to collect the sample within the first 30 minutes of a measurable storm event, the sample must be collected as soon as practicable after the first 30 minutes and documentation must be kept with the SWPPP explaining why it was not possible to take samples within the first 30 minutes of a measurable storm event.

Sample Type: Grab.

Benchmark value comparison: Monthly samples shall be averaged by the actual number of qualifying samples taken to determine a quarterly value. The quarterly value shall be used to determine if the benchmark value is met or exceeded.

Data not exceeding benchmark value: If four consecutive quarterly values do not exceed the benchmark value, this monitoring requirement is fulfilled.

Data exceeding benchmark value: If a quarterly value exceeds the benchmark value, the facility shall follow the procedures specified in Part 6.2.1.2, including the corrective action steps in Part 3.

Reporting Requirements: Monitoring data and corrective action reports shall be submitted to EPA and IDEQ in accordance with Part 7.

Dr. Balthasar Buhidar
Idaho Department of Environmental Quality
Twin Falls Regional Office
.1363 Fillmore Street
Twin Falls, ID 83301
(208) 736-2190

MSGP Coordinator U.S. EPA Region 10, OWW-130 1200 Sixth Avenue, Suite 900 Seattle, WA 98101-3140

## Attachment E – Sampling Procedure, Results, and Inspection Records

Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure Plan (SPCC 2020)

Q1 2023 Inspection

Routine Inspection Form

Lamb Weston, Inc. Twin Falls, Idaho

Prepared for: Lamb Weston, Inc. 856 Russet Street Twin Falls, Idaho 83301

Prepared by:
HDR Engineering, Inc.
412 East Parkcenter Boulevard
Suite 100
Boise, Idaho 83706

Original: August 2005 Updated December 18, 2015 Updated December 18, 2020

Date: Updated:

August 2005 December 2020

Page:

Name of Facility: Lamb Weston - Twin Falls Potato Plant

Type of Facility: Potato Processing Products

Location of Facility: 856 Russet Street, Twin Falls, Idaho 83301 Name and Address of Owner and Operator: Lamb Weston, Inc.

856 Russet Street Twin Falls, Idaho 83301

Designated person accountable for oil spill prevention at the facility is the environmental manager:

Name: Address:

Phone:

Todd Kirkendall, Environmental Manager 856 Russet Street, Twin Falls, Idaho 83301 Office: (208) 825-1446; Cell: (208) 252-0069

#### Management Support and Approval (40 CFR § 112.7) & (40 CFR § 112.3(d)(2))

This Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure Plan (SPCC Plan) is fully supported by the management of Lamb Weston, Inc., which will implement the SPCC Plan, conduct a SPCC Plan review at least every 5 years, and will amend it within 6 months of the review, as needed, due to expansions, modifications, and improvements at the facility (§ 112.5(a)&(b)). Lamb Weston, Inc., is committed to providing manpower, equipment, and materials required to expeditiously control and remove any quantity of oil discharged that may be narmful (§ 112.7(d)(2)).

Signature:	In the second	Date:	12/23/2020
	Andrew Gardner		
Title:	Plant Manager		

#### **CERTIFICATION** (§ 112.3(d)(1)(i-v))

I hereby certify that I have examined the facility and being familiar with the provisions of 40 CFR § 112; myself or my agent has visited and examined the facility; the SPCC Plan has been prepared in accordance with good engineering practice, including consideration of applicable industry standards, and with the requirements of 40 CFR 112; procedures for required inspections and testing have been established; and the SPCC Plan is adequate for the facility. Such certification shall in no way relieve the owner or operator of this facility of its duty to prepare and fully implement this SPCC Plan in accordance with the requirements of 40 CFR § 112.

Stacey L. Lamer, P.E.

Signature of Licensed Professional Engineer

Date: December 18, 2020

Registration No.: 17043 State: Idaho

Date: Updated:

Page:

August 2005 December 2020

### **EMERGENCY CONTACTS**

### **Local Emergency Agencies**

Agency	Telephone #	
Twin Falls Fire Department	911 or (208) 735-7266	

### **Spill Reporting Hotlines**

Agency	Telephone #
National Response Center	(800) 424-8802
Idaho Department of Environmental Quality, Twin Falls Regional Office (if during business hours)	(208) 736-2190
Idaho State Communications Center (if outside of business hours)	(800) 632-8000

#### **Lamb Weston – Internal Reporting**

Name/Title	Telephone #
Todd Kirkendall, Environmental Manager	Office: (208) 825-1446; Cell: (208) 252-0069
Follow Emergency Response Plan	

Emergency procedures are provided in Chapter 2 of this SPCC Plan.

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#### SPILL PREVENTION CONTROL AND COUNTERMEASURE PLAN

December 2020

#### **CROSS-REFERENCE TABLE**

This cross-reference relates the organization of this SPCC Plan with the organization of the Oil Pollution Prevention and Response Rule as required in the introduction to §112.7.

Regulatory Citation	Subject	Addressed in Section
§112.3(d)	Professional Engineer Certification	Front Page
§112.3(e)	Location of SPCC Plan	1.1
§112.5	SPCC Plan Review	1.1
§112.7	Management Approval	Front Page
§112.7(a)(1 - 2)	Facility Conformance with this SPCC Plan	1.1
§112.7(a)(3)	Facility Description	1.2
§112.7(a)(3)(i)	List Storage Tanks	Attachment C
§112.7(a)(3)(ii)	Discharge Prevention Measures	3.6 & 3.7
§112.7(a)(3)(iii)	Discharge or Drainage Controls	3.3
§112.7(a)(3)(iv)	Countermeasures for Discharge Discovery, Response, and Cleanup	2.1
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§112.7(a)(4)	Emergency Response Procedures	2.3 through 2.6
§112.7(b)	Prediction of direction, rate of flow, and total quantity of oil which could be discharged	3.2
§112.7(c)	Containment and/or Diversionary Structures	3.3
§112.7(d)	"Not Practicable" determination for Containment and/or Diversionary Structures	N/A
§112.7(e)	Inspections, Tests and Records	3.8 and Attachment F
§112.7(f)(1)	Personnel Training	3.10
§112.7(f)(2)	Designated Responsible Person	Introduction
§112.7(f)(3)	Records of Discharge Prevention Briefings	3.10
§112.7(g)	Security Provisions	3.9
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§112.8(d)	Piping, Pumps, and Oil Transfer Operations	3.6
§112 App C	Certification of Substantial Harm Determination	Attachment A

#### **DEFINITIONS**

Discharge: Means a discharge of oil from this facility, directly or indirectly, upon

navigable waters in harmful quantities and requiring reporting to the National Response Center (800-424-8802), and the agencies outlined under Chapter 2 of this SPCC Plan. For the purposes of this SPCC Plan, if oil reaches Rock Creek, a discharge shall be deemed to have occurred. This includes (but is not limited to) any spilling, leaking, pumping, pouring,

emitting, emptying, or dumping.

Harmful Quantities: Means the amounts that violate applicable surface water quality

> standards, that cause a film or sheen upon or discoloration of the surface of the water or adjoining shorelines, or that cause a sludge or emulsion to be deposited beneath the surface of the water or upon the adjoining shorelines. Per Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), Part 110.3 (40 CFR 110.3), for purpose of this SPCC Plan any discharge of oil that reaches surface water should be considered to be in harmful quantities. Additionally, this facility has been determined not to present a

risk of substantial harm due to oil storage and handling procedures. A copy of U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Form C-II is

included as Attachment A.

Defined in EPA guidance as "a permanent or fixed structure appurtenant Loading Rack:

> to the receiving/distributing bulk storage container which the tank car or rail car connects to during the transfer process" (EPA Draft OPC Policy

08-27-02).

Oil: Oil of any kind or in any form, including, but not limited to petroleum oil,

fuel oil, sludge, oil refuse, vegetable (cooking) oil and oil mixed with

wastes other than dredged spoil (40 CFR § 112.2).

Operational Use: Operational use includes oil-filled electrical equipment and manufacturing

equipment. The shell capacity of the container (maximum volume), must

be considered and not the actual volume of product stored in the

container (operational volume).

Means any unauthorized spilling, leaking, emitting, discharging, escaping, Release:

leaching, or disposing into soil, ground water, or surface water (IDAPA

58.01.02.010.85).

Spill Event: Means a discharge of oil into or upon the navigable waters of the United

States or adjoining shorelines in harmful quantities, as defined in 40 CFR

Part 110.

Date: August 2005 Updated: December 2020 Page:

#### GENERAL INFORMATION 1

Name of Facility: Lamb Weston Twin Falls Potato Processing Facility

Type of Facility: Processing of Potato

Location of Facility: 856 Russet Street, Twin Falls, Idaho 83301 Name and Address of Owner and Operator: Lamb Weston, Inc.

856 Russet Street Twin Falls, Idaho 83301

Designated person accountable for oil spill prevention at the facility is the environmental

manager:

Name: Todd Kirkendall, Environmental Manager Address: 856 Russet Street, Twin Falls, Idaho 83301 **Phone**: Office: (208) 825-1470; Cell: (208) 252-0069

#### Background, Purpose, Applicability and Conformance (§ 112.1 & 112.7(a) (1)) 1.1

Pursuant to the Clean Water Act, (Public Law 92-500), as amended, on-shore facilities that may reasonably be expected to discharge oil into the navigable waters of the U.S. are required to prepare a Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure Plan (SPCC Plan) (Title 40 of Code of Federal Regulations [CFR] Part 112.1(b)). The Lamb Weston potato processing plant in Twin Falls, Idaho, is required under the Act to prepare a SPCC Plan because it has aboveground bulk oil storage greater than 1,320 gallons (40 CFR § 112.1(d)(2)(ii)). The facility is a potato processing plant located in Twin Falls County, Idaho (see Figure 1 Vicinity Map in Attachment J for an aerial view of the facility).

The maps in Attachment J present a facility overlay indicating the location of buildings, oil storage locations, piping, site drainage and the stormwater system (40 CFR § 112.7(a)(3)). A listing of oil storage tanks with location, material stored, and control and countermeasures is included as Attachment C (40 CFR § 112.7 (a)(3)(i)).

Due to the large quantity of individual storage containers on-site, the inventory in Attachment C categorizes the storage containers into groups based on location. Each storage container and its associated group are described in Attachment C. Plant oil flow diagrams, which show piping, pumps, and general flow of in-plant oil (cooking oils new and used) are maintained by the Plant Engineer and are not included in the facility maps in Attachment J.

The purpose of the SPCC Plan is to provide a plan of action to contain/control spills and to satisfy regulatory requirements. The SPCC Plan is a practical guide to proper oil management, containment, oil pollution abatement, and oil spill prevention if oil spills (§ 112.1 (e)).

#### 1.1.1 Amendments to SPCC Plan

The SPCC Plan shall be amended:

- 1. Whenever there is a change in the facility's design, construction, operation, or maintenance, which materially affects the potential for the discharge of oil into waters of the U.S. Such amendments shall be fully implemented as soon as possible, but not later than six months after such change occurs (§ 112.5(a)).
- 2. Upon request by the regional administrator of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) in specified situations (§ 112.4(d)).
- 3. As necessary, following the SPCC Plan review required at least once every five years. The review and evaluation will be documented that has been completed and a signed

2

statement as to whether the SPCC Plan will be amended will be attached at the end of the SPCC Plan in Attachment H. (§ 112.5(b))

Scheduled reviews and SPCC Plan amendments are recorded in the SPCC Plan Review Log (**Table 1**). This log must be completed even if no amendment is made to the SPCC Plan as a result of a review. Unless a technical or administrative change prompts an earlier review of the SPCC Plan, the next scheduled review must occur by December 31, 2025.

Table 1. SPCC Plan Review Log

Ву	Date	Activity	PE Certification Required	Comments
Corrinna B. Hugaboom, P.E. – HDR	December 2015	Revised SPCC Plan	Yes	Updated plan
Stacey L. Lamer, P.E. – HDR	December 2020	Revised SPCC Plan	Yes	Updated plan

#### 1.1.2 Location of SPCC Plan

A copy of this SPCC Plan, as amended, with all applicable attachments, shall be maintained on the facility premises at all times. A hard copy of the SPCC Plan will be maintained by the environmental manager and an electronic copy will be available to Lamb Weston personnel 24 hours a day via electronic file sharing. Copies of the SPCC Plan will be available from the plant environmental manager's office. (§ 112.3(e)(1))

#### 1.1.3 Facility Conformance

The facility currently conforms to the requirements of this SPCC Plan.

Date: August 2005 Updated: December 2020 Page: 3

#### 1.2 Facility Description (§ 112.7(a)(3))

The facility processes raw potatoes into a multitude of products, including battered, un-battered, specialty, and conventional French fry products, a variety of chopped and formed potato products, as well as hash browns and mashed potatoes. Processing activities include raw potato storage, unloading, washing, peeling, blanching, frying, freezing, and packaging. The plant uses a proprietary blend of cooking oil to par-fry potatoes. The plant stores and uses a variety of oils on site for potato processing, and various mechanical operations. Lamb Weston is required to prepare a SPCC Plan because it has an aboveground bulk oil storage capacity that exceeds 1,320 gallons (112.1(d)(2)(ii)).

The facility is located within Section 17, Township 10 S, Range 17 E of the Boise Meridian in Twin Falls County, Idaho (**Figure 1**) on approximately 25 acres (also referred to as the site).

The Lamb Weston facility has a Multi-Sector General Permit (MSGP) under the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES). Stormwater discharges at the site are also regulated under this permit and the site's *Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan* (SWPPP).

#### 1.3 Oil Storage and Handling

Oil storage at the facility consists of the following:

- SPCC-1 Line 1 Processing Area
- SPCC-2 Lines 2 & 3 Processing Area
- SPCC-3 Line 4 Processing Area
- SPCC-4 Bulk Storage Tanks
- SPCC-5 Blended Tank Area and Cold Storage
- SPCC-6 Rail Car Off-Load Area
- SPCC-7 Diesel Storage Tanks
- SPCC-8 Petroleum Bulk Storage

If oil storage is added to these groups, the SPCC plan should be updated as outlined in Section 1.1.

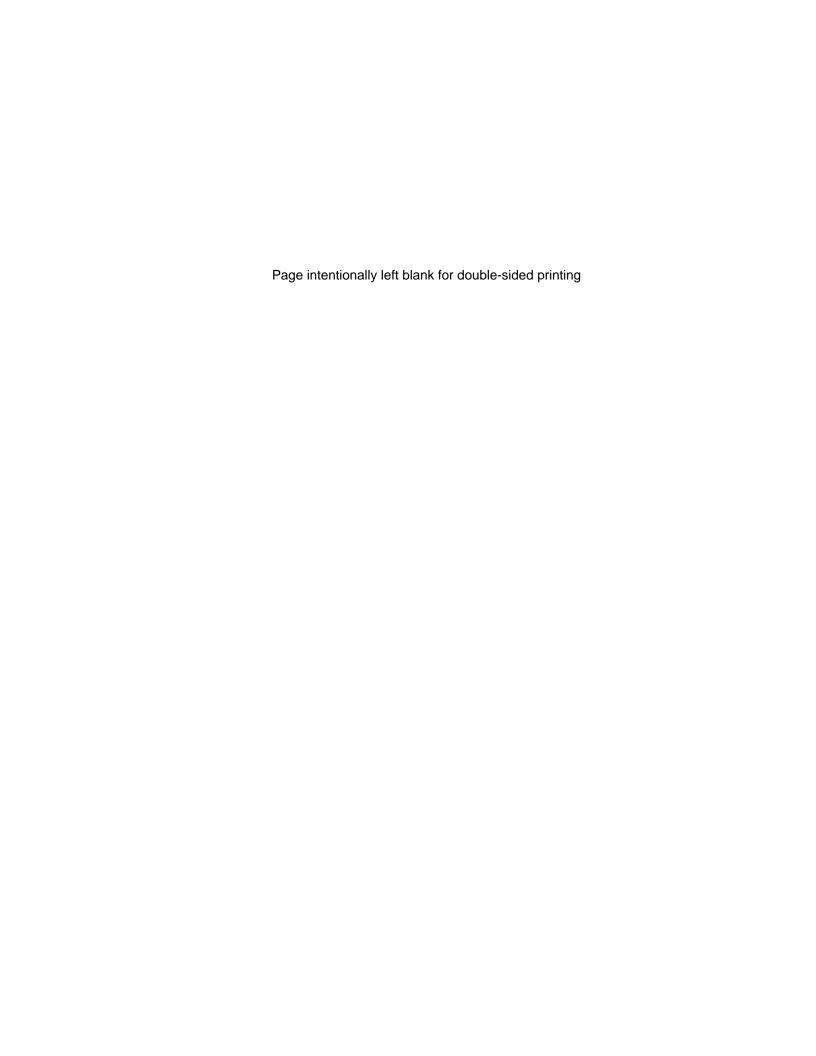
The oil storage inventory, including estimates of volumes, is included in Attachment C. In general, oils are handled at or near the location of storage. There is no underground piping onsite. The facility has no underground oil storage tanks.

#### 1.4 Location of Navigable Waters

The facility is located adjacent to Rock Creek canyon (**Figure 1**). The topography slopes continuously between the facility and Rock Creek. A spill could potentially reach Rock Creek and then the Snake River. An evaluation of oil discharge potential and potential for oils to reach navigable waters is described in Chapter 3.

#### 1.5 Conformance with Applicable State and Local Requirements ((§ 112.7(j))

State of Idaho Regulations are substantially similar to Federal Regulations. However, Idaho has more stringent release reporting requirements. Compliance with these requirements is addressed in Chapter 2 and in the Definitions of this SPCC plan.



Page:

December 2020

# 2 SPILL PREVENTION, CONTROL, AND REPORTING (§ 112.7(a.3.iv-vi))

#### 2.1 General

The Lamb Weston Twin Fall's environmental manager has been designated to direct and coordinate clean up operations during a discharge. The manager will assemble trained, prepared, and available operating personnel who can swiftly, safely, and effectively handle cleanup and response activities. All personnel at the facility are instructed to notify the Lamb Weston Twin Fall's Environmental Manager should a spill or leak be detected at the facility.

The initial response to a spill shall include appropriate methods of containment to prevent the spread of any leaking oil or chemical into open water, enclosed sewers, or groundwater. If a spill were to occur, every effort must be made to prevent the oil or chemical from migrating off site through the stormwater system. Spills reaching the plant site stormwater system could eventually be discharged into Rock Creek. A review of potential spill sources has been conducted and is included in **Table 2**. (§ 112.7(a)(3)(iv))

Lamb Weston has the necessary personnel and equipment resources available to respond to a discharge within appropriate response times. (§ 112.7(a)(3)(iv)).

#### 2.2 Employee Responsibilities and Response

1. Assess the hazards of the spill; immediately call the Lamb Weston Twin Fall's environmental manager, who also serves as the emergency spill coordinator, at the numbers listed below if a discharge (see definition) has occurred.

In the event of an oil spill, the environmental manager will direct and coordinate containment clean-up, and emergency response operations. The environmental manager's office or the main conference room (Pheasant Room) will serve as the command control center for oil spill response operations.

Position	Name	Phone Number
Environmental Manager (Emergency Spill Coordinator)	Todd Kirkendall	Office: (208) 825-1446 Cell: (208) 252-0069
Plant Manager (First Alternate Emergency Spill Coordinator)	Andrew Gardner	Office: (208) 825-1401 Cell: (208) 490-1019
Engineering Manager (Second Alternate Emergency Spill Coordinator)	Charles Harding	Office: (208) 825-1470 Cell: (208) 340-4457

Spill response at this facility may require the manual application of sorbent materials and the construction of temporary containment structures to prevent spilled material from reaching Rock Creek or the plant site stormwater system, which ultimately discharges to Rock Creek. All personnel shall be committed to spill prevention activities to support this SPCC Plan, with the exception that no person shall be subject to unsafe conditions or engage in unsafe acts.

According to 40 CFR Part 110, anyone with knowledge of a discharge of oil to surface waters (e.g., oil reaches Rock Creek) must immediately report the discharge to the National Response Center (800-424-8802).

All spill notifications to regulatory authorities will be made by the environmental manager when available. In the event the environmental manager is not available, the designated alternate emergency spill coordinator will make the notifications.

Page:

2. The information provided at the time of the spill will allow the environmental manager or his alternate to contact the appropriate response personnel. Be prepared to provide the following information:

- Material spilled
- Estimated amount
- Location of spill
- Date and time of spill
- Injuries
- Proximity to storm drains, ditches, and waterways
- Actions currently undertaken/underway

Specific procedures to be conducted in the event of a spill are outlined below.

- 3. Trained Lamb Weston personnel will make every effort to safely prevent the spill from reaching the stormwater system, wastewater system, or other waterways. Locate the nearest supply of absorbent materials to isolate and contain the spill. Absorbents are located at or near each SPCC group location.
- 4. Limit the spill, if safely possible, by closing discharge valves, shutting off power supplies to pumps or diverting the discharge to a contained location.
- 5. Determine the approximate size of the spill in gallons and the direction of flow.
- 6. Most spills inside the plant would flow to the waste water treatment system which is designed to remove oil. Most spills outside the plant would be isolated in the stormwater management system where it could be cleaned and removed in a manner specific to where it collects.

#### 2.3 Reporting

It should be noted that there are generally two types of oil stored at the facility: petroleum oils and cooking oils. As stated in the "Definitions" on page 6 of this SPCC plan, when this SPCC Plan refers to simply "oil," it refers to both of these types of oil.

All decisions regarding reporting procedures shall be made by the Lamb Weston Twin Fall's environmental manager or designated alternate. If there are any doubts as to whether a release should be reported, contact the Lamb Weston Twin Fall's environmental manager or Lamb Weston's environmental engineering group (Lamb Weston Corporate Office). When none of these personnel is available or if there is still doubt if a release should be reported, REPORT THE SPILL.

#### 2.3.1 Discharge

A *discharge* means a discharge of oil from this facility, directly or indirectly, upon navigable waters in *harmful quantities* and requiring reporting to the National Response Center (800-424-8802), and the agencies outlined below. For the purposes of this SPCC Plan, if oil reaches Rock Creek, or any surface water body that drains to Rock Creek (e.g. ditches), a discharge shall be deemed to have occurred. This includes (but is not limited to) any spilling, leaking, pumping, pouring, emitting, emptying, or dumping. A "harmful quantity" can be interpreted as a sheen upon the water or a sludge or emulsion deposited below the surface of the water. To be conservative, if there is any evidence of oil reaching surface water, assume it is a discharge.

Pursuant to 40 CFR § 110.6, the environmental manager shall verbally notify the following agencies IMMEDIATELY if a **discharge** has occurred (§ 112.7(a)(3)(vi)):

1. In the event of a petroleum oil discharge, the first call should be made to the Fire Department 911 or (208) 735-7266. The environmental manager (emergency spill

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coordinator) or designated representative will make the call and coordinate any fire department activities at the facility.

- Immediately following notification of the Fire Department, the National Response Center must be notified at (800) 424-8802 per this SPCC Plan. This is for any oil spill that reaches surface water. See Attachment D for Hazmat Emergency Response Notification form.
- 3. Idaho State Communications Center at (800) 632-8000.
- 4. Idaho Department of Environmental Quality (IDEQ) at (208) 736-2190 (Twin Falls office).

The person making the report must be prepared to provide the following information to the National Response Center ( $\S 112.7(a)(4)$ ):

- Name, organization, and telephone number
- Name and address of the party responsible for the incident
- Date and time of the incident
- Source and cause of the discharge
- Types of material(s) discharged
- Quantity of materials discharged
- Danger or threat posed by the discharge
- Number and types of injuries (if any)
- Weather conditions at the incident location
- Other information to help emergency personnel respond to the incident
- When calling, be sure to obtain the <u>name of the individual</u> answering the call, and the identification number assigned to the spill.

A discharge must also be reported to the EPA regional administrator when there is a discharge of (§ 112.4(a)):

- More than 1,000 gallons of oil in a single discharge to navigable waters or adjoining shorelines
- More than 42 gallons of oil in each of two discharges to navigable waters or adjoining shorelines occurring within any 12-month period.

These gallon amounts refer to the amount of oil that actually reaches navigable waters or adjoining shorelines, not the total amount of oil spilled. See section § 112.4 for what is required to be submitted to EPA within 60 days of the facility becoming subject to the above condition.

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#### 2.3.2 Release

Idaho defines a *release* as meaning any unauthorized spilling, leaking, emitting, discharging, escaping, leaching, or disposing into soil, groundwater, or surface water (Idaho Administrative Procedures Act [IDAPA] 58.01.02.003.79). Thus, a *discharge*, as defined above, is also a release. However, not all releases (e.g., spill to soil) are discharges.

While IDAPA 58.01.02.851 refers to petroleum releases, Lamb Weston shall follow the reporting requirements below for any oil release (cooking oil or petroleum hydrocarbons).

The emergency spill coordinator shall report to IDEQ within 24 hours for any of the following conditions:

- The discovery by owners and operators or others of a petroleum release at an oil storage tank or in the surrounding area such as the presence of free product or dissolved product in nearby surface water or groundwater or vapors in soils, basements, sewer or utility lines.
- An aboveground spill or overfill of oil to the environment that results in a release that exceeds 25 gallons or that causes a sheen on nearby surface water (IDAPA 58.01.02.851.04).
- If a release of less than 25 gallons to the soil is cleaned up within 24 hours, and does not cause a sheen on a nearby surface water, it does not need to be reported. Note that if a release is less than 25 gallons but it cannot be cleaned up within 24 hours, then it must be reported.
- Unusual operating conditions observed by owners and operators such as the erratic behavior of product dispensing equipment, the sudden loss of product from the petroleum storage system, unless system equipment is found to be defective but not leaking, and is immediately repaired or replaced.
- Monitoring results from a release detection method that indicate a release may have occurred unless: the monitoring device is found to be defective, and is immediately repaired, recalibrated or replaced, and additional monitoring does not confirm the initial result.

In preparing a report of a release the following information is obtained:

- 1. The name of the person reporting the spill
- 2. The exact location of the spill
- 3. The type of material spilled
- 4. An estimate of the amount of material spilled
- 5. Date and time of spill
- Witnesses

Failure to report a spill in a timely fashion can result in substantial fines and criminal penalties, regardless of the actual size or impact of the spill itself.

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#### 2.3.3 Internal Reporting

A written spill report for a spill incident shall be completed by the end of the day on which it occurred and delivered as instructed which includes to the environmental manager. A "spill incident" is defined as having occurred when the material is released:

- To a drain, sump or area not specifically designated for the material, or
- Otherwise escaped the material's normal means of confinement (e.g., ruptured hydraulic hose).

When completing the written spill report, it is important to note the names of persons involved, description of the material, and times for later review. This report is necessary to enable the environmental manager to review each spill so that future spills may be prevented. Refer to Attachment E.

All Spill Reports are maintained on SharePoint and on the F:Drive (F:\Engineer\Environmental\02 CWA\(Current Year)\(Incident Documentation) for future reference.

#### 2.4 Environmental Manager (Emergency Spill Coordinator) Responsibilities:

- 1. The environmental manager or designated alternate (emergency spill coordinator) will assess measures taken to contain the spill prior to his/her arrival and direct additional containment procedures to prevent material from reaching the stormwater system or wastewater system using the following actions or other means necessary without compromising worker safety. The emergency spill coordinator will direct facility or spill contractor personnel to:
  - a) Stop the spill at once.
  - b) Clear personnel from the spill area and rope the area off.
  - c) Use sorbent materials to control oil spill at the source.
  - d) Construct a temporary containment dike of suitable materials, such as sorbents, dirt, cinder blocks, or bricks to help contain spilled oil.
  - e) Place and seal barriers over catch basins and grates to reduce infiltration to the sewer or drain system.
  - f) If the spill has entered the plants stormwater system, take appropriate action to contain the spill within the system before reaching Rock Creek. In the event of spills in other locations, deploy sorbent booms between the spill and the discharge point. For any spill entering the stormwater system, IMMEDIATELY call internal entities listed in Section 2.3.

**Note**: Measures to stop and contain the spill should be implemented as soon as the spill is identified, regardless of whether the environmental manager or designated alternate has arrived at the scene, provided appropriately trained personnel are available and that these measures can be safely implemented. See Section 2.1.

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- If the spill response measures involve shutting down any operations, the environmental manager or designated alternate will monitor the affected equipment for leaks, pressure buildup, gas generation, or ruptures in valves, pipes, or other equipment.
- 3. Identify the spilled material as soon as possible so that appropriate cleanup procedures can be determined.
- 4. After a spill has been contained, institute and coordinate proper cleanup procedures for response personnel.
  - a) Use proper waste containers.
  - b) Pick up bulk liquid by using a pump or shovel and place in properly labeled waste container(s). Vegetable oils should be placed in cattle feed containers.
  - c) Handle and dispose of all recovered petroleum-based oil and clean-up materials in accordance with state and federal regulations. Contact the environmental manager on any questions on disposal (§ 112.7(a)(3)(v)).
  - d) Apply sorbent materials to pick up remaining liquid after bulk liquid has been picked up. DO NOT step on spilled material. Pick up wet material with shovel and place in separate waste container. DO NOT mix with bulk liquid.
  - e) Clean up spill control equipment and containers. Be sure to return equipment to its proper location. Restock sorbents used to clean up spill.
  - f) Carefully wash spilled product from skin and clothing using soap. Change clothes, if necessary, to avoid further contact with product.
  - g) The environmental manager will arrange for the disposal of the spilled product off site.
  - h) Fill out a Spill Report, including describing the event. A Spill Report Form is included in Attachment E.

#### 2.5 Spill Control Equipment Available:

This facility maintains an inventory of spill control equipment in various locations (see Attachment B). Equipment available in the facility for use by personnel during an emergency is listed below.

Emergency Response Equipment	Location	
Spill Kits	See SPCC Plan Map in Attachment J for spill kit locations.	
Absorbents	Petroleum Bulk Storage building	
Fire Extinguishers	Throughout the Facility	

#### 2.6 Fire or Explosion:

In the event of a fire or explosion or the accumulation of vapors in buildings or confined space at the facility, the environmental manager, safety specialist, or shift supervisor shall:

- 1. Notify the Twin Falls Fire Department by calling 911 or (208) 735-7266.
- 2. Evaluate the situation. Coordinate as necessary with other appropriate personnel. In some circumstances, the responsible person may request that the area be evacuated and that only trained emergency response personnel (e.g., Fire Department) be allowed to enter an area.
- 3. Have non-essential personnel removed from the area.

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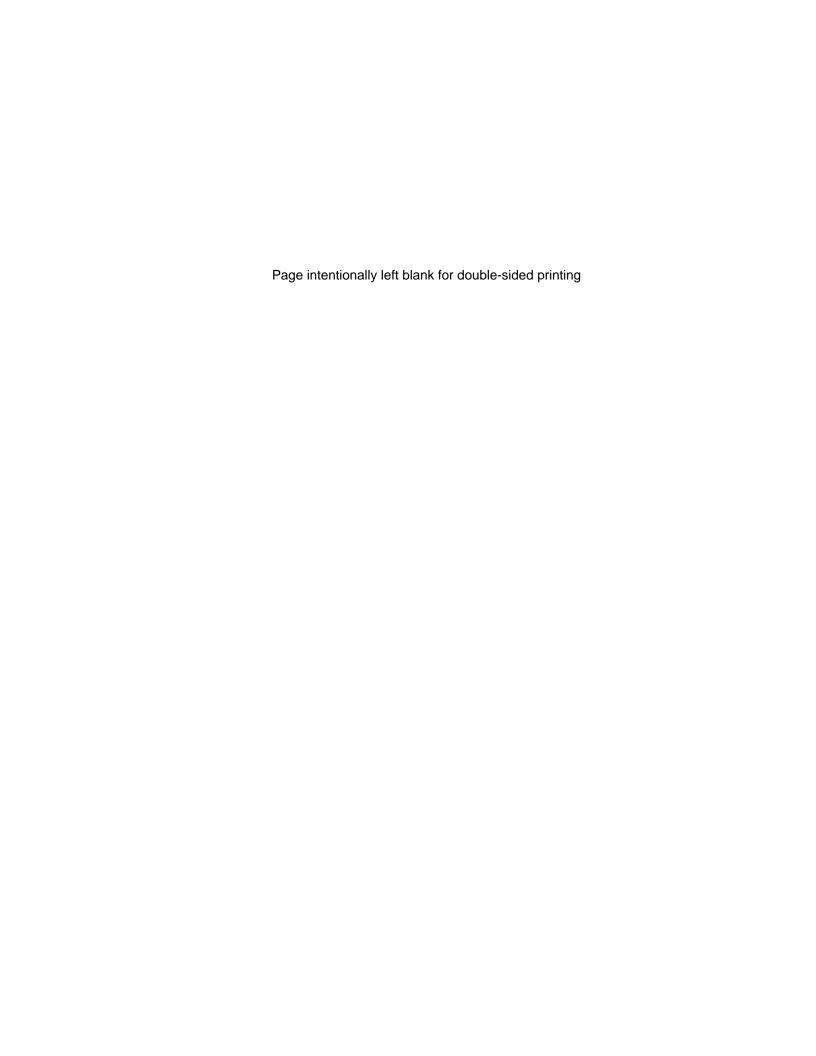
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4. Have fires extinguished, valves closed, and take other immediate action to mitigate the emergency.

- 5. Initiate reasonable measures necessary to prevent subsequent fires, explosions, or releases from occurring or spreading to other areas of the plant. Applicable measures include stopping processes or operations, collecting and containing released oil, or removing and isolating containers.
- 6. Take appropriate action to monitor for leaks, pressure build-ups, gas generation, or ruptures in pipes, valves, or other equipment.



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#### 3 CHAPTER 3 - IMPLEMENTATION OF SPCC PLAN GUIDELINES

#### 3.1 Description of Past Releases (§ 112.7(a))

Oil spills to date have been relatively small (typically less than 20 gallons), and have generally been related to equipment failure (i.e., hose breaks, leaking gaskets, etc.) and over-filling of containers (e.g., fryers) during filling operations and have all been captured within the plant or treatment system.

No releases have entered navigable waters. The facility has implemented an aggressive equipment maintenance program to prevent mechanical integrity issues and has implemented a mandatory 'manned-filling' procedure to minimize the potential for future spills/releases.

A *discharge* of oil from this facility, directly or indirectly, upon navigable waters in harmful quantities will be reported to the National Response Center (800-424-8802) and the State of Idaho as outlined in Section 2.3. For the purposes of this SPCC Plan, if oil reaches Rock Creek, a *discharge* shall be deemed to have occurred. This includes (but is not limited to) any spilling, leaking, pumping, pouring, emitting, emptying, or dumping.

There have been no documented discharges of oil to Rock Creek from activities associated with the facility.

## 3.2 Potential Discharge Volume and Direction of Flow (§ 112.7(b)) and Containment (§112.7((a)(3)(iii)))

**Table 2** presents expected volume, discharge rate, general direction of flow in the event of equipment failure, and means of secondary containment for different parts of the facility bulk storage containers.

In most cases, the chance of a spill occurring is small. Outdoor bulk oil storage containers have secondary containment. Bulk oil storage containers located within structure interiors have a low chance for oil to migrate outside the buildings and into surface water. Petroleum oil bulk storage containers greater than 55 gallons have secondary containment. Cooking oil bulk storage containers greater than 55 gallons are either within secondary containment systems or a release would enter the in-plant oil recovery system (considered a secondary containment system).

Monthly inspections by facility personnel and attention to proper maintenance schedules ensure that equipment is in proper working order. Tank filling and unloading procedures also lower the risk of a tank rupture or product transfer spill. Lamb Weston employees are trained on proper procedures and conduct pertinent inspections. See Attachment C for the product and quantity of oil that are stored in each bulk storage container and in oil-filled equipment.

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Table 2. Potential Discharge Volumes and Direction of Flow

Failure Scenario	Maximum Volume Released (gallons)	Maximum Discharge Rate	Direction of Flow	Containment		
SPCC-1 Line 1 Processing Area (see Map 2, Attachment J)						
Failure or leak of vegetable oil storage tank (collapse or puncture)	6,000	Gradual or instantaneous	Interior spill, not expected to exit building.	Main building interior. Land-based spill response capability (spill kit). Wastewater system.		
Tank Overfill	1 to 300	60 gal/min	Interior spill, not expected to exit building.	Main building interior. Land-based spill response capability (spill kit). Wastewater system.		
Hose/pipe connection leaks	1 to 50	20 gal/min	Interior spill, not expected to exit building.	Main building interior. Land-based spill response capability (spill kit). Wastewater system.		
SPCC-2 Line 2 & 3 Processing Areas (see Map 3, Attachment J)						
Failure or leak of vegetable oil storage tank (collapse or puncture)	2,907	Gradual or instantaneous	Interior spill, not expected to exit building.	Main building interior. Land-based spill response capability (spill kit). Wastewater system.		
Tank Overfill	1 to 300	60 gal/min	Interior spill, not expected to exit building.	Main building interior. Land-based spill response capability (spill kit). Wastewater system.		
Hose/connection leaks	1 to 50	20 gal/min	Interior spill, not expected to exit building.	Main building interior. Land-based spill response capability (spill kit). Wastewater system.		
SF	CC-3 Line 4	Processing Are	a (see Map 4, Attachm	ent J)		
Failure or leak of vegetable oil storage tank (collapse or puncture)	12,500	Gradual or instantaneous	Interior spill, not expected to exit building.	Main building interior. Land-based spill response capability (spill kit). Wastewater system.		
Tank Overfill	1 to 300	60 gal/min	Interior spill, not expected to exit building.	Main building interior. Land-based spill response capability (spill kit). Wastewater system.		
Hose/connection leaks	1 to 50	20 gal/min	Interior spill, not expected to exit building.	Main building interior. Land-based spill response capability (spill kit). Wastewater system.		

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Table 2. Potential Discharge Volumes and Direction of Flow

Table 2. Potential Disc			1				
Failure Scenario	Maximum Volume Released (gallons)	Maximum Discharge Rate	Direction of Flow	Containment			
SPCC-4 Bulk Storage Tank (see Map 5, Attachment J)							
Leak of aboveground storage tank (collapse or puncture)	34,000	Gradual or instantaneous	West, toward stormwater drain system	Concrete dike. Land- based spill response capability (spill kit). Stormwater system.			
Tank Overfill	1 to 300	60 gal/min	West, toward stormwater drain system	Concrete dike. Land- based spill response capability (spill kit). Stormwater system.			
Pipeline connection leaks	1 to 50	20 gal/min	West, toward stormwater drain system	Concrete dike. Land- based spill response capability (spill kit). Stormwater system.			
SPCC-5 Blended Tank Area and Cold Storage (see Map 5, Attachment J)							
Failure or leak of oil- filled equipment (collapse or puncture)	12,000	Gradual or instantaneous	Interior spill, not expected to exit building.	Main building interior. Land-based spill response capability (spill kit). Wastewater system.			
Tank Overfill	1 to 300	60 gal/min	Interior spill, not expected to exit building.	Main building interior. Land-based spill response capability (spill kit). Wastewater system.			
Pipeline connection leaks	1 to 50	20 gal/min	Interior spill, not expected to exit building.	Main building interior. Land-based spill response capability (spill kit). Wastewater system.			
SF	SPCC-6 Rail Car Off-Load Area (see Map 3, Attachment J)						
Failure or leak of railcar or pipeline (collapse or puncture)	24,000	Gradual or instantaneous	South along tracks, flat area.	Land-based spill response capability (spill kit). Transfer area has general containment.			
Hose/connection leaks	1 to 300	60 gal/min	South along tracks, flat area.	Land-based spill response capability (spill kit). Transfer area has general containment.			
Tank Overfill	1 to 50	20 gal/min	South along tracks, flat area.	Land-based spill response capability (spill kit). Transfer area has general containment.			

Table 2. Potential Discharge Volumes and Direction of Flow

Failure Scenario	(gallons)		Direction of Flow	Containment
SPC	C-7 Diesel St	orage Tanks (se	e Maps 2 and 6, Attacl	nment J)
Leak of aboveground storage tank (collapse or puncture)	1,000	Gradual or instantaneous	West tank; south toward stormwater retention area; East tank – north toward rail tracks	Double-walled tank. Concrete dike. Land- based spill response capability (spill kit). Stormwater system.
Tank Overfill	1 to 300	60 gal/min	East toward a stormwater retention area; overflow south to infiltration trench	Double-walled tank. Concrete dike. Land-based spill response capability (spill kit). Stormwater system.
Dispenser hose/connection leaks	se/connection leaks stormwater retent area; overflow so		East toward a stormwater retention area; overflow south to infiltration trench	Concrete dike. Land- based spill response capability (spill kit). Stormwater system.
SPCC	-8 Used Peti	oleum Bulk Sto	rage (see Map 6, Attac	hment J)
Failure or leak of steel drum (collapse or puncture)	55	Gradual or instantaneous	Interior spill, not expected to exit building.	Storage building designed for secondary containment. Land-based spill response capability (spill kit). Stormwater system if exited building.
Tote Overfill or failure	1 to 275	60 gal/min  Interior spill, not expected to exit building.		Storage building designed for secondary containment. Land-based spill response capability (spill kit). Stormwater system if exited building.
Drum Overfill or failure	1 to 55	60 gal/min	Interior spill, not expected to exit building.	Storage building designed for secondary containment. Land-based spill response capability (spill kit). Stormwater system if exited building.
Dispenser hose/connection leaks	1 to 25	20 gal/min	Interior spill, not expected to exit building.	Storage building designed for secondary containment. Land-based spill response capability (spill kit). Stormwater system if exited building.

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### 3.3 Containment Structures and Equipment (§ 112.7(c) & 112.7(a)(3)(iii))

**Table 3. Containment Structures and Equipment** 

SPCC-1 Line 1 Processing Area (see Map 2, Attachment J)	The oil-filled equipment and aboveground storage tanks are enclosed within the building interior, which serves as secondary containment for these tanks. The in-plant drains flow to the treatment system, where the oil can be removed with equipment designed to do so. In the event the treatment system is overwhelmed, oil would flow to the city treatment plant. Cooking oil and hydraulic oil.
SPCC-2 Line 2 & 3 Processing Areas (see Map 3, Attachment J)	The oil-filled equipment and aboveground storage tanks are enclosed within the building interior, which serves as secondary containment for these tanks. The in-plant drains flow to the treatment system, where the oil can be removed with equipment designed to do so. In the event the treatment system is overwhelmed, oil would flow to the city treatment plant. Cooking oil, hydraulic oil, and compressor oil.
SPCC-3 Line 4 Processing Area (see Map 4, Attachment J)	The oil-filled equipment and aboveground storage tanks are enclosed within the building interior, which serves as secondary containment for these tanks. The in-plant drains flow to the treatment system, where the oil can be removed with equipment designed to do so. In the event the treatment system is overwhelmed, oil would flow to the city treatment plant. Cooking oil, hydraulic oil, and compressor oil.
SPCC-4 Bulk Storage Tank (see Map 5, Attachment J)	The aboveground new vegetable oil tanks are protected with concrete containment for full overflow spill containment. The volume of the secondary containment dike is adequate to contain the volume of the largest tank plus precipitation from the 25-year, 24-hour storm event. Should the dike overflow during a higher rainfall event, the nearest discharge point would be the sites stormwater system, which would allow time for response. In addition, the containment system is connected to the on-site wastewater treatment facility, so spilled oil could be pumped to the treatment system for recovery. Cooking oil only.
SPCC-5 Blended Tank Area and Cold Storage (see Map 5, Attachment J)	The oil-filled equipment and aboveground storage tanks are enclosed within the building interior, which serves as secondary containment for these tanks. The in-plant drains flow to the treatment system, where the oil can be removed with equipment designed to do so. In the event the treatment system is overwhelmed, oil would flow to the city treatment plant. Cooking oil and compressor oil.
SPCC Group 6 Railroad Off-Load Area (see Map 3, Attachment J)	Per § 112.7(c), a transfer area is any area of a facility where oil is transferred between bulk storage containers and tank trucks or railroad cars. These areas are subject to the general secondary containment requirements in § 112.7(c). Specific (sized) secondary containment is not required for SPCC Group 6. In addition, due to the viscosity of the vegetable oil delivered to the facility via rail it is considered unlikely a spill from rail cars or the pipeline could reach Rock Creek. Spilled vegetable oil would generally harden shortly after it reaches the ground. It would have to flow greater than 800 feet over land to reach the stormwater collection system. General secondary containment in this area is achieved via personnel supervision during loading and offloading and application of spill control equipment available near SPCC Group 6, if necessary. Cooking oil only.

**Table 3. Containment Structures and Equipment** 

SPCC 7 Diesel Storage Tanks (see maps 2 and 6, Attachment J)	Two diesel tanks used for supplying fuel to backup generators. Both tanks are double-walled and also have concrete dikes for secondary containment. Diesel fuel.
SPCC-8 Used Petroleum Bulk Storage (see Map 6, Attachment J)	55-gallon drums, 275-gallon totes, and 5-gallon drums are enclosed within the building interior, which serves as secondary containment for these drums. Spill would be expected to be contained within the building (no drains). Lubricants, refrigerant, grease, and used oils.

#### 3.3.1 Drainage System

The majority of the facility is under roof and has asphalt or concrete surfaces. Thus, surfaces have been graded to allow for stormwater drainage to a series of catch basins that then discharge into on-site retention structures. The facility's stormwater is generally contained on-site with minimal discharge to Rock Creek. Lamb Weston falls under the MSGP for industrial activities and has a SWPPP that includes routine inspections for stormwater control measures.

#### 3.3.2 Sorbent material

Spill response at this facility may require the manual application of sorbent materials and the construction of temporary containment structures to prevent spilled material from reaching nearby surface waters (Rock Creek) or the plant site stormwater system, which ultimately discharges to the creek. All personnel shall be committed to spill prevention activities to support this SPCC Plan, with the exception that no person shall be subject to unsafe conditions or engage in unsafe acts. Trained plant personnel will make every effort to safely prevent the spill from reaching the storm sewer drains, or other waterways. Personnel will locate the nearest supply of absorbent pigs/socks, or other materials to isolate and contain the spilled material. These absorbents are located throughout the facility at or near each SPCC Group location. Please refer to Attachment B for further information on spill response equipment.

### 3.3.3 Practicability of Secondary Containment (§ 112.7(d))

Facility Management has determined that use of the containment and diversionary structures or readily available equipment is practical and effective at this facility to prevent discharged oil from reaching navigable waters.

As described above, exterior bulk storage containers have adequate specific (sized) secondary containment. Oil bulk storage containers inside the buildings have secondary containment. Cooking oil bulk tanks have containment dikes or are located in areas that would capture an oil release and convey to an oil recovery system. Transfer areas have adequate general secondary containment.

### 3.4 Facility Drainage (§ 112.8 & 112.12(b)(2))

### 3.4.1 Stormwater Discharges

• The facility maintains a stormwater treatment and detention system consisting of a concrete "control basin" and "overflow pond." The control basin removes debris and floatable materials, as well as provides detention time for settling of sediment. The "overflow pond" buffers and/or detains stormwater flow. The stormwater treatment and detention system is capable of containing more than 500,000 gallons of water and is equipped with valving and flow control in order to provide treatment and containment for many scenarios related to surface water flows.

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The stormwater treatment and retention system receives surface flow directed to Outfalls #1 and #3, as well as former Outfall #2 (see stormwater pollution prevention plan for map). Outfall #3 is now only used as the overflow from the retention pond to prevent overtopping. Furthermore with the retention system, Outfall #1, and Outfall #3 are only to be used in an emergency situation for discharge to Rock Creek.

In the spring of 2014, an additional treatment device (oil and grit chamber) was installed for the removal of floatable materials and sediment from stormwater previously associated with Outfalls #5, #6, #7, and #8. With the completion of this project, flow from Outfall #5 (the only outfall in the area that collects from an industrial activity area), is now routed to the overflow pond up to the hydraulic grade line of the oil and grit chamber discharge. At the point that the water level in the overflow pond will no longer allow drainage from the oil and grit chamber, overflow from the chamber will be directed to Outfall #5. Outfalls #6 and #7 have been terminated and all exempt runoff from employee parking areas discharge through Outfall #8.

The secondary containment area is inspected monthly, at a minimum, using the form in Attachment F or generated work orders. Impounded water is beneficially reused as irrigation water on company grounds. Prior to pumping out water within the containment basins or berms, the operator must inspect the water surface for any evidence of oil substances or a film or sheen upon or discoloration of the water. If oil, a film or sheen, or discoloration is observed, the environmental manager will be notified. The environmental manager or designated alternate must arrange for a qualified third party to recover the contaminated oil product and the contaminated water for disposal at an approved off-site facility if onsite treatment is not possible. If no oil contamination of the collected water is observed, the water can be used for site irrigation.

### 3.4.2 Sanitary Discharges

All sanitary wastewater flows to the City of Twin Falls sanitary wastewater treatment facility.

#### 3.4.3 Industrial Discharges

Process wastewater from the plant flows to the City of Twin Falls wastewater treatment plant (off-site). Sampling, recordkeeping and reporting are conducted according to federal, state and local pretreatment laws.

#### 3.4.4 Drainage from Bulk Storage Containment Areas (§112.8 & 112.12(b))

Exterior oil bulk storage tanks are located at SPCC Groups 4 and 7 (all other bulk oil storage tanks are within buildings). SPCC 4 has adequate concrete secondary containment to hold the volume of the largest tank in its group plus precipitation from the 25-year, 24-hour storm event. SPCC 7 involves double-walled diesel fuel tanks but also has concrete dikes to capture a fuel releases.

Addressing stormwater accumulation within secondary containment areas is the responsibility of the environmental manager, or his designee. Stormwater will be visually inspected for oil periodically. Stormwater that has a sheen or has otherwise come into contact with cooking oil can be re-introduced into the wastewater treatment system. Stormwater that has a sheen associated with petroleum oil, such as motor oil, is pumped and recycled off-site. A written record of such inspections and discharges must be maintained for a period of three years and made a part of this SPCC Plan.

#### 3.4.5 Drainage from Non-Process Areas (§112.8(b)(3))

Drainage in non-processing areas is generally controlled on-site.

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#### 3.4.5.1 General (§112.8(b)(4))

Facility drainage systems are adequately engineered to prevent oil from reaching surface waters in the event of equipment failure or human error.

### 3.5 Bulk Storage Containers (§ 112.8 & 112.12 c)

Bulk storage containers located at the facility are illustrated in the SPCC Maps in Attachment J and an inventory is presented in Attachment C.

#### 3.5.1 Construction and Secondary Containment (§112.8 & 112.12 c (1&2))

- i) Bulk storage tanks and 55-gallon drums are constructed with materials that are compatible with the liquids stored in them. The tanks are properly vented to compensate for pressure changes and thermal expansion and constriction.
- ii) Exterior bulk oil storage tanks are located in containment dikes with adequate capacity to contain the volume of the largest tank with sufficient freeboard to allow for precipitation and are sufficiently impervious to contain spilled oil. For procedures concerning drainage of containment areas, see Section 3.4. (§112.8 & 112.12 (c)(2))
- iii) Oil storage bulk containers located within building interiors are contained by the building itself and the wastewater treatment facility. The oil tank car unloading area is contained by general secondary containment. (§112.8 & 112.12 (h)(1)) (§112.8 & 112.12 (c)(3)(i-iv))
- iv) The facility contains no buried or partially buried metallic storage tanks. (§112.7(c)(4))
- v) The facility has no buried oil storage tanks. (§112.8 & 112.12 (c)(4-5))

#### 3.5.2 Testing and Inspections (§112.8 & 112.12 c (6))

- i) The outside of all tanks will be observed monthly by the environmental manager or designee for signs of deterioration, leaks that might cause a spill, or accumulation of oil inside the containment area. A record of these observations will be maintained. See attachment F for the inspections checklist.
- ii) Visible oil leaks must be promptly corrected.
- iii) Aboveground oil storage tanks of volumes greater than 5,000 gallons will be inspected externally according to **Table 4.** This testing will be performed every 20 years.
- iv) Per Steel Tank Institute standards, other oil storage and 55-gallon drums will be visually inspected only. All sides of the tanks are visible and internal corrosion poses minimal risk of failure. (Federal Register Vol. 67, No. 137 pg 47120)

**Table 4** summarizes inspections and tests to be performed on bulk storage containers. According to Steel Tank Institute's *Standard for Inspection of Aboveground Storage Tanks* (SP001, September 2011, 5th Edition), the interval for the initial inspection shall begin from the aboveground storage tank's initial service date. The tanks in **Table 4** requiring external inspection every 20 years were newly installed with the new potato plant; their inspection will not be required until 20 years from the initial service date, or in approximately 2033.

Table 4. Scope and Frequency of Bulk Storage Containers Inspection and Tests

Inspection/Test	Portable Containers (Drums and Totes)	ASTs (0 – 1100 gal)	ASTs (1101 – 5000 gal)	ASTs (5001 – 30000 gal)	ASTs (30001 – 50000 gal)
Visual inspection by facility personnel (as per checklist	Monthly	Monthly	Monthly	Monthly	Monthly
Attachment F)	Annual	Annual	Annual	Annual	Annual
External inspection by certified inspector (STI Standard SP-001)	NA	NA	NA	20 years	20 years
Internal Inspection by certified inspector (STI Standard SP-001)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Inspection/Testing for overflow devices and alarms and interstitial monitoring	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

NA = Not applicable; AST=aboveground storage tank

Railcars in SPCC Group 6 are transportation-related vehicles under the jurisdiction of the Department of Transportation and are not owned by Lamb Weston. They are not on site long term, and are not considered bulk storage containers requiring inspection as outlined in **Table 4**. However, Lamb Weston personnel will visually inspect railcars and maintain responsibility for their contents once pumping of the contents into the facility has begun. For this reason, their capacity volumes are included in the inventory in Attachment C. Lamb Weston will conduct inspections of the aboveground piping, valves, and appurtenances in the transfer area of SPCC Group 6 as required under 40 CFR 112.

#### 3.5.3 Overfill Prevention Systems (§112.8 & 112.12 c (8))

Sections 112.8(c)(8) and 112.12(c)(8) require that each container installation is engineered to avoid discharges during filling activities.

- i) Generally, exterior aboveground storage tanks are provided with overfill protection equipment, are elevated, and contained within concrete dikes that provide additional overfill protection (SPCC-4 would be expected to fully contain an overflow event). The diesel tanks associated with SPCC-7 are double-walled tanks and are located within a containment dike but are not fitted with overflow equipment (e.g. overflow alarm). The diesel tanks contain supply fuel for backup generators (92 and 1000 gallons) that can be readily and visually monitored throughout filling operations by Lamb Weston personnel trained according to Section 3.10 of this SPCC Plan. Filling rates are relatively low, product level in the tank is monitored throughout filling operations, and the area of the tank allows communication between the container gauge and the pumper. A spill kit is located near the tanks. There are no floor drains or sumps nearby, and the tank location is several hundred feet from a discharge location. Spills or leaks from these tanks would be contained before materials could reach navigable waters.
- ii) For interior cooking oil tanks and oil-filled equipment, the facility is manned 24 hours per day, 7 days per week. These tanks are highly visible and contained within the interior of the building. Any transfer of oil within the building interior is of relatively low volume, is supervised, and spills can be identified as they occur. The facility is comprised of a concrete floor and drainage system that leads to the wastewater treatment facility. Any

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cooking oil that is spilled is skimmed and recovered at the facility. Spills or overfills from these interior tanks would be contained before materials could reach navigable waters.

iii) Interior petroleum containers, such as drums or totes, are transferred by hand. Many of these containers are for single use. Any transfers of containers or their contents are very low in volume, manned at all times, and spills can be identified as they occur, contained, and cleaned up before materials could reach a navigable water.

### 3.5.4 Effluent Treatment System (§112.8 & 112.12 c (9))

The wastewater treatment facility is staffed during all shifts when production or cleanup is in operation. Should an oil spill occur during a downtime affecting the waste treatment system, the waste treatment system will be staffed.

### 3.5.5 Visible Discharges (§112.8 & 112.12 c (10))

Any visible discharges will be promptly corrected. Any accumulation of oil will be removed from diked areas.

#### 3.5.6 Miscellaneous

- i) Steam traps for the heating coils in the vegetable oil tanks will be checked monthly for contamination. (§112.8 & 112.12 (c) (7))
- ii) No facility effluents are discharged into navigable waters.
- iii) The facility has no buried oil pipelines (§112.8 & 112.12(d)).
- iv) Mobile oil storage containers, such as 55-gallon drums, are provided secondary containment and are located where they will not be subjected to periodic flooding. (§112.8 & 112.12 c (11))
- v) Oil-Filled Equipment: The facility contains process equipment that contains vegetable oil, food grade hydraulic oil, or compressor oil. These pieces of equipment are not considered bulk storage containers and are not subject to specific secondary containment requirements. All oil-filled equipment is located inside the potato processing building. Oil spilled due to failure of equipment would flow to in-plant drains and the treatment system. Should the treatment system be overwhelmed, oil would flow to the City of Twin Falls wastewater treatment facility.
- vi) Electrical transformers are considered "qualified oil-filled operational equipment" as defined in 71 FR 77275, December 26, 2006 Federal Register notice. Transformers onsite that contain oil are owned by others, and not covered by this SPCC Plan.

### 3.6 Intra-Facility Transfer Operations (§ 112.8 & 112.12(d) & 112.7(a)(3)(ii))

- i) There are no intra-facility transfers of oil at the facility.
- ii) There are no buried oil pipelines at the facility. (§112.8 & 112.12(d)(1))
- iii) Any pipeline not in service is capped, labeled as such, and marked as to its origin. (§112.8 & 112.12 (d)(2))
- iv) The design of pipe supports is in accordance with good engineering practices. (§112.8 & 112.12 (d)(3))
- v) Aboveground pipelines subject to damage by vehicle traffic are present west of the potato processing plant and protection from vehicle collision is in place. (§112.8 & 112.12(d)(5))

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## 3.7 Tank Car and Truck Unloading (§ 112.7(H)(1-3) & 112.7(a)(3)(ii))

The loading/unloading procedures for oil tank trucks must meet the minimum requirements and regulations established by the Department of Transportation, and include the following:

#### 3.7.1 Tank Truck Unloading

- Tank trucks are required to check in with the scale house and proceed to the loading/unloading area.
- ii) They must chock their wheels and put out a warning sign. (§112.7(h)(2))
- Prior to filling and departure of any tank truck, operators are to inspect for discharges of the lowermost drains and all outlets of such vehicle, and if necessary, ensure that they are tightened, adjusted, or replaced to prevent liquid discharge while in transit. (§112.7(h)(3))
- iv) Safety regulations are to be observed at all times. When the loading/unloading is complete, care is to be taken to prevent back siphonage conditions or excess product from remaining in the lines which will spill when the connection is broken. Action will be taken to contain and clean up any material spilled. There is to be no blowing out or disposal of residue products in the tank or truck by their hoses on Lamb Weston Company property. Any residue products are the hauler's responsibility.
- v) Visual indicators and physical barriers will be removed after all connections are removed and inspections are made.
- vi) Any spillage, abnormalities, or potential problems (leaking valves, etc.) are to be reported to the shift manager for appropriate action.

#### 3.7.2 Oil Tank Rail Car Unloading (Cooking Oil):

- i) Verify that the Certificate of Analysis (COA) matches the rail car being unloaded, seals are intact and match the COA.
- ii) Verify wheel chocks and blue flag are in place.
- iii) Connect rail car hose to unloading manifold, ensuring discharge valve is closed.
- iv) Start the unloading oil pump, and take a sample of the oil at the sample valve. Shut oil pump off.
- v) Inspect oil sample according to quality assurance (QA) procedure. Fill out necessary sections on COA. Take oil sample to Process Control Lab for analysis. Write the result on the COA. If oil to be unloaded is approved by QA, open discharge valve and start oil unloading pump.
- vi) When oil unloading is complete, shut oil unloading pump off, and lock it out.
- vii) Remove oil unloading hose from manifold, replace cap, lock the cap and store the hose properly.
- viii) Remove pressure from discharge line by opening sample valve.
- ix) Remove inline strainer/magnet and place it in the stainless steel bowl hanging on wall.
- x) Inspect strainer for foreign material, and magnet for metal particles.
- xi) If there are no metal particles or foreign materials showing during inspection, clean strainer and magnet unit, and then sanitize.

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### 3.8 Inspections and Records (§ 112.7(E) & 112.8(C)(6))

Facility personnel regularly observe bulk storage containers; aboveground valves, piping, and appurtenances; and oil-filled equipment during operating hours. The bulk storage containers, oilfilled equipment, and associated piping and dispensing systems (see Inventory in Attachment C) shall be inspected monthly, and the results shall be recorded on the Monthly AST Inspection Report, as included in Attachment F. Spill response kits kept on site shall also be checked during the monthly inspection, and restocked as necessary. The monthly inspection reports shall be kept for at least 3 years in a file maintained by the Lamb Weston Twin Fall's environmental manager. Inspections of containers include observations of the exterior of the container for signs of deterioration or spills (leaks), observations of container foundation and supports for signs of instability, and observations of the vent, fill and discharge pipes for signs of poor connection that could cause a spill.

In filling out the inspection report, inspections are done by SPCC groups (see inventory in Attachment C for description of groups). If the inspection does not reveal any concerns, simply use a checkmark ( $\sqrt{}$ ).

### 3.9 Security (§ 112.7(G))

- 1. The loading and unloading connections of oil pipelines are capped when not in service or when in standby service for an extended time. The connections are located in secured areas within the facility, or are locked to prevent discharge.
- Lights are located so as to illuminate the storage areas.
- 3. The facility is operated 24 hours a day 7 days a week and is under constant surveillance. In the event of a spill, the facility has absorbent materials and personnel to contain the spill. (§112.7(g)(1))
- 4. The master flow and drain valves and any other valves that will permit direct outward flow of a tank's content to the surface are securely locked in the closed position when in non-operating or non-standby status.
- 5. The starter controls on all oil pumps are normally in the "off" position and are located at a site accessible only to authorized personnel when the pumps are in non-operating or non-standby status. (§112. 7(g)(3))
- 6. The loading/unloading connections of oil pipeline are securely capped or blank-flanged when not in service or standby service for an extended time. This practice should also apply to pipelines that are emptied of liquid content either by draining or by inert gas pressure. For this plant this practice applies to the oil unloading lines for the oil rail cars.  $(\S112.7(g)(4))$
- 7. Lighting around the facility is adequate for inspection and safe operation, as well as for spill surveillance and the prevention of vandalism. (§112.7(g)(5))
- 8. When unloading oil rail cars, the cars will use wheel chocks and the blue flag stating men at work will be in place. When unloading hydraulic oil, gas, or diesel the vehicle will be chocked and a sign will be put out warning of oil unloading. (§112.7(h)(2))

### 3.10 Personnel Training (§ 112.7(F))

Oil-handling personnel are trained in the operation and maintenance of equipment to prevent discharges; discharge protocols; applicable pollution control laws, rules, and regulations; general facility operations; and the contents of the facility SPCC Plan. Such training highlights and describes known spill events or failures, malfunctioning equipment, and recently developed precautionary measures. Additional briefings will be held whenever changes affecting the SPCC

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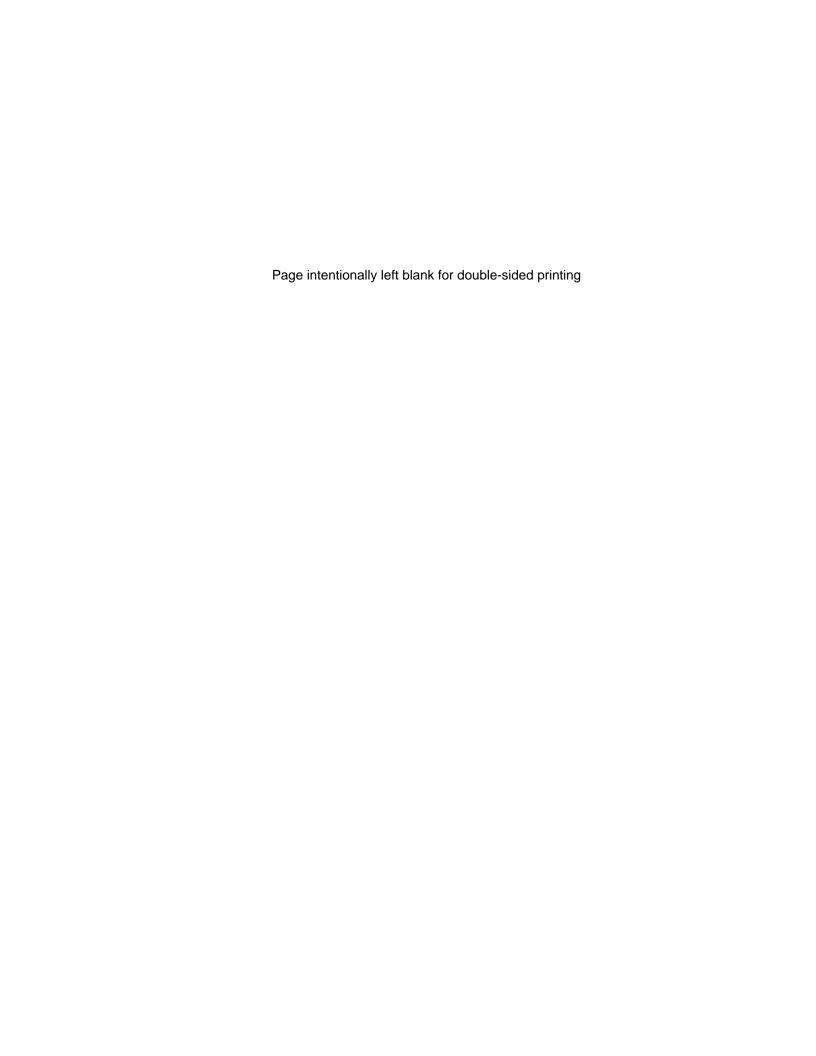
Plan are made. Records of these briefings and training are kept on the form attached to this SPCC Plan as Attachment G. (§112.7(f)(1))

Discharge prevention briefings for oil-handling personnel are conducted once a year. (§112.7(f)(3))

The environmental manager is the designated person accountable for oil spill prevention and reports to line management. (§112.7(f)(2))

### 3.11 Brittle Fracture Failure (§ 112.7(i))

This facility contains no field-constructed aboveground containers.



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### ATTACHMENT A - CERTIFICATION OF THE APPLICABILITY OF THE **SUBSTANTIAL HARM CRITERIA**

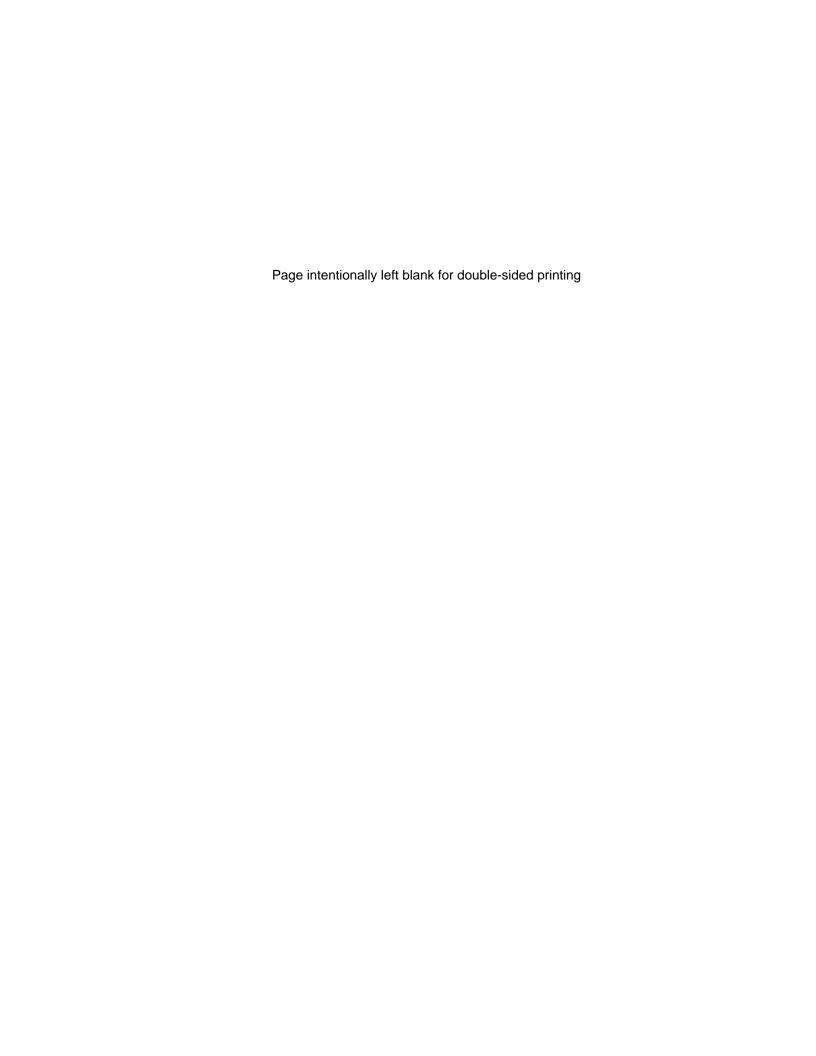
### "ATTACHMENT C-II" (§112 Attachment C)

FACILITY	NAME:
EACILITY	ADDDECC

Lamb Weston - Twin Falls

856 Pussett Street

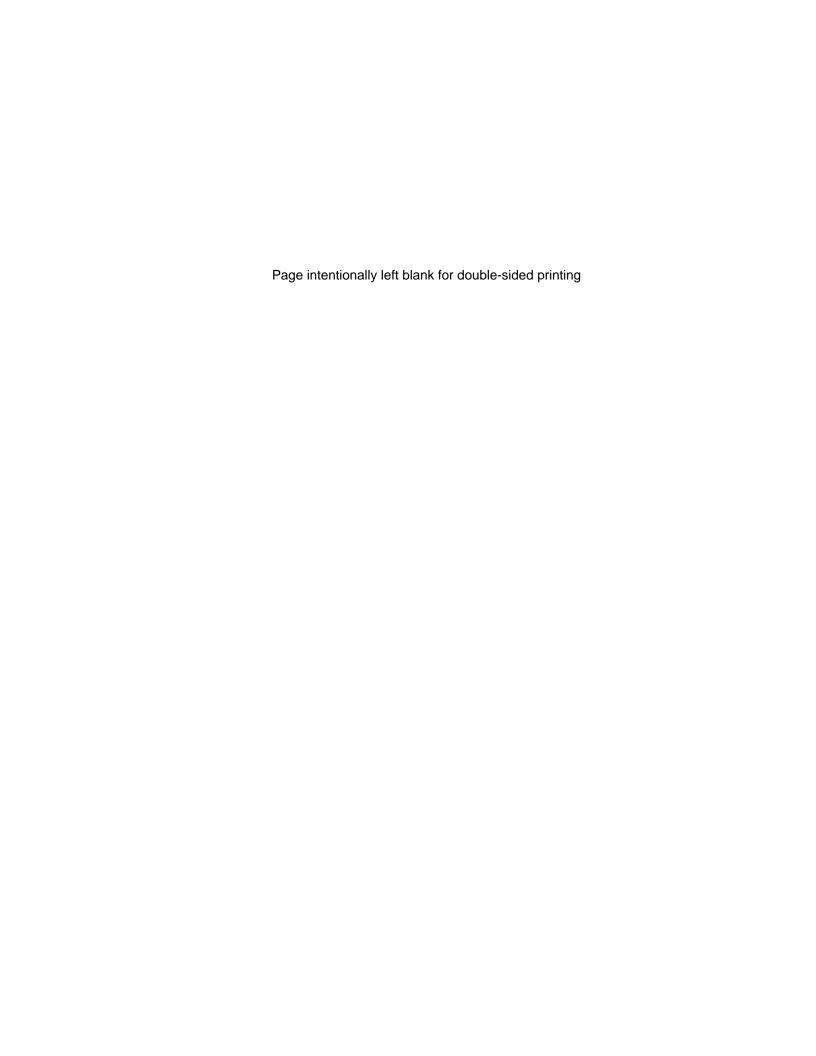
FACIL	III ADDRESS.	Twin Falls			
1)				e capacity greater than or equal to over water transfers of oil to or from	
	Yes	No	<		•
2)	gallons (1,000,000)	gallons <u>and</u> je area suffic	is the fac iently lar	e capacity greater than or equal to color without secondary containment ge enough to contain the capacity cage area?	t for each
	Yes	No	<u> </u>		
3)	(1,000,000) gallons appropriate formula	and is the fa in Attachme t a discharge	cility loca nt C-III o from the	e capacity greater than or equal to ated at a distance (as calculated us r an alternative formula considered e facility could cause injury to an d in Attachment D?	ing the
	Yes	No	<u> </u>		
4)	(1,000,000) gallons appropriate formula	and is the fa in Attachme	cility loca nt C-III o	e capacity greater than or equal to cated at a distance (as calculated using an alternative formula considered be facility would shut down a public of	ing the acceptable
	Yes	No	X		
5)		and within t	he past 5	e capacity greater than or equal to on years has the facility experienced to 10,000 gallons?	
	Yes	No	<u> </u>		
	lternative formula is ເ itive formula must be			of the reliability and analytical sound	dness of the
I certify information responsaccura	ation submitted in thi	s document, is information	and that n, I believ	lly examined and am familiar with the based on my inquiry of those indivive that the submitted information is	duals
Signat	ure:				12/23/2016
Date:	V 1				



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# ATTACHMENT B - SPILL CONTROL EQUIPMENT INVENTORY (§112.7(c)(vii)

Emergency Response Equipment	Location				
Spill Kits	See SPCC Plan map in Attachment J for spill kit locations.				
Absorbents	Petroleum bulk storage building				
Fire Extinguishers	Throughout the facility				



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# ATTACHMENT C - BULK STORAGE TANK/CONTAINER/TANKER TRUCKS INVENTORY (§ 112.7(a)(3)(i))

### SPCC-1 Line 1 Processing Area (see Map 2, Attachment J)

ID	Description	Material Stored (§ 112.7(a)(3)(i))	Capacity (gallons) (§ 112.7(a)(3)(i))	Construction Material	Location	Type of Containment
1	L1 Fryer Line; vegetable oil storage (2 tanks)	Cooking oil	2 @ 2,200	Stainless Steel	Main Building; Line 1 Processing	Interior, wastewater treatment system
2	L1 Fryer Line; new vegetable oil storage day tank	Cooking oil	6,000	Stainless Steel	Main Building; Line 1 Processing	Interior, wastewater treatment system
3	L1 Fryer Line; used vegetable oil storage day tank	Cooking oil	6,000	Stainless Steel	Main Building; Line 1 Processing	Interior, wastewater treatment system
9	L11 & L12 Fryer Lines; vegetable oil storage	Cooking oil	2,000	Stainless Steel	Main Building: Line 1 Processing Area	Interior, wastewater treatment system
10	L11 & L12 Fryer Lines; new vegetable oil day tank	Cooking oil	3,000	Stainless Steel	Main Building: Line 1 Processing Area	Interior, wastewater treatment system
11	L11 & L12 Fryer Lines; used vegetable oil day tank	Cooking oil	3,000	Stainless Steel	Main Building: Line 1 Processing Area	Interior, wastewater treatment system
12	L13 Fryer Line; vegetable oil storage	Cooking oil	707	Stainless Steel	Main Building: Line 13 Processing	Interior, wastewater treatment system
13	L13 Fryer Line; new vegetable oil day tank	Cooking oil	1,500	Stainless Steel	Main Building: Line 13 Processing	Interior, wastewater treatment system
14	L13 Fryer Line; used vegetable oil day tank	Cooking oil	1,500	Stainless Steel	Main Building Line 13 Processing	Interior, wastewater treatment system
43	Two tanks@ 70 gal/each	Hydraulic oil	2 @ 70	Steel	Interior, middle of main building	Interior, wastewater treatment system
44	Power Pack Hydraulic Unit (L1/C+F)	Hydraulic oil	550	Steel	Interior, near Fryer 12, main building	Interior, wastewater treatment system
45	Power Pack Hydraulic Unit (Sizing Deck)	Hydraulic oil	450	Steel	Interior, sizing deck, main building	Interior, wastewater treatment system
	Total SPCC G	oup 1 – Line 1 Processing Area:	29,247			

### SPCC-2 Line 2 & 3 Processing Areas (see Map 3, Attachment J)

ID	Description	Material Stored (§ 112.7(a)(3)(i))	Capacity (gallons) (§ 112.7(a)(3)(i))	Construction Material	Location	Type of Containment
4	L 2 Fryer Line; vegetable oil storage	Cooking oil	1,507	Stainless Steel	Main Building: Line 2 Processing	Interior, wastewater treatment system
5	L2 Fryer Line; new vegetable oil day tank	Cooking oil	2,907	Stainless Steel	Main Building: Line 2 Processing	Interior, wastewater treatment system
46	Power Pack Hydraulic Unit (Main Cellar)	Hydraulic oil	650	Steel	Interior, cellar area, main building	Interior, wastewater treatment system
47	55-gallon drums, up to 8 drums	Hydraulic oil	Up to 8 @ 55	Steel	Covered, exterior E. of L2 Engine Room	Spill containment pallets
49	21 compressors, 9 oil coolers, 11 oil reclaimers; 2 oil Separators indoor; 1 oil separator outdoor	Compressor oil	464	Steel	Interior, south end of main building	Interior, wastewater treatment system
	Total SPCC-2 Line 2 & 3 Processing Areas:					

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### SPCC-3 Line 4 Processing Area (see Map 4, Attachment J)

ID	Description	Material Stored (§ 112.7(a)(3)(i))	Capacity (gallons) (§ 112.7(a)(3)(i))	Construction Material	Location	Type of Containment
6	L4 Fryer Line; vegetable oil storage (2 tanks)	Cooking oil	2 @ 2,200	Stainless Steel	Main Building: Line 4 Processing	Interior, wastewater treatment system
7	L4 Fryer Line; north vegetable oil day tank	Cooking oil	3,120	Stainless Steel	Main Building: Line 4 Processing	Interior, wastewater treatment system
8	L4 Fryer Line; south vegetable oil day tank	Cooking oil	3,120	Stainless Steel	Main Building: Line 4 Processing	Interior, wastewater treatment system
25	Bulk Storage Receiving Tank, vegetable oil	Cooking oil	5,500	Stainless Steel	Interior, L 4 area	Interior, wastewater treatment system
26	Bulk Storage Receiving Tank, vegetable oil	Cooking oil	12,500	Stainless Steel	Interior, L 4 area	Interior, wastewater treatment system
27	Bulk Storage Receiving Tank, vegetable oil	Cooking oil	12,500	Stainless Steel	Interior, L 4 area	Interior, wastewater treatment system
28	Vegetable Oil Recovery System	Cooking oil	86	Stainless Steel	Interior, L 4 area	Interior, wastewater treatment system
29	Vegetable Oil Recovery System	Cooking oil	472	Stainless Steel	Interior, L 4 area	Interior, wastewater treatment system
30	Vegetable Oil Recovery System	Cooking oil	691	Stainless Steel	Interior, L 4 area	Interior, wastewater treatment system
31	Vegetable Oil Recovery System	Cooking oil	691	Stainless Steel	Interior, L 4 area	Interior, wastewater treatment system
32	Vegetable Oil Recovery System	Cooking oil	691	Stainless Steel	Interior, L 4 area	Interior, wastewater treatment system
33	Vegetable Oil Recovery System	Cooking oil	691	Stainless Steel	Interior, L 4 area	Interior, wastewater treatment system
41	Line 4 area	Hydraulic oil	500	Steel	Interior, Line 4 area, main building	Building secondary containment system
42	Line 4 waste bay area	Hydraulic oil	80	Steel		
48	11 compressors and 11 oil separators	Compressor oil	1,365	Steel	Interior, north end of main building	Interior, wastewater treatment system
	Total SPCC Grou	p 3 – Line 4 Processing Area:	46,407			

### SPCC-4 Bulk Storage Tank (see Map 5, Attachment J)

ID	Description	Material Stored (§ 112.7(a)(3)(i))	Capacity (gallons) (§ 112.7(a)(3)(i))	Construction Material	Location	Type of Containment
15 I	Bulk Storage Receiving Tank, blended oil	Cooking oil	34,000	Steel	Exterior, Bulk Oil Receiving Tanks	Concrete dike
16 I	Bulk Storage Holding Tank, blended oil	Cooking oil	34,000	Steel	Exterior, Bulk Oil Receiving Tanks	Concrete dike
17 I	Bulk Storage Receiving Tank, Canola oil	Cooking oil	34,000	Steel	Exterior, Bulk Oil Receiving Tanks	Concrete dike
18 I	Bulk Storage Holding Tank, Canola oil	Cooking oil	34,000	Steel	Exterior, Bulk Oil Receiving Tanks	Concrete dike
19 I	Bulk Storage Receiving Tank, Palm oil	Cooking oil	34,000	Steel	Exterior, Bulk Oil Receiving Tanks	Concrete dike
20 I	Bulk Storage Holding Tank, Palm oil	Cooking oil	34,000	Steel	Exterior, Bulk Oil Receiving Tanks	Concrete dike
		SPCC-4 Bulk Storage Tank:	204,000			

### SPCC-5 Blended Tank Area and Cold Storage (see Map 4, Attachment J)

ID	Description	Material Stored (§ 112.7(a)(3)(i))	Capacity (gallons) (§ 112.7(a)(3)(i))	Construction Material	Location	Type of Containment
21	Bulk Storage Receiving Tank, blended oil	Cooking oil	12,000	Steel	Interior, south end of Cold Storage	Interior, wastewater treatment system
22	Bulk Storage Receiving Tank, blended oil	Cooking oil	12,000	Steel	Interior, south end of Cold Storage	Interior, wastewater treatment system
23	Bulk Storage Receiving Tank, blended oil	Cooking oil	12,000	Steel	Interior, south end of Cold Storage	Interior, wastewater treatment system
24	Bulk Storage Receiving Tank, blended oil	Cooking oil	12,000	Steel	Interior, south end of Cold Storage	Interior, wastewater treatment system
35	Truck oil tankers	Cooking Oil	2,000	Stainless steel	Exterior, by Bulk storage	Concrete floor with sump
50	Compressors	Compressor oil	65	Steel	Interior, south end of main building	Interior, wastewater treatment system
	SPCC-5 Blended Tank Area and Cold Storage:					

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### SPCC-6 Rail Car Off-Load Area (see Map 3, Attachment J)

ID	Description	Material Stored (§ 112.7(a)(3)(i))	Capacity (gallons) (§ 112.7(a)(3)(i))	Construction Material	Location	Type of Containment
6	Rail cars storing oil, up to 5 tank cars	Cooking oil	Up to 5 @ 24,000	Steel	Exterior, south end of building	DOT requirements; drip pans beneath connection
	SPO	CC-6 Rail Car Off-Load Area:	120,000			

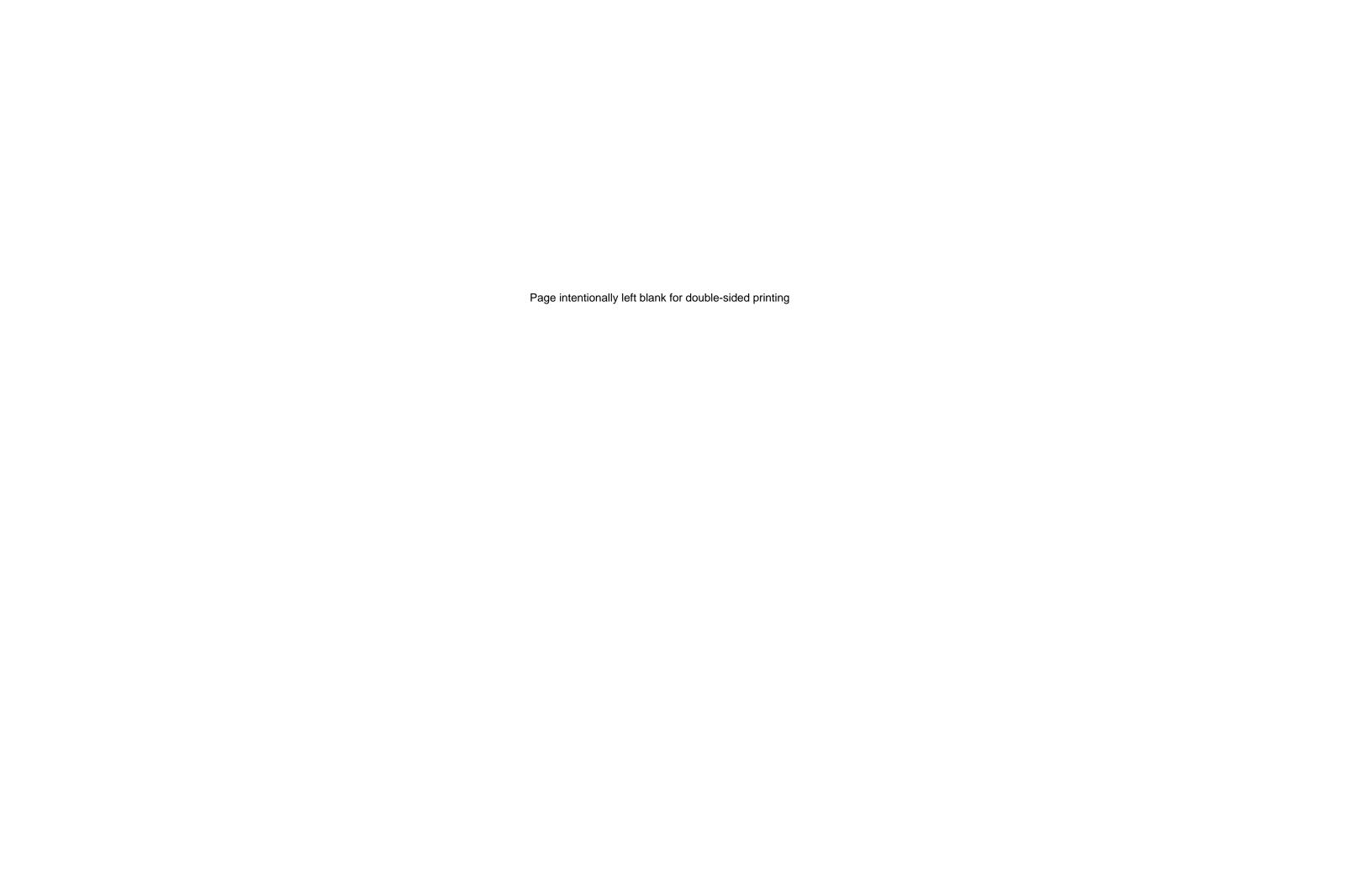
### SPCC-7 Diesel Storage Tanks (see Maps 2 and 6, Attachment J)

ID	Description	Material Stored (§ 112.7(a)(3)(i))	Capacity (gallons) (§ 112.7(a)(3)(i))	Construction Material	Location	Type of Containment
36	Diesel tank for backup generator	Diesel fuel	12,000	92	Exterior, north east end of building	Double-walled tanks, concrete dike
37	Diesel tank for backup generator	Diesel fuel	12,000	1,000	Exterior, northwest of building	Double-walled tanks, concrete dike
	SP	CC-7 Diesel Storage Tanks:	24,000			

### SPCC-8 Used Petroleum Bulk Storage (see Map 6, Attachment J)

ID	Description	Material Stored (§ 112.7(a)(3)(i))	Capacity (gallons) (§ 112.7(a)(3)(i))	Construction Material	Location	Type of Containment
38	55-gallon drums, up to 20 drums	Lube oil	Up to 20 @ 55	Steel	Interior, Lubrication Building	Building secondary containment system
30	15-gallon drums, up to 10 drums	Lube oil	Up to 10 @ 15	Steel	Interior, Lubrication Building	Building secondary containment system
	55-gallon drums, up to 5 drums	Used oil	Up to 5 @ 55	Steel	Interior, Lubrication Building	Building secondary containment system
	275-gallon totes, up to 2 totes	Used oil	Up to 2 @ 275	Poly w/steel bracing	Interior, Lubrication Building	Building secondary containment system
40	275-gallon totes, up to 2 totes	Hydraulic oil	Up to 2 @ 275	Poly w/steel bracing	Interior, Lubrication Building	Building secondary containment system
	55-gallon drums, up to 4 drums	Diesel fuel	Up to 4 @ 55	Steel	Interior, Lubrication Building	Building secondary containment system
	5-gallon drums, up to 10 drums	Gear oil	Up to 10 @ 5	Steel	Interior, Lubrication Building	Building secondary containment system
	PC	C-8 Petroleum Bulk Storage:	2,895			

Total oil storage volume = 482,582 gallons



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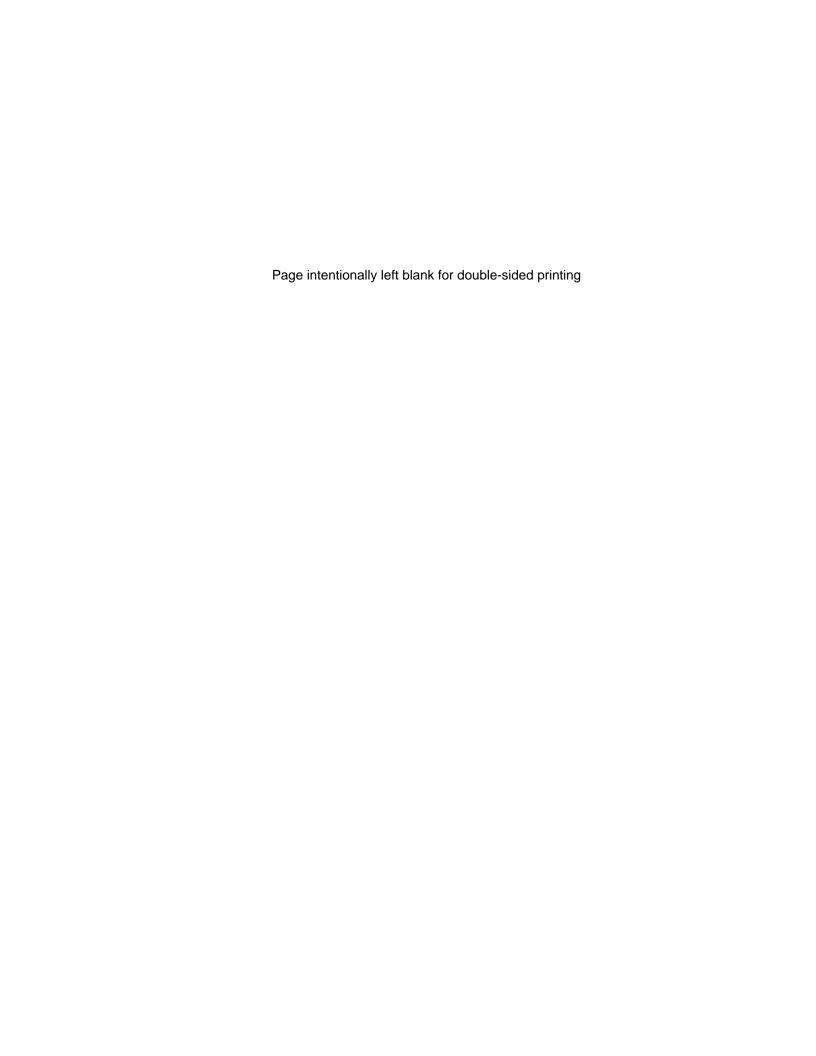
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### **ATTACHMENT D – RESPONSE NOTIFICATION FORM (§112.4(A)(1-9))**

#### **INFORMATION FOR MANAGEMENT REPORT**

When all immediate verbal notifications have been provided, complete this form or an approved alternate for use in all reports regarding the emergency situation.

Na	me of person making notification			
Na	mes of persons notified:			
•	National Response Center	Date		
•	Individual	Cas	e Number_	
•	Local Emergency Coordinator	Date	Time	
•	Individual			
•	State Emergency Response	Date		Time
•	Individual			
•	Fire Department	Date		
•	Individual			
•	Police Department	Date		
•	Individual			
•	Other	Date		Time
•	Individual			
•	Other.	Date		_Time
•	Individual			
Ad	ditional Comments:			
_				



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# ATTACHMENT E – SPILL INCIDENT LOG (§112.4(A)(1-9))

#### Use "Initial Incident Report" located on SharePoint:

http://sharepoint.conagra.cag/Twin%20Falls/Safety/Emergency%20ActionResponse%20Plan/Forms/AllItems.aspx

#### **EMAIL NOTIFICATION TEMPLATE**

(LW Twin Falls Internal Incident Reporting – for notification of items to Twin Falls distribution list, below)

### **Date of Occurrence:**

Time of Occurrence:

Facility Name: Lamb Weston

Facility City/State: Twin Falls, Idaho

Facility Manager's Name: Andrew Gardner
Facility Manager's Telephone #: 208 825-1401

ConAgra Foods Platform: Commercial

Type of Incident:
Agencies on Scene:

#### **Regulatory Agencies Notified:**

**Email List**: Andrew Gardner, Todd (Richard) Kirkendall, Ian Toevs, Chuck Shirey, Nikki Cummins, Charles Harding, Devon Mcgehee, Charles Chapin, Douc Pham, Tobby Kennedy, Ahmed Moharip, Chad Main, Andrew Van Cleave, Bradly Adams, Dave Metzger, Jon Smock, Creighton Knight, Tony Haman, James McShane, David Oesterle, Adam Burk.

#### **Observed Environmental Impacts:**

(Include waste treatment personal observations, oil in clarifier, waste water going to storm drains...)

#### **Spill Volume Estimation:**

(Include calculations used to generate this number, also include estimate of how much was successfully contained, i.e. 3 barrels, 4 pig mats, half a tote...)

#### **Brief Description of What Happened:**

(Avoid technical terminology, acronyms, abbreviations or slang terms that may not be readily understood)

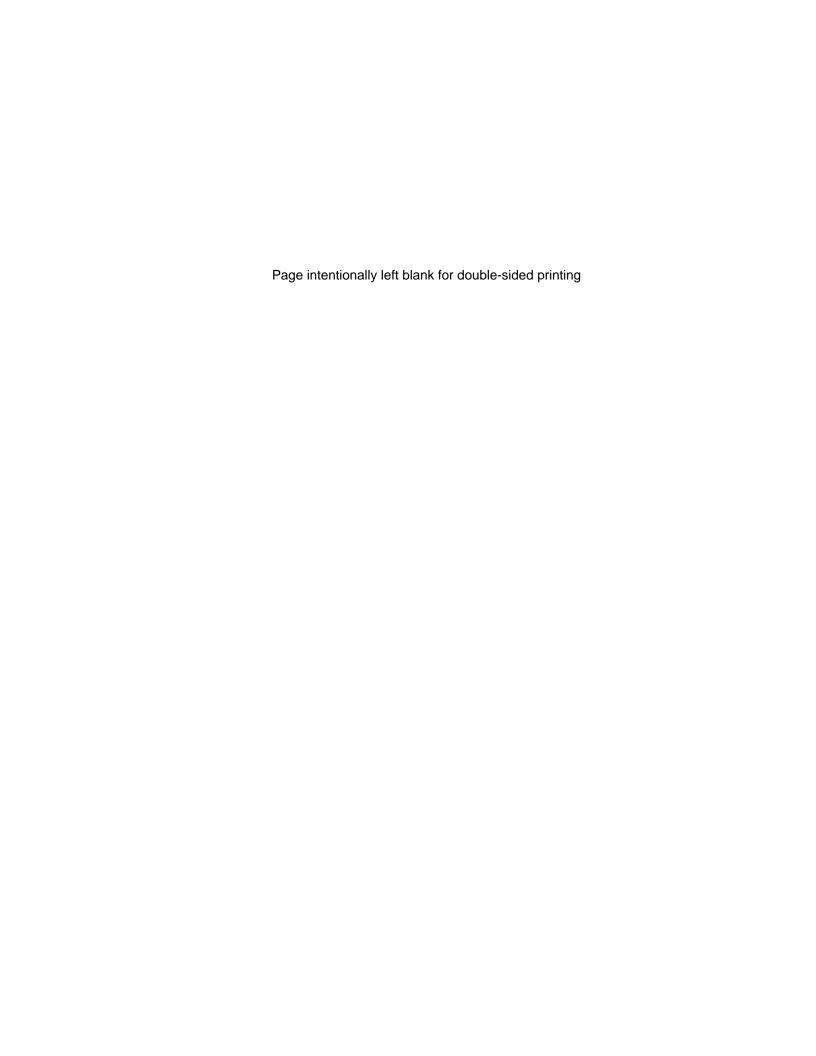
#### Resulting downtime, if applicable:

#### **Root Cause:**

#### **Corrective Actions:**

(Include any immediate and long term actions taken to immediately contain the spill as well as any action to prevent re-occurrence)

^{*}Adam Burk will upload the document to SharePoint. Please save this file for your own records*



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## **ATTACHMENT F – FACILITY INSPECTION CHECKLIST (§112.7(E))**

Lamb Weston, Twin Falls
Facility Monthly Inspection Report (Page 1 of 2)

	SPCC 1 Line 1 Area	SPCC 2 Lines 2 & 3 Areas	SPCC 3 Line 4 Area	SPCC 4 Bulk Storage Tanks
General Condition of Tanks (Note any deformations, corrosion, staining, etc. Check for liquid in the interstitial space of double-walled tanks. Use " $$ " if no issues observed.)				
General Condition of Secondary Containment, Foundations, Supports (Note any cracks, drain valve closed/locked, accumulated stormwater, spills, or staining. Use " $$ " if no issues observed.)				
Pumps, Piping, and Dispensers (Check pumps, piping, and dispensers for weeps or leaks; check sumps for water or product; and check piping leak detection systems. Use "\sqrt{"}" if no issues observed.)				
Describe Corrective Actions Needed				

Name:	
Title:	
Date:	
Signature:	

This report shall be kept on file for at least 3 years.

Lamb Weston – Twin Falls Facility

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Lamb Weston, Twin Falls
Facility Monthly Inspection Report (Page 2 of 2)

Tank (Product) Capacity	SPCC 5 Blended Tank Area & Cold Storage	SPCC 6 Rail Car Offload Area	SPCC 7 Diesel Storage Tanks	SPCC 8 Used Pet. Bulk Storage
General Condition of Tanks (Note any deformations, corrosion, staining, etc. Check for liquid in the interstitial space of double-walled tanks. Use "√" if no issues observed.)				
General Condition of Secondary Containment, Foundations, Supports (Note any cracks, drain valve closed/locked, accumulated stormwater, spills, or staining. Use "\" if no issues observed.)				
Pumps, Piping, and Dispensers (Check pumps, piping, and dispensers for weeps or leaks; check sumps for water or product; and check piping leak detection systems. Use "\" if no issues observed.)				
Describe Corrective Actions Needed				

Date: August 2005 Updated: December 2020 Page: 41

### **STI SP001 Monthly Inspection Checklist**

GENERAL INSPECTION INFORMATION							
Inspection date:	Retain until date (36 months from inspection date):						
Prior inspection date:	Inspector name:						
Tanks inspected (ID numbers):							

#### Inspection guidance:

- For equipment not included in this standard, follow the manufacturer recommended inspection/testing schedules and procedures.
- The periodic aboveground storage tank (AST) Inspection is intended for monitoring the external AST condition and its containment structure. This visual inspection does not require a certified inspector. It shall be performed by an owner's inspector who is familiar with the site and can identify changes and developing problems.
- Upon discovery of water in the primary tank, secondary containment area, interstice, or spill container, remove promptly or take other corrective action.
   Before discharge to the environment, inspect the liquid for regulated products or other contaminants and disposed of it properly.
- (*) designates an item in a non-conformance status. This indicates that action is required to address a problem.
- Non-conforming items important to tank or containment integrity require evaluation by an engineer experienced in AST design, a certified inspector, or a tank manufacturer who will determine the corrective action. Note the non-conformance and corresponding corrective action in the comment section.
- Retain the completed checklists for 36 months.
- In the event of severe weather (snow, ice, wind storms) or maintenance (such as painting) that could affect the operation of critical components (normal and emergency vents, valves), an inspection of these components is required immediately following the event.

ITEM	STATUS		COMMENTS
1.0 Tank Containment			
1.1 Water in primary tank, secondary containment, interstice, or spill container?	☐ Yes*	☐ No	
1.2 Debris or fire hazard in containment?	☐ Yes*	☐ No	
1.3 Drain valves operable and in a closed position?	☐ Yes	☐ No*	
1.4 Containment egress pathways clear and gates/doors operable?	Yes	☐ No*	

Lamb Weston – Twin Falls Facility

SPILL PREVENTION CONTROL AND COUNTERMEASURE PLAN

Date:	August 2005
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ITEM	STATUS		COMMENTS
2.0 Leak Detection			
2.1 Visible signs of leakage around the tank, concrete pad, containment, ring wall or ground?	☐ Yes*	□No	
3.0 Tank Attachments and Appurtenances			
3.1 Ladder and platform structure secure with no sign of severe corrosion or damage?	☐ Yes	☐ No*	
3.2 Tank liquid level gauge readable and in good condition?	Yes	☐ No*	
3.3 Are all tank openings properly sealed?	☐ Yes	☐ No*	
4.0 Other conditions			
4.1 Are there other conditions that should be addressed for continued safe operation or that may affect the site SPCC plan?	☐ Yes*	□No	
Additional comments:			

Lamb Weston – Twin Falls, Idaho

SPILL PREVENTION CONTROL & COUNTERMEASURE PLAN

Date: August 2005 **Updated:** December 2020 43

Page:

### **STI SP001 Annual Inspection Checklist**

GENERAL INSPECTION INFORMATION						
Inspection date:	Retain until date (36 months from inspection date):					
Prior inspection date:	Inspector name:					
Tanks inspected (ID numbers):						

#### Inspection guidance:

- For equipment not included in this standard, follow the manufacturer recommended inspection/testing schedules and procedures.
- The periodic AST Inspection is intended for monitoring the external AST condition and its containment structure. This visual inspection does not require a certified inspector. It shall be performed by an owner's inspector who is familiar with the site and can identify changes and developing problems.
- Inspect the AST shell and associated piping, valves, and pumps including inspection of the coating for paint failure.
- Inspect:
  - 1. Earthen containment structures including examination for holes, washout, and cracking in addition to liner degradation and tank settling.
  - 2. Concrete containment structures and tank foundations/supports including examination for holes, washout, settling, paint failure, corrosion and leakage.
  - 3. Steel containment structures and tank foundations/supports including examination for washout, settling, cracking, and for paint failure, in addition to examination for corrosion and leakage.
- Inspection of cathodic protection system, if applicable, includes the wire connections for galvanic systems and visual inspection of the operational components (power switch, meters, and alarms) of impressed current systems.
- Remove promptly upon discovery standing water or liquid in the primary tank, secondary containment area, interstice, or spill container. Before discharge to the environment, inspect the liquid for regulated products or other contaminants and disposed of it properly.
- In order to comply with EPA SPCC (Spill Prevention, Control and Countermeasure) rules, a facility must regularly test liquid level sensing devices to ensure proper operation (40 CFR 112.8(c)(8)(v)).
- (*) designates an item in a non-conformance status. This indicates that action is required to address a problem.
- Non-conforming items important to tank or containment integrity require evaluation by an engineer experienced in AST design, a certified inspector, or a tank manufacturer who will determine the corrective action. Note the non-conformance and corresponding corrective action in the comment section.
- Retain the completed checklists for 36 months.
- Complete this checklist on an annual basis supplemental to the owner monthly-performed inspection checklists.

Note: If a change has occurred to the tank system or containment that may affect the SPCC plan, the condition should be evaluated against the current plan requirement by a Professional Engineer knowledgeable in SPCC development and implementation.

#### Date: August 2005 Updated: December 2020 Page: 44

ITEM		STATUS	COMMENTS
1.0 T	ank Containment		
1.1	Containment structure in satisfactory condition?	Yes No*	
1.2	Drainage pipes/valves fit for continued service?	☐ Yes ☐ No* ☐ N/A	
2.0 T	ank Foundation and Supports	S	
2.1	Evidence of tank settlement or foundation washout?	☐ Yes* ☐ No	
2.2	Cracking or spalling of concrete pad or ring wall?	☐ Yes* ☐ No	
2.3	Tank supports in satisfactory condition?	☐ Yes ☐ No*	
2.4	Water able to drain away from tank?	☐ Yes ☐ No*	
2.5	Grounding strap secured and in good condition?	☐ Yes ☐ No*	
3.0 C	athodic Protection		
3.1	CP system functional?	☐ Yes ☐ No* ☐ N/A	
3.2	Rectifier reading:		
4.0 T	ank External Coating		
4.1	Evidence of paint failure?	☐ Yes* ☐ No	
5.0 T	ank Shell/heads		
5.1	Noticeable shell/head distortions, buckling, denting or bulging?	☐ Yes* ☐ No	
5.2	Evidence of shell/head corrosion or cracking?	☐ Yes* ☐ No	

Lamb Weston – Twin Falls, Idaho

SPILL PREVENTION CONTROL & COUNTERMEASURE PLAN

#### August 2005 December 2020 Date: Updated: Page:

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ITEM		STATUS	COMMENTS				
6.0 Ta	6.0 Tank Manways, Piping and Equipment within Secondary Containment						
6.1	Flanged connection bolts tight and fully engaged with no sign of wear or corrosion?	☐ Yes ☐ No*					
7.0 Ta	ank Roof						
7.1	Standing water on roof?	☐ Yes* ☐ No					
7.2	Evidence of coating cracking, crazing, peeling, blistering?	☐ Yes* ☐ No					
7.3	Holes in roof?	☐ Yes* ☐ No					
8.0 V	enting		•				
8.1	Vents free of obstructions?	☐ Yes ☐ No*					
8.2	Emergency vent operable? Lift as required?	☐ Yes ☐ No*					
9.0 In	sulated Tanks		•				
9.1	Insulation missing?	☐ Yes* ☐ No					
9.2	Are there noticeable areas of moisture on the insulation?	☐ Yes* ☐ No					
9.3	Mold on insulation?	☐ Yes* ☐ No					
9.4	Insulation exhibiting damage?	☐ Yes* ☐ No					
9.5	Is the insulation sufficiently protected from water intrusion?	☐ Yes ☐ No*					

Lamb Weston – Twin Falls Facility

SPILL PREVENTION CONTROL AND COUNTERMEASURE PLAN

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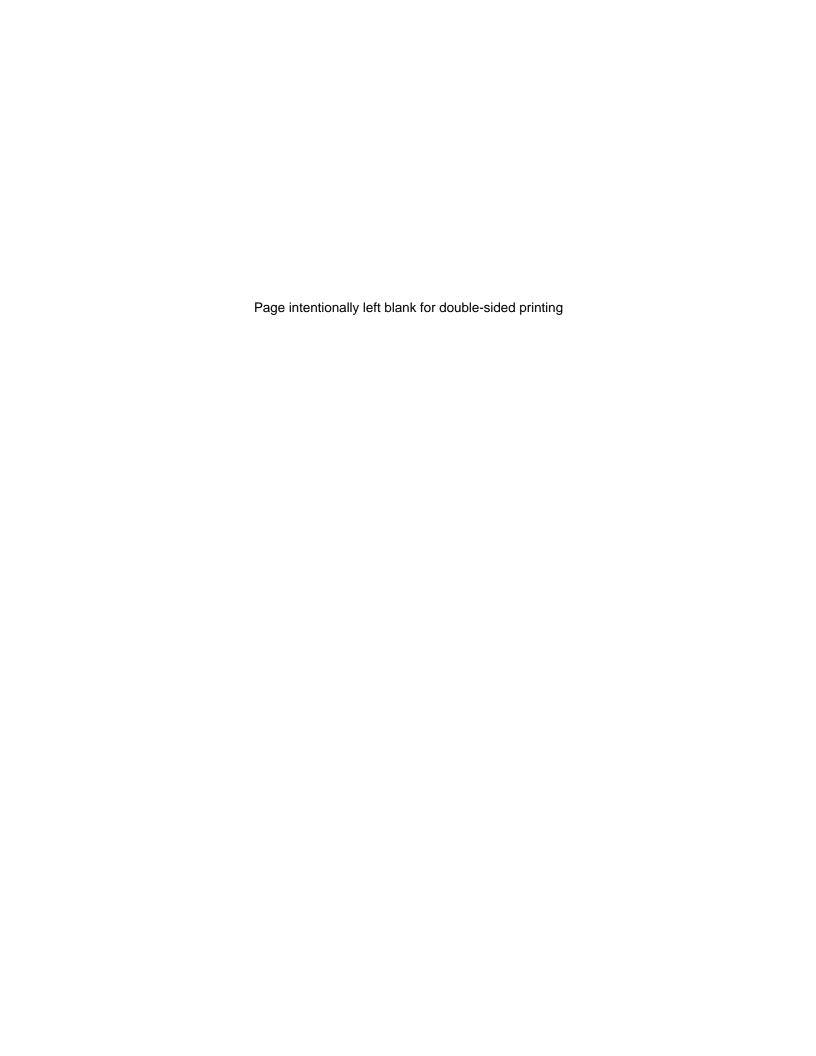
ITEM		STATUS	COMMENTS			
10.0 Level and Overfill Prevention Instrumentation of Shop-Fabricated Tanks						
10.1	Has the tank liquid level sensing device been tested to ensure proper operation?	☐ Yes ☐ No*				
10.2	Does the tank liquid level sensing device operate as required?	☐ Yes ☐ No*				
10.3	Are overfill prevention devices in working condition?	☐ Yes ☐ No* ☐ N/	Α			
11.0 Electrical Equipment						
11.1	Are tank grounding lines in good condition?	☐ Yes ☐ No* ☐ N/	4			
11.2	Is electrical wiring for control boxes/lights in good condition?	☐ Yes ☐ No* ☐ N/	Α			
Additional comments:						

# ATTACHMENT G – RECORD OF SPILL PREVENTION TRAINING AND BRIEFINGS (§112.7(f)(1&3)

Instructions: Briefings will be scheduled and conducted by the owner or operators for operating personnel at intervals frequent enough to assure adequate understanding of the SPCC Plan for this facility. These briefings should also highlight and describe known spill events or failures, malfunctioning components, and recently developed precautionary measures. Personnel will also be instructed in operation and maintenance of equipment to prevent the discharges of oil and on applicable pollution control laws, rules, and regulations. During these briefings there will be an opportunity for facility operators and other personnel to share recommendations concerning health, safety, and environmental issues encountered during operation of the facility.

Date:	
Attendees:	
Subjects and Issues:	
Recommendations and Suggestions:	
<del></del>	

NOTE: General and site specific training programs and records are maintained and available in Alchemy.



December 2020

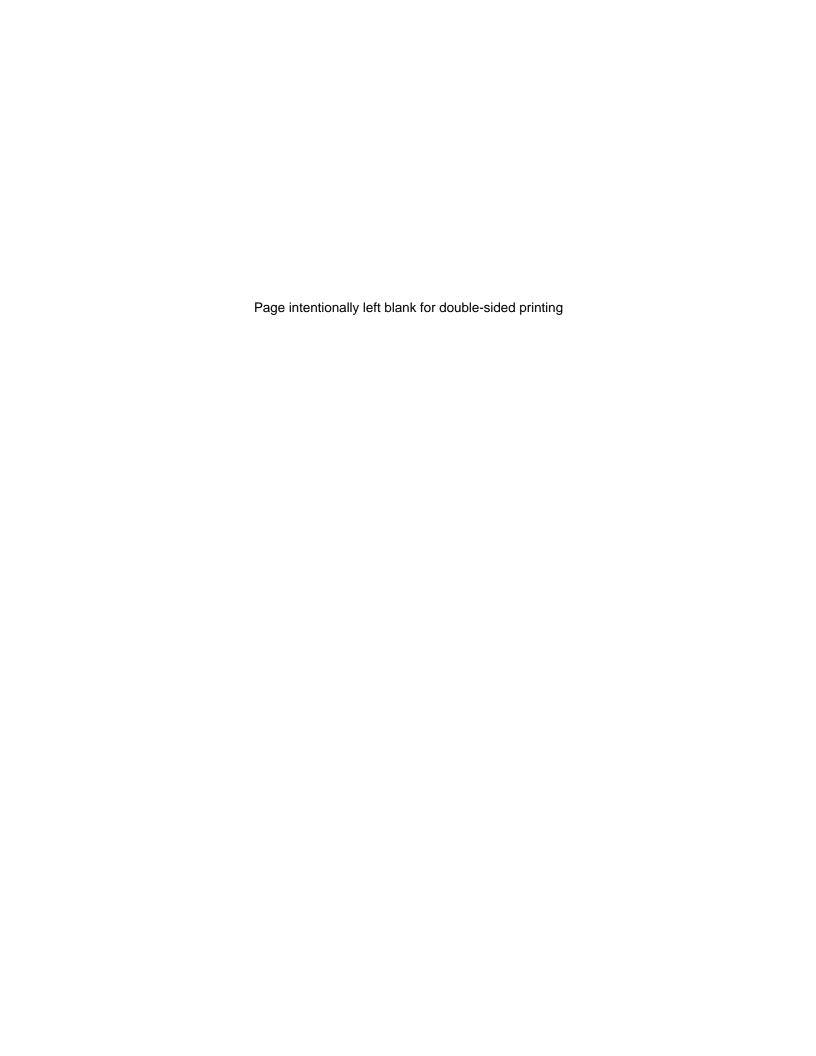
### ATTACHMENT H - OWNER'S REVIEW AND EVALUATION FORM

Under 40 CFR § 112.5(b), "a review and evaluation of the SPCC Plan at least once every 5 years from the date such facility becomes subject to this part," is required of the owner.

If major changes to the facility have occurred since the last review or any technical amendments to the SPCC Plan in accordance with 40 CFR § 112.3(d), the SPCC Plan must be updated and recertified by a registered professional Engineer (40 CFR § 112.5(c)).

If no amendment is necessary, indicate that a review was conducted on a certain date, along with your signature and title (40 CFR § 112.5(b)).

Reviewed On, 20
By
I have completed review and evaluation of the SPCC Plan for Lamb Weston Company – Idaho Potato Plant and will/will not amend the SPCC Plan as a result
Signature
Amendment needed: yes no
Amendment completed on (if applicable)
The next review date will be: (5 years later, or whenever there is a change in facility design, construction, operation, or maintenance that materially affects the potential for discharge; whichever is sooner (40 CFR § 112.5(a))).



SPILL PREVENTION CONTROL & COUNTERMEASURE PLAN

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### ATTACHMENT I – SECONDARY CONTAINMENT AREA VOLUME **CALCULATIONS**

### **Precipitation Allowance:**

Precipitation (P) associated with a 25-year, 24-hour storm in Twin Falls, Idaho = 1.8 inches

Ref.: Miller, J.F., et al., 1973. Precipitation-Frequency Atlas of the Western United States, Volume V, Idaho. US Department of Commerce, National Weather Service, NOAA Atlas 2, Silver Springs, MD.

#### **SPCC 4: Bulk Storage Tanks**

Reference: Based on dimensions supplied by Lamb Weston.

Conversion: 7.4805 gallons/ft³

Containment Dimensions:

Dike footprint =  $2,056 \text{ ft}^2 (61.5 \text{ ft } \text{X } 33.43 \text{ ft})$ 

Dike height = 5.17 ft.

Dike volume = 10,629 ft or 79,510 gallons

Capacity of Obstructions inside Dike Area (Displacing Containment Volume):

- Volume of concrete bases for 8 new oil tanks: (10ft X 10ft X 2 ft) X 6 = 1,200 ft or 8,977 gallons
- Volume of tanks (radius 7.95 X 3.17 ft height = 629.4 ft³/tank or 4,708 gallons per tank) X 6 tanks = 28,250 gallons

Capacity of Dead-End Sumps beneath Dike Area (Adding Containment Volume): Assume 0 gallons

#### Precipitation:

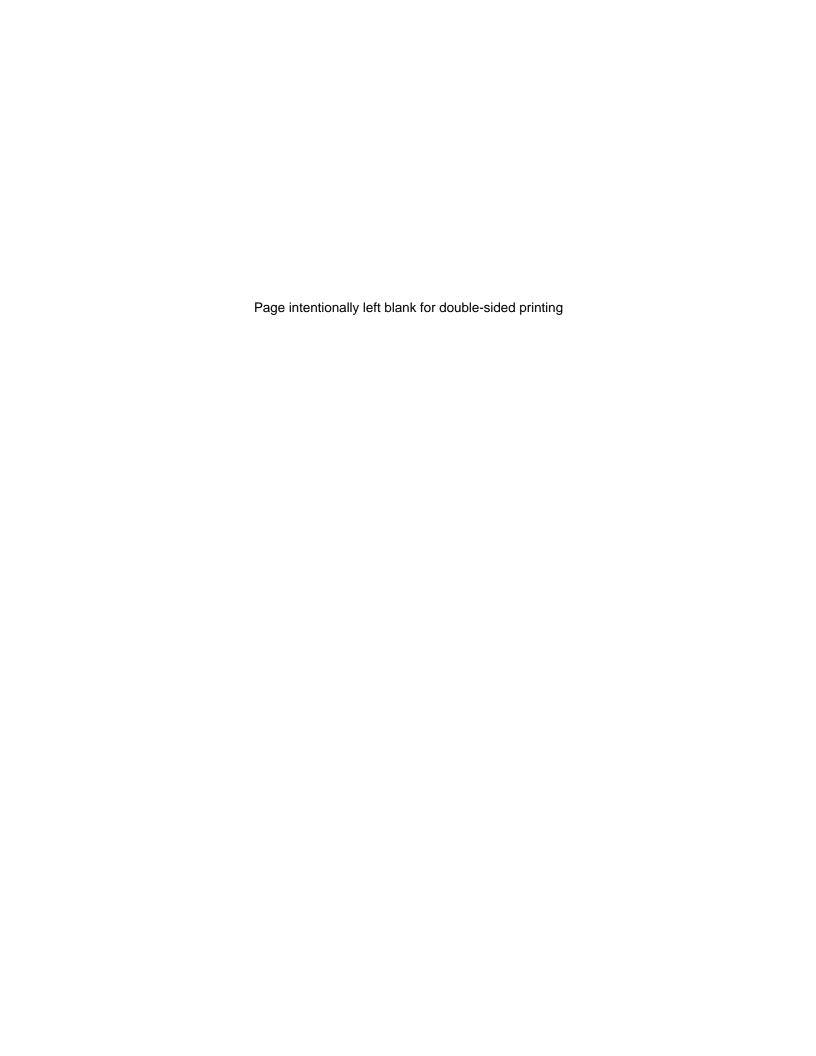
25-year, 24 hour event = 1.8 inches (0.15 ft)  $2,056 \text{ft}^2 \times 0.15 \text{ ft} = 308 \text{ ft}^3 \text{ or } 2,307 \text{ gallons}$ 

Available Containment Volume:

79,510 gallons - 8,977 gallons - 28,250 gallons - 2,307 gallons = 39,976 gallons

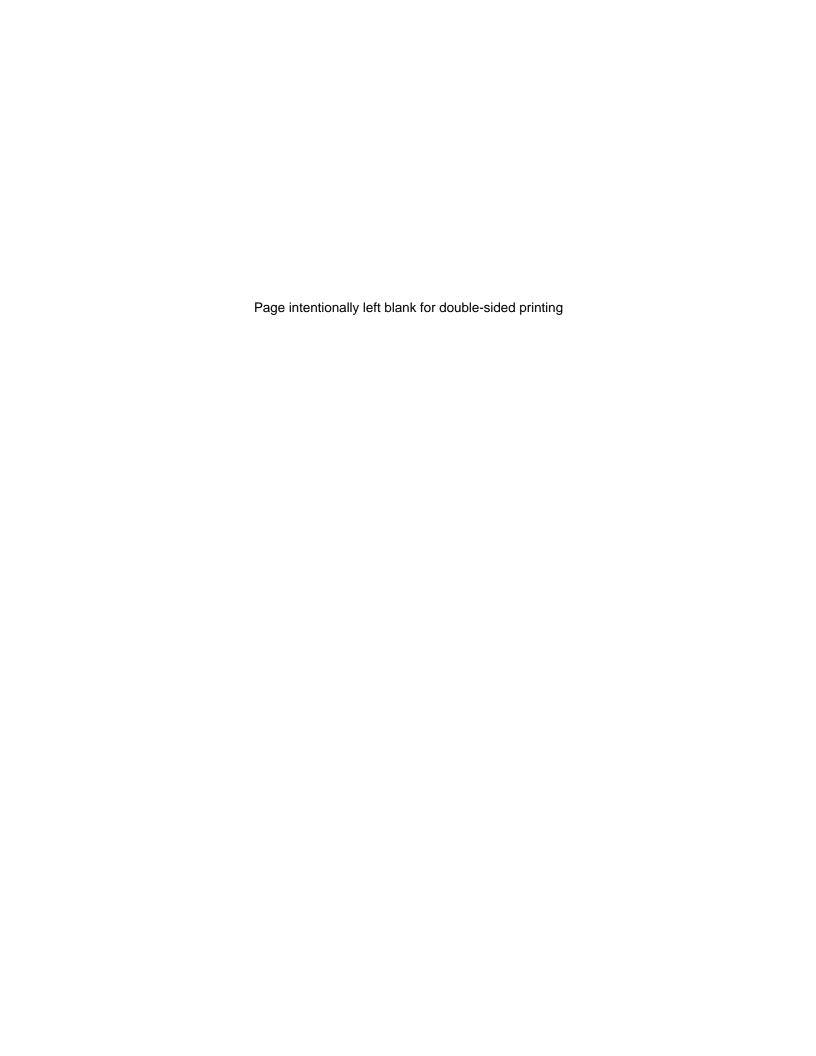
#### Conclusion:

Dike area volume is sufficient to contain a release from the largest tank (34,000 gallons).



Lamb Weston – Twin FallsDate:<br/>Updated:August 2005<br/>December 2020SPILL PREVENTION CONTROL & COUNTERMEASURE PLANPage:53

# ATTACHMENT J - SPCC Maps



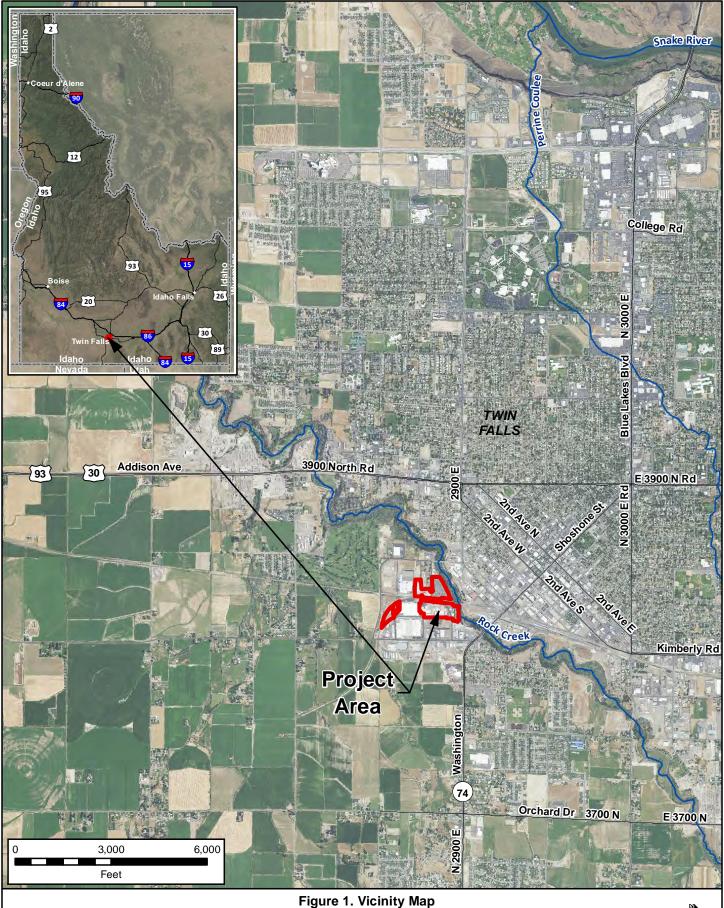


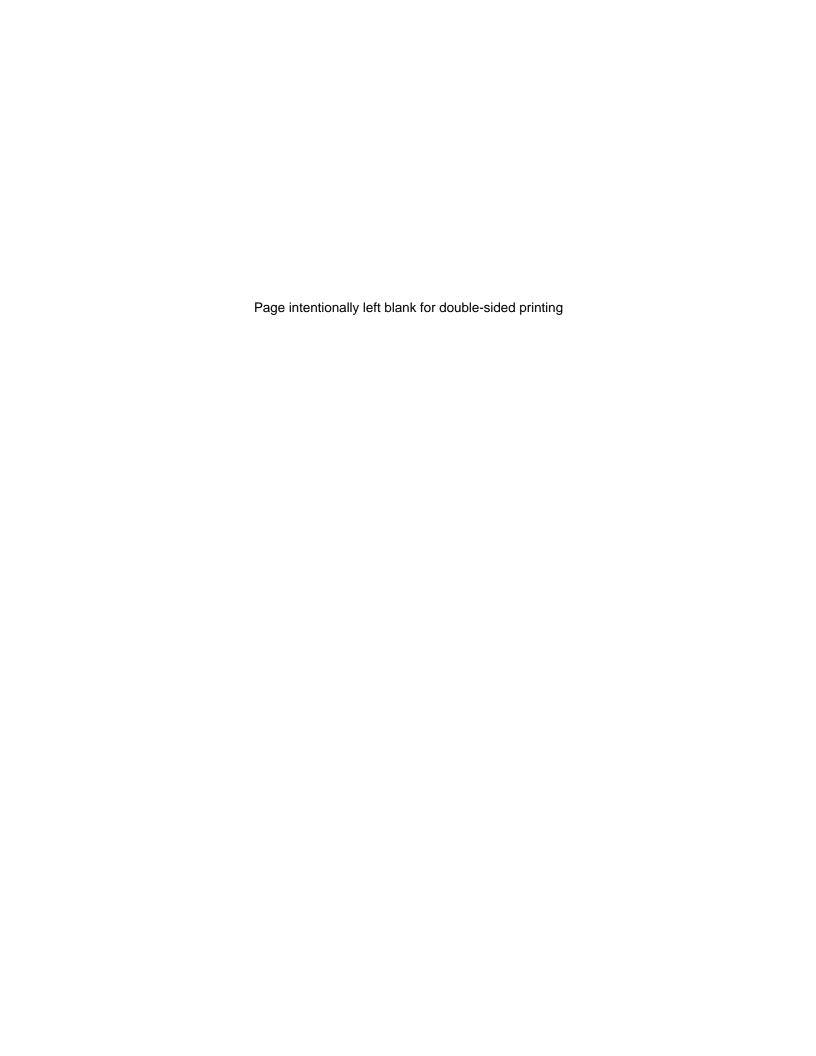
Figure 1. Vicinity Map

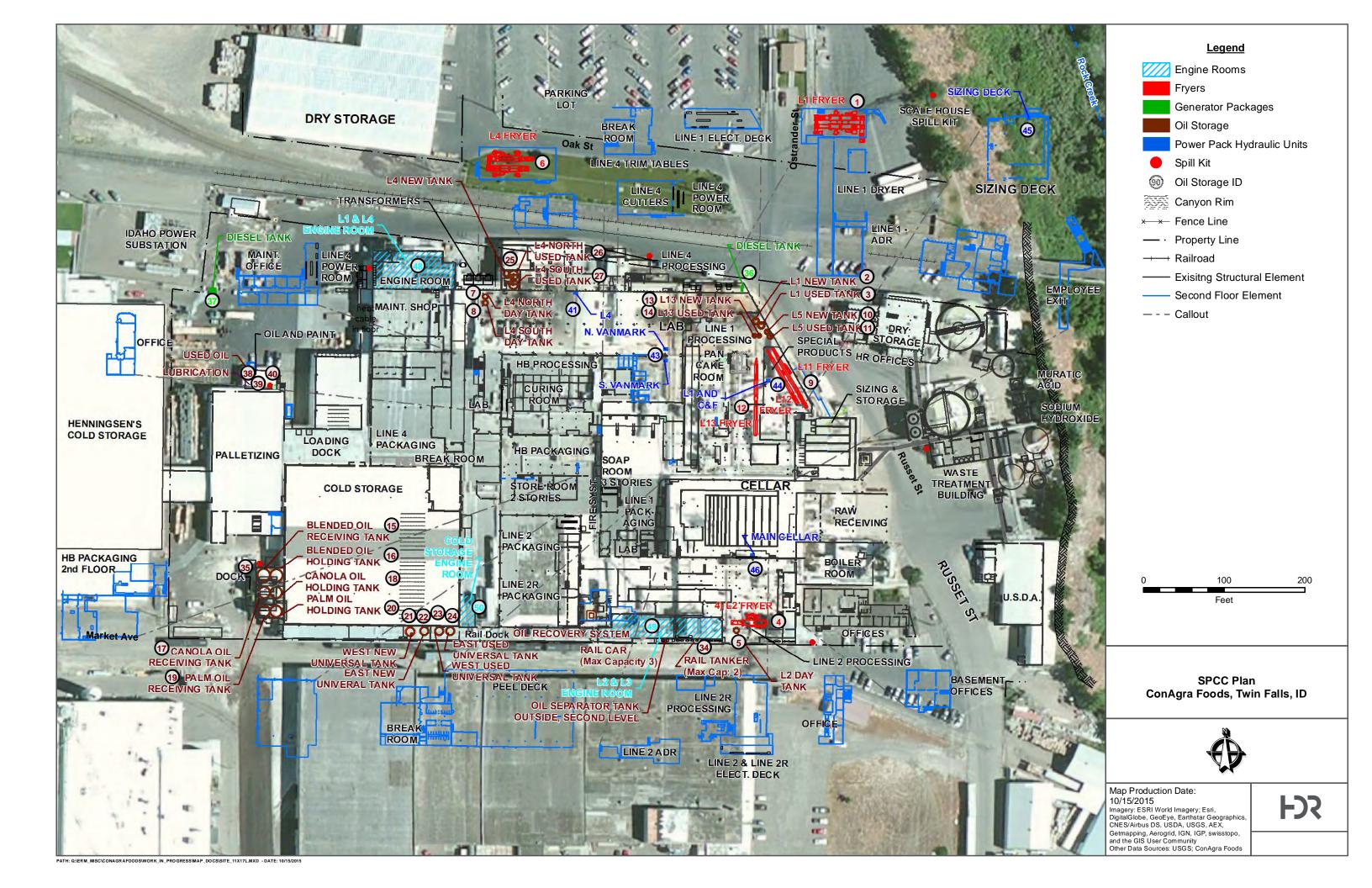
ConAgra Foods,

Twin Falls Facility SPCC Plan, Twin Falls, ID

Map Date: 9/11/2015

Q:\text{VERM_misc\ConAgraFoods\Work_in_Progress\map_docs\Vicinity_LegPort.mxd}





# Oak St HE WHIII THEY

## <u>Legend</u>

## **SPCC Areas**

SPCC-1, Line 1 Processing Area

SPCC-2, Line 2 & 3 Processing Areas

SPCC-3, Line 4 Processing Area

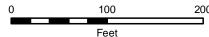
SPCC-4, Bulk Storage Tanks

SPCC-5, Blended Tank Area and Cold

SPCC-6, Rail Car Area

SPCC-7, Diesel Storage Tanks

SPCC-8, Petroleum Bulk Storage

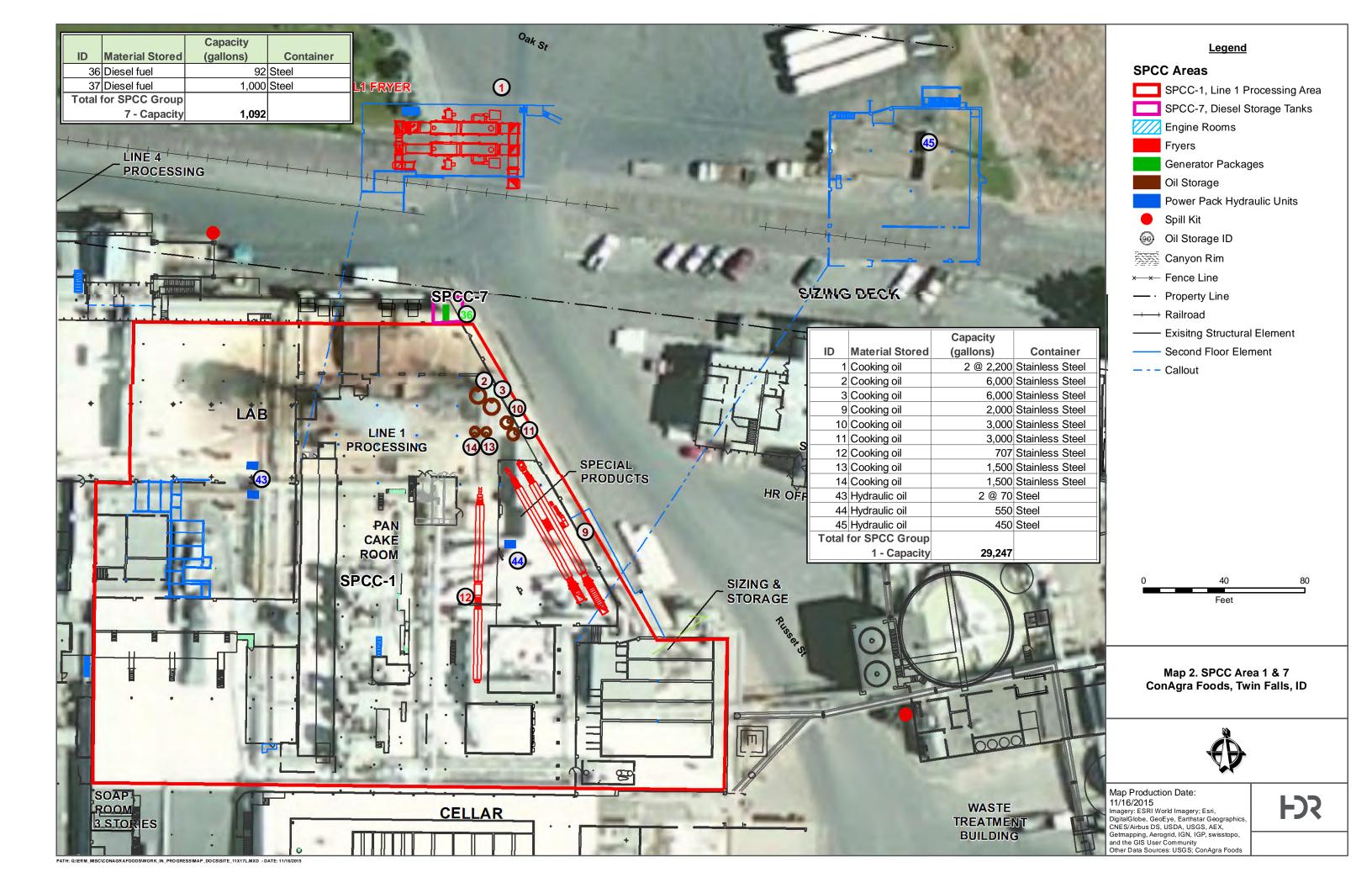


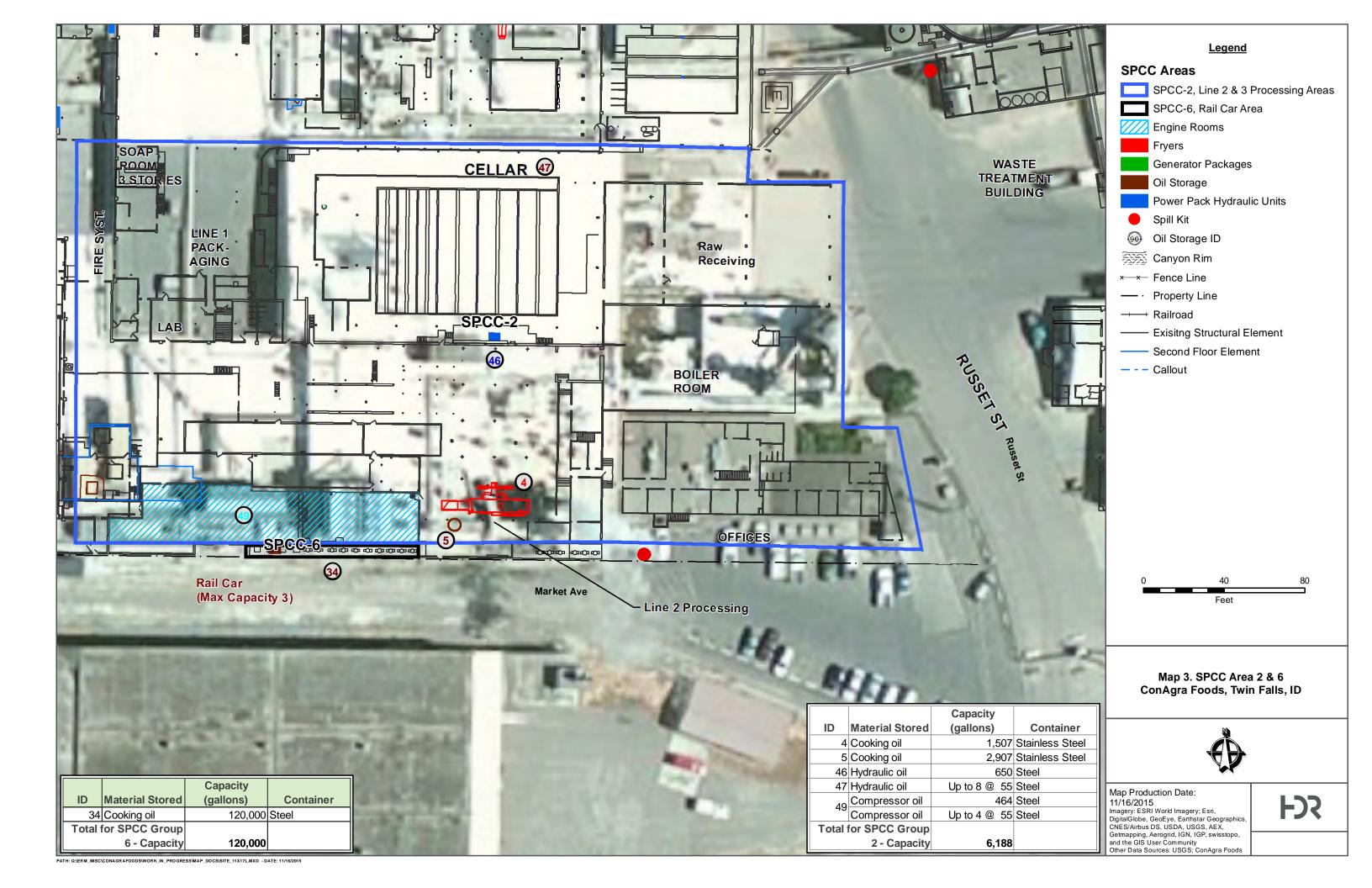
Map 1. SPCC Area Index ConAgra Foods, Twin Falls, ID

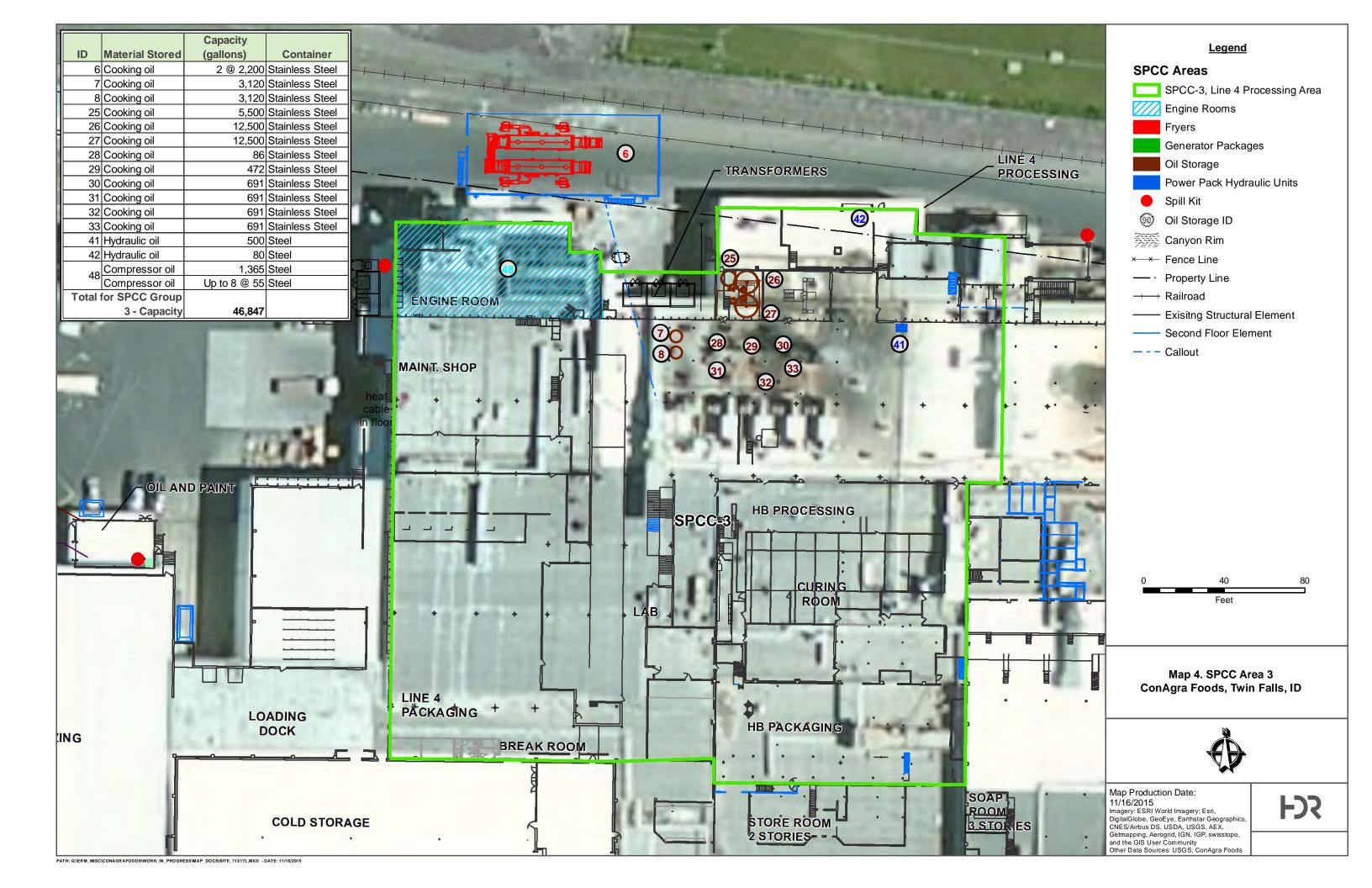


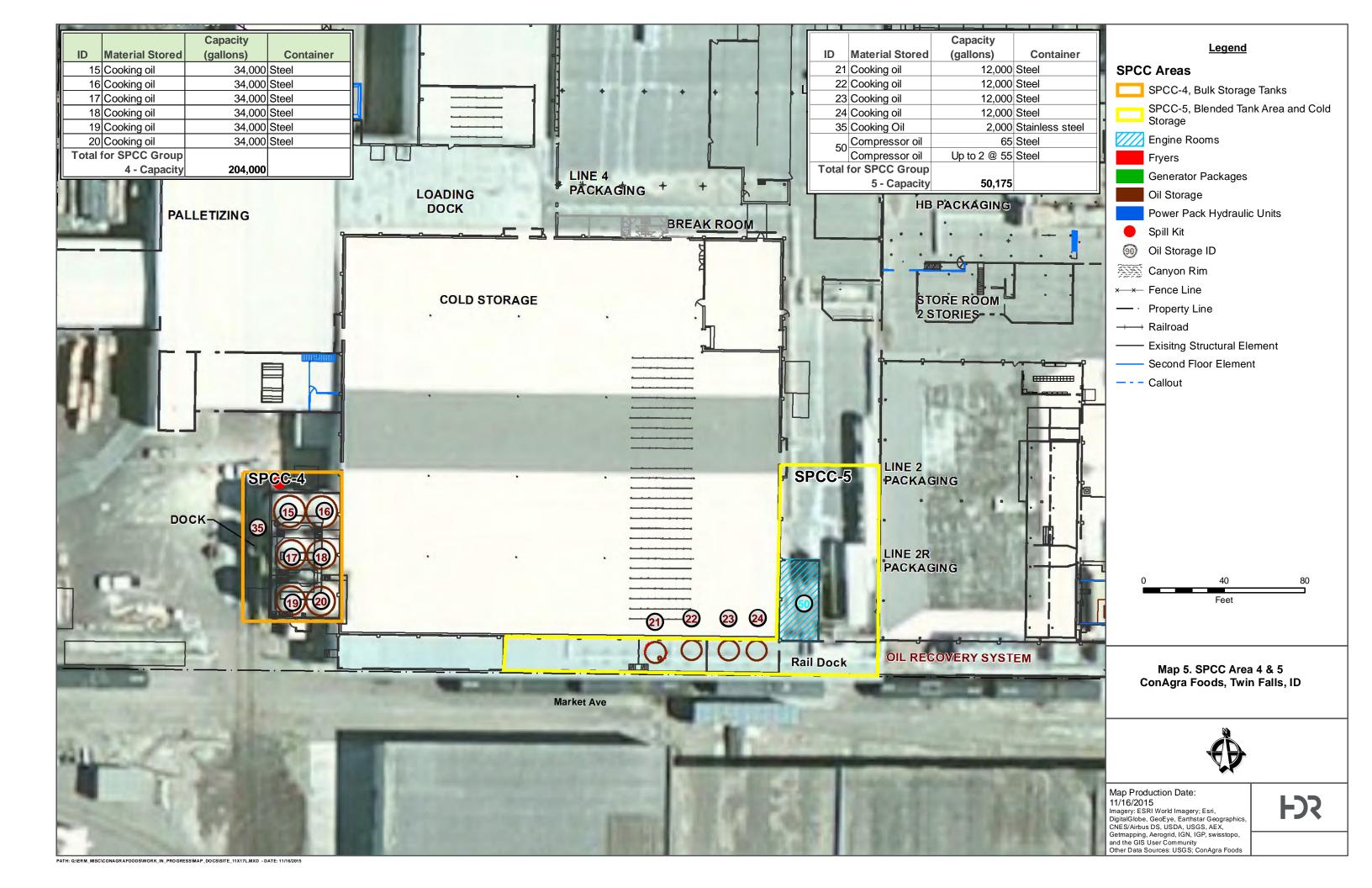
Map Production Date:
11/18/2015
Imagery: ESRI World Imagery; Esri,
DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics,
CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AEX,
Getmapping, Aerogrid, IGN, IGP, swisstopo,
and the GIS User Community
Other Data Sources: USGS; ConAgra Foods

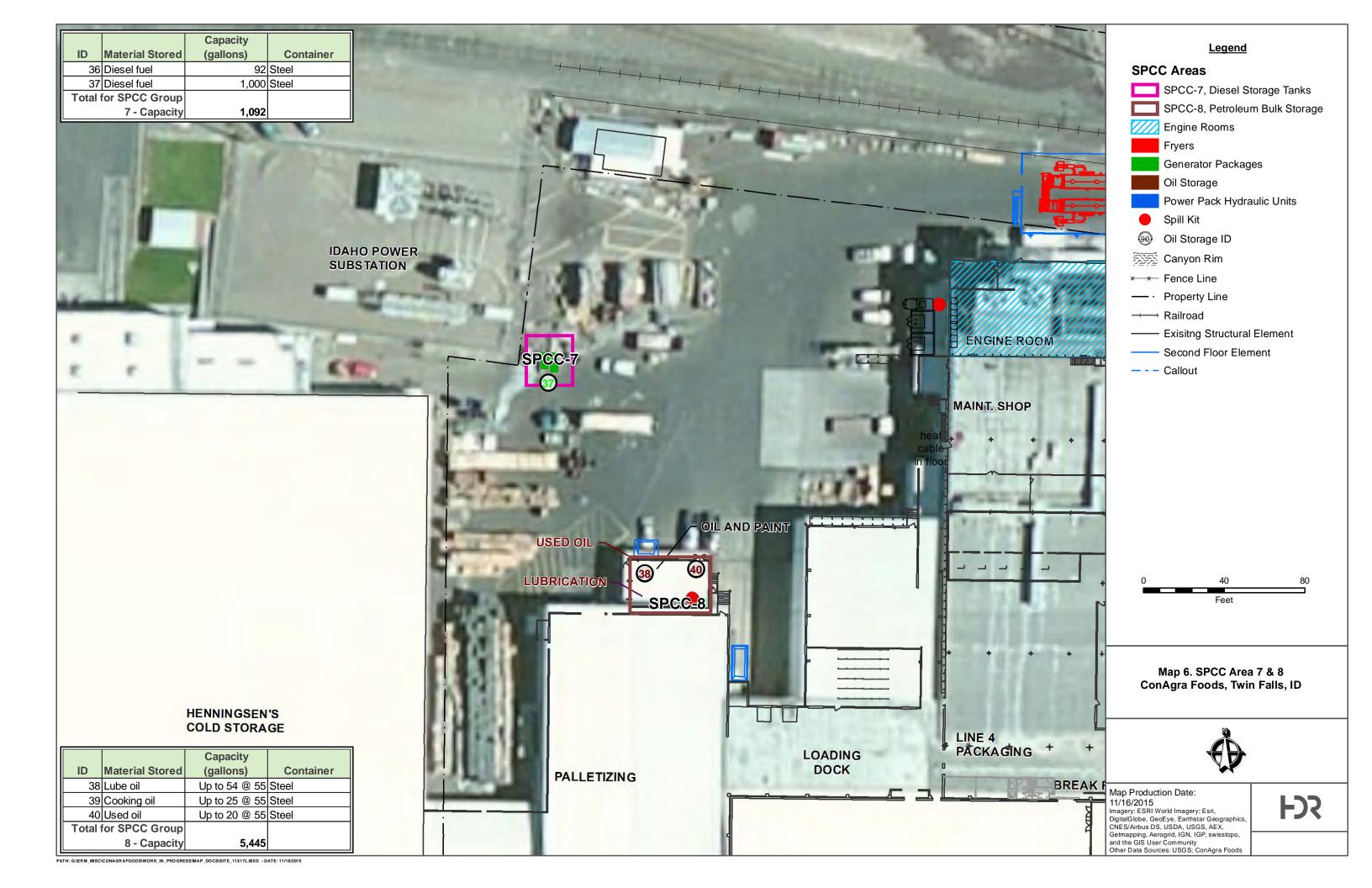












# **Routine Facility Inspection**

2023

February 9 ,2023 – Q1

Lamb Weston, Inc. TWIN FALLS

856 Russet Street P.O. Box 128 Twin Falls, Idaho 83301-0128

Telephone (208) 733-5664



# Routine Facility Inspection (Quarterly)

This Routine Facility Inspection Report is written in accordance with section 3.1 of the Multi Sector General Permit (MSGP).

## 3.1 Routine Facility Inspection Procedures

Conduct routine facility inspection of all areas of the facility where industrial materials or activities are potentially exposed to storm water, and of all storm water control measures used to comply with the effluent limits of this permit. Due to the low risk of storm water contamination, routine facility inspections must be conducted at the Twin Falls facility quarterly (i.e., once each calendar quarter). Inspections must be performed when the facility is in operation. You must specify the relevant inspection schedules in your SWPPP document as required in Part 5.2.5.2. These routine inspections must be performed by qualified personnel with at least one member of your storm water pollution prevention team participating.

NOTE: Per the MSGP permit at least once a calendar year the routine facility inspection must be conducted during a period when a storm water discharge is occurring. If a discharge does not occur the Environmental Manager must notify EPA of such until a variance to the sampling requirement can be obtained.

## 3.1.2 Routine Facility Inspection Documentation

You must document the findings of each routine facility inspection performed and maintain this documentation onsite with your SWPPP. You are not required to submit your routine facility inspection findings to EPA, unless specifically requested to do so. At a minimum, your documentation of each routine facility inspection must include:

- The inspection date and time;
- The name(s) and signature(s) of the inspector(s);
- Weather information;
- All observations relating to the implementation of control measures at the facility, including:
  - o A description of any discharges occurring at the time of the inspection;
  - o Any previously unidentified discharges from and/or pollutants at the site;
  - o 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;
  - O Any control measures needing maintenance, repairs, or replacement;
- Any additional control measures needed to comply with the permit requirements;
- Any incidents of noncompliance; and
- A statement, signed and certified in accordance with Appendix B, Subsection 11.

Describe any discharges at the time of the inspection.
NO DISCHARGE AT THE TIME OF THE INSPECTION.
Any previous unidentified discharges from and/or pollutants at the site?  No X Yes If yes, describe:
110 \( \bigcap \) 1 is yes, describe:
Any evidence of, or the potential for, pollutants entering the drainage system?  No X Yes If yes, describe:
State observations regarding the physical condition of and around all outfalls (1,3,5, and 8), catch basins and containment pond, and evidence of pollutants in discharges and/or Rock Creek:
PHYSICAL CONDITION OF AND AROUND ALL OUTFALLS, BASINS, AND
CONTAINMENT POND ARE GOOD.  NO EVIDENCE OF POLLUTANTS IN ANY DISCHARGES. (NO DESCHARGES AT THE
TIME OF THE INSPECTION.
Any control measures needing maintenance, repairs, or replacement?  No X Yes If yes, describe:
Any additional control measures needed to comply with the permit requirements?  No X Yes If yes, describe:
Any incidents of noncompliance observed or known?  No X Yes If yes, describe:

# Weather Information (See recorded data from Joslin Field)

http://www.wunderground.com/history/airport/KTWF/2013/3/29/DailyHistory.html?req_city=NA&req_state=NA&req_statename=NA





# Hourly Forecast for Today, Thursday 02/09





Today 02/09

MALL / AIAM

<u>1% / 0 in</u>

Sunny. High near 40F. Winds E at 5 to 10 mph.

₩ 6 02PM



Tonight 02/09

4% / 0 in

Generally clear, Low 21F. Winds E at 10 to 15 mph.



Moon

10 08PM 9.42AM
Waning Gibbous, 88% visible

Time	Conditions	Temp.	Feels Like	Precip	Amount	Cloud Cover	Dew Point	Humidity	Wind	Pressure
8 00 am	Sunny	22 °F	14 'F	1 %	<u>0 in</u>	0 %	16 °F	77 %	6 mph SE	30 72 in
9:00 am	Sunny	24 °F	16 °F	<u>1%</u>	<u>0 in</u>	0 %	16 °F	72 %	6 mph E	30 71 in
10:00 am	Sunny	27 °F	20 °F	<u>0 %</u>	<u>0 in</u>	0 %	16 °F	63 %	7 mph E	30 69 in
11:00 am	Sunny	31 °F	24 °F	<u>0 %</u>	<u>0 in</u>	\$ 0,0	16 °F	53 %	7 mph E	30.66 in
12:00 pm	Sunny	33 °F	26 °F	0 %	<u>0 ın</u>	4 %	16 *F	47 %	9 mph E	730 e3 iu
1:00 pm	Sunny	36 °F	29 °F	<u>0 %</u>	<u>0 in</u>	1 %	15 °F	43 %	9 mph E	30 59 in
2 00 pm	Sunny	37 °F	31 °F	0%	<u>0 m</u>	2 %	16 °F	41 %	10 mph E	30 55 in
3:00 pm	Sunny	38 °F	32 °F	<u>0 %</u>	<u>0 in</u>	5 %	17 °F	41 %	10 mph E	30 53 m
4 00 pm	🗱 Sunny	38 °F	32 °F	0%	<u>0 in</u>	13 %	17 °F	41 %	10 mph E	30 52 in
5:00 pm	Sunny	37 °F	30 °F	<u>0 %</u>	<u>0 m</u>	8 %	18 °F	47 %	10 mph E	30 52 in
6 00 pm	Sunny	33 <b>°</b> F	26 °F	<u>1 %</u>	<u>0 in</u>	4 %	18 °F	53 %	9 mph E	30 54 in
7:00 pm	Clear	30 °F	21 °F	<u>2 %</u>	<u>0 in</u>	3 %	17 °F	58 %	10 mph E	30 56 in
8 00 pm	Clear	28 °F	19 °F	3 %	<u>0 in</u>	2 %	17 °F	63 %	10 mph E	30 57 in
9:00 pm	Clear	27 *F	18 °F	4 %	<u>0 in</u>	5 %	17 °F	65 %	10 mph E	30.58 in
10:00 pm	Clear	27 °F	18 °F	4 %	<u>0 in</u>	2 %	17 °F	66 %	9 mph E	30 58 in
11:00 pm	Clear	26 °F	16 °F	4%	<u>0 in</u>	6%	17 °F	68 %	9 mph E	30 58 in

NEXT DAY HOURLY FORECAST

Inspection Date: 02/09/2023	Time of Inspection: $0800 - 0930 \ \text{Hzs}$
Name of inspectors:	
WAYNE HANKINS	Signature Mayre Start Signature Zall
TOBBY KENNEDY	Signature Zally
	Signature
	Signature
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Signature
"I certify under penalty of law that	this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or

Plant Manager

Date

# **Routine Facility Inspection**

2023

March_____,2023 – Q1

Lamb Weston, Inc. TWIN FALLS

856 Russet Street P.O. Box 128 Twin Falls, Idaho 83301-0128

Telephone (208) 733-5664

Dry/Wet Inspection (circle one)

# Routine Facility Inspection (Quarterly)

This Routine Facility Inspection Report is written in accordance with section 3.1 of the Multi Sector General Permit (MSGP).

## 3.1 Routine Facility Inspection Procedures

Conduct routine facility inspection of all areas of the facility where industrial materials or activities are potentially exposed to storm water, and of all storm water control measures used to comply with the effluent limits of this permit. Due to the low risk of storm water contamination, routine facility inspections must be conducted at the Twin Falls facility quarterly (i.e., once each calendar quarter). Inspections must be performed when the facility is in operation. You must specify the relevant inspection schedules in your SWPPP document as required in Part 5.2.5.2. These routine inspections must be performed by qualified personnel with at least one member of your storm water pollution prevention team participating.

NOTE: Per the MSGP permit at least once a calendar year the routine facility inspection must be conducted during a period when a storm water discharge is occurring. If a discharge does not occur the Environmental Manager must notify EPA of such until a variance to the sampling requirement can be obtained.

## 3.1.2 Routine Facility Inspection Documentation

You must document the findings of each routine facility inspection performed and maintain this documentation onsite with your SWPPP. You are not required to submit your routine facility inspection findings to EPA, unless specifically requested to do so. At a minimum, your documentation of each routine facility inspection must include:

- The inspection date and time;
- The name(s) and signature(s) of the inspector(s);
- Weather information;
- All observations relating to the implementation of control measures at the facility, including:
  - o A description of any discharges occurring at the time of the inspection;
  - o Any previously unidentified discharges from and/or pollutants at the site;
  - o 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;
  - O Any control measures needing maintenance, repairs, or replacement;
- Any additional control measures needed to comply with the permit requirements;
- Any incidents of noncompliance; and
- A statement, signed and certified in accordance with Appendix B, Subsection 11.

Inspection Date:	Time of Inspection:	
Name of inspectors:		
	Signature	
supervision in accordance wit the information contained the persons directly responsible for knowledge and belief, true, ac	that this document and all attachments were has a system designed to assure that qualified parein. Based on my inquiry of the person or part gathering the information, the information curate, and complete. I am aware that there are possibility of fine and imprisonment for k	personnel properly gathered and evaluated persons who manage the system, or those a contained is, to the best of my are significant penalties for submitting
Plant Manager	 Date	

# Weather Information (See recorded data from Joslin Field)

 $http://www.wunderground.com/history/airport/KTWF/2013/3/29/DailyHistory.html?req_city=NA\&req_state=NA\&req_statename=NA$ 

Time	Temperature	Pressure	Precip.	Condition
7:14 AM	33 F	25.41 in	0.0 in	Light Snow
7:25 AM	33 F	25.41 in	0.0 in	Light Snow
7:53 AM	33 F	25.41 in	0.0 in	Light Snow
8:28 AM	33 F	25.42 in	0.0 in	Light Snow
8:53 AM	33 F	25.43 in	0.0 in	Snow
9:05 AM	33 F	25.43 in	0.0 in	Light Snow
9:19 AM	33 F	25.43 in	0.0 in	Light Snow
9:22 AM	33 F	25.43 in	0.0 in	Light Snow
9:32 AM	33 F	25.43 in	0.0 in	Light Snow
9:40 AM	33 F	25.43 in	0.0 in	Light Snow
9:53 AM	33 F	25.44 in	0.0 in	Light Snow
10:05 AM	33 F	25.44 in	0.0 in	Light Snow
10:26 AM	33 F	25.45 in	0.0 in	Light Snow
10:36 AM	34 F	25.45 in	0.0 in	Light Snow
10:53 AM	34 F	25.45 in	0.0 in	Wintry Mix
11:53 AM	37 F	25.45 in	0.0 in	Cloudy
12:28 PM	39 F	25.45 in	0.0 in	Cloudy
12:41 PM	37 F	25.45 in	0.0 in	Light Rain
12:53 PM	38 F	25.45 in	0.0 in	Cloudy
1:04 PM	37 F	25.45 in	0.0 in	Light Rain
1:23 PM	36 F	25.45 in	0.0 in	Wintry Mix

Describe any discharges at the time of the inspection.
Any previous unidentified discharges from and/or pollutants at the site?  No  Yes  If yes, describe:
Any evidence of, or the potential for, pollutants entering the drainage system?  No [ Yes [ If yes, describe:
State observations regarding the physical condition of and around all outfalls (1,3,5, and 8), catch basins and containment pond, and evidence of pollutants in discharges and/or Rock Creek:
Any control measures needing maintenance, repairs, or replacement?  No  Yes  If yes, describe:
Any additional control measures needed to comply with the permit requirements?  No  Yes  If yes, describe:
Any incidents of noncompliance observed or known?  No  Yes  If yes, describe:

# Attachment F – ESA, NHPA, and FEMA Supporting Documentation

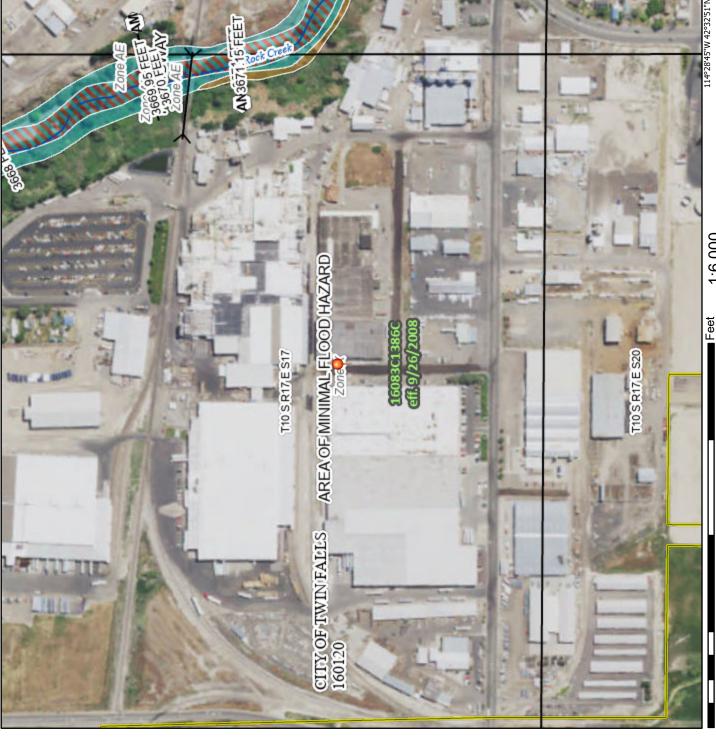
Facility FIRM Map

Aquatic Species Recovery Plan

USFWS IPaC Endangered Species Results

# National Flood Hazard Layer FIRMette





# Legend

SEE FIS REPORT FOR DETAILED LEGEND AND INDEX MAP FOR FIRM PANEL LAYOUT

SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARD AREAS

With BFE or Depth Zone AE, AO, AH, VE, AR Without Base Flood Elevation (BFE)

0.2% Annual Chance Flood Hazard, Areas depth less than one foot or with drainage areas of less than one square mile Zone X of 1% annual chance flood with average Regulatory Floodway

Future Conditions 1% Annual Chance Flood Hazard Zone X

Area with Reduced Flood Risk due to Levee. See Notes. Zone X

Area with Flood Risk due to Levee Zone D

OTHER AREAS OF FLOOD HAZARD

NO SCREEN Area of Minimal Flood Hazard Zone X

**Effective LOMRs** 

OTHER AREAS

Area of Undetermined Flood Hazard Zone D

Channel, Culvert, or Storm Sewer GENERAL | ---- Channel, Culvert, or Storr STRUCTURES | 1111111 Levee, Dike, or Floodwall Cross Sections with 1% Annual Chance

Base Flood Elevation Line (BFE) Water Surface Elevation Coastal Transect Limit of Study mm 513 mm

Coastal Transect Baseline Hydrographic Feature

> OTHER **FEATURES**

Digital Data Available

No Digital Data Available Unmapped

MAP PANELS

The pin displayed on the map is an approximate point selected by the user and does not represent an authoritative property location.

This map complies with FEMA's standards for the use of digital flood maps if it is not void as described below. The basemap shown complies with FEMA's basemap accuracy standards

authoritative NFHL web services provided by FEMA. This map reflect changes or amendments subsequent to this date and time. The NFHL and effective information may change or The flood hazard information is derived directly from the was exported on 4/22/2021 at 3:57 PM and does not become superseded by new data over time. This map image is void if the one or more of the following map elements do not appear: basemap imagery, flood zone labels, legend, scale bar, map creation date, community identifiers, FIRM panel number, and FIRM effective date. Map images for unmapped and unmodernized areas cannot be used for regulatory purposes.

> 2,000 Basemap: USGS National Map: Orthoimagery: Data refreshed October, 2020 1,500

1,000

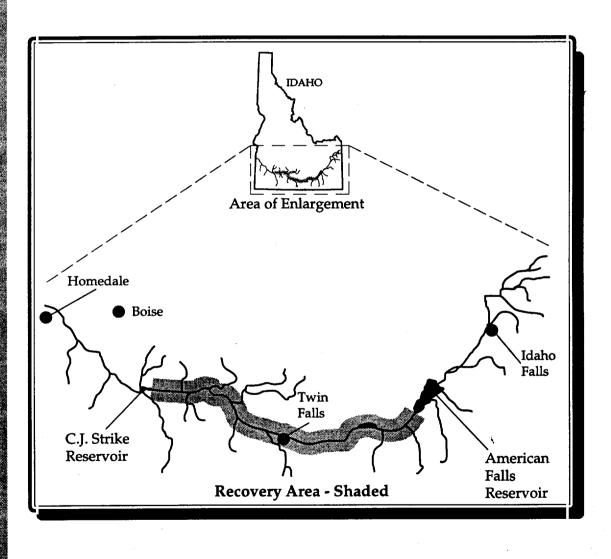
500

250



# SNAKE RIVER AQUATIC SPECIES RECOVERY PLAN

DECEMBER 1995



# SNAKE RIVER AQUATIC SPECIES

## **RECOVERY PLAN**

December 1995

Prepared by:

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Snake River Basin Office, Ecological Services Boise, Idaho

Approved:	Myen	
	Regional Director S. Fish and Wildlife Service	_
Date:	11/26/95	

## **DISCLAIMER PAGE**

Recovery plans delineate actions which are believed to be required to recover and/or protect the species. Plans are prepared by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, sometimes with the assistance of recovery teams, contractors, State agencies, and others. Objectives will be attained and any necessary funds made available subject to budgetary and other constraints affecting the parties involved, as well as the need to address other priorities. Recovery plans do not necessarily represent the views nor the official positions or approval of any individuals or agencies involved in the plan formulation, other than the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Recovery plans represent the official position of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service only after they have been signed by the Regional Director or Director as approved. Approved recovery plans are subject to modification as dictated by new findings, changes in species status, and the completion of recovery tasks.

<u>LITERATURE CITATION</u>: U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. 1995. Snake River Aquatic Species Recovery Plan. Snake River Basin Office, Ecological Services, Boise, Idaho. 92 pp.

Additional copies may be purchased from: Fish and Wildlife Reference Service 5430 Grosvenor Lane, Suite 110 Bethedsa, Maryland 20814 301/492-3421 or 1-800-582-3421

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# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY OF THE RECOVERY PLAN FOR SNAKE RIVER AQUATIC SPECIES IN SOUTH CENTRAL IDAHO

<u>Current Status</u>: The middle Snake River from C.J. Strike Reservoir to American Falls Dam provides habitat for the 5 Snake River snails listed as threatened (the Bliss Rapids snail) or endangered (the Snake River physa, Banbury Springs lanx, Utah valvata snail, and Idaho springsnail) under the Federal Endangered Species Act. With the arrival of exploration and development, the Snake River ecosystem has undergone significant transformation from a primarily free-flowing, cold-water system to a slower-moving and warmer system. At present, the listed species occur mainly in the remaining free-flowing reaches or spring alcove habitats of the Snake River.

Habitat Requirements and Limiting Factors: Ecologically, the 5 listed species share many characteristics, and in some locations two or more can be found sharing the same habitat. Their habitat requirements generally include cold, clean, well-oxygenated flowing water of low turbidity. With the exception of Utah valvata and possibly the Idaho springsnail, the listed snails prefer gravel-to-boulder size substrate. Despite these affinities, each of the 5 species has slightly different habitat preferences. The Idaho springsnail and Snake River physa are found only in the free-flowing mainstem Snake River. The Bliss Rapids snail and Utah valvata occur in both cold-water springs or mainstem habitats, while the Banbury Springs lanx only occurs in cold-water springs. The fauna dependent on free-flowing reaches of the middle Snake River have been declining since the early 19th century due to fragmentation of remaining free-flowing habitats and deteriorating water quality.

Recovery Objectives: The short-term recovery objectives of this recovery plan are to protect known live colonies of the federally listed snails by eliminating or reducing known threats. The long-term objectives are to restore viable, self-reproducing colonies of the 5 listed snails within specific geographic ranges (referenced under Recovery Criteria below) to the point that they are delisted.

Recovery Criteria: The 5 federally listed snails may be reclassified or recovered by implementing various conservation measures that preserve and restore both mainstem Snake River and tributary cold-water spring habitats. These habitats are essential to their survival within the specified recovery areas described below. The Snake River Aquatic Species Recovery Plan (Plan) identifies specific recovery areas and short-term recovery goals that will provide downlisting/delisting criteria for each of the 5 listed species. Recovery will be based on detection of increasing, self-reproducing colonies at preselected monitoring sites within each species recovery area for a 5-year period. Monitoring sites selected will generally reflect areas of known live snail collections from the past 15 years and will be located to represent the outer most boundaries of the recovery area for each species.

## o Idaho springsnail:

- The recovery area (see Figure 2) includes the mainstem Snake River between river kilometer (rkm) 834 to 890 (river mile (rm) 518 to 553).

## o <u>Utah valvata snail</u>:

- The recovery area (see Figure 3) includes the mainstem Snake River and tributary cold-water spring complexes between rkm 932 to 1142 (rm 572 to 709).

## o Snake River physa:

- The recovery area (see Figure 4) includes the mainstem Snake River between rkm 890 to 1086 (rm 553 to 675).

## o Bliss Rapids snail:

- The recovery area (see Figure 5) includes the mainstem Snake River and tributary cold-water spring complexes between rkm 880 to 942 (rm 547 to 585).

## o Banbury Springs lanx:

- The recovery area (see Figure 6) and monitoring sites for Banbury Springs lanx includes tributary cold-water spring complexes to the Snake River between rkm 941.5 to 948.8 (rm 584.8 to 589.3).

## **Actions Needed to Initiate Recovery:**

- 1. Ensure water quality standards for cold-water biota and habitat conditions so that viable, self-reproducing snail colonies are established in free-flowing mainstem and cold-water spring habitats within specified geographic ranges, or recovery areas, for each of the 5 species. Snails detected at the sites selected for monitoring will be surveyed on an annual basis to determine population stability and persistence, and verify presence of all life history stages for a minimum of 5 years.
- Develop and implement habitat management plans that include conservation measures
  to protect cold-water spring habitats occupied by Banbury Springs lanx, Bliss Rapids
  snail, and Utah valvata snail from further habitat degradation (i.e. diversions,
  pollution, development) as described in Action #1.
- 3. Stabilize the Snake River Plain aquifer to protect discharge at levels necessary to conserve the listed species cold-water spring habitats.
- 4. Evaluate the effects of non-native flora and fauna on listed species in the Snake River from C.J. Strike Dam to American Falls Dam.

Estimated Cost of Recovery: Partial costs (in \$1,000's) are estimated for some of the tasks/needs for the first 5 Federal fiscal years (FY) beginning in 1995; each fiscal year begins on October 1.

	Priority	Priority	Priority	
Year	1	2	3	Total
1995	217	132	45	394
1996	280	2	43	325
1997	175	2	92	269
1998	15	2	96	113
1999	0	2	60	62
	687	140	336	1163

<u>Date of Recovery:</u> Delisting could be initiated within 10 years if recovery criteria have been met.

## LIST OF SYMBOLS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ac-ft acre-feet

ACEC Area of Critical Environmental Concern ACP Agricultural Conservation Program

Act Endangered Species Act

Agreement Joint Agreement Regarding Fish and Wildlife Studies

Ag Plan Agricultural Pollution Abatement Plan

AWQAC Agricultural Water Quality Advisory Committee

BLM U.S. Bureau of Land Management

BMP best management practices

BPA U.S. Bonneville Power Administration

BR U.S. Bureau of Reclamation

C centigrade

cfs cubic feet per second

cm centimeter

cm/s centimeters/second

COE U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Council Northwest Power Planning Council

CWA Federal Clean Water Act

DEO Idaho Department of Health and Welfare -

Division of Environmental Quality

EPA U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

ES Ecological Services, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

FERC U.S. Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

FSA Farm Services Agency

ft feet

ft² square feet ft/s feet/second ft/mi feet/mile FY Fiscal Year

IDA Idaho Department of Agriculture
IDFG Idaho Department of Fish and Game
IDHW Idaho Department of Health and Welfare
IDWR Idaho Department of Water Resources

IWRB Idaho Water Resource Board

in inch

IPC Idaho Power Company

ISU Idaho State University, Department of Biological Sciences

IWRRI Idaho Water Resources Research Institute

kg kilogram km kilometer lbs pounds m meter

m² square meter m³ cubic meters

m³/s cubic meters per second

m/km meter/kilometer

mg/l milligrams/liter

mi mile

mi² square miles mm millimeter

NWQA National Water Quality Assessment Program NMFS U.S. National Marine Fisheries Service

NPDES National Pollution Discharge Elimination System

NMP Nutrient Management Plan

NRCS Natural Resources Conservation Service

P.L. Public Law

Plan Snake River Aquatic Species Recovery Plan

Preserve The Nature Conservancy's Thousand Springs Preserve

PRI Private Party or Landowner

PSMFC Pacific States Marine Fisheries Commission RC&D Resource Conservation and Development

Refuge U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service-National Wildlife Refuge

rkm river kilometer rm river mile (english)

SC Species of Concern (Federal designation)

Service U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Region 1, Portland, Oregon is the

responsible region)

SSC Species of Special Concern

State State of Idaho

SWCD Soil and Water Conservation Districts

TL total length

TMDL total maximum daily load
TNC The Nature Conservancy
Tribe Shoshone-Bannock Tribes

U of I University of Idaho U.S. United States

USGS U.S. Geological Survey

What is a recovery plan? A recovery plan is a template for the recovery of a threatened or endangered species and its habitat. Recovery is the cornerstone and ultimate purpose of the endangered species program. It is the process by which the decline of endangered or threatened species is arrested or reversed, and threats to survival are neutralized. The goal of recovery planning is to restore listed species to the point where they are secure, self-

r

A recovery plan is not a decision document but is intended to provide information and guidance that the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) believes will lead to recovery of a species and its habitat. The recovery plan provides a combination of information related specifically to the species as well as on-going or proposed actions that may or may not aid in the recovery of the species. Information gaps are given the highest priority for actions needed. Many of the actions, or tasks, will require further environmental analysis and public review, especially those actions taken by Federal agencies.

sustaining components of their ecosystem leading to eventual delisting.

This recovery plan is primarily a guidance document for the recovery of the 5 federally listed middle Snake River snails and the ecosystem upon which they depend. Because of the difficulty in separating the recovery of these 5 species from recovery of the ecosystem (the middle Snake River), the Service has taken a holistic approach and included other sensitive species (e.g. species of concern) with declining habitat that are dependent upon the same system. It is our hope that the efforts taken now for the 5 listed species will aid the recovery of other sensitive native species before their status becomes critical. However, only those actions that will directly benefit the listed species are given a high priority. Included in the recovery plan are other low priority actions which, if implemented, could benefit non-listed species and contribute to ecosystem recovery.

What is the Snake River ecosystem? An ecosystem is defined as an ecological community together with its environment, functioning as a unit. For the purposes of this recovery plan, the middle Snake River ecosystem is defined as the complex community of plants and animals, both aquatic and terrestrial, that occupy the region of the Snake River from American Falls Dam downstream to C.J. Strike Reservoir, a river reach of approximately 321.8 km (200 mi). This ecosystem includes the physical (abiotic) processes that link and drive the biological (biotic) component such as energy conversion, decomposition and nutrient recycling. Ecosystem management requires integrated management of all lands within this boundary that are connected by these biotic and abiotic linkages.

Without consideration of the entire middle Snake River, it will be difficult to achieve full recovery for listed species. These species are an integral part of the ecosystem and are indicators of the health of that system. Their distribution and current status are directly influenced by ongoing activities affecting the aquatic ecosystem. An important goal of this recovery plan is to improve water quality for cold-water biota. Improvements in water quality will enhance the survival of the listed species, in addition to a multitude of native plant and animal species. Additionally, by addressing the habitat needs of other sensitive species in this recovery plan, the Service will begin to proactively seek solutions that will recover these species before it is too late.

`The last word in ignorance is the man who says of an animal or plant: `What good is it?' If the land mechanism as a whole is good, then every part is good, whether we understand it or not. If the biota, in the course of aeons, has built something we like but do not understand, then who but a fool would discard seemingly useless parts? To keep every cog and wheel is the first precaution of intelligent tinkering.' -Aldo Leopold, Round River

## PART I - INTRODUCTION

### A. OVERVIEW

On December 14, 1992, the Service added 5 aquatic snails from the Snake River in south central Idaho to the Federal list of Threatened and Endangered Wildlife (57 FR 59244). The Service determined the Idaho springsnail or Homedale Creek springsnail (<u>Pyrgulopsis idahoensis</u>), the Utah valvata snail (<u>Valvata utahensis</u>), Snake River physa snail (<u>Physa natricina</u>), and the undescribed Banbury Springs lanx in the genus <u>Lanx</u> as endangered; and the Bliss Rapids snail (<u>Taylorconcha serpenticola</u>) as threatened.

Habitat elements important to the continued survival of these species include cold, unpolluted, well-oxygenated flowing water with low turbidity (or high clarity). These species also prefer gravel-to-boulder size substrate, with the exception of Utah valvata and possibly the Idaho springsnail.

The recovery priority for each of the listed species is as follows:

- Idaho springsnail, Utah valvata, and Snake River physa: The recovery priority for each of these taxa is five C (5C), indicating that: 1) taxonomically, all 3 are species; 2) each species is subject to a high degree of threat; 3) is rated low in terms of recovery potential; and 4) each species has a high degree of potential conflict associated with recovery.
- o Bliss Rapids snail: The recovery priority for this taxon is seven C (7C), indicating that: 1) taxonomically, it is a monotypic genus; 2) is subject to a moderate degree of threat; 3) the recovery potential is high; and 4) the degree of potential conflict during recovery is high.
- Banbury Springs lanx: The recovery priority for this taxon is eight (8), indicating that:
  1) although taxonomically undescribed, it is believed to be a species; 2) is subject to a moderate degree of threat; and 3) the recovery potential is high.

The Snake River from C.J. Strike Reservoir to American Falls Dam (Figure 1) provides habitat for 25 extant native fish taxa (Appendix A) and at least 42 native molluscs (Appendix B). This includes the 5 listed Snake River snails, as well as 4 additional snails and fish taxa currently considered Species of Concern (SC) by the Service [the California floater (Anadonta californiensis), Columbia pebblesnail (Fluminicola columbiana),

Shoshone sculpin (<u>Cottus greenei</u>) and redband trout (<u>Oncorhynchus mykiss gairdneri</u>)], and a State Species of Special Concern (SSC) fish taxon, the white sturgeon (<u>Acipenser transmontanus</u>).

With the advent of exploration and development, the Snake River ecosystem has undergone a significant transformation from a primarily free-flowing, cold-water system to a slower-moving, warmer system. The human-induced environmental stressors to the Snake River include numerous point and nonpoint pollution sources, diversion of water for irrigation or hydropower, and construction of several mainstem dams (see Figure 7). This recovery plan specifically addresses the 5 federally listed Snake River snails (Service 1992). However, the aquatic habitats essential to these listed species and other aquatic species between C.J. Strike and American Falls Dam are similar and cannot be isolated for recovery purposes. Therefore, in order to be successful, this recovery plan and the entire recovery effort are designed to address the middle Snake River ecosystem rather than treating each individual species separately.

For the purposes of this recovery plan, the middle Snake River is defined as the reach between C.J. Strike Reservoir (rkm 834, rm 518) upstream to American Falls Dam (rkm 1,150, rm 714) (Figure 1). Additional information about the location, history, natural history and history of water use of the middle Snake River can be reviewed in Appendix C. For information regarding landmarks and associated river miles/kilometers along the Snake River, see Appendix D.

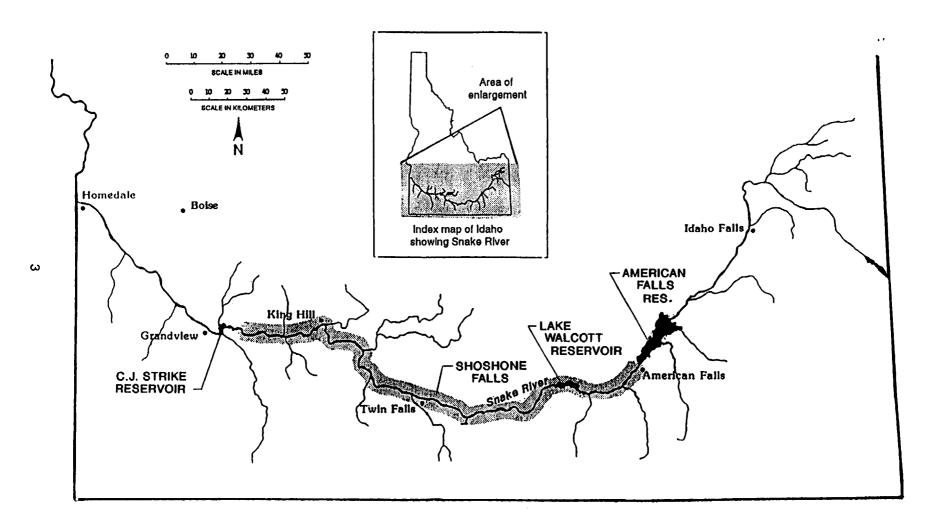


Figure 1. Map of the Snake River in Idaho, shading Indicates recovery area for the Snake River Aquatic Species.

# **B. SPECIES ACCOUNTS**

The 5 federally listed species, Idaho springsnail, Utah valvata snail, Snake River physa snail, Bliss Rapids snail, and Banbury Springs lanx are part of the native mollusc fauna of the Snake River which characteristically require cold, fast water or lotic habitats. Many of the 42 known species of molluscs in the middle Snake River are widely distributed and are somewhat tolerant of pollution; the 5 listed snails are primarily limited to the Snake River basin below American Falls Dam, and are generally intolerant of pollution.

Based on the fossil record, 4 of the listed snails are endemic to the Pliocene Lake Idaho region and its Pleistocene successors (Frest 1991a). In general, the fossil record shows a larger historic than current distribution, with historic populations considered to be continuous throughout their range. An exception is the Banbury Springs lanx, an obligate spring species with no known fossil records; according to Frest (1991a), each geographically isolated spring could be considered a different population.

## IDAHO SPRINGSNAIL (endangered)

Using specimens collected by H.M. Tucker in 1930, near Homedale, Idaho, H.A. Pilsbry (1933) first described the Idaho springsnail as <u>Amnicola idahoensis</u>. In 1965, Gregg and Taylor (1965) revised the genus <u>Amnicola</u> into a new genus <u>Fontelicella</u>. Later Hershler and Thompson (1987) assigned <u>Fontelicella</u> to the genus <u>Pyrgulopsis</u>.

The Idaho springsnail has a narrowly elongate shell reaching a height of 5 to 7 millimeters (mm) [0.2 to 0.25 inches (in)], with up to 6 whorls. This species is found only in permanent flowing waters of the mainstem Snake River; the snail is not found in any of the Snake River tributaries or in marginal cold-water springs (Taylor 1982d). The species is an interstitial ("between" or within spaces) dweller occurring on mud or sand with gravel-to-boulder size substrate. Its life history requirements have not been throughly investigated.

The springsnail is a Lake Idaho endemic, and in fossil form has the same potential relict range as the Bliss Rapids snail (Frest 1991a). Historically, the Idaho springsnail was found from Homedale (rkm 670, rm 416) to Bancroft Springs (rkm 890, rm 553) and has been collected at 10 locales (Figure 2).

At present, the species is discontinuously distributed in the mainstem Snake River at a few sites near the headwaters of C. J. Strike Reservoir (rkm 834, rm 518) upstream to Bancroft Springs (rkm 890, rm 553), a reduction of nearly 80% from its historic range (Figure 2). This species has declined in numbers and the remaining populations are small and fragmented.

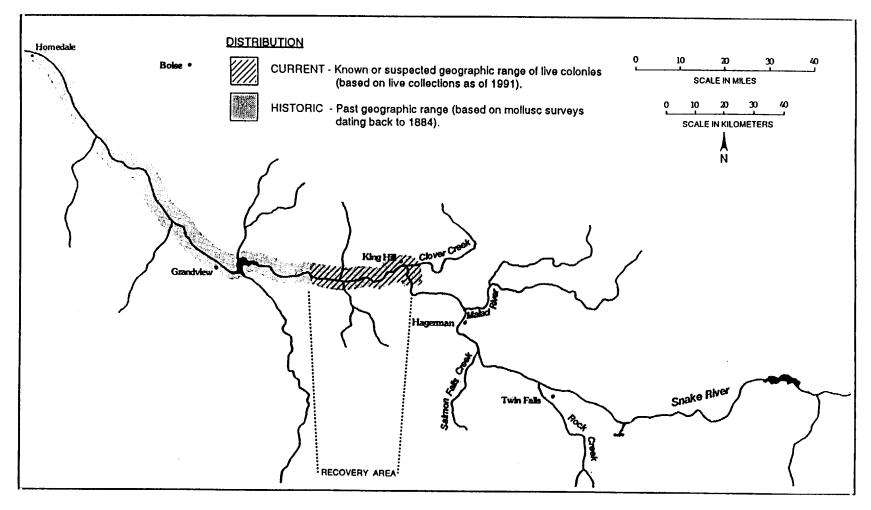


Figure 2. Idaho springsnail (<u>Pyrgulopsis idahoensis</u>) current and historic distribution within the Snake River drainage in Idaho. The springsnail is currently discontinuously distributed only in the mainstem Snake River. The recovery area includes the aquatic ecosystem where suitable habitat is restored and self-reproducing colonies are established.

# UTAH VALVATA SNAIL (endangered)

Call (1884) first described this species as <u>Valvata sincera</u> var. <u>utahensis</u> from specimens collected at Utah Lake, Utah. Walker (1902) revised the genus and elevated <u>V. utahensis</u> to species level.

The Utah valvata snail is 4.5 mm (0.2 in) high, and the shell is turbinate (about equally high and wide) with up to 4 whorls.

In the Snake River, <u>V. utahensis</u> inhabits areas between sand and silt/mud grains, in shallow shoreline water and in pools adjacent to rapids or in perennial flowing waters associated with large spring complexes. The species avoids areas with heavy currents or rapids. The snail prefers well-oxygenated areas of limestone mud or mud-sand substrate among beds of submergent aquatic vegetation. It is absent from pure gravel-boulder substrate. <u>Chara</u>, a rooted aquatic plant that concentrates both calcium carbonate (CaCO₃) and silicon dioxide (SiO₂), is a common associate of <u>V. utahensis</u>. <u>V. utahensis</u> is primarily a detritivore, grazing along the mud surface ingesting diatoms or small plant debris. In habitats with boulders on mud, the snail has been observed grazing diatoms and other periphyton (sessile organisms that live attached to rocky surfaces) and aquatic plants.

<u>Valvata utahensis</u> occurred historically in Utah Lake and in the Snake River of southern Idaho (Taylor 1987) (Figure 3). Its modern range extended as far downstream as Grandview (rkm 783, rm 487) (Taylor 1987). Recent mollusc surveys throughout Utah revealed no live snails, and the species is believed to be extirpated there (Clarke 1991).

At present, this species occurs in a few springs and mainstem Snake River sites in the Hagerman Valley (rkm 932, rm 579). Additional locations include a few sites immediately upstream and downstream of Minidoka Dam (rkm 1,086, rm 675), near Eagle Rock damsite (rkm 1,142, rm 709) and below American Falls Dam downstream to Burley (Taylor 1987) (Figure 3). Recent surveys at The Nature Conservancy's (TNC) Thousand Springs Preserve (Preserve) revealed declines in numbers and range of Utah valvata over a four-year period (Frest and Johannes 1992). In 1991, colonies of this snail persisted in only two areas at the Preserve with a population estimate for each colony at or below 6,000 individuals. Population density varied but averaged six individuals per quarter meter² (2.69 ft²).

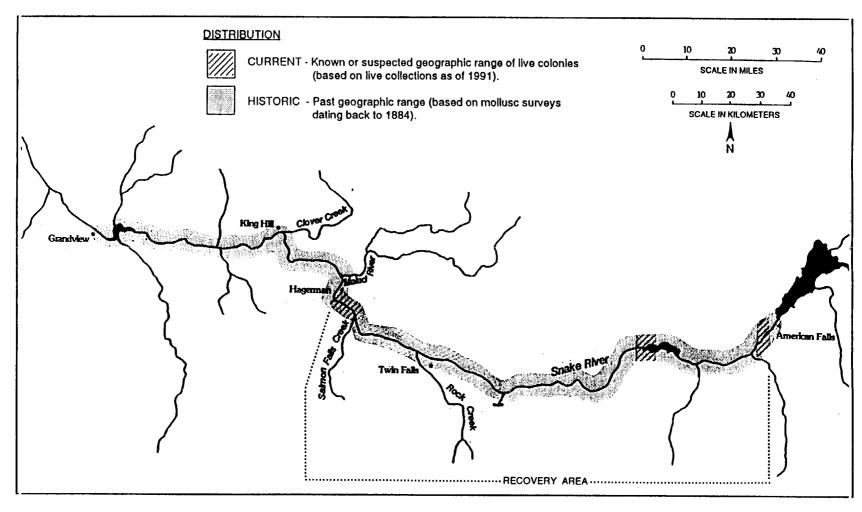


Figure 3. Utah valvata (<u>Valvata utahensis</u>) current and historic distribution within the Snake River drainage in Idaho. The snail occurs in both the mainstern Snake River and adjacent cold-water springs. The recovery area includes the aquatic ecosystem where suitable habitat is restored and self-reproducing colonies are established.

# SNAKE RIVER PHYSA SNAIL (endangered)

The Snake River physa snail was named <u>Physa natricina</u> and described by Taylor (1988). Fossil records of the species occur in deposits from Pleistocene-Holocene lakes and rivers from southeastern Idaho and northern Utah.

The shells of adult Snake River physa snails are about 5 to 7 mm (0.2 to 0.25 in) high with 3 to 3.5 whorls and are amber to brown in color. The species occurs on the undersides of gravel-to-boulder size substrate in swift current in the mainstem Snake River. Living specimens have been found on boulders in the deepest accessible part of the river at the margins of rapids. Taylor (1982c) believed much of the habitat for this species was in deep water beyond the range of routine sampling.

Taylor (1988) cites collections of this species from 1956 through 1985 and considers its "modern" historic range in the Snake River to extend from Grandview (based on empty shells) upstream through the Hagerman Reach (rkm 917, rm 573) (Figure 4). Taylor (1988) stated that the Grandview sub-population was extirpated in the early 1980's "... as the native bottom fauna has been virtually eliminated in this segment of the Snake River." The Snake River physa was also recorded below Minidoka Dam (rkm 1,086, rm 675) in 1987 (Pentec 1991a). However, recent comprehensive snail surveys in southeastern Idaho and northern Utah (Frest et al. 1991) and in a free-flowing reach near Buhl (Frest and Johannes 1992) failed to find live specimens. At present, two populations (or colonies) are believed to remain in the Hagerman and King Hill reaches, with possibly a third colony immediately downstream of Minidoka Dam (Figure 4). Live Snake River physa snails are always rare at collection sites; it is believed that fewer than 50 live Snake River physa have been collected in the Snake River (Frest et al. 1991).

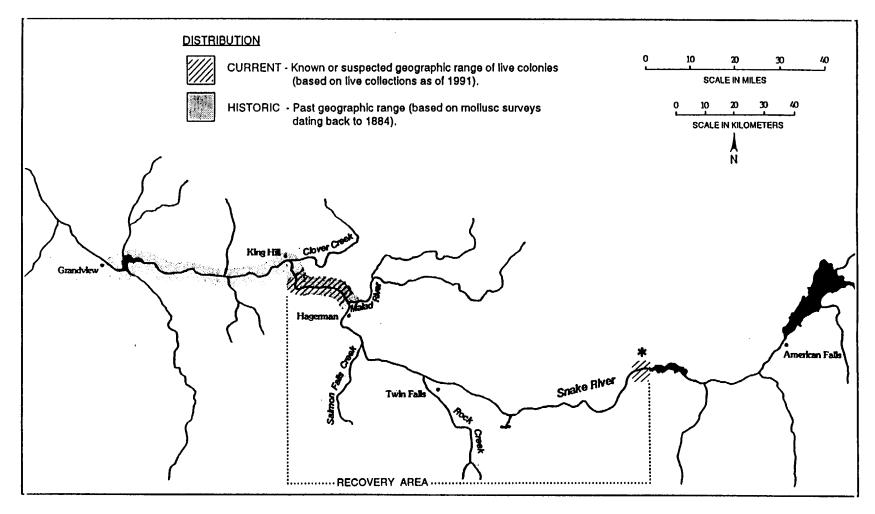


Figure 4. Snake River physa (<u>Physa natricina</u>) current and historic distribution within the Snake River drainage in Idaho. The physa is currently discontinuously distributed only in the mainstem Snake River. The recovery area includes the aquatic ecosystem where suitable habitat is restored and self-reproducing colonies are established.

* Recorded live below Minidoka Dam in 1987.

# BLISS RAPIDS SNAIL (threatened)

The Bliss Rapids snail (<u>Taylorconcha serpenticola</u>) was formally described by Hershler et al. (1994). It was first collected live and recognized as a new taxon in 1959 (Taylor 1982a).

The Bliss Rapids snail is 2.0 to 2.5 mm (0.1 in) in height, with three whorls, and is roughly ovoid in shape. There can be two color variants in the Bliss Rapids snail, the colorless or "pale" form and the orange-red or "orange" form. The pale form is slightly smaller with rounded whorls and with more melanin pigment on the body (Frest and Johannes 1992).

This snail occurs on stable cobble-boulder size substrate in flowing waters of unimpounded reaches of the mainstem Snake River and in a few spring habitats in the Hagerman Valley. The species does not burrow in sediments and normally avoids surfaces with attached plants. Known river populations of the Bliss Rapids snail occur only in areas associated with spring influences or rapids-edge environments and tend to flank shorelines. They are found at varying depths if dissolved oxygen and temperature requirements persist and are found in shallow (< 1 centimeter (cm), 0.5 in) depth, permanent, cold springs (Frest and Johannes 1992). The species is considered moderately negatively phototaxic and resides on the lateral sides and undersides of rocks during daylight (Bowler 1990). The species can be locally quite abundant, especially on smooth rock surfaces with common encrusting red algae.

The Bliss Rapids snail was known historically from the mainstem middle Snake River and associated springs between Indian Cove Bridge (rkm 845.9, rm 525.4) and Twin Falls (rkm 982.9, rm 610.5) (Hershler et al. 1994) (Figure 5). Taylor (1982b) believed that "...prior to dam construction there was probably a single population throughout this range, and plausibly upstream as well." Localities extant subpopulations have been reported by Taylor (1987) and Frest (1991a). Pentec (1991b) likely extended the present, known range of the species upstream approximately 259.2 km (162 mi) when it was found in spring habitats above American Falls Reservoir (rkm 1,207.1, rm 749.8). This highly disjunct upstream record requires further verification (Hershler et al. 1994). Based on live collections, the species currently exists as discontinuous populations within its historic range (Figure 5). These colonies are primarily concentrated in the Hagerman reach, in tailwaters of Bliss and Lower Salmon Dams and several unpolluted springs [including Thousand Springs, Banbury Springs, Box Canyon Springs (Figure 6) and Niagara Springs.

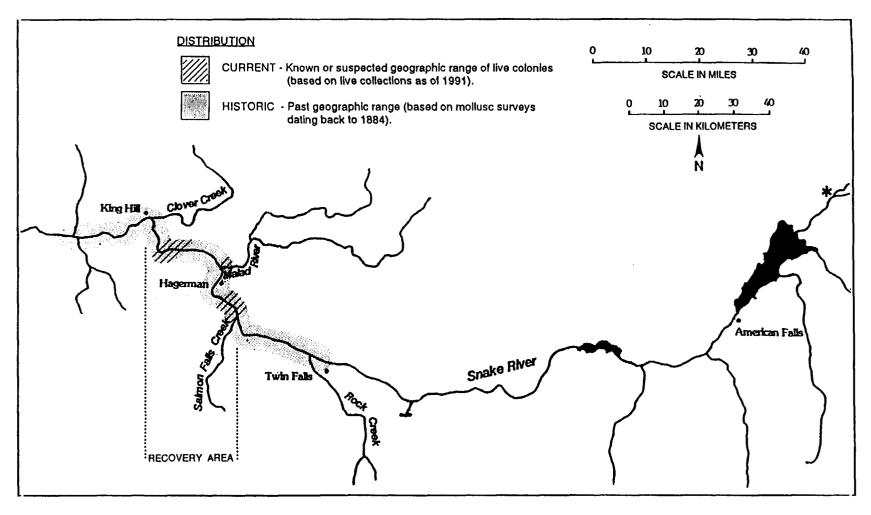


Figure 5. Bliss Rapids snail (<u>Taylorconcha serpenticola</u>) current and historic distribution as well as proposed recovery area within the Snake River drainage in Idaho. The snail occurs in both the mainstem Snake River and adjacent cold-water springs. The recovery area includes the aquatic ecosystem where suitable habitat is restored and self-reproducing colonies are established.

* Denotes the occurrence of a disjunct population near the confluence with the Blackfoot River.

#### BANBURY SPRINGS LANX (endangered)

This snail is a member of Lancidae, a small family of pulmonates (snails that possess lung-like organs) endemic to western North America. The species was first discovered in 1988 (Frest in litt. 1991b) and has not been formally described. The species is distinguished by a cap-shaped shell of uniform red-cinnamon color with a subcentral apex. Its length [2.4 to 7.1 mm (.09 to .28 in)] and height [1.0 to 4.3 mm (.03 to .17 in)] exceed its width of 1.9 to 6.0 mm (.07 to .24 in).

The species has been found only in spring-run habitats with well-oxygenated, clear, cold {15 to 16° centigrade (C) [59 to 61° fahrenheit (F)]} waters on boulder or cobble-size substrate. All known locations have relatively swift currents. They are found most often on smooth basalt and avoid surfaces with large aquatic macrophytes or filamentous green algae. Beak (1989) reported the species (specimens originally identified as Fisherola nuttalli) at depths ranging from 30 to 75 cm (12 to 30 in) on boulder substrate. Frest and Johannes (1992) found the species in water as shallow as 5 cm (2 in), but depths up to 15 cm (6 in) were more typical. All lancids are particularly affected by dissolved oxygen fluctuations since respiration is accomplished only through the mantle; lungs, gills, and other specialized respiratory structures are lacking (Frest and Johannes 1992). Common snail associates of this species include the threatened Bliss Rapids snail and vagrant pebblesnail (Fluminicola hindsi).

This lanx was first discovered in 1988 at Banbury Springs (rkm 949, rm 589) with a second colony found in nearby Box Canyon Springs (rkm 947, rm 588) in 1989. During 1991, a mollusc survey at TNC's Preserve revealed a third colony in the outflows of Thousand Springs (rkm 941, rm 584.6) (Pentec 1991b) (Figure 6). Subsequent to this discovery, a more detailed investigation at the Preserve revealed that the single colony was sporadically distributed within an area of only 12 to 14 meter² (m²) [129 to 150.7 square feet (ft²)] (Frest and Johannes 1992). Population density ranged from 4 to 20 individuals/m² (43.1 to 215.3 ft²). The total adult population at the Preserve was estimated at between 600 to 1,200. All three colonies of lanx were discovered in alcove spring complexes. These spring complexes contain large areas of adjacent, presumably identical, habitat not occupied by the species. At present, the Banbury Springs lanx is known to occur only in the largest, least disturbed spring habitats at Banbury Springs, Box Canyon Springs, and Thousand Springs.

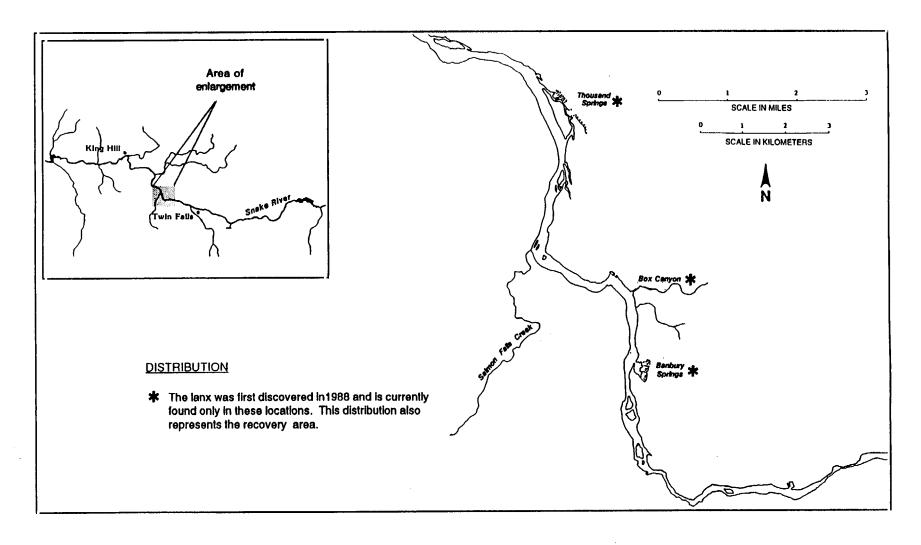


Figure 6. Banbury Springs lanx (<u>Lanx</u> sp.) current distribution within the Snake River drainage in Idaho. The lanx occurs only in these three cold-water spring complexes, and is not found in the mainstem Snake River.

## California floater (SC1)

The California floater (Anodonta californiensis) is a large freshwater mussel in the family Unionidae. According to Frest (1992), this species is most commonly found in rivers, coldwater springs, or reservoirs in relatively stable, oxygenated mud-to-fine gravel beds. In the Snake River, the species is often found immediately upstream or downstream of rapids in mud-sand substrates with good water quality. This mussel is relatively sessile and does not bury itself completely, exposing about 1/3 to 1/2 of the shell, oriented with the anterior margin pointing upstream. Very little is known regarding its life history.

Anodontinids, similar to other North American freshwater mussels, are thin-shelled, relatively fast growing, and can live about 20 years. Anodontinid larvae are also obligate parasites of freshwater fish for a period of several weeks (commonly 3 to 6), and therefore are essentially dependent on fish for distribution. The host fish for Anodonta californiensis is unknown, although other North American Anodonta species exploit fish taxa including sockeye salmon, chinook salmon and three-spined stickleback.

The California floater is known from several sites in Arizona, California, Washington, Oregon, Nevada, Utah and Idaho. The species still occurs in the Snake River at several sites upstream from the King Hill reach (rkm 853, rm 530). However, Frest and Bowler (1992) note a declining trend for this cold-water species likely resulting from the conversion of the Snake River to a slow-moving, warm-water, shallow lake system.

## Columbia pebblesnail (SC)

The Columbia pebblesnail (<u>Fluminicola columbiana</u>) is a small snail of the family Hydrobiidae with a turbinate shell that is approximately 10 mm (0.4 in) high. Based on fossil records, "...pebblesnails were widely distributed throughout the Columbia River basin since the Pliocene, about 3.5 million years before present" (Neitzel and Frest 1993).

The pebblesnail lives in flowing waters ranging in size from streams to large river systems (Neitzel and Frest 1993). The species uses gravel-to-boulder size substrate and is common at the edge or downstream of rapids/whitewater areas. They avoid areas with swift currents and are absent in spring systems. The species is an obligate perilithon grazer, feeding primarily upon diatoms and smaller attached algae (Neitzel and Frest 1993). Life history and specific habitat requirements are not well defined.

Prior to 1988, the Columbia pebblesnail was known only from the lower Snake, Columbia, Spokane, Little Spokane, and Payette Rivers. Recently, a single population of this species was discovered in the Snake River in the Wiley Reach upstream of Bliss Dam (Neitzel and Frest 1993).

¹SC = species of concern: taxa for which information now in possession of the Service indicates that proposing to list is possibly appropriate but for which conclusive data is not currently available.

## Shoshone sculpin (SC)

The Shoshone sculpin (<u>Cottus greenei</u>) was first described as <u>Uranidea greenei</u> by Gilbert and Culver in 1898 (Wallace et al. 1984). The species is also designated as SSC by the Idaho Department of Fish and Game (IDFG).

Shoshone sculpin are distinguished from other Cottidae in having a pre-opercle (part of the gill cover) with a single spine; palatine teeth present in broad bands; a dorsal fin with six spines and 18 to 19 rays; and an anal fin with 12 or 13 rays. Shoshone sculpin typically inhabit cold-water springs characterized by water temperatures less than 17°C (62.6°F), surface velocity less than 40 centimeters/second (cm/s) (1.31 ft/s), and depth less than 80 cm (31.5 in) (Wallace et al. 1981). They are normally associated with cover, either in the form of rocks, cobble, gravel, and/or vegetation (Veronica, Potamogeton and Zanichellia). Young sculpin less than 30 to 40 mm (1.2 to 1.6 in) total length (TL) are often found on sand or mud substrate as long as vegetation is present. They are often abundant in spring reaches with high densities of aquatic invertebrates (chironomids and gammarids), their preferred prey.

Shoshone sculpin become reproductively mature at age 1, with a minimum size at maturity for females around 40 mm (1.6 in) TL. Fecundity is highly variable, known to range from 31 to 117 eggs/female in one spring location (Connolly 1983). They utilize rocky substrates for spawning during the prolonged breeding season ranging from May through July, possibly into August. There is evidence that female sculpin can spawn more than once a year.

Based on recent studies, Shoshone sculpin are known from at least 52 localities in 26 springs/streams along a 55 km (34 mi) reach of the Snake River from above Bliss Dam (rkm 910, rm 565) upstream to the mouth of Crystal Springs (rkm 964, rm 599) [Chris Randolph, Idaho Power Company (IPC), pers. comm. 1993]. Most known localities are along the north bank of the Snake River in spring flows at Thousand Springs (Wallace et al. 1984). Common community associates include the mottled sculpin (Cottus bairdi), and less frequently rainbow trout (Oncorhynchus mykiss), the introduced brown trout (Salmo trutta), and longnose dace (Rhinichthys cataractae).

## Redband trout (SC)

The redband trout (<u>Oncorhynchus mykiss gairdneri</u>) is an interior rainbow trout. The historic range of redband trout includes California, Nevada, Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana and British Columbia. Behnke (1992) grouped the redbands of southern Idaho with other interior rainbow trout in the Columbia River basin as the Columbia River redband trout. Their range is defined as the Columbia River basin east of the Cascades up to barrier falls on all major tributaries, the upper Fraser River basin, and the upper Mackenzie River (Behnke 1992).

Scientific debate continues over the validity of classifying the redband trout as a subspecies of rainbow trout. The redband has only recently been recognized by management agencies and little status information exists. Genetic analysis is often the only means of positively identifying native redband trout.

Compared with other rainbow trout, the redband trout subspecies of the Columbia River basin have brighter coloration, larger and sparser spots, more-elliptical part marks and light-colored tips on dorsal, anal and pelvic fins.

The arid-lands redband trout, such as those of the middle Snake River, are able to function at high temperatures. The IDFG has conducted a preliminary examination of the presence of redband trout in southern Idaho waters based on the definition of a redband as "interior rainbow trout found in the absence of cutthroat trout" (Virgil Moore, IDFG, pers. comm. 1994). Redband trout in the recovery area have been confirmed by the IDFG in the following tributaries to the middle Snake River, including C.J. Strike Reservoir: Bennett Creek, Cold Springs Creek, Little Canyon Creek, King Hill Creek, Clover Creek, Jacks Creek and the Bruneau River (Idaho Conservation Data Center 1994).

## White Sturgeon (SSC²)

White sturgeon (Acipenser transmontanus) are found along the Pacific coast of North America and reproduce in at least three large river basins: the Sacramento, Columbia and Fraser rivers. White sturgeon are included in the Family Acipenseridae, which consists of 4 genera and 24 species of sturgeon. The species was first described by Richardson in 1863 from a single specimen collected in the Columbia River near Fort Vancouver, Washington (Scott and Cressman 1973). White sturgeon are the largest freshwater or anadromous fish in North America, reported to grow up to about 820 kilograms (kg) [1,800 pounds (lbs)]. Individuals in landlocked populations are generally much smaller.

White sturgeon are known to be long-lived, with females living from 34 to 70 years (Pacific States Marine Fisheries Commission (PSMFC) 1992). For white sturgeon in general, the size or age of first maturity in the wild is quite variable (PSMFC 1992). Males generally require 15 to 32 years to reach maturity. Only a portion of adult white sturgeon are reproductive or spawn each year, with the frequency between each spawning for females estimated to range from 2 to 11 years. Spawning occurs when the physical environment permits vitellogenesis (egg development) and cues ovulation. White sturgeon are broadcast spawners releasing their eggs and sperm in fast water.

Historically, white sturgeon occurred throughout the Snake River basin upstream to Shoshone Falls (rkm 990, rm 615), which forms an impassable barrier to further migration and movement. The construction of four dams on the Snake River from 1932 to 1952 has effectively isolated white sturgeon, forming three landlocked populations from C.J. Strike Dam (rkm 795, rm 494) to Shoshone Falls. Habitat throughout these reaches ranges from slack water or impoundment conditions to free-flowing rapids. A brief discussion on the present status for each of the three landlocked sturgeon populations is provided below.

C.J. Strike Dam (rkm 795, rm 494) to Bliss Dam (rkm 902, rm 560) White sturgeon are considered more abundant in this reach than upstream of Brownlee Dam. In 1983,

²Species of Special Concern is a State of Idaho designation for native species which are low in numbers, limited in distribution, or have suffered significant habitat losses.

IDFG estimated that 1,500 to 4,300 sturgeon of 60 to 270 cm (24 to 106 in) TL lived in this reach. Reproduction is known to occur in this reach, although reproductive success is not well defined. At present, IPC is conducting a long-term study on the abundance, status and productivity of white sturgeon in this and other impounded reaches of the Snake River. Initial study results indicate the presence of small sturgeon and evidence of annual spawning.

Bliss Dam (rkm 902, rm 560) to Lower Salmon Falls Dam (rkm 923, rm 573) Part of this reach consists of free-flowing water through a steep-walled canyon 122 to 183 meters (m) [400 to 600 feet (ft)] deep. Although present, sturgeon are not considered abundant or reproductively viable. IPC's sturgeon studies should provide additional information on their present status in this reach. In 1989, IDFG began an experimental sturgeon release program to evaluate growth and survival in this reach where recruitment seems limited (PSMFC 1992). IDFG released sturgeon at a rate of 100 fish/km (161 fish/mi) to compare their growth and survival with sturgeon released at a rate of 10 fish/km (16 fish/mi) into the C.J. Strike to Bliss Dam reach.

Lower (923 rkm, 573 rm) and Upper Salmon Falls (936 rkm, 581 rm) to Shoshone Falls (990 rkm, 615 rm) Between Shoshone Falls and the Upper Salmon Falls impoundment, the Snake River is essentially free-flowing. Flow can fluctuate dramatically, especially during the irrigation season when flows below Milner Dam (which controls river flow at Shoshone Falls) may decrease to zero. Sturgeon are present in low numbers and reproductive viability is not well known.

## C. REASONS FOR DECLINE

The free-flowing, cold-water environments required by the listed Snake River species have been affected by, and are vulnerable to, continued adverse habitat modification and deteriorating water quality from one or more of the following: hydroelectric development (Figure 7), load-following (the practice of artificially raising and lowering river levels to meet short-term electrical needs by local run-of-the-river hydroelectric projects) effects of hydroelectric project operations, water withdrawal and diversions, water pollution, inadequate regulatory mechanisms (which have failed to provide protection to the habitat used by the listed species), and the possible adverse affects of exotic species.

Seven proposed hydroelectric projects (Figure 7), including two high-dam facilities, potentially threaten remaining free-flowing river reaches between C.J. Strike and

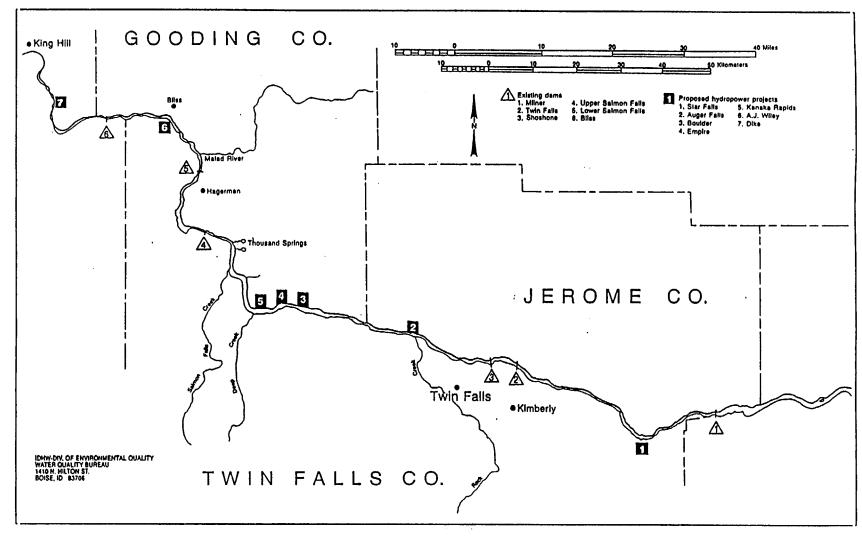


Figure 7. Map of existing and proposed hydropower projects on the middle Snake River in Idaho.

American Falls Dam. Dam construction adversely affects aquatic species through direct habitat modification and the ability of the Snake River to assimilate point and nonpoint source pollution. Further hydroelectric development along the Snake River would inundate existing snail habitats through impoundment; reduce critical shallow shoreline habitats in tailwater areas due to water fluctuations; elevate water temperatures; reduce dissolved oxygen levels in impounded reaches; and further fragment remaining mainstem populations or colonies of the listed snails.

Load-following also threatens native aquatic species habitat. Load-following is a frequent and sporadic practice that results in dewatering aquatic habitats in shallow shoreline areas. With the exception of the Banbury Springs lanx and possibly the Snake River physa, these daily water fluctuations prevent federally listed species and species of concern from occupying the most favorable habitats. The quality of water in these habitats has a direct effect on the survival of native aquatic species. Water temperature, velocity, dissolved oxygen concentrations and substrate type are all critical components of water quality that affect the survival of the 5 listed aquatic snails. These species require cold, clean, well-oxygenated and rapidly flowing waters. They are intolerant of pollution and factors that cause oxygen depletion, siltation, or warming of their environment.

Recovery of the listed species will require restoration of their habitat, and will entail restoration of the water quality of the middle Snake River to a level that supports and maintains a diverse and sustainable aquatic ecosystem. In particular, reduction of nutrient and sediment loading to the river and restoration of riverine conditions are needed to recover the listed species.

Any factor that leads to a deterioration in water quality would likely extirpate these taxa. For example, the Banbury Springs lanx lacks lungs or gills and respires through unusually heavy, vascularized mantles. This species cannot withstand even temporary episodes of poor water quality conditions. Because of stringent oxygen requirements, any factor that reduces dissolved oxygen concentrations for even a few days would very likely prove fatal to most or all of the listed snails.

Factors that further degrade water quality include reduction in flow rate, warming due to impoundment, and increases in the concentration of nutrients, sediment and other pollutants reaching the river. The Snake River is affected by runoff from feedlots and dairies, hatchery and municipal sewage effluent, and other point and nonpoint discharges. During the irrigation season, 13 perennial streams and more than 50 agricultural surface drains contribute irrigation tailwater to the Snake River [Idaho Department of Health and Welfare (IDHW) 1991]. In addition, commercial, State and Federal fish culture facilities discharge wastewater into the Snake River and its tributaries. These factors coupled with periodic, drought-induced low flows, have contributed to reduced dissolved oxygen levels and increased plant growth and a general decline of cold-water free-flowing river species of the Snake River. Water quality in the alcove springs and tributary spring streams in the Hagerman Valley area have also been affected, though not as severely as the mainstem Snake River. The Hagerman area receives massive cold-water recharge from the Snake River Plain aguifer. However, several of these springs and spring tributaries have been diverted for hatchery use, which reduces or eliminates clean water recharge and contributes flows enriched with nutrients to the Snake River. At TNC's Preserve, colonies of Utah

valvata and Bliss Rapids snail have recently declined or been eliminated at several sites. This decline is due to decreases in water quality primarily from agriculture and aquaculture wastewater originating outside of and flowing into the Preserve (Frest and Johannes 1992).

Another threat to the listed species is the presence of the New Zealand mudsnail (<u>Potamopyrgus antipodarum</u>) in the middle Snake River. The widely distributed and adaptable mudsnail is experiencing explosive growth in the Snake River and shows a wide range of tolerance for water fluctuations, velocity, temperature and turbidity. The species seems to prefer warmer polluted waters over pristine cold spring environments. Based on recent surveys, the mudsnail is not abundant in habitats preferred by Banbury Springs lanx, Bliss Rapids snail, or the Utah valvata. However, the species does compete directly for habitats of the Snake River physa and Idaho springsnail in the mainstem Snake River.

## D. CONSERVATION MEASURES

At present, there are several State and Federal programs and conservation efforts that may help achieve recovery objectives for the Snake River aquatic species:

## 1. Federal Clean Water Act (CWA)

Several provisions within the CWA regulate activities that affect the Snake River aquatic species and their habitats:

Sections 302/303 These provisions provide for the establishment of water quality standards and the setting of effluent limits for point source discharges. Section 302 requires the establishment of "water quality-based" standards for situations where technology-based standards are not adequate to protect designated uses.

Section 303 specifies that states are required to establish water quality standards. Standards identify designated uses of the water and establish the biological/chemical criteria necessary to protect those uses. The designated uses of the middle Snake River include cold-water biota, salmonid spawning, domestic and agricultural water supplies, secondary and primary contact recreation, and special resource water.

Section 303 also requires states to identify those waters which do not meet state water quality standards. These waters, described as "water quality limited," are subject to water quality management planning and the development of total maximum daily loads (TMDLs). In 1990, the Division of Environmental Quality (DEQ) determined that the middle Snake River from Shoshone Falls to King Hill was water quality limited and that the designated uses of the water were not supported. As a result of the water quality limited designation, DEQ is developing a Nutrient Management Plan (NMP) for the middle Snake River under the State of Idaho (State) Nutrient Management Act. The NMP is intended to meet the requirements of the CWA and serve in place of a TMDL, and would specify allowable nutrient levels.

Section 319 This section of the CWA provides for states to set up management programs specifically dealing with nonpoint sources of water pollution. In Idaho, the Department of Lands is the authorized agency for mining, forestry, and agriculture programs. Best management practices (BMPs) have been developed for each industry to control water pollution from nonpoint sources. Of those industries, agriculture is the only significant industry affecting water quality in the Snake River [see Agricultural Pollution Abatement Plan (#3 below) for further discussion].

Section 401 DEQ administers Idaho's 401 Certification Program. Under section 401, projects that involve discharge into state navigable waters must obtain water quality certification. In certifying discharges, the State verifies that the proposed activity is in compliance with State water quality standards. For example, the State must provide water quality certification on Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) licenses for hydropower projects, and on CWA section 404 permits.

Water quality standards for the middle Snake River are based on cold-water biota. The cold-water biota standard is characterized by the following: dissolved oxygen concentrations exceeding 6 milligrams/liter (mg/l) at all times, water temperatures of 22°C (71.6°F) or less with maximum daily averages of no greater than 19°C (66.2°F), specific ammonia concentrations, and specific requirements for salmonid spawning.

Section 404 The CWA provides for placement of dredged or fill material into waters of the United States (U.S.), including wetlands, only when permitted by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (COE). The COE bases permit decisions on application of the 404(b)(1) guidelines developed by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). These require avoidance, minimization, and compensation for adverse impacts to aquatic resources associated with discharge of dredge or fill material. Activities regulated under section 404 include placement of material in rivers and adjacent wetlands associated with the construction of dams, bridges, and roads.

National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) The NPDES program is covered under the CWA and is administered in Idaho by the EPA. The NPDES program requires permits for the discharge of pollutants from any point source into waters of the U.S. Examples of such point source discharges in the middle Snake River are: concentrated animal feeding operations, concentrated aquatic animal production facilities, discharges from industrial facilities, discharges of storm water, and discharges from sewage treatment facilities. Currently, the Snake River receives effluent from over 130 permitted discharges.

# 2. Salmon Flow Augmentation and Water Supplementation Measures

Recent efforts to aid Snake and Columbia River salmon recovery downstream of Hell's Canyon may complement Snake River aquatic species recovery. These efforts began in 1988 with the Joint Agreement Regarding Fish and Wildlife Studies (Agreement) pursuant to the enactment of Public Law (P.L.) 100-216. Parties to the Agreement are the Department of the Interior, National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), and IPC. The objectives of the Agreement are to identify and evaluate potential water supplies to augment flows in the Snake River for improved juvenile salmon migration. The study, commissioned by NMFS, estimated that up to 2,467 million m³ [2.0 million acre-feet (ac-ft)] of storage

could be made available for salmon migration flows from the upper Snake River without adversely impacting other water uses in Idaho (Hydrosphere 1990). The Bureau of Reclamation (BR) however, has not concurred with the estimates of the Hydrosphere report (BR in litt. 1994).

A second avenue of obtaining additional water to aid juvenile salmon migration was instituted in 1991 when Bonneville Power Administration (BPA) contributed money for water rental from Idaho Water Banks. Water banks are authorized by State law to market water held in storage at BR projects for other beneficial uses outside of the irrigation district that holds the storage rights. Since the water bank in the upper Snake River (District 01) was established in 1979, there have been an average of 237 million m³ (192,000 ac-ft) of water placed annually in rental banks. The largest purchaser of the Water Bank water has been IPC, which on average buys 191 million m³ (155,000 ac-ft) of stored water annually [Idaho Water Resources Board (IWRB) in litt. 1993]. In 1991, 122 million m³ (99,000 ac-ft) was purchased from the Upper Snake Rental Pool. Part of this water was released in July and August, and the remainder was delivered down the Snake River past Milner Dam from December to February, 1992. In the spring and summer of 1992, no water was available for salmon flow augmentation from the upper Snake River because of persistent drought conditions.

The third opportunity to provide additional water for salmon flows stems from the 1993 biological opinion issued by NMFS on the operation of the Federal Columbia River Power System and its effects on listed salmon populations. In order to meet flow targets at Lower Granite Dam on the Snake River and McNary Dam on the Columbia River, BR agreed to release up to 539 million m³ (437,000 ac-ft) of Snake River basin storage water. This translates roughly into a 42.5 cm/s [1,500 cubic feet/second (cfs)] release during July and August, and an additional 150 million m³ (120,000 ac-ft) delivered to Brownlee Reservoir in the fall/winter period to refill releases made in September (BR 1993). According to BR (1994), the biological opinion issued by NMFS for the 1994-1998 operations of the Federal Columbia River Power System required that 650 million m³ (527,000 ac-ft) of storage be secured in 1994 by BR and BPA for salmon flow augmentation from the Snake River basin. This amount will be increased each year until a total of 1,143 million m³ (927,000 ac-ft) is permanently secured by January 31, 1999, for salmon flow augmentation from the Snake River basin (BR in litt. 1994).

The fourth planning effort to provide flows for salmon migration in the Snake River is known as the New Storage Appraisal Study. This study was requested by the Northwest Power Planning Council (Council) in its latest round of amendments to its Fish and Wildlife Program. The BR and the Service are considering water storage sites in various parts of the Snake River basin including tributaries upstream of American Falls Reservoir for potential use in salmon restoration. A final report was completed in January 1994. Regional interests are currently evaluating the results.

#### 3. Agricultural Pollution Abatement Plan

The Idaho Agricultural Pollution Abatement Plan (Ag Plan) was originally developed by the State in 1983, under the authorities of section 208 of the CWA. The Ag Plan focuses on nonpoint source pollution which comes from many varied and diffuse sources and can be

categorized by the general land disturbing activity causing the pollution. The Ag Plan directed the identification of priority stream segments for implementation of BMPs through a two-phase process including: 1) completing the identification of impaired waters, and 2) establishing a process for implementing site-specific BMPs. The Ag Plan further directed that each BMP must be effective in controlling nonpoint source pollution, economically feasible, and socially acceptable. BMPs satisfying these requirements were included in the List of Best Management Practices, maintained by the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS). The Ag Plan is revised on a periodic basis and is used to update the lists of Priority Stream Segments and BMPs.

Section 319 of the CWA, as amended 1987, placed additional emphasis on the control of nonpoint source pollution. As a result of enactment of this section, the State developed the Idaho Nonpoint Source Management Program [Idaho Department of Health and Welfare (IDHW) 1989]. This Program identified a number of impacts resulting from agricultural uses which were not adequately addressed in the original Ag Plan (IDHW 1989).

Based on this information and recommendations from the Agricultural Water Quality Advisory Committee (AWQAC), the State revised the Ag Plan in 1993. Changes to the Ag Plan included strengthening the agricultural water quality program by increasing emphasis on livestock grazing/riparian management, agri-chemical management, and non-permitted livestock confinement areas (IDHW 1993). Other areas to be further defined included clarification of BMPs, the need to conduct post-implementation monitoring to evaluate BMP effectiveness, the compatibility of the Ag Plan with the State Antidegradation Policy, the Idaho Ground Water Protection Act, EPA's policy on agricultural chemicals and ground water quality, and others (IDHW 1993). The Ag Plan will be reviewed on a 2-year basis and amended as necessary.

#### 4. IPC Relicensing Studies

The IPC has seven hydroelectric projects on the Snake River subject to FERC relicensing over the next 10 years. Five of these projects (Shoshone Falls, Bliss, Lower Salmon Falls, Upper Salmon Falls, and C. J. Strike) are located on the Snake River within the known range of the 5 threatened or endangered Snake River snails (Figure 7). In 1990, IPC initiated several terrestrial and aquatic studies to gather environmental information and describe the environmental baseline in the area as part of the relicensing process. This information will be essential, not only in evaluating how IPC hydroelectric operations impact fish and wildlife, but also in developing conservation measures to protect, mitigate, and enhance the Snake River's fish and wildlife resources during the relicensing process.

One example of a relicensing study is IPC's ongoing white sturgeon study developed in coordination with the Service and IDFG. The sturgeon studies are part of IPC's efforts to better define how future project operations can meet State and Federal agency resource goals and management objectives. Sturgeon studies are directed primarily toward determining the population status and habitat use by juvenile and adult white sturgeon in the Snake River and monitoring reproductive success in the serially landlocked sturgeon populations.

### 5. Snake River Adjudication

Water rights in the Snake River basin are subject to the Snake River Basin Adjudication process, i.e. water rights are assigned a priority date according to the date the use was initiated. The policy of the Idaho Department of Water Resources (IDWR) states that the needs of fish and wildlife resources will be given equal consideration in any project or program designed to promote conservation, development and optimum use of the state's water resources (IWRB 1992). Additionally, "beneficial use" includes nonconsumptive as well as consumptive uses (IWRB 1992).

As a result of the adjudication process, the IDWR is required to regulate ground water diversions, as well as surface water, in the Snake River Plain aquifer to sustain springflows which originate from the aquifer. Depending on the extent of regulations and the response of the springs, springflows may be sustained at current or higher levels.

## 6. National Water Quality Assessment (NWOA) Monitoring Program

In 1991, the U.S. Geological Service (USGS) implemented the NWQA program. The goals of this program are to describe the status and trends in the quality of large, representative sections of the Nation's surface and ground water resources and to provide a sound, scientific understanding of the primary natural and human factors which affect the quality of these resources. In meeting these goals, the program will produce water quality information that will be useful to policy makers and managers at the national, state, and local levels.

A major component of the program are the 60 study-unit investigations, which are based on hydrologic units that include principal river and aquifer systems throughout the U.S. In 1991, the upper Snake River Basin was among the first 20 NWQA units selected for study under the full-scale implementation plan. These study-unit investigations are scheduled to follow a 10-year cycle of high and low intensity monitoring.

The 92,722 km² (35,800 mi²) upper Snake River Basin study unit extends from its headwaters in Yellowstone National Park in northwestern Wyoming to King Hill in south-central Idaho. Specific surface water quality issues include elevated concentrations of sediments and nutrients, habitat degradation from sedimentation and hydrologic modification, and the occurrence of low dissolved oxygen and elevated temperature in surface water associated with agriculture, grazing, and aquaculture. Ground water issues such as contamination by nutrients and pesticides are frequently associated with agricultural activities in intensively irrigated areas. Additionally, nutrient contamination from recreational activities in the upper part of the study unit may affect both surface and ground water resources.

# 7. Mid-Snake River Ecosystem Studies

EPA, in cooperation with DEQ and local agencies, is overseeing ecosystem studies in the Snake River between King Hill and Milner Dam. These studies are part of a long-term monitoring program to assess the effects of nonpoint and point source pollutants on water quality. This information will be incorporated into the NMP being developed by DEQ under state authorities (see CWA authorities (#1) above).

The Snake River Ecosystem studies include monitoring by DEQ, University of Idaho (Moscow), Idaho State University (ISU) (Pocatello), and the Idaho Water Resources Research Institute (IWRRI) of water quality at selected tributaries, irrigation return flows and aquaculture outflows. These studies focus on sedimentation and the biological community of the middle Snake River. Data provided by these studies will be incorporated into an EPA ecosystem risk assessment model that describes existing nutrient and plant community dynamics. Additionally, the Middle Snake River Study Group, comprised of governmental and public representatives from Lincoln, Jerome and Gooding counties, has developed the draft Coordinated Water Resource Management Plan that recommends changes in state and local laws, ordinances, and regulations to address water quality problems in the Snake River within the 3 county area.

# 8. Ground Water Recharge Districts

Section 42-234 of Idaho Code authorizes the creation of ground water recharge districts. Changes to state water law enacted in 1994 allow any entity, not just recharge districts, to appropriate water for recharge projects. According to the IDWR, water rights permits have been approved authorizing diversions from the Snake River, Big Wood River and Little Wood River for ground water recharge. Surface water has been diverted and applied to several basalt fields where the water sinks rapidly to recharge the aquifer. Recharge diversions began in 1986; however, during subsequent drought years no water was available for recharge. During the spring runoff of 1993, almost 7 million m³ (5,567 ac-ft) of water were diverted from the Little Wood River and 10 million m³ (8,239 ac-ft) were diverted from the Snake River for ground water recharge under this program. In addition, the Southwest Irrigation District, in cooperation with BR and USGS, has proposed groundwater recharge projects under the High Plains State Groundwater Demonstration Act of 1983 (P.L. 98-434). The project allows for the development of seven recharge sites in the Oakley Fan area of the Snake River Plain (BR 1993).

#### 9. "Partners for Wildlife" Private Lands Program

Partners for Wildlife is a Service program for preserving and restoring habitat in partnership with private landowners. The primary goal is to restore biological diversity on private lands with an emphasis on wetlands. The criteria for selecting projects to fund include those that benefit multiple resources (such as multiple species groups), those that benefit multiple habitat functions (such as filtering pollutants and providing wildlife habitat), those with a long-term agreement (minimum is 10 years), and those with a high degree of landowner participation and cost-sharing by other groups (cost effectiveness).

Examples where the Service is participating with private landowners to improve snail habitat in the Snake River include a constructed wetland system on an agricultural field now owned by TNC at the Preserve. The experimental system is designed to filter sediments and agrichemicals from irrigation return flows before they enter the Snake River at the Preserve. Wetland habitat for wildlife will also be provided.

A second Partners for Wildlife project has been designed to divert irrigation return flows and create wetland habitat to filter the water before it enters the Snake River. The landowner

hopes to restore the original habitat values of the land and to manage the area for wildlife conservation.

## 10. IDWR Authorities

The IDWR manages several programs that affect the Snake River ecosystem (IDWR in litt. 1993). These programs include:

Moratorium Preventing Further Appropriation The director of the IDWR issued a moratorium order in May 1992 (recently amended to extend through December 1997), preventing further consumptive appropriation of water from springflows, several of which are inhabited by listed snails, or from ground water which supports spring habitats. However, the moratorium does not apply to any application for domestic purposes, to applications for ground water as a supplemental water supply for existing surface water rights or for permits to deepen existing wells having valid rights.

Stream Channel Alteration Permits Title 42, Chapter 38, of the Idaho Code grants IDWR authority to regulate stream channel alterations below the mean high water mark of streams. In the Snake River reaches containing listed snail habitats, all proposed stream channel alteration projects will be preceded by an assessment of project effects on the listed snails.

Middle Snake River Comprehensive Plan This component of the Idaho State Water Plan dealing specifically with the middle Snake River was adopted by the IWRB in 1993 and approved by the Idaho legislature in 1994. The plan protects selected reaches of the middle Snake River by designating them as either "Recreational" or "Natural" rivers. These designations prohibit construction or expansion of dams or impoundments.

Minimum Stream Flow Program Idaho Code, Title 42, Chapter 15 provides the authority for the IWRB to appropriate water for minimum streamflows, also called instream flows. A minimum streamflow is one in which water is not diverted for consumptive use, but remains in a specified reach of river or lake to provide for fish and wildlife habitat, aquatic life, recreation and water quality. Minimum flows are valid water rights which the IWRB holds in trust for the people of Idaho. See Appendix E for a list of instream flow rights currently held by the State in the middle Snake River.

Snake River Plain Aguifer Comprehensive Plan As a supplement to the State Water Plan and the Middle Snake River Comprehensive Plan, the IWRB is developing a Snake River Plain Aquifer Comprehensive Plan. The plan is due for draft review in 1995 and will deal mainly with water quantity in the aquifer.

# 11. Agricultural Conservation Program (ACP)

The ACP program, administered by the Farm Services Agency (FSA), offers cost-share assistance to landowners for conservation of soil and water resources. Technical assistance is typically provided by the NRCS through local Soil and Water Conservation Districts (SWCD). Practices installed under this program can include construction and enhancement of wetlands for water quality, enhancing irrigation water efficiency and reduction of soil, pesticide and nutrient delivery to the Snake River.

# 12. NRCS Small Watershed and Resource Conservation and Development (RC&D) Program

The Small Watershed and RC&D programs provide cost-share assistance to local individuals on a group or watershed basis for the conservation of soil, water, plant and animal resources. The program is administered through NRCS, working with local SWCD and RC&D committees. These programs are usually sponsored by local districts, assuring local input into the projects. Currently there are several Small Watershed and RC&D projects being planned or implemented in the middle Snake River area.

## E. STRATEGY FOR RECOVERY

Recovery of the 5 listed snails, and ultimately the middle Snake River ecosystem, is contingent upon conserving and restoring essential mainstem Snake River and cold-water spring tributary habitats. This Plan extends from C.J. Strike Reservoir upstream to American Falls Dam (Figure 1) and acknowledges that allocated ground and surface waters can continue to be managed for other beneficial uses. Implementation or scheduling of tasks is based on a priority system. Priority 1 tasks are those actions that must be taken to prevent extinction or to prevent the species from declining irreversibly in the foreseeable future. Priority 2 tasks are those actions that must be taken to prevent a significant decline in species population/habitat quality, or some other significant negative impact short of extinction.

Actions (or tasks) that have the highest priority for implementation include:

#### Secure, restore, and maintain essential aquatic habitats (Priority 1)

Recovery will require that remaining free-flowing mainstem habitats between C.J. Strike Reservoir and American Falls Dam are protected and preserved, and existing cold-water spring habitats are protected from further development or habitat degradation. Conservation measures available to achieve this protection may include: using existing State and Federal legislative authorities (Middle Snake River Comprehensive Plan, Endangered Species Act (Act), Wild and Scenic River Act, and Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act) to protect and preserve remaining free-flowing habitats; flow-augmentation to maintain year-round flows behind Milner Dam; development of habitat management and conservation plans to protect and enhance cold-water spring complexes on State, Federal and private lands; development of ground water management plan(s) to stabilize the water levels (= spring discharge) of the Snake River Plain aquifer, improvements in water quality through existing State and Federal initiatives; and evaluating programs to control or minimize the effects of non-native species.

## Rehabilitate, restore and maintain watershed conditions (Priority 1)

Watershed conditions greatly influence water quality, water quantity, and timing of flows in aquatic habitats along the Snake River. The Service will encourage the further

development and implementation of conservation measures to improve the condition of riparian, wetland, and upland watershed components that affect water quality and aquatic habitats in the middle Snake River ecosystem.

## Monitor native fauna populations and habitat (Priority 1 and 2)

Concurrent with efforts to protect essential Snake River aquatic habitats, further research on Snake River indicator species (including the 5 listed species) is necessary to refine life history and habitat requirements. This information will be essential to fully understand the population dynamics of these species and allow resource managers to evaluate the effectiveness of conservation measures in meeting recovery goals.

# Update and revise recovery plan criteria and objectives (Priority 2)

The Plan should be updated and revised as additional information becomes available, recovery tasks are accomplished, or as environmental conditions change.

# PART II - RECOVERY

`Ecosystem management integrates scientific knowledge of ecological relationships within a complex sociopolitical and values framework toward the general goal of protecting native ecosystem integrity over the long-term.'
-R. Edward Grumbine. 1994

## A. RECOVERY OBJECTIVES

The short-term recovery objectives of this Plan are to protect known live colonies of the federally listed snails by eliminating or reducing known threats (see tasks # 1-126,211-312, 321 and 41). The long-term objectives are to restore viable, self-reproducing colonies of the 5 listed snails within specific geographic ranges (referenced in the Recovery Criteria below) to the point that they are delisted. As new information is collected, and Priority 1 tasks are accomplished, long-term recovery criteria and additional conservation measures will be further refined to reverse declining habitat trends and restore the middle Snake River ecosystem. Restoring the middle Snake River ecosystem will also protect 4 aquatic species considered by the Service to be Species of Concern, so that future listing may be unnecessary. The Service also believes components of this Plan will be complimentary to conservation measures designed by NMFS to meet Snake River chinook and sockeye salmon recovery objectives.

## B. RECOVERY CRITERIA

The 5 federally listed snails may be reclassified or recovered by implementing various conservation measures that preserve and restore mainstem Snake River and tributary coldwater spring habitats. These habitats are essential to their survival within the specified recovery areas described below. The Plan includes short-term recovery goals that will provide specific downlisting/delisting criteria for the listed species. Recovery will be based on detection of increasing, self-reproducing colonies at pre-selected monitoring sites within each species recovery area for a 5-year period. Monitoring sites will be selected in areas of known live snail collections from the past 15 years and will generally represent the outer most boundaries of the recovery area for each species. Standards for habitat conditions will be based on State water quality standards for cold-water biota including annual water temperatures that average below 18°C; dissolved oxygen concentrations greater than 6 parts per million; and pH levels that are within the range of 6.5 to 9.5 mg/l.

# o <u>Idaho springsnail</u>:

- The recovery area (see Figure 2) includes the mainstem Snake River between rkm 834 to 890 (rm 518 to 553).
- Suitable habitats will include mud or sand associated with gravel-to-boulder size substrate.
- Idaho springsnail monitoring sites will be established in the mainstem Snake River: 1) at Bancroft Springs near rkm 890 (rm 553), 2) at the confluence of Clover Creek near rkm 881 (rm 547), and 3) near Slick Bridge between rkm 859 and 862 (rm 534 and 536).

# o <u>Utah valvata snail</u>:

- The recovery area (see Figure 3), includes the mainstem Snake River and tributary cold-water spring complexes between rkm 932 to 1,142 (rm 572 to 709).
- Suitable habitats will include well-oxygenated mud or sand substrates.
- Utah valvata snail monitoring sites will be established in the mainstem Snake River: 1) below American Falls Dam (near the old Eagle Rock damsite) at rkm 1,141 (rm 709), 2) downstream of Minidoka Dam near rkm 1,085 (rm 674), and 3) upstream of Empire Rapids (north of the city of Buhl) near rkm 957 (rm 595); and in cold-water tributaries at: 1) Box Canyon Springs at rkm 947 (rm 588), 2) Thousand Springs at rkm 941 (rm 584), and 3) along the east shoreline of the Snake River, at the Hagerman Fossil Beds Monument rkm 611 (rm 572).

## o Snake River physa:

- The recovery area (see Figure 4) includes the mainstem Snake River between rkm 890 to 1086 (rm 553 to 675).
- Suitable habitats will include rock and boulder substrate in deep water at the margins of rapids.
- Snake River physa monitoring sites will be established in the mainstem Snake River: 1) downstream of Minidoka Dam near rkm 1,085 (rm 674), 2) downstream of the confluence of the Malad River and the Snake River near rkm 917 (rm 570), and 3) at Bancroft Springs near rkm 890 (rm 553).

## o Bliss Rapids snail:

- The recovery area (see Figure 5) includes the mainstem Snake River and tributary cold-water spring complexes between rkm 880 to 942 (rm 547 to 585).
- Suitable habitats will include cobble-boulder substrates.
- Bliss Rapids snail monitoring sites will be established in the mainstem Snake River: 1) at the confluence of Clover Creek and the Snake River near rkm 881 (rm 547), 2) near the Bliss Bridge at rkm 604 (rm 565), and 3) at Bancroft Springs near rkm 890 (rm 553); and at cold-water spring tributaries: 1) at Banbury Springs, rkm 948 (rm 589), 2) at Box Canyon Springs rkm 947 (rm 588), and 3) at Thousand Springs rkm 941 (rm 584).

# o <u>Banbury Springs lanx</u>:

- The recovery areas (see Figure 6) and monitoring sites for the Banbury Springs lanx are tributary cold-water spring complexes to the Snake River between rkm 941.5 to 948.8 (rm 584.8 to 589.3): 1) at Banbury Springs rkm 948 (rm 589), 2) at Box Canyon Springs rkm 947 (rm 588), and 3) at Thousand Springs rkm 941 (rm 584).
- Suitable habitats will include well-oxygenated, clear, cold [15-16°C (59-61°F)] water on boulder or cobble substrate.

## **Actions Needed to Initiate Recovery:**

- Ensure State water quality standards for cold-water biota and habitat conditions so
  that viable, self-reproducing snail colonies are established in free-flowing mainstem
  and cold-water spring habitats within specified geographic ranges, or recovery areas,
  for each of the 5 species. Snails detected at the sites selected for monitoring will be
  surveyed on an annual basis to determine population stability and persistence, and
  verify presence of all life history stages for a minimum of 5 years.
- Develop and implement habitat management plans that include conservation measures
  to protect cold-water spring habitats occupied by Banbury Springs lanx, Bliss Rapids
  snail, and Utah valvata snail from further habitat degradation (i.e. diversions,
  pollution, development) as described in Action #1.
- 3. Stabilize the Snake River Plain aquifer to protect discharge at levels necessary to conserve occupied cold-water spring habitats.
- 4. Evaluate the effects of non-native flora and fauna on listed species in the Snake River from C.J. Strike Dam to American Falls Dam.

Additionally, recovery of the Snake River aquatic species will require improved interagency coordination between government and non-government organizations. In this Plan, the Service acknowledges the various programs underway at the local, State and Federal level to

address water quality and watershed problems affecting the Snake River basin. Improved interagency coordination will ensure that these and future programs are compatible with recovery objectives of the Snake River aquatic species.

As recovery measures are accomplished and/or as additional information becomes available, the recovery plan will be updated biennially and revised within 5 years, if necessary (see task #71). Results of ongoing research and monitoring programs will also guide the development and implementation of additional future conservation measures.

## C. NARRATIVE

Figure 8 outlines the Snake River aquatic species recovery measures. Tasks # 1-126, 211-312, 321and 41 are short-term recovery measures the Service believes are essential to prevent extinction of the listed snails and halt further declines in their distribution and habitat quality.

Secure, restore, and maintain essential aquatic habitats between C.J. Strike Reservoir and American Falls Dam to prevent extinction.

Initial recovery efforts will require that appropriate water quality and flow volume standards are developed, achieved, and maintained for the Snake River. This will allow for viable self-reproducing snail colonies in suitable mainstem habitats between C.J. Strike Reservoir and American Falls Dam. Because the Bliss Rapids snail may exist above American Falls (see task # 313), the Service may include additional reaches of the Snake River upstream of American Falls Dam as part of the recovery area in future Plan revisions (see task #71). Additionally, all cold-water spring streams containing suitable habitat for the federally listed and species of concern molluscs and fish must be permanently protected from further habitat degradation, reductions in spring discharge, and vandalism.

11 Secure and protect free-flowing mainstem habitats between C.J. Strike Reservoir and American Falls Dam.

Hydropower development resulting in habitat loss have been identified as a major factor leading to the listing of these species (Service 1992). Much of the original free-flowing habitat has been lost or inundated due to direct impacts from dams, reservoirs, and diversions. For example, within the 350 rkm (219 rm) reach between C.J. Strike Reservoir and American Falls Dam, only 47% (166 rkm, 104 rm) is still considered free-flowing, with a natural complement of rapid/pool habitats.

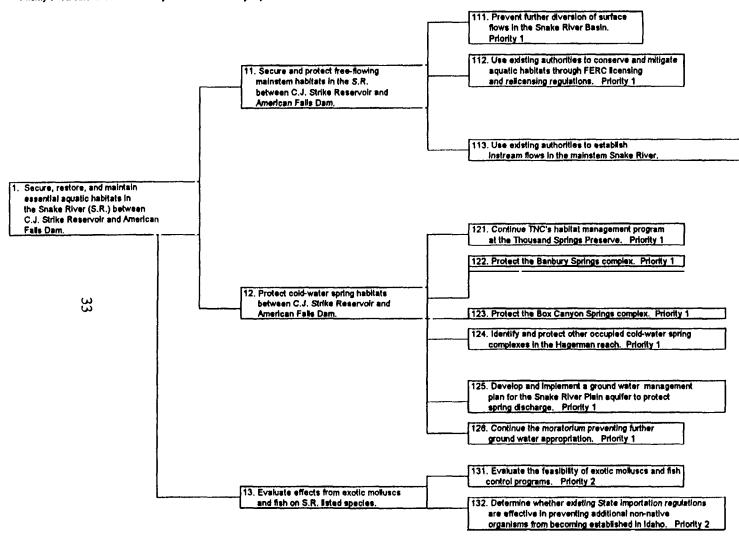
In addition to the already licensed, but unconstructed, Auger Falls Project, there are 6 active proposals to construct new hydropower projects on the mainstem Snake River downstream of American Falls. All are associated with free-flowing rapids areas. The Service will continue to utilize existing legislation and regulations (the Act, Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act, Federal Power Act, and Middle Snake

Figure 8. Flow chart summarizing Snake River aquatic species recovery measures.

Priority 1 - An action that must be taken to prevent extinction or to prevent the threatened and endangered species from declining irreversibly.

Priority 2 - An action that must be taken to prevent a significant decline in the species population/habitat quality or some other significant negative impact short of extinction.

Priority 3 - All other actions necessary to meet the recovery objectives.



1131. Use existing authorities and mechanisms to establish instream flows for the Snake River, including the purchase and transfer

1132. Evaluate the potential effects of the Snake

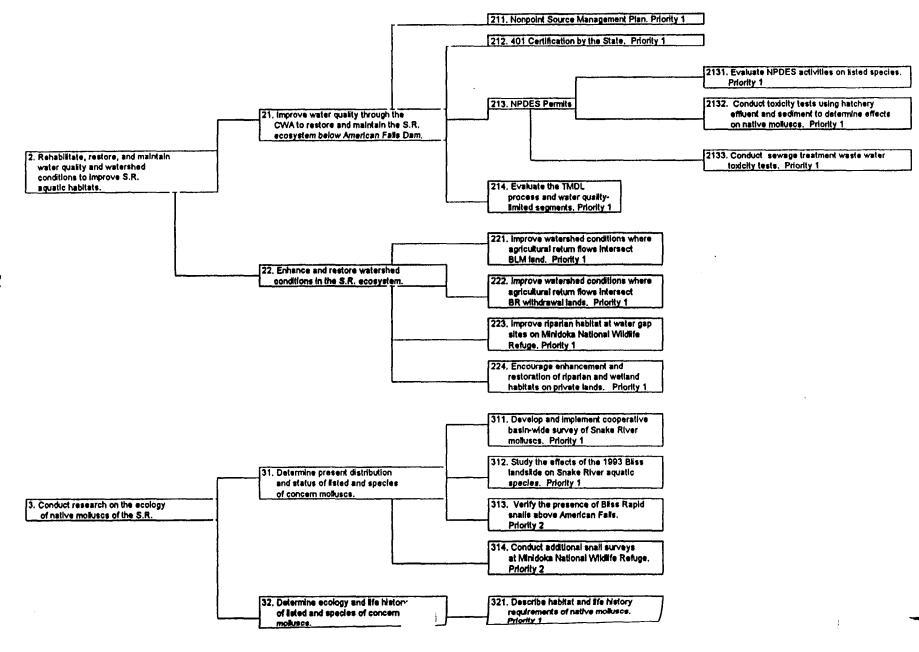
River Basin Adjudication on listed species

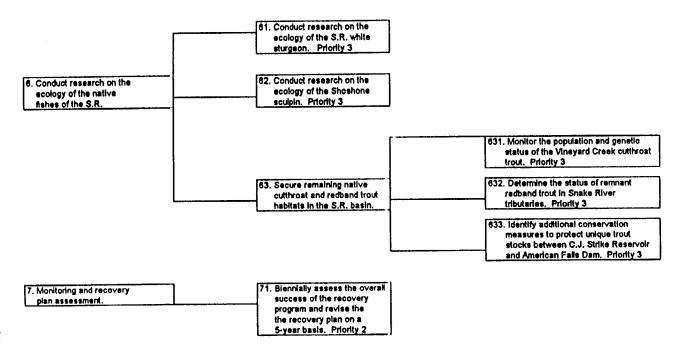
Bank. Priority 1

recovery. Priority 1

of existing water rights from the Idaho Water







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River Comprehensive Plan), in cooperation with FERC, COE and the State to protect and preserve these remaining free-flowing habitats in the near-term. Permanent or long-term protection of these free-flowing reaches will likely require Federal protection under the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act and, to a lesser extent, State designations (see Conservation Measure #10).

# 111 Prevent further diversion of surface flows in the Snake River basin.

Current State law (State Comprehensive Water Plan) allows flows in the Snake River to reach zero at Milner Dam (rkm 1,028, rm 639). Snake River surface flows may be affected in the future by the Agreement, which authorized research studies conducted between C.J. Strike and Brownlee Pool, pursuant to P. L. 100-216, and by the Snake River Basin Adjudication. The Service will likely oppose any additional surface flow appropriations from the Snake River that affect mainstem aquatic habitats.

# 112 <u>Use existing authorities to conserve and mitigate for the loss of aquatic habitats through the FERC licensing and relicensing regulations.</u>

Section 7(a) of the Act requires Federal agencies to utilize their authorities to carry out programs to conserve endangered and threatened species. IPC has seven hydroelectric projects on the Snake River below American Falls Dam subject to FERC relicensing over the next 12 years. In addition to the section 7(a) consultation required for relicensing, the Service has also requested FERC to evaluate the effects of ongoing hydroelectric operations by IPC on the 5 listed Snake River snails. Mitigation efforts for relicensing should include restoration or protection of existing remaining spring and mainstem habitats in the Snake River. For example, the Thousand Springs hydroelectric facility near Hagerman should be considered in the overall mitigation planning for the loss of habitat due to hydroelectric development.

# 113 <u>Use existing authorities to establish instream flows in the mainstem Snake River.</u>

The IWRB can appropriate water for beneficial instream uses, subject to the approval of the State legislature (Idaho Code Chapter 15, Title 42). These instream flows, or minimum streamflows, are valid water rights the IWRB holds in trust. The IWRB also maintains the Idaho Water Bank, which provides for the sale or lease of water from rental pools. There are Federal reserved water rights in Idaho that must be identified and quantified, including Snake River instream flow. A list of the existing minimum streamflows for the recovery area is contained in Appendix E.

# 1131 Use existing authorities to establish instream flows

for the Snake River, including the purchase and transfer of existing rights from the Idaho Water Bank.

The Service, through cooperation and discussions with the IWRB, BR and other appropriate State and local authorities, will seek additional opportunities to establish minimum Snake River instream flows that directly benefit the listed species within their specific recovery area.

# 1132 Evaluate the potential effects of the Snake River Basin Adjudication on listed species recovery.

Water rights in the Snake River basin are subject to the ongoing Snake River Basin Adjudication process. These water rights are assigned a priority according to the date the use was initiated. An evaluation of the potential effects to snail recovery should be conducted using the IDWR Director's Report of water rights analyzing existing ground water resources and uses in the Snake River area. The Service has filed a recommendation for maintaining Snake River instream flow levels that could result in a significant source of water.

# Protect cold-water spring habitats between C.J. Strike Reservoir and American Falls Dam.

To promote recovery of cold-water spring biota within the Snake River ecosystem, existing cold-water spring habitats should be secured and protected from further development or habitat degradation. For example, the Banbury Springs lanx is known to occur only in three spring habitats at Banbury Springs, Box Canyon Springs and Thousand Springs between rkm 942 and 949 (rm 584.8 and 589.3). These and other cold-water spring complexes contain colonies of the threatened Bliss Rapids snails, endangered Utah valvata, and populations of the Shoshone sculpin, a species of concern. At present, only the lanx colonies at Thousand Springs Preserve and Banbury Springs are protected from habitat modification or water diversions.

Cold-water springs in the Snake River ecosystem are dependent on the stabilization and protection of the Snake River Plain aquifer. Section 7 and section 9 provisions of the Act can assist in protection of the 5 listed snails, but these programs alone cannot recover the species. To achieve recovery, the aquifer and spring discharges supplying the remaining spring habitats must be protected. The IDWR administers water rights and regulates water management in the Snake River area. By exercising their water management authority, IDWR can lawfully assist efforts to conserve the ground water resource essential to maintaining Snake River species spring habitats while still providing for other beneficial uses (see tasks # 125 & 126).

# 121 <u>Continue TNC's habitat management program at the Thousand Springs</u> Preserve.

The Preserve, owned and managed by TNC, includes several cold-water spring outflows. Many of these outflows provide essential habitats for the Utah valvata snail, Bliss Rapids snail, Banbury Springs lanx, and Shoshone sculpin. TNC has instituted a comprehensive program to restore native vegetation at the Preserve, and monitor water quality and flows at several of the Preserve's spring outflows and channels. In 1991, TNC funded a mollusc survey of the entire Preserve. The Service supports TNC initiatives at the Preserve and will seek additional opportunities to enhance aquatic habitats at the site.

Additionally, TNC entered into a cooperatively-funded effort with the Northside Canal Company, NRCS and the Service to construct a wetland complex to improve the water quality of agricultural return flows at the Preserve under the Partners for Wildlife program (see conservation measures #9). This demonstration project will be monitored and evaluated for its effectiveness at filtering out nutrients and other pollutants from return flows. This information will also be useful in implementing task # 224.

In summary, current TNC management direction should provide long-term protection of existing spring habitats from direct human impacts. However, TNC cannot directly control or curtail future habitat loss or modification due to further declines in spring discharges from the Snake River Plain aquifer. Any habitat management plan should include establishment of minimum spring flows through the State minimum streamflow program, administered by IWRB.

### 122 Protect the Banbury Springs complex.

The Banbury Springs complex is currently owned and managed by IPC. Any change in existing management or development of the area may adversely affect essential habitat for a colony of the Banbury Springs lanx and several colonies of Bliss Rapids snail.

# 1221 Develop and implement a habitat management plan for the Banbury Springs complex.

In cooperation with the Service, IPC should develop a Habitat Conservation Plan that provides long-term protection of spring and spring-stream habitats that comprise the Banbury Springs complex. Any habitat management plan should include establishment of minimum spring flows through the State minimum streamflow program, administered by IWRB.

#### 123 Protect the Box Canyon Springs complex.

The Box Canyon Springs complex is partially owned by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) and a private landholder. BLM has proposed designating a portion of Box Canyon Creek and adjacent upland habitats as an Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC) in the draft Bennett Hills Resource Management Plan. The ACEC designation will protect both listed snails and Shoshone sculpin habitat at Box Canyon. Additionally, BLM is considering designating Box Canyon Creek as a Wild and Scenic River.

The Service opposes any further development or diversion of water at the Box Canyon Springs complex that may affect essential spring habitats, including the Sculpin Pool. The lower Box Canyon spring provides essential habitat for 3 of the federally listed snails and the Shoshone sculpin. The Service will use existing legislation and regulations, including section 7 and section 10 of the Act, to protect these species and their habitats in Box Canyon. Additionally, the Service will cooperate with private landholders to identify potential conflicts with future development proposals and promote the development of a Habitat Conservation Plan. Any Habitat Conservation Plan should include establishment of minimum spring flows through the State minimum streamflow program, administered by IWRB.

# 124 <u>Identify and protect other occupied cold-water spring complexes in the Hagerman reach.</u>

Additional cold-water spring complexes containing colonies of one or more of the listed snails and Shoshone sculpin currently exist, but remain unprotected within the vicinity of Hagerman on the Snake River. Additionally, remaining spring complexes need to be identified for conservation activities. Once identified, habitat management plans can be developed to identify conservation measures and management strategies necessary to provide long-term protection.

# 1241 <u>Develop and implement habitat management plans for protecting additional, occupied spring habitats and complexes.</u>

Habitat management plans should be developed in cooperation with "willing and interested landowners" for all additional, occupied spring habitat sites. These plans will identify conservation measures and potential funding mechanisms, management authorities, and monitoring requirements for implementation. Any habitat management plan should include establishment of minimum spring flows through the State minimum streamflow program, administered by IWRB.

# 125 <u>Develop and implement a ground water management plan for the Snake River Plain aquifer to protect spring discharge.</u>

A comprehensive ground water management plan (under development by IDWR) that protects spring discharges and water quantity is necessary to secure essential snail habitats. Part of this task could be accomplished through the IDWR's program to manage ground water in conjunction with interconnected surface waters.

The volume of water required to provide suitable spring flows from the regional Snake River aquifer must be determined in order to maintain essential coldwater spring habitats. These water volume requirements must be based on a sound conceptual model of the Snake River aquifer and must incorporate the ecological requirements of the 5 listed snails, as relates to flow, water temperature and other habitat parameters (see task # 321).

# 126 Continue the moratorium preventing further ground water appropriation.

The existing IDWR moratorium against further ground water appropriations should be continued until a Snake River basin-wide management plan is developed to secure and protect essential cold-water spring habitats. The IDWR moratorium (initially issued on May 1, 1992 and extended through 1997) and existing ground/surface water regulations were developed as part of the Idaho water rights policy and were not designed specifically to protect fish and wildlife resources.

# 13 Evaluate effects from exotic molluses and fish on Snake River listed species.

To achieve recovery, the potential adverse affects of non-native fish and molluscs on the listed species should be addressed in aquatic habitats in the Snake River from rkm 834 (rm 518) upstream to rkm 1,150 (rm 714). In particular, the New Zealand mudsnail is considered a serious pest and potential competitor affecting recovery of the listed snails. The New Zealand mudsnail competes for habitat with Snake River physa, Idaho springsnail and mainstem colonies of Bliss Rapids snail and Utah valvata. This species is abundant from C.J. Strike Reservoir upstream to Bliss Dam, particularly in the mainstem of the Snake River. However, the mudsnail is not abundant in unpolluted, cold-water springs inhabited by Banbury Springs lanx and in most cold spring flows which support colonies of Bliss Rapids snail and Utah valvata.

The effects of non-native fish introductions on listed species in the Snake River drainage are uncertain and should be further evaluated. The escape and establishment of exotic species from tropical fish-farming operations could occur in this area.

# Evaluate the feasibility of exotic mollusc and fish control programs.

A literature review should be conducted to identify potential control measures to eliminate nuisance fish and molluscs, especially the New Zealand mudsnail. Once this information is developed, a fish and/or mollusc control program should be developed and implemented that reduces or eliminates competition from exotic species.

132 <u>Determine whether existing State importation regulations are effective in preventing additional non-native organisms from becoming established in Idaho.</u>

Currently, aquaculturalists may import and culture almost any fish or mollusc. Some cultured species may pose serious problems to the native fauna if they escape and become established in the wild. This risk needs to be further evaluated. Measures that prevent additional introductions of non-native molluscs and fish should be developed and implemented.

2 Rehabilitate, restore and maintain water quality and watershed conditions to improve Snake River aquatic habitats.

Conditions within the middle Snake River watershed influence water quality, quantity and timing of flows in essential habitat areas. The Service, under the authority of the Act and the Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act, will work with Federal land managers to ensure that existing management activities and proposed watershed improvement projects are compatible with the recovery of the middle Snake River ecosystem.

21 <u>Improve water quality through the CWA activities listed below, to restore and maintain the middle Snake River ecosystem below American Falls Dam.</u>

The CWA requires development and implementation of several programs to protect, improve, and maintain water quality and aquatic habitats. Evaluation of these ongoing programs is needed to assure that efforts will lead to the recovery of the 5 listed snails and the middle Snake River ecosystem.

#### 211 Nonpoint Source Management Plan.

Section 319 of the CWA requires states to prepare a Nonpoint Source Assessment Report and a Nonpoint Source Management Plan. Idaho's Nonpoint Source Management Plan should be evaluated to determine if current efforts have been successful in improving water quality, and if it will address recommended recovery goals and conservation measures included in this Plan.

# 212 Compliance of section 401 certification by the State with adequate water quality standards.

Section 401 of the CWA requires that any federally permitted action conducted in waters of the U.S. must comply with State water quality standards. However, current State water quality standards may be inadequate to achieve long-term recovery goals for improved water quality and aquatic habitat conditions in the Snake River. These standards may need to be amended as 401 certification conditions.

#### 213 NPDES Permits.

Section 402 of the CWA established the NPDES program, which regulates point source discharges into waters of the U.S. The program, administered by EPA in Idaho, should be managed to assure that recovery goals are met.

# 2131 Evaluate NPDES activities on listed species.

The Service recommends that EPA compile and summarize information about all NPDES permitted activities and associated permit limits in the Snake River below American Falls. This information will be useful in evaluating cumulative effects and if necessary, revising water quality standards to protect listed Snake River aquatic species.

# 2132 Conduct toxicity tests using hatchery effluent and associated sediment to determine effects on native molluscs.

Numerous fish hatcheries along the Hagerman reach of the Snake River discharge significant amounts of effluent, which contains nutrients and chemicals used in routine hatchery operations. The effects of these effluents on native molluscs needs to be determined. Laboratory tests may be needed to complete this task.

#### 2133 Conduct sewage treatment wastewater toxicity tests.

Municipalities along the Snake River discharge effluent directly into the Snake River. Although these discharges are regulated through EPA's NPDES process, the potential for chronic and acute effects on native aquatic fauna should be determined. Sediments within the discharge area should also be tested for toxicity.

### 214 Evaluate the TMDL process and water quality limited segments.

Section 303 (d) of the CWA requires states to identify areas where water quality standards are not being met (water quality limited segments). The middle Snake River from Shoshone Falls to King Hill was designated water quality limited by DEQ in 1990. Once these waters are identified, the CWA requires the State to implement the TMDL process in order to

determine the most effective pollution control methods. By considering all of the contributing sources, the TMDL limits the amount of pollution each source is allowed to release. At present, DEQ is proposing to implement an NMP and has requested that EPA accept the NMP in lieu of the TMDL (see task #524). Although the NMP is addressing one factor (nutrients such as nitrogen and phosphorus) limiting the middle Snake River, a TMDL will have to be implemented on the middle Snake River to address other limiting factors such as water quantity, temperature and sediment.

# 22 Enhance and restore watershed conditions in the Snake River ecosystem.

Managers of Federal lands along the Snake River, including BLM, BR, and the Service, should implement additional conservation measures as necessary to restore watershed conditions and improve water quality in tributaries entering the Snake River. Key watersheds and problem areas should be identified and monitored in order to evaluate the effects of activities in these areas on listed species. The Service will also evaluate the direct and indirect effects of Federal agency land management activities on listed species in the Snake River and adjacent cold-water spring habitats under section 7 of the Act.

# 221 <u>Improve watershed conditions in areas where agricultural return flows intersect BLM lands.</u>

Various management activities that occur on BLM lands can directly affect aquatic habitats in the Snake River. For example, water quality is degraded when livestock grazing along perennial streams reduces the ability of riparian areas to filter sediments and contaminants originating from agricultural return flows.

The Service will recommend that the Boise, Shoshone and Jarbidge BLM Districts inventory public lands and identify activities under their management that affect Snake River aquate habitats. Following a complete inventory of these lands, BLM should develop habitat management plans, in cooperation with local interested parties and the Service, to eliminate possible adverse water quality effects on the Snake River ecosystem. These lands should be also protected from reclassification to agricultural lands.

# 222 <u>Improve watershed conditions in areas where agricultural return flows intersect BR withdrawal lands.</u>

Similar to recovery tasks recommended for BLM (task # 221), BR should inventory their lands adjacent to the Snake River and identify ongoing activities that may affect water quality and aquatic habitats. Following a thorough inventory of these lands, BR should develop a comprehensive habitat management strategy including management activities and conservation measures to assist with recovery. In addition to section 7 of the Act, this

inventory and evaluation is authorized under the Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act.

# 223 <u>Improve riparian habitat at water gap sites on Minidoka National</u> Wildlife Refuge.

Minidoka National Wildlife Refuge provides BLM allotment permittees access to the middle Snake River through the use of water gaps (lanes that provide water access to livestock). These areas should be inventoried and evaluated for their effects on water quality in the middle Snake River. Efforts should be made to improve or protect riparian habitats and river banks from possible degradation.

# 224 <u>Encourage enhancement and restoration of riparian and wetland habitats</u> on private lands.

Private lands containing wetlands and riparian habitats along the Snake River should be identified and inventoried. The Service, in cooperation with willing and interested landowners, local SWCD and irrigation districts, will develop cooperative measures to restore wetland/riparian areas and improve water quality. These efforts may be initiated through the State Conservation Review Group process coordinated by the FSA, through the State Agricultural Water Quality program, or developed through the Partners for Wildlife, Private Lands Program.

# 3 Conduct research on ecology of native molluscs of the Snake River.

Recovery of the listed species in the Snake River can be achieved only by conserving the ecosystem in which they occur. A better understanding of the Snake River ecosystem, including the well-defined life history requirements of the listed species and inter- and intraspecific interactions is necessary for developing specific recovery criteria and evaluating the success of recovery measures.

# 31 <u>Determine the present distribution and status of the 5 federally listed and 2 Species of Concern molluses.</u>

Additional ecological information is needed for the 5 listed snails throughout the Snake River above C.J. Strike Reservoir and in adjacent cold-water springs. A basin-wide cooperative survey of the Snake River benthos, specifically the native molluscs, should be conducted as soon as possible and financed by the various agencies with management authorities in the Snake River basin. A multi-agency cooperative survey using standardized procedures and techniques should serve to minimize conflicts between jurisdictions and reduce costs. Information gained from this survey will also be useful in section 7 consultations with Federal agencies involved in ongoing and future management activities affecting snail habitats along this stretch of the Snake River. The survey will update the status and distribution of the listed snail species and other mollusc species of concern. Information gained from this task, when combined

with the results of task # 32, will be useful in determining population viability and habitat restoration goals to achieve reclassification and/or delisting (task # 41).

# 311 <u>Develop and implement a cooperative basin-wide survey of Snake River</u> molluscs.

Develop and implement a basin-wide survey as detailed in task # 31 above.

# 312 <u>Study the effects of the 1993 Bliss landslide on Snake River aquatic species.</u>

In 1993, a large (100+ acres) landslide along the north side of the Snake River south of Bliss (rkm 902, rm 560) deposited large amounts of sediment in the river. The slide caused water levels in the area to rise nearly 1.6 m (5 ft). Previously, the river reach downstream of the slide area provided limited habitat for known colonies of Idaho springsnail, Snake River physa and Bliss Rapids snail. BLM (1993) has proposed a water quality/habitat inventory program to study the effects of the slide on the listed snails. Some of this monitoring can be accomplished through the basin-wide mollusc survey (task # 31 and 32).

### 313 Verify the presence of the Bliss Rapids snail above American Falls.

In 1991, the Bliss Rapids snail was reported to occur in a single spring site near Ferry Butte on the Shoshone-Bannock Indian Reservation (rkm 1,207, rm 749.8). This isolated collection extended the known range of the Bliss Rapids snail by almost 260 rkm (162 rm). However, these individuals may have been misidentified, and may be a closely related rydrobiid snail. The Snake River reach above American Falls Dam should be included in the basin-wide mollusc survey, provided that access to the Shoshone-Bannock tribal lands is secured. In addition, the specimens from the Ferry Butte area collected in 1991 should be re-examined for positive identification.

#### 314 Conduct additional snail surveys at Minidoka National Wildlife Refuge.

National Wildlife Refuges were developed in part "... to preserve, restore and enhance, in their natural ecosystems, all species of animals and plants that are endangered or threatened ...". Although Utah valvata snails occur at the Minidoka Wildlife Refuge, their current status and distribution are not well known. The Service should conduct surveys and incorporate conservation measures for Utah valvata into the Minidoka Wildlife Refuge Management Plan. This task can be partially achieved through task # 31.

# 32 <u>Determine ecology and life history of 5 listed and 2 Species of Concern molluscs.</u>

As previously stated, conservation measures designed to protect rare and/or threatened taxa are successful only when adequate information is available describing the physical and biotic components of their ecosystems. The ecosystems essential to the federally listed aquatic species and species of concern have been affected by habitat modification, fragmentation and deteriorating water quality. Recovery of the Snake River aquatic species will likely require restoration of suitable habitat not currently occupied within their historic range. Once the ecological requirements for these taxa are better defined, habitat restoration measures should be implemented that protect and maintain their essential habitats. This information will be partially accomplished through task # 31.

# 321 Describe habitat and life history requirements of native molluscs.

Micro- and macro-habitat requirements for the species should be further described, including information on appropriate water temperature, water chemistry, depth, current velocities, cover and substrate composition. Snail life history parameters should be further defined, including longevity, reproduction, food habits, growth and dispersal. This information will be useful in further refining the ecological requirements of these species and in determining population viability. This task may be accomplished using laboratory studies. For example, laboratory research may be useful to determine the longevity of the listed snails under varying environmental conditions. Results of this research could be useful for risk analysis that evaluates the ability of these species to survive catastrophic events.

### 4 Re-evaluate reclassification and/or delisting criteria of federally listed snails.

As initial recovery measures (see tasks #1-223) are accomplished and/or additional information regarding the ecology of the listed Snake River snails becomes available, more specific criteria to achieve reclassification and/or delisting will be established.

# 41 <u>Determine population viability and habitat restoration goals to achieve</u> reclassification and/or delisting of federally listed snails.

Additional information is needed to determine the amount of suitable habitat and number of snail colonies necessary to ensure long-term viability for reclassification and/or delisting. Most of this information will be gathered by completing recovery measures described in task # 31.

Four of the 5 listed snails currently occupy a small portion of their historical ranges. Additional information on their life histories, specific habitat requirements and current distribution, will allow the Service to determine the population recovery levels for the 5 listed and 2 Species of Concern molluses. Long-term recovery criteria and objectives will be revised and updated as this information is developed (see task # 71).

### 42 Select monitoring sites within the recovery area for each of the listed snails.

Recovery will be based on detection of increasing or stable, self-reproducing colonies at pre-selected monitoring sites. These sites will be located within each of the listed species recovery areas for a 5-year period. The Service, in cooperation with appropriate State and Federal agencies and other interested parties, will select at least 3 monitoring sites (see Recovery Criteria for each species).

# 5 Additional research and evaluation should be consistent with long-term recovery objectives.

Recovery criteria and conservation measures developed for the Snake River species and ecosystem recovery are subject to modification and will be strengthened as new information is generated. This information is not necessarily critical to meet the immediate recovery objectives of preventing further population/habitat declines or extinction of the listed species. However, additional research and an evaluation of the current status of these species will be useful in defining long-term recovery objectives, developing reclassification or delisting criteria, and determining the effectiveness of conservation measures.

### 51 Use existing flow augmentation programs to benefit listed species recovery.

In 1993, BR completed formal consultation with NMFS to provide increased flows from Snake River storage to promote salmon recovery. Salmon migrations in the lower Snake and Columbia Rivers may benefit from modifying existing reservoir operations and flow augmentation procedures along the Snake River upstream of American Falls. Flow augmentation proposals will be thoroughly evaluated for effects on the 5 listed snails through the section 7 process. If flow augmentation is shown to be beneficial to both salmon and Snake River aquatic species recovery, the Service will cooperate with efforts to identify additional water supplies.

BR is currently participating with IDWR to formulate comprehensive plans for conservation, development, management and use of water in several major river basins, including the Snake River. The Service recommends that BR identify the potential for increasing year-round flows through implementing additional water conservation measures and fine-tuning current hydropower operations in the area. Additionally, BR should consult with the Service through section 7 of the Act on all existing river operations.

### 52 Evaluate State authorized initiatives investigating Snake River water quality.

### 521 Evaluate the State Comprehensive Plan for the middle Snake River.

The State Comprehensive Plan for the middle Snake River was adopted by the Idaho legislature in 1994. The Plan will be evaluated and reviewed every 5 years by IDWR. The Plan's ability to address Snake River ecosystem recovery goals and objectives as well as improve water quality should be considered during these evaluations.

# 522 <u>Develop and implement water quality-based standards necessary to protect existing mainstem and spring habitats.</u>

The Middle Snake River Water Quality Studies (conducted by EPA and DEQ) and life history and habitat research should be used to develop water quality goals essential to protect habitats and meet the recovery of the 5 listed snails. Basin-wide water quality standards outside the NMP and TMDL processes should be established and used as an evaluation tool for meeting recovery objectives of the listed species and the Snake River ecosystem.

# 523 The Ag Plan should be used to accomplish recovery objectives.

In 1991, the Ag Plan was revised by the Idaho Soil Conservation Commission, DEQ and AWQAC. The stated goal of the Ag Plan is to "restore and maintain the waters of Idaho impacted by agricultural nonpoint sources to the point of fully supporting identified beneficial uses." However, restoring the Snake River ecosystem and protecting the habitats of the 5 listed snails is not currently identified as a beneficial use. The Ag Plan should be revised to be consistent with Snake River ecosystem recovery objectives.

### 524 Evaluate the NMP for meeting recovery objectives.

The Idaho Nutrient Management Act (Idaho Code 39-105 (3) (0)) affirms the primary responsibility for nutrient management to the State and requires the development of local nutrient management plans based on hydrologic basin units. A draft middle Snake River NMP was prepared by DEQ and released for review and comment in 1995. EPA will have final approval authority in determining whether the NMP meets the requirements of the CWA and the TMDL process for controlling nutrient loads to the middle Snake River. The draft NMP is being evaluated to determine its effectiveness in maintaining essential habitats and in meeting recovery goals.

# Identify potential wetland enhancement projects to improve water quality from irrigated agricultural return flows.

The Service, in cooperation with local irrigation districts, NRCS, and willing and interested landowners will identify irrigation return outflows along the Snake River and identify potential sites for wetland enhancement projects on private lands (e.g., through the Partners for Wildlife program). The Service will also evaluate opportunities for improving water quality conditions in the Snake River ecosystem.

Once potential wetland enhancement sites have been identified, a cooperative plan to develop and implement wetland enhancement projects should be prepared. Constructing these projects should lead to improved water quality conditions and recovery of the Snake River ecosystem.

# 54 Conduct acute and chronic toxicity tests to determine the effects of pollutants on listed and species of concern molluses.

The use of surrogate mollusc species (i.e., non-listed species) should be investigated to determine the effects of pollutants on listed species and species of concern. A scientifically valid testing protocol should be established in consultation with EPA and DEQ. Results of toxicity testing will be incorporated into the NPDES permitting process.

### 541 Determine hydroelectric dam tailrace effects.

Hydropower projects can influence water quality by changing instream water temperatures and dissolved gas levels. Additionally these projects can dewater littoral snail habitats. The effects of such water quality and habitat changes on listed species and species of concern should be evaluated. Plant operations may need to be revised to reduce adverse affects on listed snails.

#### 542 Conduct toxicity tests on non-point and/or agricultural drain flows.

Discharges from agricultural drains contain variable mixtures of chemicals and nutrients. The potentially toxic effects of sediments within the area of discharge on listed species and species of concern should be determined.

### 55 Implement a contaminants study at the Thousand Springs Preserve.

The Service's Environmental Contaminants Division will implement a contaminant and temperature survey of springs at TNC's Preserve to determine potential effects on listed snails and their habitat. Flows entering these springs come from irrigated pasture and farmland, a local fish culture facility, and a power generation plant.

### 56 Continue the NWOA Monitoring Program.

The Service supports continued funding and technical assistance of USGS's NWQA program for the Snake River basin. The goals of this program are to describe the status and trends in water quality in the upper Snake River, in an attempt to better understand the link between natural and human-induced factors affecting water quality. Results from this monitoring program will be useful in evaluating programs to improve habitat conditions in the Snake River basin.

# 57 <u>Determine the feasibility of translocation and establishing additional snail</u> colonies to augment recovery.

Once habitat restoration goals are accomplished, translocating snails to establish new colonies within their historic range may be used to facilitate the recovery process.

A survey of all potential cold-water springs should be conducted within the Snake River basin above C.J. Strike Reservoir to evaluate suitability for translocation of Bliss Rapids and Utah valvata snails. Emphasis should be placed on spring sites that occur on public lands or sites with interested and willing landowners. This task can be partially accomplished using information from tasks # 31, 32 and 321, and will involve describing various aquatic habitat attributes for each potential translocation site, including water temperature, dissolved oxygen, depth, velocity, substrate and food availability. This process can also be used for evaluating mainstem habitats that may be potentially suitable for translocation provided that water quality requirements are met.

# 571 <u>If translocation is determined to be feasible, develop and implement a suitable translocation plan the for listed snails.</u>

A draft translocation plan should be developed that describes how potential translocation sites will provide basic life history requirements for each of the listed species. The plan should identify viable snail colonies from which specimens can be obtained for translocation. Following the guidelines of this plan, snails may be introduced into suitable habitats in the Snake River and adjacent cold-water springs. For example, Bliss Rapids snail translocation between rkm 880 and 1,085 (rm 547 and 674.5) may be appropriate as suitable habitat is recovered. This program will require a section 10(A)(1)(a) permit from the Service.

### 572 Monitor translocated snail colonies and habitats.

To determine the success of translocation, newly colonized spring sites should be monitored according to standardized monitoring protocols.

### 6 Conduct research on the ecology of the native fishes of the Snake River.

Additional information is needed on the status and essential habitats required by native fish including the white sturgeon, Shoshone sculpin and trout. This information will likely contribute to recovery measures for the 5 listed snails. This research should occur prior to the development of any new conservation measures or revisions in State fish habitat management plans.

# 61 Conduct research on the ecology of the Snake River white sturgeon.

The distribution of white sturgeon in the Snake River is generally well known. However, little information exists on the current status and habitat requirements of this species. Annual monitoring of white sturgeon spawning and movement/migration will be necessary to determine the effects of the proposed recovery measures for the 5 listed snails on recruitment and survival in impounded sturgeon populations found above C.J. Strike Dam.

### 611 Continue IPC's white sturgeon studies and monitoring.

The IPC is currently conducting sturgeon studies pursuant to the relicensing of 3 hydroelectric projects on the Snake River between C.J. Strike and Bliss Dam. Study objectives are to determine the population status, habitat use, and

spawning success of juvenile and adult sturgeon under current operating conditions. This study, initiated in 1991, was completed in 1995 for the Bliss and Wiley reaches above C.J. Strike Dam. The results of this study and annual monitoring to detect sturgeon spawning and recruitment for all impounded reaches below Twin Falls Dam will be used to better evaluate the effects of hydropower operations. This monitoring program should be a cooperative effort between IPC, IDFG, FERC, and BR.

A population and habitat monitoring program should be initiated for the river reach upstream of Upper Salmon Falls Dam to Shoshone Falls. Very little is known about the status of white sturgeon in this reach. This research would also provide information on habitat availability and determine the need for habitat improvement.

#### 62 Conduct research on the ecology of the Shoshone sculpin.

The Shoshone sculpin is known from 26 cold-water spring or spring-stream systems along a 55 km (34 mi) reach of the Snake River upstream of Bliss Dam. One or more of these cold-water springs contain populations of the listed species. Additional research is needed on life history requirements and factors regulating population structure. Habitat monitoring and conservation measures implemented for the 5 listed snails should also provide protection for remaining sculpin populations and their habitats (see task #12).

# 621 Ensure Shoshone sculpin habitat protection through recovery actions.

Habitat supporting Shoshone sculpin can be protected from modification, vandalism, and catastrophic events through implementation of recovery task #12 and the enforcement of existing State and Federal laws and regulations.

# Protect remaining native cutthroat and redband trout habitats in the Snake River basin.

Mainstem Snake River habitats suitable for native resident salmonids are generally in poor condition with remnant, naturally-reproducing trout populations restricted primarily to cold-water spring inflows and a few tributary streams. For example, recent surveys on the Snake River found that non-native species dominate the fish fauna throughout the mainstem river.

# 631 Monitor the population and genetic status of the Vineyard Creek cutthroat trout.

This research would determine the distribution, abundance and habitat availability of this subspecies in Vineyard Creek, a spring-stream immediately upstream of Twin Falls.

Because some researchers have suggested that Vineyard Creek trout are hybrids and not a distinct genetic stock, the Service recommends that genetic analysis of this population be conducted by IPC during the relicensing process.

### 632 Determine the status of remnant redband trout in Snake River tributaries.

The IDFG has identified populations of redband trout in Bennett Creek, Cold Springs Creek, Little Canyon Creek, King Hill Creek, Clover Creek, Jacks Creek and the Bruneau River, all of which flow into the recovery reach. Further research by IDFG and BLM should determine the distribution, abundance and habitat availability for this rainbow trout subspecies.

# 633 <u>Identify additional conservation measures to protect unique trout stocks</u> between C.J. Strike Reservoir and American Falls Dam.

The IDFG, using information garnered from tasks #631 and 632, should identify additional conservation measures necessary to maintain unique naturally-reproducing cutthroat, rainbow, and redband trout stocks within the Snake River ecosystem below American Falls Dam. These measures can be incorporated into the IDFG Fisheries Management Plan for the Snake River basin above C.J. Strike Reservoir.

### 7 Monitoring and recovery plan assessment.

The response of the 5 listed snails and the Snake River ecosystem to the conservation measures associated with this recovery effort will be determined by developing a long-term species and habitat monitoring program. Although much of this monitoring can be accomplished by expanding ongoing State and Federal evaluation programs, additional monitoring may be necessary.

# 71 Biennially assess the overall success of the recovery program and revise the recovery plan on a 5-year basis, if necessary.

The Plan should be updated on a 5-year basis as recovery tasks are accomplished, or revised as environmental conditions change or additional information becomes available. The Plan assessment can be achieved formally through biennial agency review/meetings where annual monitoring reports and summaries are submitted and evaluated, or informally through distribution of annual monitoring reports and summaries submitted to the Service by the various agencies.

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#### PART IV. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

The Implementation Schedule that follows outlines actions and estimated costs for the recovery program. It is a guide to meet the objectives of the Snake River Aquatic Species Recovery Plan. This schedule indicates the priority in scheduling tasks to meet the objectives, which agencies are responsible, a time-table to accomplish these tasks, and the estimated costs. Implementation of these actions should halt further habitat decline and initiate recovery of the 5 listed Snake River snails and the Snake River ecosystem. Initiation of these actions is subject to the availability of funds. During review of the technical draft of the Snake River Aquatic Species Recovery Plan, agencies were requested to provide cost estimates of actions they would implement.

Recovery Task Priorities in Column 1 of the following implementation schedule are assigned as follows:

Priority 1 - An action that must be taken to prevent extinction or to prevent the threatened and endangered species from declining irreversibly.

Priority 2 - An action that must be taken to prevent a significant decline in the species population/habitat quality, or some other significant negative impact short of extinction.

Priority 3 - All other actions necessary to meet the recovery objectives.

l			TASK		COST ESTIMATES (\$000)						
PRIORITY	TASK	TASK	DURATION	RESPONSIBLE	Total	FY	FY	FY	FΥ	FY	
#	#	DESCRIPTION	(YRS)	PARTY	Cost	95	96	97	98	99	COMMENTS
1	111	Prevent further diversion of surface flows in the Snake River basin.	1	ES,IDWR,FERC	**						Use existing State law, FERC regulations, and Section 7.
1	112	Use existing authorities to conserve aquatic habitats through the FERC licensing and relicensing regulations.	ongoing	ES,FERC,COE							Use Section 7 and other existing authorities. Costs are for Service review and responsibilities.
1	1131	Use existing authorities and mechanisms to establish instream flows for the S.R., including the purchase and transfer of existing water rights from the Water Supply Bank.	5	IWRB*,ES IDFG	912	183	183	183	183	183	
1	1132	Evaluate the potential effects of S.R. Basin Adjudication on listed species recovery.	4	IDWR,ES	96		1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	Cost for ES involvement only.
1	121	Continue TNC's habitat management program at the 1000 Springs Preserve.	ongoing	TNC	**						Several measures have been implemented to date.
1	1221	Develop and implement a habitat management plan for the Banbury Springs complex.	1	IPC*,ES	4	,	4				Cost for ES Involvement only, other costs will be determined by IPC.
1	123	Protect the Box Canyon springs complex.	1	BLM*,PRI,ES	4		4				Cost for ES involvement only.
1	1241	Develop and implement habitat management plans for protecting additional spring habitats and complexes.	4	ES*,BLM,IPC BR,PRI	25	10	5	5	5		Cost-share project.
1	125	Develop and implement ground water management plan for the Snake River Plain aquifer to protect spring discharge.	3	IDWR*,USGS, EPA,DEQ,ES, IDFG	30	10	10	10			Cost-share project.
	1 1 1 1	# # 111  1 112  1 1131  1 1132  1 121  1 123  1 1241	# # DESCRIPTION  1 111 Prevent further diversion of surface flows in the Snake River basin.  1 112 Use existing authorities to conserve aquatic habitats through the FERC licensing and relicensing regulations.  1 1131 Use existing authorities and mechanisms to establish instream flows for the S.R., including the purchase and transfer of existing water rights from the Water Supply Bank.  1 1132 Evaluate the potential effects of S.R. Basin Adjudication on listed species recovery.  1 121 Continue TNC's habitat management program at the 1000 Springs Preserve.  1 1221 Develop and implement a habitat management plan for the Banbury Springs complex.  1 123 Protect the Box Canyon springs complex.  1 1241 Develop and implement habitat management plans for protecting additional spring habitats and complexes.  1 125 Develop and implement ground water management plan for the Snake River Plain aquifer to protect spring	## ## Prevent further diversion of surface flows in the Snake River basin.  1 112 Use existing authorities to conserve aquatic habitats through the FERC licensing and relicensing regulations.  1 1131 Use existing authorities and mechanisms to establish instream flows for the S.R., including the purchase and transfer of existing water rights from the Water Supply Bank.  1 1132 Evaluate the potential effects of S.R. 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Lead Agency
 Actions authorized by other agency budgeting authority
 Costs associated as part of previous task

⁻ Cost estimates were requested from agencies during comment period, costs remain unknown

⁻ Task is currently being implemented and will continue until action no longer necessary for recovery

- Task will be implemented on an annual basis once it is funded

Γ			TASK	COST ESTIMATES (\$000)							
PRIORITY	TASK			RESPONSIBLE	Total	FY	FY	FY	FY	FY	COMMENTO
#	#	DESCRIPTION	(YRS)	PARTY	Cost	95	96	97	98	99	COMMENTS
1	126	Continue the moratorium preventing further ground water appropriation.	ongoing	IDWR	**						
1	211	Nonpoint Source Management Plan.	1.5	DEQ*,EPA	**						
1	212	Compliance of Section 401 Certification by the State with adequate water quality standards.	1.5	DEQ*,EPA	**						Review of monitoring programs.
1	2131	Evaluate NPDES activities on listed species.	5	EPA*,ES	15	3	3	3	3	3	Costs for ES Section 7 review and monitoring only
1	2132	Conduct toxicity tests of hatchery effluent to determine effects on native molluscs.	2	EPA*,PRI,ES	292	146	146				
1	2133	Conduct sewage treatment wastewater toxicity tests.	2	EPA*,DEQ	**						May be partially accomplished through task #2132.
1	214	Evaluate the TMDL process and water quality-limited segments.	1	EPA*,DEQ,ES	unk						Task conducted in 1998.
1	221	Improve watershed conditions where agricultural return flows intersect BLM lands.	5	BLM*,PRI,ES	**						Use Section 7 & landowner cooperation.
1	222	Improve watershed conditions where agricultural return flows intersect BR withdrawal lands.	5	BR*,PRI,ES	**						Use Section 7 & landowner cooperation.
1	223	Improve riparian habitat at water gap sites on Minidoka Wildlife Refuge.	5	Refuge*,BLM,ES	**						Use Section 7 & landowner cooperation.
1	224	Encourage enhancement and restoration of riparian and wetland habitats on private lands.	5	ES*,PRI NRCS,FSA	10	2	2	2	2	2	ES will coordinate with local SCS & ASCS offices.
				Lunk			<u> </u>				m agencies during comment

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Lead Agency
 Actions authorized by other agency budgeting authority
 Costs associated as part of previous task

⁻ Cost estimates were requested from agencies during comment period, costs remain unknown

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<sup>Task is currently being implemented and will continue until action no longer necessary for recovery
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[			TASK	COST ESTIMATES (\$000)							
PRIORITY	TASK	TASK		RESPONSIBLE	Total	FY	FΥ	FΥ	FΥ	FΥ	
#	#	DESCRIPTION	(YRS)	PARTY	Cost	95	96	97	98	99	COMMENTS
1	311	Develop and implement a	3	ES,BR,COE,	400	100	200	100			Cost-share project
( 1		cooperative basin-wide survey of		FERC, IPC, EPA,							anticipate one year
{ [		Snake River molluscs.	İ	IDFG, BLM,							to develop survey.
1				NRCS,FSA							
1 1	312	Study the effects of the 1993 Bliss	1	BLM*,ISU,COE	37	37					
1		landslide on Snake River aquatic		i i							j
		species.									
1 1	321	Describe habitat and life history	3	ES,BR,COE	135	40	45	50			Cost-share project, conduct
}		requirements of native molluscs.		FERC, IPC, ISU							as part of task #311.
				U of I							
1	41	Determine population viability and	1	ES*, others	unk						Task will be conducted after
Ì		habitat restoration goals to achieve		,							completion of task #'s 311 &
1		reclassification and/or delisting of									321; task completed by 1998.
		Federally listed snails.									
1	42	Select monitoring sites within the	5	ES, BR, IPC	unk						Í
}		recovery area for each of the listed	ļ							,	
		snails.						i			
		<u> </u>	1								ļ
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- Cost estimates were requested from agencies during comment period, costs remain unknown
ongoing - Task is currently being implemented and will continue until

action no longer necessary for recovery

continual - Task will be implemented on an annual basis once it is funded

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T			TASK		COST ESTIMATES (\$000)						
PRIORITY	TASK	TASK		RESPONSIBLE PARTY	Total Cost	FY 95	FY 96	FY 97	FY 98	FY 99	COMMENTS
2	131	DESCRIPTION  Evaluate the feasibility of mollusc and fish control programs.	(YRS) 5	IPC,FERC*,BR IDFG,ES,EPA IDA	10	2	2	2	2	2	Create working group to explore management options.
2	132	Determine if existing State importation regulations are effective in preventing additional nuisance organisms from becoming established in Idaho.	1	IDFG*,ES IDA	1.2		1.2				Regulatory review & recommend legislative action.
2	313	Verify presence of Bliss Rapids snail above American Falls Dam.	0.25	FERC,BR*,COE, Tribe	***						Conduct as part of task #311.
2	314	Conduct additional snail surveys at Minidoka National Wildlife Refuge.	0.25	ES*,BR,FERC	15*		15				Conduct as part of task #311.
2	51	Use existing flow augmentation programs to benefit listed species recovery.	4	BR*,ES,NMFS IPC,FERC,BPA, IDFG,IDWR	60	20	20	10	10		Cost-share project
2	521	Evaluate the State Comprehensive Plan for the Middle Snake River.	ongoing	IDWR*,others	**						
2	522	Develop and implement water quality-based standards necessary to protect existing mainstem and spring habitats.	ongoing	EPA,DEQ	**						
2	523	Use the Ag Plan for meeting recovery objectives.	1	DEQ*,AWQAC	**						Follow-up to revise Ag Plan.
2	524	Evaluate the Nutrient Management Plan for meeting recovery objectives.	1	EPA*,DEQ	2	2					Monitor for effectiveness, costs for ES review and monitoring on
2	53	Identify potential wetland enhancement projects to improve water quality from irrigated agricultural return flows.	ongoing	ES,NRCS*PRI FSA,EPA	**	<u> </u>					SCS to work with interested parties and soil conservation districts.

⁻ Lead Agency

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^{** -} Actions authorized by other agency budgeting authority

^{*** -} Costs associated as part of previous task

⁻ Cost estimates were requested from agencies during comment period, costs remain unknown

ongoing

⁻ Task is currently being implemented and will continue until action no longer necessary for recovery

continual - Task will be implemented on an annual basis once it is funded

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action no longer necessary for recovery

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#### RECOVERY PLAN IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE SNAKE RIVER AQUATIC SPECIES

1		1	TASK	- <del> </del>	COST ESTIMATES (\$000)						
PRIORITY	TASK	TASK		RESPONSIBLE	Total		FY	FY	FY	FY	
#	#	DESCRIPTION	(YRS)	PARTY	Cost	95	96	97	98	99	COMMENTS
2	541	Determine hydroelectric dam tailrace effects	2	IPC*,FERC,BR	**						Will be partially completed through Section 7 consultation with FERC.
2	542	Conduct toxicity tests on non-point and/or agricultural drain flows.	2	EPA,DEQ	**						Laboratory tests will be required.
2	55	Implement a contaminants study at the TNC's Thousand Springs Preserve.	1	ES*	76	55					Project started in 1994.
2	56	Continue the NWQA Monitoring Program.	1	USGS**	75	75					Project started in 1993.
2	71	Biennially assess the overall success of the recovery program and revise the recovery plan on a 5-year basis.	ongoing	ES*,others	16		8	8			

- Lead Agency

- Actions authorized by other agency budgeting authority

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- Cost estimates were requested from agencies during comment period, costs remain unknown

ongoing

- Task is currently being implemented and will continue until action no longer necessary for recovery

continual - Task will be implemented on an annual basis once it is funded

L			TASK		COST ESTIMATES (\$000)						
PRIORITY	TASK		DURATION	RESPONSIBLE	Total	FY	FY	FY	FY	FY	0.014451470
#	#	DESCRIPTION	(YRS)	PARTY	Cost	95	96	97	<u>98</u> ,	99	COMMENTS
3	571	If translocation is determined to be feasible, develop and implement a suitable translocation plan for listed species.	1	ES*,IPC,BR	20			20		:	Develop after suitable sites are located.
3	572	Monitor translocated snail colonies and habitats.	ongoing	ES,IPC,BR FERC	30				15	15	
3	611	Continue IPC's white sturgeon studies & monitoring.	ongoing	IPC*,FERC IDFG	261	30	33	72	81	45	Ongoing study to continue with upstream assessment to begin in 1996.
3	621	Ensure Shoshone sculpin habitat protection through recovery actions.	2	IDFG*,IPC ES,ISU,PRI	**		**				Costs will be associated with 1221 and 1241.
3	631	Monitor the population and genetic status of the Vineyard Creek cutthroat trout.	2	IPC,IDFG	15	10	5	į			
3	632	Determine the status of remnant redband trout in S.R. tributaries.	2	IDFG*,BLM	10	5	5				Begins in 1995.
3	633	Identify additional conservation measures to protect unique trout stocks between C.J. Strike Reservoir and American Falls Dam.	1	IDFG	unk						Complete prior to 1996 to 2000 Fisheries Management Plan; costs associated with land and water rights purchases.

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Lead Agency
 Actions authorized by other agency budgeting authority.
 Costs associated as part of previous task

⁻ Cost estimates were requested from agencies during comment period, costs remain unknown

⁻ Task is currently being implemented and will continue until ongoing

action no longer necessary for recovery

continual - Task will be implemented on an annual basis once it is funded

PART V. APPENDICES

APPENDIX A.

Current fish fauna of the Snake River drainage. An asterisk (*) precedes the name of non-native taxa (Simpson and Wallace 1982, Bowler et al. 1992, Bowler and Frest 1992).

**Petromyzontidae** 

Lampetra tridentata tridentata (extinct from the mid-Snake River) Pacific lamprey

**Acipenseridae** 

Acipenser transmontanus

(Resident)

white sturgeon

**Salmonidae** 

Oncorhynchus clarki

(subspecies uncertain)

Oncorhynchus nerka

(extinct from the mid-Snake River)

Oncorhynchus kisutch

(extinct from the mid-Snake River)

Oncorhynchus mykiss

(Resident)

Oncorhynchus sp.

Oncorhynchus tshawytscha

(extinct from the mid-Snake River)

Prosopium williamsoni Salvelinus confluentus

(status unknown)

* Salmo trutta

* Salvelinus fontinalis

cutthroat

sockeye salmon/kokanee

coho salmon

rainbow trout

redband trout

chinook salmon

mountain whitefish

bull trout

brown trout brook trout

Cyprinidae

Acrocheilus alutaceus

* Carassius auratus

* Cyprinus carpio

Gila atraria Gila bicolor

Gila copei Mylocheilus caurinus

* Pimephales promelas Ptvchocheilus oregonensis

Richardsonius balteatus Rhinichthys cataractae

Rhinichthys falcatus Rhinichthys osculus

chiselmouth

goldfish

carp Utah chub

Tui chub

leatherside chub

peamouth

fathead minnow

Northern squawfish

redside shiner longnose dace

leopard dace

speckled dace

### APPENDIX A. CONTINUED

# Catostomidae

Catostomus ardens
Catostomus columbianus
Catostomus discobolus
Catostomus macroheilus

Utah sucker bridgelip sucker bluehead sucker largescale sucker

# <u>Cichlidae</u>

* Tilapia zilli

tilapia

#### Ictaluradae

* Ictalurus punctatus

* Ameiurus nebulosus

* Ameiurus melas

* Ictalurus furcatus

channel catfish brown bullhead black bullhead blue catfish

# **Poeciliidae**

* Gambusia affinis

mosquitofish

### **Centrarchidae**

* Lepomis gibbosus

* Lepomis machochirus

* Lepomis gulosus

* Micropterus salmoides

* Micropterus dolomieu

* Pomoxis nigromaculatus

pumpkinseed bluegill warmouth largemouth bass smallmouth bass black crappie

# **Percidae**

* Perca flavescens * Stizostedion vitreum yellow perch walleye

### **Cottidae**

Cottus bairdi
Cottus beldingi
Cottus cognatus
Cottus confusus
Cottus greenei
Cottus rhotheus

mottled sculpin
Piute sculpin
slimy sculpin
shorthead sculpin
Shoshone sculpin
torrent sculpin

APPENDIX B.

Aquatic molluscs of the Snake River from C.J. Strike Dam upstream to Milner Dam. The compilation of species presented below reflects information from Frest and Bowler (1992). Native molluscs which characteristically require cold, fast water or sediments in free-flowing habitats are indicated in bold face, while many of the other species are more tolerant of eutrophic, warmer conditions. An asterisk (*) precedes the name of non-native taxa. Species considered by the Service to be species of concern are indicated by a SC before the taxonomic name. Federal listed species are indicated by a T (Threatened) or an E (Endangered).

# CLASS GASTROPODA (SNAILS)

### Ancylidae

Ferrissia parallelus Ferrissia rivularis

# Hydrobiidae

SC Fluminicola columbiana

Fluminicola hindsi

- * Potamopyrgus antipodarum
- E Pyrgulopsis (=Fontelicella)idahoensis
- T Taylorconcha serpenticola

#### Lancidae

#### Fisherola nuttalli

E Lanx n. sp. (Banbury Springs lanx)

Fossaria (Bakerilymnea) bulimoides

Fossaria (B.) dalli

Fossaria (F.) exigua

Fossaria (F.) modicella

Fossaria (F.) parva

Fossaria (F.) obrussa

Stagnicola (Hinklevia) caperata

Stagnicola (S.) catascopium

Stagnicola (S.) hinkleyi

* Radix auricularia

### Physidae

Physa mexicana

E Physa natricina

Physella (Physella) gyrina

Physella (Costatella) integra

### Planorbidae

Gyraulus (Torquis) parvus
Planorbella (Piersoma) subcrenatum
Promenetus exacuous
Vorticifex effusus

### Valvatidae

<u>Valvata</u> <u>humeralis</u> E <u>Valvata</u> <u>utahensis</u>

### CLASS BIVALVIA (CLAMS)

#### Corbiculidae

* Corbicula fluminea

# Margaritiferidae

# Margaritifera falcata

### Sphaeriidae

Musculium lacustre

Musculium securis

Pisidium (Cyclocalyx) caesertanum

Pisidium (C.) compressum

Pisidium (Neopsidium) insigne

Pisidium (C.) nitidum

Pisidium (C.) pauperculum

Pisidium (N.) punctatum

Pisidium (C.) variabile

Sphaerium nitidum

Sphaerium patiella

Sphaerium striatinum

### Unionidae

SC Anodonta californiensis Gonidea angulata APPENDIX C. Location, history, natural history and water use history of the middle Snake River.

#### LOCATION AND HISTORY

For the purposes of this recovery plan, the middle Snake River is defined as the reach between C.J. Strike Reservoir (rkm 834, rm 518) upstream to American Falls Dam (rkm 1,150, rm 714) (Figure 1). This reach of the Snake River includes approximately 321.8 km (200 mi). The four largest tributaries to the middle Snake River are Rock Creek, Salmon Falls Creek, the Malad River, and Clover Creek. Numerous small tributaries and springs also occur along this stretch of the river (IWRB 1993).

The Snake River flows through what is commonly referred to as the Snake River Plain, part of the Columbia Intermontane physiographic province. The Plain stretches west to the Owyhee Mountains near the Oregon border, north to the southern edge of the central Idaho mountains, east to the foothills of the Rocky Mountains and south to the Great Basin uplift in southern Idaho. The Plain is 80 to 200 km (50 to 125 mi) wide, flanking either side of the river, and extends 640 km (400 mi) in an east/west direction. Elevations range from 640 to 1,829 m (2,100 to 6,000 ft). The present course of the Snake River is along the southern portion of the Snake River Plain. The relatively flat surface of the Plain generally slopes westward, and makes the Snake River one of North America's highest gradient large rivers. From Milner Dam (rkm 1,028, rm 639) downstream to the community of King Hill (rkm 881, rm 547), the Snake River flows through a deep, often vertical-walled basalt canyon cut in the Snake River Plain (IWRB 1993).

Immediately above Milner Dam, the Snake River is slightly below the level of the Snake River Plain. Below Milner Dam the river has cut a canyon 122 m (400 ft) deep. At Shoshone Falls (rkm 990, rm 615) the river drops another 65 m (212 ft). Approximately 15,000 years ago, overflow from Lake Bonneville scoured the Snake River Canyon. The floodwater cleaned the canyon and adjacent uplands of rock debris, eroded alcoves and scablands, and deposited huge bars of sand and gravel with boulders over 3 m (10 ft) in diameter. Most rapids in the area are a result of a large number of boulders deposited at or below a slight widening of the canyon during the Bonneville Flood (IWRB 1993). During this period, the climate of Idaho was cooler and wetter than it is today. The Snake River Plain supported extensive shallow lakes and marshlands. With the disappearance of glacial ice in northern and central Idaho, the climate gradually became warmer and drier.

From Twin Falls downstream to King Hill, the river remains 122 to 183 m (400 to 600 ft) below the general elevation of the Snake River Plain. The canyon gradually widens downstream of Twin Falls to include small areas of bottomland and terraces. The largest of the areas is the Hagerman Valley, which is approximately 19 km (12 mi) long and varies in width from 1.6 to 6.4 km (1 to 4 mi). Four major waterfalls occur in the Snake River reach: Star Falls, which drops 11 m (36 ft), Auger Falls [17 m (55 ft)], Twin Falls [40 m (130 ft)], and Shoshone Falls [65 m (212 ft)] (IWRB 1993).

The largest inflow of water to the Snake River downstream of Milner Dam is from the outflows of springs originating from the Snake River Plain aquifer on the north and east sides of the canyon (IWRB 1993). Water in the aquifer flows primarily in an east-to-west direction and is principally stored in and transmitted through fractures, gas-bubble voids, and lava tubes formed during the flowing and cooling of molten volcanic rock, and permeable ash and soil interbeds deposited between flows. The aquifer, one of the largest ground water systems in the U.S., underlies the Snake River Plain from the vicinity of St. Anthony, Idaho to the western end of the middle Snake River. Most aquifer ground water moves in the upper 61 to 152 m (200 to 500 ft) of basalt underlying the Plain. The channel of the Snake River cuts through the upper surface of this aquifer. Physical characteristics of the rocks of the Snake River Plain provide a highly reliable and productive source of ground water. An estimated 250,000 to 370,000 million m³ (200 to 300 million ac-ft) of water is stored in the upper 152 m (500 ft) of the aquifer. Spring discharge between Milner Reservoir and King Hill equals approximately two-thirds of the total ground water released from the aquifer (IWRB 1993).

The north wall of the Snake River canyon contains numerous seeps, especially in the Hagerman area. Several large spring complexes occur along a 16.2 km (10 mi) reach of the river, including Malad, Blue, Sand, Box Canyon, Minnie Miller, and Niagara Springs. The springs exist because basalt lava flows rapidly absorb surface water, and the Snake River Plain has a very gentle southward tilt. At present, the principal source of water for the aquifer is percolation from irrigation and losses in irrigation canals and ditches. Also, water draining from the mountains of central Idaho soaks into the basalt and flows along the north edge of the Snake River Plain (IWRB 1993).

Of the 65 springs in the U.S. that have an average discharge of more than 2.83 cubic meters per second (m³/s) (100 cfs), 11 occur along the middle Snake River. The average discharge from two of these springs, Thousand Springs and Malad Springs, each exceeds 28.32 m³/s (1,000 cfs) (Kjelstrom 1992).

The native human inhabitants of southern Idaho included the Bannock, Shoshone and northern Paiute. Direct contact with explorers occurred in the early 1800's through fur trading and trapping activities. Westward expansion resulted in the creation of the Oregon Trail, crossing southern Idaho along the Snake River (IPC 1990).

By the 1860's, mining was an active industry in Idaho followed by an influx of Euro-American homesteaders. Later in the century with the introduction of irrigation by early settlers, agriculture became the major land use of the Snake River Plain.

### **NATURAL HISTORY**

The Snake River currently includes two distinct aquatic habitats: reservoir or impounded habitats, and free-flowing or riverine habitats. There are distinct physical and biotic differences between these serially connected habitats within the Snake River ecosystem.

#### A. Aquatic Communities

Prior to the development of hydroelectric dams and impoundments and the regulation of flows, the Snake River fauna included large migrations of chinook salmon, steelhead, anadromous sturgeon and Pacific lamprey. Shoshone Falls (rkm 990, rm 615) presented a natural upstream barrier to migratory fish species. Today, several of these fish are extinct in the middle Snake River or are considered sensitive by the IDFG. The Shoshone sculpin (Cottus greenei) and redband trout (Oncorhynchus mykiss gairdneri) are Federal species of concern (Table 1). In addition to native fish, approximately 2 dozen non-native fish species are now found in the middle Snake River reach (Appendix A). According to Dey and Minshall (1992), the benthic community is dominated by taxa that indicate generally degraded conditions, including Chironomidae, Oligochaeta, Hyallela and Hydra. Species richness and diversity values tend to be low in the Snake River indicating poor water quality and low biological diversity.

Seventy percent of the middle Snake River is open water, with macrophyte beds occupying 20% of the surface area. Hill (1991) concluded that nonpoint and point source nutrient and sediment impacts promote macrophyte growth in the middle Snake River, especially during the low-flow, summer irrigation season.

Current information regarding mollusc distribution in the Snake River system indicates approximately 42 native molluscs, including 27 species of snails in 6 families and 15 species of clams in 4 families (Appendix B). Eighteen of these are considered to be cold-water species. Many of the species are relicts of the Pliocene Lake Idaho and Pleistocene lakes and rivers that formed after Lake Idaho was drained (Frest and Bowler 1992).

### B. Vegetation Communities

The Snake River Plain is located within the rain shadow of the Sierra Nevada and Cascade Mountain ranges. The available water (which is determined by the rain shadow effect), distribution of soil types, and slope aspect influences the distribution of plant communities in the Snake River Plain. Two major plant communities occur along the Snake River, including the sagebrush/grass cold-desert association and the forested-shrub/scrub wetlands associated with free-flowing rivers and streams or near-surface ground water (B&C Energy 1984). The dominant species of the sagebrush/grass communities include big sagebrush (Artemesia tridentata), cheatgrass (Bromus tectorum), and Sandberg's bluegrass (Poa sandbergii). The forested-shrub/scrub wetland areas are dominated by a mixture of forested palustrine, emergent and scrub/shrub species, including sandbar willow (Salix exigua), Pacific willow (Salix lasiandra), russian olive (Elaeagnus augustifolia), cattail (Typha latifolia), Wood's rose (Rosa woodsii), and various sedges (Carex spp.) (B&C Energy 1984). Aquatic and shoreline plant species present in the Snake River are listed in Table 2.

Table 1. Federal and State status of animal species in the mid-Snake River, Idaho. Species with an asterisk (*) are Snake River stocks of salmon that have been eliminated from the mid-Snake River since 1912 due to construction of Swan Falls Dam.

	<u>Federal</u>	<u>State</u>
Idaho springsnail (Pyrgulopsis idahoensis)	E	
Utah valvata snail (Valvata utahensis)	E	
Snake River physa snail (Physa natricina)	E	
Banbury Springs lanx (Lanx n. sp.)	E	
Bliss Rapids snail (Taylorconcha serpenticola)	T	
California floater (Anodonta califoriensis)	SC	
Columbia pebblesnail (Fluminicola columbiana)	SC	
White sturgeon (Acipenser transmontanus)		SSC
Shoshone sculpin (Cottus greenei)	SC	SSC
Redband trout (Oncorhynchus mykiss gairdneri)	SC	SSC
* Snake River sockeye salmon		
(Oncorhynchus nerka)	E	
* Snake River fall chinook salmon		
(Oncorhynchus tschawyscha)	E	
* Snake River spring/summer chinook salmon		
(Oncorhynchus tschawyscha)	E	
•		

E (endangered): Taxa in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of their range.

T (threatened): Taxa likely to be classified as endangered within the foreseeable future throughout all or a significant portion of their range.

SC (species of concern): Taxa for which information now in the possession of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service indicates that proposing to list as endangered or threatened is <u>possibly</u> appropriate.

SSC (Species of Special Concern): State designation for native species which are low in numbers, limited in distribution, or have suffered significant habitat losses.

Table 2. Aquatic and shoreline vegetation of the Snake River (Dey and Minshall 1992). Asterisks indicate common species.

		•
*Salix	1201	andra
Sans	1451	anura

^{*}Populus trichocarpa

Rumex persicarloides

Vicia americana

Glycyrrhiza lepidota

Apocynum cannabinum

Verbena hastata

*Nepeta cataria

Mentha arvensis

- *Solanum triflorum
- *Veronica americana
- *Solidago missouriensis

Helenium autumnale

Xanthium pennsylvanicum

*Bidens cernuas

Artemisia

Sarcobatus

Phragmites communis

*Paspalum distichum

Polypogon monspeliensis

*Cyperus strigosus

Eleocharis palustris

*Scirpus validus

*Typha latifolia

Polygonum natans

Polygonum lapathifolium

Sagittaria sp.

Potamogeton epihydrus

*Ceratophyllum demersum

Rorippa nasturtium

Anacharis sp.

Lemna minor

Azolla sp.

Toxicodendron diversiloba

Potamogeton crispus

Potamogeton foliosus (possible)

Elodea nuttali

Elodea canadensis

Ranunculus spp.

Meriophyllum spicatum

### WATER USE HISTORY

### A. Irrigation

Early irrigation development was limited to the Snake River canyon and several tributary streams. Large scale irrigation began in the early 1900's under the provisions of the Carey Act of 1894 and the Reclamation Act of 1902, which allowed the transfer of public lands to individuals for private reclamation projects. Federal involvement provided coordination and funding for construction of dams, reservoirs, and canals which helped expand the amount of irrigated acreage in the western U.S.. The Twin Falls project was one of the largest projects developed under the Carey Act. In 1903, the Twin Falls Land and Water Company began construction of the Low-Line Canal and Milner Dam. The first water deliveries began in the spring and summer of 1905. On the north side of the Snake River additional Carey Act projects were initiated by the Twin Falls Land and Water Company. By 1920, the North Side Irrigation Project consisted of 160 km (100 mi) of main canal and 1,280 km (800 mi) of laterals (IWRB 1993).

Water rights for most of the unregulated flow in the Snake River were decreed by 1908, and in low water years supplies were inadequate. Early irrigation development used the entire available natural flow in the river at some points (Milner and Blackfoot, for example) and resulted in reaches of the river that were dewatered for much of the late irrigation season (IDWR in litt., 1994). Supply was ultimately augmented by federally financed construction of additional water storage dams and reservoirs in the upper Snake River basin. Delivery of stored water provided continuous flows to the reach at Blackfoot and elsewhere. After World War II, ground water received greater attention as a major supply of additional water (IWRB 1993).

The average annual flow of the Snake River above Heise is 6,167 million m³ (5.0 million ac-ft). The Henry's Fork and its tributaries add another 2,775 million m³ (2.25 million ac-ft) per year before diversions. These water supplies are reduced by withdrawals at Milner to an average flow of 3,084 million m³ (2.5 million ac-ft) per year. At Milner, flows vary widely from year to year. When Lake Walcott and Milner Reservoir are being filled or canal diversions begin, flows passing Milner have historically been reduced to virtually zero. With the start of operation of IPC's Milner power plant, a target flow of 566.4 m³/s (200 cfs) is slated to be released when available (IWRB 1993).

Downstream from Milner, flows increase greatly from ground water discharge, irrigation return, and tributaries. Numerous small tributaries enter the Snake River in the Milner-to-King Hill reach. Most of these tributaries carry substantial amounts of seasonal irrigation return flow and/or ground water discharge. The four largest tributaries are Rock Creek, Salmon Falls Creek, the Malad River, and Clover Creek (Figure 1). Salmon Falls Creek is fully regulated by Salmon Falls Creek Reservoir near Rogerson. The Malad River is the largest tributary and during normal runoff years is composed entirely of irrigation returns and ground water discharge (IWRB 1993).

The largest inflow to the middle Snake River is from the many springs that come from the Snake River Plain aquifer on the north and east sides of the canyon (see Location and History for further discussion). Ground water discharge in the Milner to King Hill reach

varies with changing recharge conditions (IWRB 1993). Development of ground water for irrigation on the Snake River Plain began in the mid-1940's. An increase in ground water discharge between 1902 to the early 1950's has been attributed to increased ground water recharge caused by surface water irrigation north and east of the springs. Since the mid-1950's, these recharge levels have begun to slowly decline. Withdrawals from the aquifer (pumping) and increased efficiency in irrigation practices are expected to result in a continuation of the decline (IWRB 1993). If these withdrawals are reduced to some relatively fixed level in the future, an equilibrium between inflows and upstream withdrawals may be reached in the aquifer. The highest flows in the middle Snake River occur in the fall as a result of the cumulative effects of recharge by surface water irrigation. Low flows occur in April or May before the new irrigation season recharge becomes evident.

### B. Hydropower

The state relies on hydropower as its principal source of electrical energy. Private and publicly-owned utilities operate the hydroelectric system, which provides about 60% of the state's total needs (IWRB 1993).

More than half of the total elevation drop of the Snake River between Heise and Weiser occurs in the middle Snake River. The river drops 471 m (1,570 ft) between Milner Dam and King Hill, with the steepest gradient of 9.7 meters/kilometer (m/km) [32.4 feet/mile (ft/mi)] between Milner and Kimberly (IWRB 1993). Six of 63 hydroelectric dams of the Snake River Basin are located on the mainstem Snake River between Milner and King Hill; 40% of the state's hydroelectric facilities are located on the Snake River, its tributaries, or adjacent canal systems in the region. However, these 63 facilities comprise only 8% of Idaho's installed generating capacity (IWRB 1993).

Five of the mainstern hydroelectric projects on the Snake River are owned by IPC and operate as run-of-river plants with minimal reservoir storage used for daily power-peaking (load following) purposes. Additional IPC projects at Thousand Springs, Clear Lakes, and the Malad River use flows collected from springs flowing from the canyon walls. The IPC in conjunction with the Northside and Twin Falls Canal companies, have added power generating facilities at Milner Dam.

Seven additional mainstern hydroelectric projects are currently proposed for the Snake River. All 7 projects are located in areas designated as "recreational" rivers, which prohibits the construction of hydropower projects, dams, or impoundments (IWRB 1993). These projects include the following:

As part of the state comprehensive water planning process, IWRB may designate selected waterways as protected rivers. "Natural" river means a waterway which possesses outstanding fish and wildlife, recreation, or aesthetic values. The construction of hydropower projects, dams, impoundments and water diversion works is prohibited. "Recreational" river has the same values but might include some substantial development within the waterway. The prohibited activities on a recreational river are determined at the time of designation.

- 1) Star Falls (FERC 5797) License application has been submitted.
- 2) Auger Falls (FERC 4797) License issued. (unconstructed). Although this reach of river is designated a "recreational" river, the Auger Falls project is exempt from the prohibitions of this designation.
- 3) Boulder Rapids (FERC 10772) License application has been submitted.
- 4) Empire Rapids (FERC 10849) License application has been submitted.
- 5) Kanaka Rapids (FERC 10930) License application has been submitted.
- 6) A.J. Wiley (FERC 11020) Preliminary permit issued.
- 7) Dike (FERC 10891) Preliminary permit issued.

### C. Aquaculture

The high quality water coming from the Snake River Plain aquifer via the natural springs makes the Hagerman area of the Snake River an excellent fish farming area. Approximately 70% of the spring flow in the Snake River is utilized for fish production. In 1991, IDFG had 98 active commercial fish culture permits on file for facilities adjacent to the Snake River or its tributaries (IWRB 1993). Four State and Federal hatcheries and about 55 private ponds in the area are also used to raise fish for private and non-commercial purposes. The primary fish species raised in these facilities are rainbow trout and channel catfish (IWRB 1993).

Waste materials that accumulate from hatchery operations include uneaten and undigested food, fecal matter, and metabolites which exist in soluble, colloidal, or suspended forms. These accumulated waste materials are removed on a periodic basis by various raceway cleaning methods. Currently, commercial aquaculture facilities are authorized by Federal permit to discharge a total of 52,875 kg (117,500 lbs) of suspended solids per day to the Snake River (IWRB 1993).

### D. Domestic, Commercial, Municipal and Industrial Uses

Ground water sources supply approximately 60% of the domestic, commercial, municipal and industrial water needs in the Snake River Plain. The Snake River Plain aquifer has been designated as a "sole-source" (a "sole-source" designation recognizes the value of a source of water for drinking water) aquifer by the EPA. Thermal water is also extensively used in the Snake River Plain. Most of the thermal water is associated with known faults or fractures (IWRB 1993). The main uses of this water include resorts, freshwater aquaculture, and greenhouses (IWRB 1993). Several of the resorts and greenhouses are located along the middle Snake River near Bliss and Banbury Hot Springs, sites of the hottest thermal springs (65°C, 149°F) in the Snake River Plain.

APPENDIX D. Landmarks and associated RM/RKM along the Snake River in Idaho (Pacific Northwest River Basins Commission 1976).

LANDMARK	<u>RKM</u>	<u>RM</u>
Homedale	669.8	416.0
Grandview	783.4	486.6
C.J. Strike Dam	795.3	494.0
Loverridge Bridge	825.9	513.0
(State Hwy 51)		
Indian Cove Bridge	845.9	525.4
King Hill	880.0	546.6
Clover Creek	881.8	547.7
Bancroft Springs	890.3	553.0
Bliss Dam	902.1	560.3
Malad River	920.0	571.4
Hagerman	921.7	572.5
Lower Salmon Falls Dam	922.5	573.0
Upper Salmon Falls Dam	936.1	581.4
Thousand Springs	941.5	584.8
Salmon Falls Creek	944.3	586.5
Box Canyon	947.0	588.2
Banbury Springs	948.8	589.3
Kanaka Rapids	952.8	591.8
Niagara Rapids	964.4	599.0
Rock Creek	976.3	606.4
Twin Falls	982.9	610.5
Shoshone Falls	989.8	614.8
Kimberly	993.7	617.2
State Hwy 50 Bridge	999.8	621.0
Morzaugh Bridge	1015.1	630.5
Milner	1028.3	638.7
Minidoka Dam	1085.9	674.5
Raft River	1108.8	688.7
Eagle Rock Damsite	1141.5	709.0
American Falls Dam	1149.5	714.0
Blackfoot River	1208.5	750.6

APPENDIX E. List of instream flow rights currently held by the State in the middle Snake River.

SOURCE ENDING	PRIORITY DATE	FLOW IN CFS	APPLIC/ PERMIT /LIC
Vineyard Creek	09/13/78	17	L
Briggs Springs	09/13/78	56	Ā
Blind Canyon Springs	09/13/78	8	P
Lower White Springs	09/13/78	11	A
Banbury Springs	09/13/78	97	A
Devils Corral Springs	09/21/79	48	L
Minnie Miller Springs	03/19/86	200-450	P
Crystal Springs	07/27/87	50	P
Box Canyon Creek	10/16/87	75-162	P
Niagra Springs Creek	01/29/88	45-110	Α
Crystal Springs	07/01/88	25	P
Box Canyon Creek	08/04/88	550	A
Thousand Springs AKA's Thousand Springs Estuary	08/03/90	500	P
Sculpin Springs Creek	08/03/91	33	P
Sand Springs Creek	08/03/91	34	P
Billingsley Creek	06/24/91	75-140	Α
Crystal Springs	03/22/91	59	P
Niagra Springs/Niagra Creek	03/24/92	264	Α
Bancroft Springs	09/13/78	17	L
Malad River	03/27/81	75	Α
Malad River AKA "Big Wood"	06/19/81	39	P
Malad River	01/29/88	30-400	Α
Rock Creek, East Fork	01/16/80	11	P
Rock Creek, East Fork	09/12/84	11	P
Box Canyon Creek	07/12/71	850	Α
Big Springs	12/07/71	66.57	L
Niagra Springs	07/12/71	264	Α
Thousand Springs	10/10/73	1500	Α
Malad Canyon Springs	07/12/71	900	L
Snake River	12/29/76	3300	D
Snake River	07/01/85	600	D
Snake River	07/01/85	2300	D

On February 23, 1994, the Service made available for public review the Technical/Agency Draft of the Plan. The public comment period, announced in the Federal Register, extended over a 90-day period and closed on May 25, 1994. The Service solicited comments on the document from individuals and/or agencies identified below. During the comment period, the Service received 34 response letters from individuals or organizations denoted with an asterisk (*) on the list below. The comments provided in these letters were considered in preparation of the final recovery plan and incorporated as appropriate. For a copy of the Service's response to comments, contact the Service at 4696 Overland Road, Room 576, Boise, Idaho 83705.

Responses included comments from three individuals with extensive experience in gathering information on the listed snails and the middle Snake River: Terry Frest, DEXIS Consulting; Peter Bowler, University of California; and Richard Konopacky, Konopacky Environmental. The responses to their comments are available as stated above. Major issues raised by these three individuals are summarized below:

1. Recovery is not defined in terms of the species needs, i.e. population numbers, numbers of colonies, etc.

Service Response - The final Plan identifies measurable recovery criteria based on the species' persistence in suitable habitats. If future studies provide enough information to base recovery on numbers of individuals or colonies, the final Plan may be revised to incorporate such information. The Service has added more specific recovery criteria that reflects the State's cold-water biota standards, as an interim to standards necessary for snail recovery.

 The Draft Recovery Plan placed too much emphasis on lab-oriented means for life history or toxicity testing. More emphasis should be placed on habitat improvement and conservation of existing populations including the purchase of water rights.

Service Response - The Final Recovery Plan gives the highest recovery task priorities to those programs focused on the protection and improvement of habitat (Figure 8) while acknowledging the need for continued research on those elements of snail biology that relate directly to determining threats and habitat needs.

3. Requested a better definition of terms such as "cold" and "slow-moving" water.

Service Response - The term slow-moving has been removed, where appropriate stream segments are referred to as impounded or free-flowing. The term "cold-water" has been defined in the cold-water biota standards as having an average temperature below 18°C.

4. The parties expressed divergent opinions on the effectiveness of controlling non-native species.

Service Response - The Service has changed the task wording from "eliminate" to "evaluate" the effects of non-native species. This evaluation will determine if control of non-natives is feasible or will aid in the recovery of the listed species.

5. Mollusc surveys should be expanded beyond the Snake River basin.

Service Response - The current recovery geographical areas were selected to expedite recovery goals and be as practical as possible. Additional surveys beyond the defined recovery area will be welcome.

6. Questioned the appropriateness of including non-listed species in the Draft Recovery Plan.

Service Response - The appropriateness of including non-listed species in the recovery plan is explained under the "What is a recovery plan?" section of this document. Activities associated with non-listed species have been given a low priority and will only be considered when the action will also benefit the listed species.

7. Concerned that habitat requirements and limiting factors have not yet been sufficiently established to justify recommendations in the draft Plan.

Service Response - See responses for #s 1 and 2 above.

### **Agencies**

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# **Endangered species**

Listed species 🕦 and their critical habitats are managed by the Ecological Services Program of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and the fisheries division of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA Fisheries 2).

Species and critical habitats under the sole responsibility of NOAA Fisheries are not shown on this list. Please contact NOAA Fisheries for species under their jurisdiction.

Additional information on endangered species data is provided below.

THERE ARE NO ENDANGERED SPECIES EXPECTED TO OCCUR AT THIS LOCATION

- > What does IPaC use to generate the list of endangered species potentially occurring in my specified location?
- Do these lists represent all species to be considered at this location?
- > What is an 'official species list' and why would I need one?



# **ECOS** Environmental Conservation Online System

Conserving the Nature of America

ECOS / Species Reports / Species By County Report

# Species By County Report

The following report contains Species that are known to or are believed to occur in this county. Species with range unrefined past the state level are now excluded from this report. If you are looking for the Section 7 range (for Section 7 Consultations), please visit the IPaC application. VSO ₹

County: Twin Falls, Idaho

Need to contact a FWS field office about a species? Follow this link to find your local FWS Office.

Group	Name	Population	Status	Lead Office	Recovery Plan	Recovery Plan Action Status	Recovery Plan Stage
Flowering	Slickspot peppergrass ( <u>Lepidium</u> papilliferum)		Threatened	Idaho Fish and Wildlife Office			
Mammals	Gray wolf (Canis lupus)	Northern Rocky Mountain DPS	Recovery	Office of the Regional Director			
Mammals	Canada Lynx ( <u>Lynx canadensis)</u>	Wherever Found in Contiguous U.S.	Threatened	Montana Ecological Services Field Office	4(f)(l) Determination Regarding Recovery Planning for the Canada Lynx (Lynx canadensis)	Recovery efforts in progress, but no implementation information yet to display.	Exempt
Snails	Bliss Rapids snail ( <i>Taylorconcha</i> serpenticola)	Wherever found	Threatened	Idaho Fish and Wildlife Office	Snake River Aquatic Species Recovery Plan	Implementation Progress	Final