Appendix D: Sector-Specific Requirements for Industrial Activity

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You must comply with Appendix D sector-specific requirements associated with your primary industrial activity and 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.

Sector A – Timber Products.

A.1 Covered Stormwater Discharges.

The requirements in Sector A apply to stormwater discharges and certain non-stormwater discharges (Part A.7) associated with industrial activity from Timber Products facilities as identified by the SIC Codes specified under Sector A in Appendix A of the permit.

A.2 Limitation on Coverage

A.2.1 *Prohibition of Discharges.* (See also Part I.C) 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.

A.2.2 *Authorized Non-Stormwater Discharges.* (See also Part I.E) Also authorized by this permit, provided the non-stormwater component of the discharge is in compliance with the requirements in Part III.B.1 (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.

A.3 Additional Technology-Based Effluent Limits.

A.3.1 *Good Housekeeping.* (See also Part III.B.1.b.ii) In areas where storage, loading and unloading, and material handling occur, perform good housekeeping to limit the discharge of wood debris, minimize the leachate generated from decaying wood materials, and minimize the generation of dust.

A.4 Additional SWPPP Requirements.

A.4.1 *Drainage Area Site Map.* (See also Part III.C.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.

A.4.2 *Inventory of Exposed Materials.* (See also Part III.C.3) 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.

A.4.3 *Description of Stormwater Management Controls.* (See also Part III.C.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.

A.5 Additional Inspection Requirements.

See also Part V.A. 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.

A.6 Sector-Specific Benchmarks

Table A-1 and A-2 identify 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, which describe your site activities. You may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector.

Table A-1 Sector A3 Benchmarks (Log Storage and Handling Facilities SIC 2411)

Parameter	Benchmark	Units	Frequency	Sample Type
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100.0	mg/L	1/quarter	Grab

Table A-2 Sector A4 Benchmarks (Natural Woodwaste Facilities SIC 2499)

Parameter	Benchmark	Units	Frequency	Sample Type
Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	120.0	mg/L	1/quarter	Grab
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100.0	mg/L	1/quarter	Grab

A.7 Effluent Limitations Based on Effluent Limitations Guidelines. (See also Part V.B and Part V.C of the permit.)

Table A-3 identifies effluent limits that apply to the discharges resulting from spray down or intentional wetting of logs at wet deck storage areas. Compliance with these effluent limits is to be determined based on discharges from these industrial activities independent of commingling with any other waste streams that may be covered under this permit.

Table A-3 Numeric Limits for Discharges from Wet Deck Storage Areas

PARAMETER	Effluent Limit	Units	Frequency	Sample Type
pH	6.0 - 9.0	s.u.	1/month	Grab
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 inch) diameter round opening	lbs	1/month	Grab

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

C.1 Covered Stormwater Discharges.

The requirements in Sector 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 of Appendix A of the permit.

C.2 Limitations on Coverage.

C.2.1 *Prohibition of Non-Stormwater Discharges.* (See also Part I.C) 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; washwater from material handling and processing areas; and washwater from drum, tank, or container rinsing and cleaning.

C.3 Sector-Specific Benchmarks

Table C-1 identifies benchmarks that apply to the specific subsector of Sector C. These benchmarks apply to both your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities. You may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector.

Table C-1 Subsector C1 Benchmarks (Composting Facilities SIC Code 2875)

PARAMETER	Benchmark	Units	Frequency	Sample Type
Nitrate plus Nitrite Nitrogen[1]	0.68	mg/L	1/quarter	Grab
Total Lead[2]	0.082	mg/L	1/quarter	Grab
Total Iron	3.0	mg/L	1/quarter	Grab
Total Zinc[2]	0.014	mg/L	1/quarter	Grab
Phosphorus	2.0	mg/L	1/quarter	Grab

Notes:
(1) The benchmark values for nitrate plus nitrite nitrogen may be reported as either the concentration in the discharge, or as a net concentration calculated by subtracting the concentration of nitrate plus nitrite nitrogen in a contemporaneous sample of rainwater from the concentration in the discharge.
(2) The benchmark values of some metals are dependent on water hardness. For these parameters, you must determine the hardness of the receiving water per Table C-2.

Table C-2. Hardness Ranges to Be Used to Determine Benchmark Values.

All Units mg/L	Benchmark Values (mg/L, total)	
	Lead	Zinc
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

C.4 Effluent Limitations Based on Effluent Limitations Guidelines. (See also Part V.B and Part V.C of the permit.)

Table C-3 identifies effluent limits that apply to the runoff from phosphate fertilizer manufacturing facilities that comes into contact with any raw materials, finished product, by-products or waste products. Compliance with these effluent limits is to be determined based on discharges from these industrial activities independent of commingling with any other waste streams that may be covered under this permit.

Table C-3 Numeric Limits for Discharges from Phosphate Fertilizer Manufacturing (SIC 2874)

PARAMETER	Effluent Limit	Units	Frequency	Sample Type
Total Phosphorus (as P)	105.0, daily maximum 35, 30-day avg.	mg/L	1/month	Grab
Fluoride	75.0, daily maximum 25.0, 30-day avg.	mg/L	1/month	Grab

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

D.1 Covered Stormwater Discharges.

The requirements in Sector 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 of Appendix A of the permit.

D.2 Limitations on Coverage.

The following stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity are not authorized by this permit (See also Part I.C)
D.2.1 Discharges from petroleum refining facilities, including those that manufacture asphalt or asphalt products, that are subject to nationally established effluent limitation guidelines found in 40 CFR Part 419 (Petroleum Refining); or
D.2.2 Discharges from oil recycling facilities; or
D.2.3 Discharges associated with fats and oils rendering.

D.3 Additional SWPPP Requirements.

D.3.1 *Drainage Area Site Map.* (See also Part III.C.2) For portable batch plants at construction sites, the area of influence must be clearly delineated in the SWPPP's site map.

D.4 Sector-Specific Benchmarks and Visual Monitoring

Table D-1 identifies benchmarks that apply to the specific subsectors of Sector D. These benchmarks apply to both your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities, which describe your site activities. Asphalt plants shutdown during winter months should note on the visual monitoring form for that quarter that no samples were taken due to the seasonal shutdown.

Table D-1 Subsector D1 Benchmarks (Asphalt Paving and Roofing Materials SIC 2951, 2952)

PARAMETER	Benchmark	Units	Frequency	Sample Type
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100	mg/L	1/quarter[1]	Grab

(1) For asphalt plants shutdown during the winter months, use report code "NODI-9" on your Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) to indicate that quarter discharge benchmark will not be evaluated.

D.5 Effluent Limitations Based on Effluent Limitations Guidelines (See also Part V.B and V.C)

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

Table D-2 Numeric Limits for Discharges from Asphalt Emulsion Facilities

PARAMETER	Effluent Limit	Units	Frequency	Sample Type
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	23.0 daily maximum, 15.0 30-day avg.	mg/L	1/month	Grab
pH (daily maximum)	6.0 - 9.0	s.u.	1/week	Grab
Oil and Grease	15.0 daily maximum, 10.0 30-day avg.	mg/L	1/month	Grab

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

E.1 Covered Stormwater Discharges.

The requirements in Sector E apply to stormwater and certain wastewater (Part E.6) 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 Appendix A of the permit.

E.2 Additional Technology-Based Effluent Limits.

E.2.1 *Good Housekeeping Measures.* (See also Part III.B.1.b.ii) 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.

E.3 Additional SWPPP Requirements.

E.3.1 *Drainage Area Site Map.* (See also Part III.C.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. For batch plants at construction sites, the area of influence must be clearly delineated in the site map.

E.3.2 *Certification.* (See also Part III.B.1.b.x) For facilities producing ready-mix concrete, concrete block, brick, or similar products, include in the non-stormwater discharge certification a description of measures that ensure that process waste waters resulting from washing trucks, mixers, transport buckets, forms, or other equipment are discharged in accordance with numeric limits in Part E.6 of this Appendix or are recycled.

E.4 Sector-Specific Benchmarks.

Tables E-1 and E-2 identify 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, which describe your site activities. You may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector.

Table E-1 Subsector E1 Benchmarks (Clay Product Manufacturers SIC 3251-3259, 3261-3269)

PARAMETER	Benchmark	Units	Frequency	Sample Type
Total Aluminum	1.1	mg/L	1/quarter	Grab

Table E-2 Subsector E2 Benchmarks (Concrete and Gypsum Product Manufacturers SIC 3271-3275)

PARAMETER	Benchmark	Units	Frequency	Sample Type
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100	mg/L	1/quarter	Grab

E.5 Effluent Limitations Based on Effluent Limitations Guidelines (See also Part V.B and Part V.C of the permit.)

Table E-3 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 wastestreams that may be covered under this permit.

Table E-3 Numeric Limits for Material Storage Pile Runoff at Cement Manufacturing Facilities

PARAMETER	Effluent Limit	Units	Frequency	Sample Type
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	50 daily maximum[1]	mg/L	1/month	Grab
pH (daily maximum)	6.0 - 9.0[1]	s.u.	1/month	Grab

Notes:
(1) Any 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)).

E.6 Washwater from concrete plant operations.

E.6.1 *Vehicle Wash Prohibitions.* You are prohibited from discharging or causing to be discharged any automotive fluids (i.e. waste oil, fuels, grease, antifreeze such as ethylene glycol, organic solvents, or paint) or washwater from engine or under-carriage cleaning. Additionally, the use of soaps to wash vehicles is prohibited if it results in a surface water discharge.

E.6.2 *Additional Technology-Based Effluent Limits.* You must design, select and implement an appropriate wastewater treatment system to meet the limits of this permit. The system must include the following components.

E.6.2.1 Dedicated Area.
Your concrete washout and/or vehicle washing must be performed in an area dedicated to the washing activity and must be separate from any area where vehicle maintenance work is performed. This dedicated area must be identified as a dedicated washing area with signage. If this area may be used by anyone not trained on your practices, include any prohibitions on the signage to aid in compliance with this permit.

E.6.2.2 Inspection and Maintenance.
You must inspect components of any wastewater treatment system - including grit traps, floor drains, oil/water separators, and drainfield, as part of your routine facility inspections. You must remove waste materials from these components before such material would cause the discharge of pollutants, but not less than once per year.

E.6.2.3 Required Documentation.
You must maintain a record of following:

- any observations of a visible oil sheen and description of any resulting actions that may have been taken to resolve; and
- calculations of your water use.

E.6.3 *Groundwater Discharges.* Wastewater containing oil and grease from the use of moulds and vehicle washwater shall be observed for oil and grease prior to being allowed to infiltrate into ground waters. If either a visible oil sheen or evidence of oil and grease exists (Note Part V.D), you shall contain and dispose of this wastewater to a sanitary sewer in accordance with applicable industrial pretreatment requirements, or dispose otherwise in accordance with applicable law.

E.6.4 *Surface Water Discharges.*

E.6.4.1 Concrete Washout

All surface water discharges from washing concrete mixer trucks, moulds, or equipment and of excess feed water shall be monitored by the permittee at each discharge point associated with the wash water and limited as specified below in Table E-4. This includes routine vehicle wash water, if mixed with the concrete washout.

Table E-4 Numeric Limits for Concrete Washout from Concrete Mixer Trucks, Moulds, or Equipment.

PARAMETER	Limits			Monitoring Frequency	Sample Type
	Monthly Average	Daily Maximum	UNITS		
Flow	REPORT	REPORT	gpd	1/month	measured
pH		6.0 – 9.0	s.u.	1/week	grab
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	30	60	mg/L	1/month	
Oil & Grease		15[(a)]	mg/L	1/month	

No visible sheen is permissible on any water discharging from the facility.

Notes:

(a) Pertains to SIC 3272 concrete plants using molds.

E.6.4.2 Vehicle Wash Water

All surface water discharges exclusively containing vehicle wash water shall be monitored by the permittee at each discharge point associated and limited as specified below in Table E-5.

Table E-5 Numeric Reporting and Limits for Vehicle Wash Water.

PARAMETER	Limits				Monitoring Frequency	Sample Type
	Daily Minimum	Monthly Average	Daily Maximum	UNITS		
Flow		REPORT	REPORT	gpd	1/month	measured

No visible sheen is permissible on any water discharging from the facility.

Sector F – Primary Metals.

F.1 Covered Stormwater Discharges.

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

F.2 Additional Technology-Based Effluent Limits

F.2.1 *Good Housekeeping Measures*. (See also Part III.B.1.b.ii) As part of your good housekeeping program, include a cleaning and maintenance program for all impervious areas of the facility where particulate matter, dust, or debris may accumulate, especially areas where material loading and unloading, storage, handling, and processing occur; and, where practicable, the paving of areas where vehicle traffic or material storage occur but where vegetative or other stabilization methods are not practicable (institute a sweeping program in these areas too). For unstabilized areas where sweeping is not practicable, consider using stormwater management devices such as sediment traps, vegetative buffer strips, filter fabric fence, sediment filtering boom, gravel outlet protection, or other equivalent measures that effectively trap or remove sediment.

F.3 Additional SWPPP Requirements.

F.3.1 *Drainage Area Site Map*. (See also Part III.C.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 to waters of the United States.
F.3.2 *Inventory of Exposed Material*. (See also Part III.C.3) Include in the inventory of materials handled at the site that potentially may be exposed to precipitation or runoff, areas where deposition of particulate matter from process air emissions or losses during material-handling activities are possible.

F.4 Additional Inspection Requirements. (See also Part V.A)

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

F.5 Intentionally Left Blank

Sector G – [Reserved].

Sector J – Non-Metallic Mineral Mining and Dressing.

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.

J.1 Covered Stormwater Discharges.

The requirements in Sector J apply to stormwater and certain process water 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 Appendix A of the permit.

J.1.1 *Covered Discharges from Inactive Facilities.* All stormwater discharges.

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.

J.1.3 *Covered Discharges from Exploration and Construction of Non-Metallic Mineral Mining Facilities.* All stormwater discharges.

J.1.4 *Covered Discharges from Sites Undergoing Reclamation.* All stormwater discharges.

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. This coverage doesn't include industrial sand and gravel that use hydrofluoric acid flotation (HF).

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).

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.

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 (covered under this permit), 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 (not covered under this permit per Part I.C.1). Earth-disturbing activities associated with the construction of these staging areas and the construction of access roads conducted prior to active mining are considered to be "construction" and have additional effluent limits in the General Permit Associated with Construction Activity.

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 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

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 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 J.4.

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.

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.

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 J.3.2) are covered under this permit. You cannot begin discharging stormwater associated with that portion of the operation until you have been issued a mining permit, and an updated and approved erosion & sediment control plan.

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 J.3.2(a) or J.3.2(b).

J.5.1 *Employee Training.* Conduct employee training at least annually at active and temporarily inactive sites. (See also Part III.C.1.b.ix)

J.5.2 *Stormwater Controls*. Apart from the control measures you implement to meet your Part III.B effluent limits, where necessary to minimize pollutant discharges, implement the following control measures at your site. The potential pollutants identified in Part J.5.3 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 III.B.1.b.xii.

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).

J.5.3 *Discharge Testing.* (See also Part III.C.3.d) 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 J.6.6.

J.6 Additional SWPPP Requirements.

The requirements in Part J.6 are not applicable to inactive mineral mining facilities.

J.6.1 *Nature of Industrial Activities.* (See also Part III.C.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.

J.6.2 *Site Map.* (See also Part III.C.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.

J.6.3 *Potential Pollutant Sources.* (See also Part III.C.3) For each area of the mine or mill site where stormwater discharges associated with industrial activities occur, document in your SWPPP (or in an Environmental Management System (EMS) accessible by site personnel) 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.

J.6.4 *Documentation of Control Measures.* To the extent that you use any of the control measures in Part J.5.2, document them in your SWPPP pursuant to Part III.C.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.

J.6.5 *Employee Training.* All employee training(s) conducted in accordance with Part J.5.1 must be documented with the SWPPP (or in an Environmental Management System (EMS) accessible by site personnel).

J.6.6 *Certification of Permit Coverage for Commingled Non-Stormwater Discharges.* If you determine that you are able to certify, consistent with Part 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.

J.7 Additional Inspection Requirements.

Except for earth-disturbing activities conducted prior to active mining activities as defined in Part J.3.2(a) and J.3.2(b), 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 waters which are impaired for sediment must be inspected monthly. See Part J.8.1 for inspection requirements for inactive and unstaffed sites.

J.8 Sector-Specific Benchmarks

Tables 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, which describe your site activities. You may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector. Note: There are no Part J.8 monitoring and reporting or impaired waters monitoring requirements for inactive and unstaffed sites.

Table J-1 Sector J1 Benchmarks Sand and Gravel Mining (SIC 1442-1446) and Stone and Minerals (SIC 1411, 1422-1429, 1481, 1499)

Parameter	Benchmark	Units	Frequency	Sample Type
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100	mg/L	1/quarter	Grab

J.8.1 Inactive and Unstaffed Sites – Conditional Exemption from No Exposure Requirement for Routine Inspections, Quarterly Visual Assessments, and Benchmark Monitoring 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 V.A.4 and V.B.5, respectively. 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
- The Department 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 V.A.2. 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.

J.9 Effluent Limitations Process Water and Dewatering Based on Effluent Limitations Guidelines for Dewatering (See also Part V.B and Part V.C of the permit)

Tables J-2 through J-5 identify effluent limits that apply to the industrial activities described below during dry weather conditions. Compliance with these effluent limits is to be determined based on discharges from these industrial activities independent of commingling with any other wastestreams that may be covered under this permit.

Table J-2 Numeric Limits for dewatering and/or process water discharges at crushed or broken limestone mining facilities (SIC 1422)

Parameter	Effluent Limit	Units	Frequency	Sample Type
Flow	REPORT monthly avg, and daily maximum	gpd	1/month	Measured
pH (daily maximum)	6.0 - 9.0	s.u.	1/week	Grab
Total Suspended Solids (TSS) – Dewatering Only	15 monthly avg, 31 daily maximum	mg/L	1/month	Grab (a) (d)
Total Suspended Solids (TSS) – Dewatering and Process Water	17 monthly avg, 37 daily maximum	mg/L	1/month	Grab (a) (d)
Temperature – Summer	REPORT	ºF	1/month	i-s (b)
Temperature Difference	0 maximum	ºF	1/month	Calculated (b, c)

Notes:

(a) Monthly average limits apply to every facility that discharges three or more times during the month. A discharge beginning one day and lasting into a second day is considered two discharges when determining whether or not the monthly average limit applies.

(b) For discharges to Use III or Use IV streams during June, July, August and September. Samples to be taken at the beginning of discharge and midway through discharge.

(c) Temperature Difference is determined by following the steps below until you verify you are either demonstrating compliance or noncompliance.

i) If the effluent temperature <= 68°F (Use III) or <= 75°F (Use IV), then report "Temperature Difference" = 0, demonstrating compliance. Otherwise proceed to the next step.
ii) Calculate "Temperature Difference" = effluent temperature - receiving water temperature upstream of the discharge. If the result is "<= 0" then report the negative value which is compliant. If it is "> 0" proceed to the next step.
iii) Calculate "Temperature Difference" = edge of mixing zone temperature (50 feet downstream of discharge) - [68°F (Use III) or 75°F (Use IV)]. If the result is "<= 0" then report the negative value which is compliant. If it is ">0" proceed to the next step.
iv) Calculate "Temperature Difference" = edge of mixing zone temperature (50 feet downstream of discharge) - receiving water temperature upstream of the discharge. If the result is "<= 0" then report the negative value which is compliant. If it is ">0" then report the positive value which is a permit violation.

(d) Emergency Dewatering Exception – TSS limits are subject to Bypass (Part IV. D) following a significant storm event with subsequent flooding, when you experience an inflow of sediment originating upstream of your facility. Within 24 hours of such an event you must notify the mining program inspector, you must subsequently review the event and minimize future impacts by re-evaluating your control measures (Part III.B.1.viii) and you must update your SWPPP based on this experience (Part III.C).

Table J-3 Numeric Limits for dewatering discharges at crushed stone mining facilities (SIC 1423 – 1429)

Parameter	Effluent Limit	Units	Frequency	Sample Type
Flow	REPORT monthly avg, and daily maximum	gpd	1/month	Measured
pH (daily maximum)	6.0 - 9.0	s.u.	1/week	Grab
Total Suspended Solids (TSS) – Dewatering Only	30 monthly avg, 66 daily maximum	mg/L	1/month	Grab (d)
Total Suspended Solids (TSS) – Dewatering and Process Water	45 monthly avg, 60 daily maximum	mg/L	1/month	Grab (a) (d)
Temperature – Summer	REPORT	ºF	1/month	i-s (b)
Temperature Difference	0 maximum	ºF	1/month	Calculated (b, c)

Notes:

(a) Monthly average limits apply to every facility that discharges three or more times during the month. A discharge beginning one day and lasting into a second day is considered two discharges when determining whether or not the monthly average limit applies.

(b) For discharges to Use III or Use IV streams during June, July, August and September. Samples to be taken at the beginning of discharge and midway through discharge.

(c) Temperature Difference is determined by following the steps below until you verify you are either demonstrating compliance or noncompliance.
i) If the effluent temperature <= 68°F (Use III) or <= 75°F (Use IV), then report "Temperature Difference" = 0, demonstrating compliance. Otherwise proceed to the next step.
ii) Calculate "Temperature Difference" = effluent temperature - receiving water temperature upstream of the discharge. If the result is "<= 0" then report the negative value which is compliant. If it is "> 0" proceed to the next step.
iii) Calculate "Temperature Difference" = edge of mixing zone temperature (50 feet downstream of discharge) - [68°F (Use III) or 75°F (Use IV)]. If the result is "<= 0" then report the negative value which is compliant. If it is ">0" proceed to the next step.

iv) Calculate "Temperature Difference" = edge of mixing zone temperature (50 feet downstream of discharge) - receiving water temperature upstream of the discharge. If the result is "<= 0" then report the negative value which is compliant. If it is ">0" then report the positive value which is a permit violation.

(d) Emergency Dewatering Exception – TSS limits are subject to Bypass (Part IV. D) following a significant storm event with subsequent flooding, when you experience an inflow of sediment originating upstream of your facility. Within 24 hours of such an event you must notify the mining program inspector, you must subsequently review the event and minimize future impacts by re-evaluating your control measures (Part III.B.1.viii) and you must update your SWPPP based on this experience (Part III.C).

Table J-4 Numeric Limits for dewatering discharges at construction sand and gravel mining facilities (SIC 1442) and clay mines (SIC 1455-1459)

Parameter	Effluent Limit	Units	Frequency	Sample Type
Flow	REPORT monthly avg, and daily maximum	gpd	1/month	Measured
pH (daily maximum)	6.0 - 9.0	s.u.	1/week	Grab
Total Suspended Solids (TSS) – Dewatering and/or Process Water	30 monthly avg, 60 daily maximum	mg/L	1/month	Grab (a) (d)
Temperature – Summer	REPORT	ºF	1/month	i-s (b)
Temperature Difference	0 maximum	ºF	1/month	Calculated (b, c)

Notes:

(a) Monthly average limits apply to every facility that discharges three or more times during the month. A discharge beginning one day and lasting into a second day is considered two discharges when determining whether or not the monthly average limit applies.

(b) For discharges to Use III or Use IV streams during June, July, August and September. Samples to be taken at the beginning of discharge and midway through discharge.

(c) Temperature Difference is determined by following the steps below until you verify you are either demonstrating compliance or noncompliance.

i) If the effluent temperature <= 68°F (Use III) or <= 75°F (Use IV), then report "Temperature Difference" = 0, demonstrating compliance. Otherwise proceed to the next step.

ii) Calculate "Temperature Difference" = effluent temperature - receiving water temperature upstream of the discharge. If the result is "<= 0" then report the negative value which is compliant. If it is "> 0" proceed to the next step.

iii) Calculate "Temperature Difference" = edge of mixing zone temperature (50 feet downstream of discharge) - [68°F (Use III) or 75°F (Use IV)]. If the result is "<= 0" then report the negative value which is compliant. If it is ">0" proceed to the next step.

iv) Calculate "Temperature Difference" = edge of mixing zone temperature (50 feet downstream of discharge) - receiving water temperature upstream of the discharge. If the result is "<= 0" then report the negative value which is compliant. If it is ">0" then report the positive value which is a permit violation.

(d) Emergency Dewatering Exception – TSS limits are subject to Bypass (Part IV. D) following a significant storm event with subsequent flooding, when you experience an inflow of sediment

originating upstream of your facility. Within 24 hours of such an event you must notify the mining program inspector, you must subsequently review the event and minimize future impacts by re-evaluating your control measures (Part III.B.1.viii) and you must update your SWPPP based on this experience (Part III.C).

Table J-5 Numeric Limits for dewatering discharges at industrial sand mining facilities (SIC 1446)

Parameter	Effluent Limit	Units	Frequency	Sample Type
Flow	REPORT monthly avg, and daily maximum	gpd	1/month	Measured
Total Suspended Solids (TSS) – Dewatering and/or Process Water	25 monthly avg. 45 daily maximum	mg/L	1/month	Grab (a)
pH (daily maximum)	6.0 - 9.0	s.u.	1/week	Grab

Notes:

(a) Monthly average limits apply to every facility that discharges three or more times during the month. A discharge beginning one day and lasting into a second day is considered two discharges when determining whether or not the monthly average limit applies.

J.10 Vehicle washwater from mining operations.

Washwater from mining operations may be comingled with the other process water from the mining activity with the following restrictions.

J.10.1 *Vehicle Wash Prohibitions.* You are prohibited from discharging or causing to be discharged any automotive fluids (i.e. waste oil, fuels, grease, antifreeze such as ethylene glycol, organic solvents, or paint) or washwater from engine or under-carriage cleaning. Additionally, the use of soaps to wash vehicles is prohibited if it results in a surface water discharge.

J.10.2 *Additional Technology-Based Effluent Limits.* You must design, select and implement an appropriate wastewater treatment system to meet the limits of this permit. The system must include the following components.

J.10.2.1 Dedicated Area.
Your vehicle washing must be performed in an area dedicated to the exterior washing of vehicles and must be separate from any area where vehicle maintenance work is performed. This dedicated area must be identified as a dedicated washing area with signage. If this area may be used by anyone not trained on your practices, include any prohibitions on the signage to aid in compliance with this permit.

J.10.2.2 Inspection and Maintenance.
You must inspect components of any wastewater treatment system - including grit traps, floor drains, oil/water separators, and drainfield, as part of your routine facility inspections. You must remove waste materials from these components before such material would cause the discharge of pollutants, but not less than once per year.

J.10.2.3 Required Documentation.
You must maintain a record of the following:

- any observations of a visible oil sheen and description of any resulting actions that may have been taken to resolve; and
- calculations of your water use.

J.10.3 Groundwater Discharges.
Wastewater containing oil and grease from the vehicle washwater shall be observed for oil and grease prior to being allowed to infiltrate into ground waters. If either a visible oil sheen or evidence of oil and grease exists (Note Part V.D), you shall contain and dispose of this wastewater to a sanitary sewer in accordance with applicable industrial pretreatment requirements, or dispose otherwise in accordance with applicable law.

J.10.4 Vehicle Wash Water
All surface water discharges exclusively containing vehicle wash water shall be monitored by the permittee at each discharge point associated and limited as specified below in Table J-6.

Table J-6 Numeric Reporting and Limits for Vehicle Wash Water

PARAMETER	Limits				Monitoring Frequency	Sample Type
	Daily Minimum	Monthly Average	Daily Maximum	UNITS		
Flow		REPORT	REPORT	gpd	1/month	measured

No visible sheen is permissible on any water discharging from the facility. The permittee shall observe any vehicle or wheel washwater on each day the facility is in operation to verify compliance with this requirement.

J.11 Termination of Permit Coverage

J.11.1 *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 J.3.5.

J.11.2 *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.

Sector L – Landfills and Land Application Sites.

L.1 Covered Stormwater Discharges.

The requirements in Sector 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 Appendix A of the permit.

L.2 Industrial Activities Covered by Sector L.

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

L.3 Limitations on Coverage.

L.3.1 Prohibition of Non-Stormwater Discharges. (See also Part I.C Limitations on Coverage) The following discharges are not authorized by this permit: leachate, gas collection condensate, drained free liquids, contaminated ground water, laboratory wastewater, and contact washwater from washing truck and railcar exteriors and surface areas that have come in direct contact with solid waste at the landfill facility.

L.4 Definitions.

L.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.

L.4.2 *Drained free liquids* - aqueous wastes drained from waste containers (e.g., drums) prior to landfilling.

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

L.4.4 *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.

L.5 Additional Technology-Based Effluent Limits. [Reserved]

L.6 Additional SWPPP Requirements.

L.6.1 *Drainage Area Site Map.* (See also Part III.C.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.

L.6.2 *Summary of Potential Pollutant Sources.* (See also Part III.C.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.

L.7 Additional Inspection Requirements. (See also Part V.A)

L.7.1 *Inspections of Active Sites.* Except in arid and semi-arid climates, inspect operating landfills and land application sites at least once every 7 days. Focus on areas of landfills that have not yet been finally stabilized; active land application areas, areas used for storage of material and wastes that are exposed to precipitation, stabilization, and structural control measures; leachate collection and treatment systems; and locations where equipment and waste trucks enter and exit the site. Ensure that sediment and erosion control measures are operating properly. For stabilized sites and areas where land application has been completed, or where the climate is arid or semi-arid, conduct inspections at least once every month.

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

L.8 Additional Post-Authorization Documentation Requirements.

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

L.9 Sector-Specific Benchmarks

Table L-1L-2 identify benchmarks that may apply to your specific subsectors of Sector L. These benchmarks apply to both your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities.

Table L-1 - Subsector L4 Benchmarks – Concrete Crushing With or Without Asphalt Recycling

Parameter	Benchmark	Units	Frequency	Sample Type
pH	6.0 - 9.0	s.u.	1/quarter	Grab
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100	mg/L	1/quarter	Grab

Table L-2 - Subsector L4 Benchmarks - Asphalt Recycling Only

Parameter	Benchmark	Units	Frequency	Sample Type
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100	mg/L	1/quarter	Grab

L.10. Effluent Limitations Based on Effluent Limitations Guidelines.

Discharges from non-hazardous waste landfills are required to meet specific effluent limits (40 CFR Part 445, Subpart B) and are therefore not covered by this permit. You must obtain an individual discharge permit to discharge this type of effluent.

Subpart P – Sector P – Land Transportation and Warehousing.

P.1 Covered Stormwater Discharges.

The requirements in Sector 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 Appendix A of the permit.

P.2 Limitation on Coverage

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

P.3 Additional Technology-Based Effluent Limits.

P.3.1 Good Housekeeping Measures. (See also Part III.B.1.b.ii) In addition to the Good Housekeeping requirements in Part III.B.1.b.ii, you must do the following. Recommended control measures are discussed as indicated:

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

P.3.1.2 Fueling Areas. Minimize contamination of stormwater runoff from fueling areas. Consider the following (or other equivalent measures): 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.

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,” etc.). Consider the following (or other equivalent measures): 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.

P.3.1.4 Vehicle and Equipment Cleaning Areas. Minimize contamination of stormwater runoff from all areas used for vehicle/equipment cleaning. Consider the following (or other equivalent measures): performing all cleaning operations indoors; covering the cleaning operation, ensuring that all washwater drains to a proper collection system (i.e., not the stormwater drainage system); treating and/or recycling collected washwater, or other equivalent measures.

P.3.1.5 Vehicle and Equipment Maintenance Areas. Minimize contamination of stormwater runoff from all areas used for vehicle/equipment maintenance. Consider the following (or other equivalent measures): performing maintenance activities indoors; using drip pans; keeping an organized inventory of materials used in the shop; draining all parts of fluid prior to disposal; prohibiting wet clean up practices if these practices would result in the discharge of pollutants to stormwater drainage systems; using dry cleanup methods; treating and/or recycling collected stormwater runoff, minimizing run on/runoff of stormwater to maintenance areas.

P.3.1.6 Locomotive Sanding (Loading Sand for Traction) Areas. Consider the following (or other equivalent measures): covering sanding areas; minimizing stormwater run on/runoff; or appropriate sediment removal practices to minimize the offsite transport of sanding material by stormwater.

P.3.2 Employee Training. (See also Part III.C.1.b.ix) Train personnel at least once a year and address the following activities, as applicable: used oil and spent solvent management; fueling procedures; general good housekeeping practices; proper painting procedures; and used battery management.

P.4 Additional SWPPP Requirements.

P.4.1 Drainage Area Site Map. (See also Part III.C.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.

P.4.2 Potential Pollutant Sources. (See also Part III.C.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.

P.4.3 Description of Good Housekeeping Measures. You must document in your SWPPP the good housekeeping measures you implement consistent with Part P.3.

P.4.4 Vehicle and Equipment Washwater Requirements. If applicable, attach to or reference in your SWPPP, a copy of the NPDES permit issued for vehicle/equipment washwater or, if an NPDES permit has not been issued, a copy of the pending application. These permit documents may alternatively be kept in an Environmental Management System (EMS) that is accessible by site personnel. If an industrial user permit is issued under a local pretreatment program, attach a copy to your SWPPP. In any case, implement all non-stormwater discharge permit conditions or pretreatment conditions in your SWPPP. If washwater is handled in another manner (e.g., hauled offsite), describe the disposal method and attach all pertinent documentation/information (e.g., frequency, volume, destination, etc.) in the plan.

P.5 Additional Inspection Requirements. (See also Part V.A)

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.

Sector AD.c – Hydrodemolition Operations.

AD.c.1 Covered Stormwater Discharges.

The requirements are for the Hydrodemolition Operations in Sector AD.c apply to stormwater and process water discharges associated with operation of hydrodemolition equipment as identified under Sector AD.c in Appendix A of the permit. This permit authorizes stormwater discharges for the hydrodemolition operation and the onsite treatment and discharge of wastewater generated from the hydrodemolition of Portland Cement Concrete (PCC) bridge decks to groundwater via land application/inflitration.

AD.c.2 Limitation on Coverage - Prohibited Discharges (see also Parts I.C).

- This permit does not authorize the discharge of hydrodemolition wastewater to surface waters, or process wastewater resulting from hydrodemolition of concrete surfaces that contain paint or other coatings, or that is mixed with any other wastewater that is not hydrodemolition wastewater or stormwater.
- The following hazardous wastes are prohibited from being discharged onsite to the ground surface or to surface waters: tetrachloroethylene, methylene chloride, trichloroethylene, 1,1,1-trichloroethane, 1,1,2 – trichloroethane, chlorobenzene, ortho-dichlorobenzene, carbon tetrachloride, chlorinated fluorocarbons, toluene, methylethyl ketone, carbon disulfide, isobutanol, pyridine, benzene, 2-ethoxyethanol, and 2-nitropane.

AD.c.3 Additional Technology-Based Effluent Limits.

During the bridge restoration, you are responsible for:

- the containment, collection, sampling, treatment and discharge by land application of the hydrodemolition wastewater; or
- if land application is not possible, then you are responsible for contracting for appropriate offsite treatment and disposal of the hydrodemolition wastewater.

AD.c.3.1 *Wastewater Containment, Collection, Sampling, Recordkeeping, Treatment, and Land Application Disposal System Requirements.* You must design and implement measures for the containment, collection, sampling, treatment and discharge via land application/infiltration of treated hydrodemolition wastewater. This design should include at a minimum the following:

AD.c.3.1.1 *Wastewater Containment and Collection System.* This system shall be able to adequately contain, collect and convey all hydrodemolition wastewater to the treatment and land application/infiltration disposal system. These requirements must be met:

- total containment of the hydro-demolition wastewater is required;
- hydrodemolition Wastewater shall not be allowed to enter storm sewers, bridge drainage downspouts or bridge approach downspouts, ditches, surface waters, floodplains or wetlands; and
- bridge deck joints, drains and other potential outlets to shall be sealed in order to prevent the release of hydrodemolition wastewater to the ground surface or surface waters.

AD.c.3.1.2 *Hydrodemolition Wastewater Treatment System.* The hydrodemolition wastewater must be treated before it is land applied and meet the following requirements. As specified below, all discharges from hydrodemolition operations to ground waters shall be monitored by the permittee at each point of discharge.

Table AD.C-1 Numeric Limits for Wastewater from Hydrodemolition Operations

Parameter	Limits				Monitoring Frequency	Sample Type	**Parameter Specific Requirements**
	Daily Minimum	Monthly Average	Daily Maximum	UNITS			
Flow		REPORT	REPORT	gpd	1/week	measured	
pH	2.0		12.5	s.u.		grab	*The pH shall be maintained as close to 7.0 as possible.*

All residual solids that result through settling, filtering or other water treatment must be removed from the site. The wastewater to be land applied shall display no visual presence of solids. The permittee shall observe any discharge water on each day the facility is in operation to verify compliance with this requirement.

AD.c.3.1.3 *Land Application Disposal System Requirements.* Land application of hydro-demolition wastewater shall be done only on land contained within publically owned right-of-ways and land that is specifically approved and designated in writing for this use by the public right-of-way approving authority or alternatively on private land with the express approval of the land owner. Documentation of approval of use of a publically owned right-of-way or private land for land application must be submitted with the SWPPP. All land application activities shall be performed in accordance with the following:

- all drains or stormwater catch basins shall be identified, flagged or blocked off prior to land applying hydrodemolition wastewater;
- there shall be no discharge of hydrodemolition wastewater to surface waters including intermittent streams and tax and other drainage ditches;
- land application of hydro-demolition wastewater shall not cause ponding or runoff;
- land application of the treated wastewater is prohibited during inclement weather such as during periods of precipitation, high winds, freezing conditions, on snow-covered ground or when soils are saturated; and
- setbacks.
  i. Surface Waters. Hydrodemolition wastewater shall not be land applied closer than 100 feet to surface water bodies unless a 35 foot vegetated buffer is established from the proposed wetted edge of the land application area. Surface waters include streams, lakes, ponds, drainage and tax ditches and any other conduit, natural or manmade to such waters.
  ii. Ground Waters. Hydrodemolition wastewater shall not be land applied within 100 feet of drinking water wells or sinkholes, or within 300 feet of springs.

AD.c.3.1.4 *Recordkeeping.* The permittee shall maintain a logbook with daily records of hydro-demolition activities. These records shall be onsite and available for review upon request by Department personnel. These records shall be retained by the permittee for one year following the last day of land application of hydrodemolition wastewater. The logbook shall record each day, at minimum, the following information:

- date;
- amount of hydro-demolition wastewater applied;
- weather:
- land application field conditions;
- pH testing results; and
- amount and type of treatment chemicals added.

AD.c.3.1.5 *Department Notification.* The Department's Compliance Program (Part II.D.3) must be notified within 48 hours of the planned start of the hydrodemolition wastewater discharge via land application.

AD.c.3.1.6 *Offsite Transport.* Hydrodemolition wastewater that does not fall within a pH range of greater than pH 2.0 and less than pH 12.5 must be transported offsite by a licensed hazardous waste hauler to a licensed hazardous waste facility treatment and disposal facility.

AD.c.4 Additional SWPPP Requirements.

The plan for the implementation of the containment, collection, treatment, and discharge of the hydrodemolition wastewater must be reviewed and approved by a Professional Engineer registered in the State of Maryland. Describe operation in the narrative and identify location of any treatment devices on site map, including bag filters or other devices used to adjust pH. These plans shall include at a minimum:

AD.c.4.1 Detailed plans of the processes that will generate, collect, and treat the hydrodemolition wastewater. These plans shall include at a minimum:

- clearly identify each major process unit in sufficient detail to allow the Department to have a clear understanding of the types and quantities of pollutants that may be generated;
- identify the average and maximum daily flow rates (in gallons per day) for each major process unit that generates hydrodemolition wastewater;
- detail how the hydro-demolition wastewater will be monitored, treated and adjusted to meet pH and suspended sediment treatment requirements; and
- a map showing the area where the hydrodeomolition will occur, including calculations on square feet of area that will be processed.

AD.c.4.2 *Land Application Plan.* A Land Application Plan that details how the treated hydrodemolition wastewater will be land applied. This Plan shall include at a minimum:

- equipment to be used for the land application disposal system;
- the expected amount of wastewater to be land applied;
- a map identifying the public land to be utilized for land application;
- authorization letter to use the identified public land from the appropriate authorities; and
- location of all storm sewers, surface waters, and stormwater basins in the land application area.

AD.c.4.3 *Spill contingency plan.* Include a spill contingency plan for hydro-demolition wastewater.

AD.c.4.4 *Alternatives Plan.* A plan for managing the hydrodemolition wastewater if the hydrodemolition wastewater cannot meet the discharge treatment standards for pH and solids or if site conditions make land application not possible. This plan shall include the names of licensed hazardous waste hauling and treatment/disposal services that can accommodate the potential quantity and quality of generated hydrodemolition wastewater.

AD.c.4.5 *pH Control plan.* The pH Control Plan shall include at a minimum:

- details of the method(s) to be used to monitor, sample, and test (including frequency of testing) the pH of the hydro-demolition wastewater;
- details of the method(s) to be used to treat the hydrodemolition wastewater so that the pH is maintained greater than pH 2.0 and less than pH 12.5 prior to discharge via land application;
- description of the actions to be taken in order to ensure that the discharged hydrodemolition wastewater meets the pH and solids requirements, including but not limited to work stoppage.

Sector AD – Stormwater Discharges Designated by the Director as Requiring Permits.

You must comply with sector-specific requirements associated with your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities, as 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.

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-P.

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 I.D.

AD.2 Sector-Specific Benchmarks and Effluent Limits. (See also Part V of the permit.)

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.