



**PAG-03  
AUTHORIZATION TO DISCHARGE UNDER THE  
NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM (NPDES)  
GENERAL PERMIT FOR DISCHARGES OF  
STORMWATER ASSOCIATED WITH INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY**

**NPDES PERMIT NO: \_\_\_\_\_**

In compliance with the provisions of the Clean Water Act, 33 U.S.C. Section 1251 *et seq.*, and Pennsylvania's Clean Streams Law, as amended, 35 P.S. Section 691.1 *et seq.*,

(permittee) is authorized to discharge from a facility known as \_\_\_\_\_ (facility), located in \_\_\_\_\_, to \_\_\_\_\_ in Watershed(s) \_\_\_\_\_ in accordance with the effluent limitations, monitoring and reporting requirements, best management practices (BMPs) and other conditions set forth in Parts A, B and C and Appendix(ces) \_\_\_\_\_ herein.

**APPROVAL OF COVERAGE TO DISCHARGE UNDER THIS GENERAL NPDES PERMIT IS AUTHORIZED BEGINNING ON \_\_\_\_\_. WHEN THE GENERAL PERMIT IS RENEWED, REISSUED OR MODIFIED, THE FACILITY OR ACTIVITY COVERED BY THE APPROVAL FOR COVERAGE MUST COMPLY WITH THE FINAL RENEWED, REISSUED OR MODIFIED GENERAL PERMIT.**

The authority granted by coverage under the PAG-03 NPDES General Permit ("General Permit") is subject to the following further qualifications:

1. The permittee shall comply with the terms and conditions of the PAG-03 NPDES General Permit, including the monitoring and reporting requirements contained in Part A, the standard conditions in Part B, the special conditions in Part C, and the applicable appendix or appendices for all discharges of stormwater from the facility.
2. Submission of a Notice of Intent (NOI) is not required for renewal of coverage under this General Permit and coverage is automatically extended for the duration of the final renewed, reissued or amended General Permit, unless DEP notifies the permittee in writing that submission of an NOI is required. The permittee shall be responsible for complying with the final renewed, reissued or amended General Permit. If the permittee is unable to comply with the renewed, reissued or amended General Permit, the permittee shall submit an application for an individual NPDES permit within 90 days of the final General Permit publication.
3. If the permittee believes a conflict exists between the requirements in the NOI or its supporting documents and the terms and conditions of the PAG-03 NPDES General Permit, the permittee shall comply with the terms and conditions of the General Permit.
4. The Permittee's failure to comply with the terms, conditions, or effluent limitations of the PAG-03 NPDES General Permit is grounds for DEP to take an enforcement action, or to terminate or revoke coverage under this General Permit.
5. This PAG-03 NPDES General Permit does not authorize construction or modification of treatment facilities necessary to meet the terms and conditions of this General Permit.

**The aforementioned approval is authorized by:**

\_\_\_\_\_  
**Clean Water Program Manager  
Regional Office  
Department of Environmental Protection**



### PAG-03

## AUTHORIZATION TO DISCHARGE UNDER THE NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM (NPDES) GENERAL PERMIT FOR DISCHARGES OF STORMWATER ASSOCIATED WITH INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY

In compliance with the provisions of the Clean Water Act, 33 U.S.C. Section 1251 *et seq.* and Pennsylvania's Clean Streams Law, as amended, 35 P.S. Section 691.1 *et seq.*, the Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) hereby authorizes, subject to the terms and conditions contained in this General Permit, the discharge of stormwater associated with industrial activity to surface waters of the Commonwealth. This General Permit authorizes discharges to surface waters in accordance with monitoring and reporting requirements, BMPs and other conditions set forth in Parts A, B and C and the applicable appendix or appendices herein.

An eligible discharger may not commence a new discharge under this General Permit until the following conditions have been met:

1. The discharger has submitted a complete NOI in accordance with the requirements of this General Permit, using the NOI form provided by DEP.
2. The discharger has received a signed copy of this General Permit from DEP authorizing coverage under this General Permit.

DEP may deny coverage under this General Permit and require submission of an application for an individual permit based on a review of the NOI or other relevant information, including monitoring data.

When coverage is approved under this General Permit, coverage continues automatically as the PAG-03 NPDES General Permit is modified or reissued. The submission of an NOI to renew coverage is not required unless DEP notifies the permittee in writing that the submission of an NOI is required to continue coverage.

### SCOPE

This PAG-03 General Permit is intended to provide NPDES permit coverage for discharges of stormwater associated with industrial activity, as defined at 40 CFR § 122.26(b)(14) (excluding §§ 122.26(b)(14)(iii) for mineral industry, 122.26(b)(14)(ix) for sewage treatment works and 122.26(b)(14)(x) for stormwater associated with construction activity), and other industrial stormwater discharges that may be required to obtain a permit under Pennsylvania's Clean Streams Law. An industrial facility that already has or is required to obtain an individual NPDES permit for non-stormwater discharges may not use the PAG-03 General Permit for coverage of its stormwater discharges, as the stormwater discharges are incorporated into the individual permit. An industrial facility whose non-stormwater discharges are not already covered by an individual permit may be eligible for General Permit coverage if the non-stormwater discharges are limited to those listed in Part C I.B. of this General Permit and the sector-specific non-stormwater discharges identified in the applicable appendix.

This PAG-03 General Permit contains Parts A, B and C, which apply to all facilities, and appendices that are sector-specific. Table 1 of the NOI Instructions (3850-PM-BCW0083a) identifies the PAG-03 appendices, the standard industrial classification (SIC) codes and industrial activities that are subject to the requirements in those appendices, and the source of the requirement for NPDES permit coverage (or otherwise no exposure certification). Facilities whose primary industrial activities do not fall within the SIC codes of a given appendix, but the activities are nonetheless similar, may be specified by DEP as needing to comply with that appendix.

## NOI REQUIREMENTS

### Deadlines for NOI

A facility seeking coverage under this PAG-03 NPDES General Permit shall submit an administratively complete and acceptable NOI at least 60 days prior to the planned date for commencing any new discharge. A facility authorized to discharge stormwater under an individual NPDES permit who is seeking coverage under this General Permit may continue to discharge in accordance with the individual permit while DEP reviews the NOI and associated documents for coverage under this General Permit.

### Contents of the NOI

The discharger shall submit the information and attachments required by this General Permit and the NOI form provided by DEP, and shall properly sign the NOI in accordance with 25 Pa. Code § 92a.22 (relating to signatories to permit applications and reports) and 40 CFR § 122.22.

### Where to Submit the NOI

The NOI shall be submitted to the DEP regional office that has jurisdiction over the county where the facility is located (visit [www.dep.pa.gov](http://www.dep.pa.gov) and select "Regional Resources").

## DISCHARGES NOT AUTHORIZED BY THIS GENERAL PERMIT

The following discharges are not authorized under this General Permit, and DEP may deny coverage under this General Permit when one or more of the following conditions exist:

1. Stormwater discharges that, individually or in combination with other similar discharges, are or have the potential to be a contributor of pollution, as defined in the Pennsylvania Clean Streams Law, which are more appropriately controlled under an individual permit. (25 Pa. Code § 92a.54(e)(1))
2. The discharger is not, or will not be, in compliance with any one or more of the conditions of the General Permit. (25 Pa. Code § 92a.54(e)(2))
3. Stormwater discharges proposed by a person responsible for other activities regulated by DEP who has failed and continues to fail to comply or has shown a lack of ability or intention to comply with a regulation, permit, schedule of compliance or order issued by DEP. (25 Pa. Code § 92a.54(e)(3))
4. Stormwater discharges that contain pollutants for which a change has occurred in the availability of demonstrated technology or practices for the control or abatement of the pollutants. (25 Pa. Code § 92a.54(e)(4))
5. Stormwater discharges for which categorical point source effluent limitations are promulgated by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and other sector-specific prohibited discharges identified in the appendices to this General Permit. (25 Pa. Code § 92a.54(e)(5))
6. Stormwater discharges that are not in compliance or will not result in compliance with an applicable effluent limitation or water quality standard. (25 Pa. Code § 92a.54(e)(6))
7. Stormwater discharges from a facility for which an individual permit is required for other point source discharges, and issuance of both an individual permit and authorization for coverage under a General Permit for the facility would constitute an undue administrative burden on DEP. (25 Pa. Code § 92a.54(e)(7))
8. Stormwater discharges that DEP determines require an individual NPDES permit to ensure compliance with the Federal Clean Water Act, the Pennsylvania Clean Streams Law or DEP regulations. (25 Pa. Code § 92a.54(e)(8))
9. Stormwater discharges to surface waters classified as High Quality (HQ) or Exceptional Value (EV) waters under 25 Pa. Code Chapter 93 (relating to Water Quality Standards), unless such discharges are "grandfathered." (25 Pa. Code § 92a.54(e)(9))

10. Stormwater discharges containing toxic or hazardous pollutants as defined in sections 307 and 311 of the Clean Water Act (33 U.S.C. §§ 1317 and 1321), or any other substance which, because of its quantity, concentration or physical, chemical or infectious characteristics, may cause or contribute to an increase in mortality or morbidity in either an individual or the total population, or pose a substantial present or future hazard to human health or the environment when discharged into surface waters. (25 Pa. Code § 92a.54(a)(5))
11. Stormwater discharges that individually or cumulatively have the potential to cause or contribute to a violation of an applicable water quality standard established under 25 Pa. Code Chapter 93 (relating to water quality standards) or cause significant adverse environmental impact. (25 Pa. Code § 92a.54(a)(7))
12. Stormwater discharges to impaired waters (with or without an approved Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL)) where the discharges contain or are expected to contain parameters at concentrations that have the potential to cause or contribute to the impairment, and stormwater discharges that are subject to a wasteload allocation (WLA) in a TMDL.
13. Stormwater discharges that would adversely affect a listed endangered or threatened species or its critical habitat. (25 Pa. Code § 92a.12(c))
14. Stormwater discharges from a facility covered by an individual permit when coverage under the General Permit would result in less stringent effluent limitations or terms and conditions.
15. Non-stormwater discharges and stormwater discharges containing pollutants that are intentionally introduced by the permittee, unless specifically authorized by DEP.
16. Stormwater discharges associated with construction activity as defined in 40 CFR § 122.26(b)(14)(x) or 40 CFR § 122.26(b)(15); stormwater discharges associated with mineral extraction activity as defined in 40 CFR § 122.26(b)(14)(iii); and stormwater discharges associated with treatment works treating domestic sewage as defined in 40 CFR § 122.26(b)(14)(ix).
17. Stormwater discharges that occur at new or existing facilities with cooling water intake structures as defined in 40 CFR §§125.81 and 125.91, respectively.
18. Stormwater discharges where one or more of the sector-specific discharge prohibitions apply, as identified in the appendices to the General Permit.

**THE AUTHORITY GRANTED BY THIS GENERAL PERMIT IS SUBJECT TO THE FOLLOWING CONDITIONS:**

1. DEP may require a permittee with a discharge(s) authorized by this General Permit to apply for and obtain an individual NPDES permit by notifying the permittee in writing that an individual NPDES permit application is required. Any interested person may petition DEP to require an individual NPDES permit for a discharge authorized under this General Permit.

DEP's notice will include the following:

- A brief statement of the reason(s) for this decision;
  - An individual NPDES permit application form;
  - A deadline for the owner or operator to submit the application; and
  - A statement that the permittee's failure to submit an individual NPDES permit application by the required deadline will result in termination of the permittee's authorization to discharge under this General Permit.
2. Any person authorized to discharge by this General Permit may request to be excluded from the coverage of this General Permit by applying for an individual NPDES permit.
  3. This General Permit does not authorize the discharge of any waste streams other than stormwater associated with industrial activity and authorized non-stormwater discharges.

4. When DEP issues an individual NPDES permit to a person whose discharge(s) is covered by this General Permit, the applicability of this General Permit is automatically terminated on the effective date of the individual permit. When DEP denies an individual permit to a person whose discharge(s) is covered by this General Permit, the person may continue discharging if DEP advises that all eligibility requirements under this General Permit are met, or shall cease discharging if DEP advised that such requirements are not met.
5. This General Permit will expire 5 years from the date of its issuance. If DEP reissues this General Permit upon expiration, modifies this General Permit during its current term, or revokes this General Permit during its current term and reissues it for a new 5-year term, a permittee with approved coverage under this General Permit may continue to discharge in accordance with the terms and conditions of the modified or reissued General Permit, unless DEP notifies the permittee in writing that the permittee must submit an NOI to continue coverage. (25 Pa. Code § 92a.54(b))
6. To modify or reissue this General Permit, DEP will publish a notice in the *Pennsylvania Bulletin* of a draft General Permit and provide a 30-day public comment period. After the comment period, DEP will publish notice of the final modified or reissued General Permit in the *Pennsylvania Bulletin*. The permittee shall comply with the final modified or reissued General Permit. If the permittee is unable to comply with the modified or reissued General Permit, the permittee shall submit an application for an individual permit within 90 days of publication of the final General Permit. (25 Pa. Code § 92a.84)
7. If a discharge approved for coverage under this General Permit subsequently exhibits a condition that renders the discharge ineligible for coverage (see "Discharges Not Authorized by this General Permit", above), the permittee promptly shall take action to restore eligibility, to notify DEP in writing of the condition, and, if eligibility cannot be restored, to submit an individual NPDES permit application to DEP. DEP may revoke coverage under this General Permit if potential or actual adverse impacts to water quality occur as a result of the permittee's discharge(s).
8. No condition of this General Permit releases the permittee from any responsibility or requirements under other federal or Pennsylvania environmental statutes or regulations or local ordinances.

General Permit  
(PAG-03) Issued

By



Director  
Bureau of Clean Water

Effective 9/24/2016

Expires 9/23/2021

## PART A

### EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS, MONITORING, RECORDKEEPING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

#### I. EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

- A. This General Permit establishes effluent limitations through the implementation of best management practices (BMPs), as specified in Part C II and the sector-specific appendices of this General Permit, to reduce the discharge of pollutants in stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity.
- B. All stormwater discharges must comply with all applicable requirements established in accordance with 25 Pa. Code Chapters 91-96, 102, and 105 of DEP's rules and regulations. For all permittees covered under this General Permit, DEP may, upon written notice, require additional BMPs or other control measures to ensure that the water quality standards of the receiving waters are attained.
- C. The permittee may not discharge:
1. Floating solids, scum, sheen or substances that result in observed deposits in the receiving water. (25 Pa. Code § 92a.41(c))
  2. Oil and grease in amounts that cause a film or sheen upon or discoloration of the waters of this Commonwealth or adjoining shoreline. (25 Pa. Code §§ 92a.47(a)(7), 95.2(2))
  3. Substances in concentration or amounts sufficient to be inimical or harmful to the water uses to be protected or to human, animal, plant or aquatic life. (25 Pa. Code § 93.6(a))
  4. Foam or substances that produce an observable change in the color, taste, odor or turbidity of the receiving water. (25 Pa. Code § 92a.41(c))

#### II. DEFINITIONS

**At Outfall (XXX)** means a sampling location in outfall line XXX below the last point at which wastes are added to outfall line (XXX), or where otherwise specified.

**Benchmark Value** means the concentration of a pollutant that serves as the threshold for the determination of whether existing site best management practices are effective in controlling stormwater pollution. Benchmark values are not effluent limitations. Two consecutive monitoring period exceedances of benchmark values triggers the requirement to develop and submit a corrective action plan.

**Best Management Practices (BMPs)** means schedules of activities, prohibitions of practices, maintenance procedures and other management practices to prevent or reduce the pollutant loading to surface waters of the Commonwealth. The term also includes treatment requirements, operating procedures and practices to control plant site runoff, spillage or leaks, sludge or waste disposal, or drainage from raw material storage. The term includes activities, facilities, measures, planning or procedures used to minimize accelerated erosion and sedimentation and manage stormwater to protect, maintain, reclaim, and restore the quality of waters and the existing and designated uses of waters within this Commonwealth before, during and after earth disturbance activities. (25 Pa. Code § 92a.2)

**Bypass** means the intentional diversion of waste streams from any portion of a treatment facility. (25 Pa. Code §§ 92a.3(c), 92a.41(a) and 40 CFR § 122.41(m)(1)(i))

**Clean Water Act** means the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended. (33 U.S.C. §§ 1251 to 1387).

**Chemical Additive** means a chemical product (including products of disassociation and degradation, collectively "products") introduced into a waste stream that is used for cleaning, disinfecting, or maintenance and which may be detected in effluent discharged to waters of the Commonwealth. The term generally excludes chemicals used for neutralization of waste streams, the production of goods, and treatment of wastewater.

**Composite Sample** means the sample collected by combining individual samples for chemical analysis. For all analyses except gas chromatography / mass spectroscopy (GC/MS) volatile organic analysis, a composite sample consists of a combination of individual samples (at least eight for a 24-hour period or four for an 8-hour period) of at least 100 milliliters (mL) each obtained at spaced time intervals during the compositing period. The composite must be flow-proportional; either the volume of each individual sample is proportional to discharge flow rates, or the sampling interval is proportional to the flow rates over the time period used to produce the composite.

For GC/MS volatile organic analysis, a composite sample consists of at least four aliquots or grab samples collected during the sampling event (not necessarily flow proportioned). The samples must be combined in the laboratory immediately before analysis and then one analysis is performed. (EPA Form 2C)

**Corrective Action Plan** means a document or correspondence submitted to DEP that identifies additional pollutant control measures or BMPs that will be implemented by the permittee in order to reduce the concentration of pollutants in stormwater discharges to levels at or below benchmark values specified in sector-specific appendices of the PAG-03 General Permit, along with an implementation schedule.

**Daily Discharge** means the discharge of a pollutant measured during a calendar day or any 24-hour period that reasonably represents the calendar day for purposes of sampling. For pollutants with limitations expressed in units of mass, the "daily discharge" is calculated as the total mass of the pollutant discharged over the day. For pollutants with limitations expressed in other units of measurement, the "daily discharge" is calculated as the average measurement of the pollutant over the day. (25 Pa. Code §§ 92a.2, 92a.3(b)(1) and 40 CFR § 122.2)

**Daily Maximum Discharge Limitation** means the highest allowable "daily discharge."

**Dike Area** means the area included within the protective dike around tank storage areas.

**Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR)** means the DEP or EPA supplied form(s) for the reporting of self-monitoring results by the permittee. (25 Pa. Code §§ 92a.2, 92a.3(b)(1) and 40 CFR § 122.2)

**Grab Sample** means an individual sample of at least 100 mL collected at a randomly selected time over a period not to exceed 15 minutes. (EPA Form 2C)

**Hazardous Substance** means any substance designated under 40 CFR Part 116 pursuant to Section 311 of the Clean Water Act. (25 Pa. Code § 92a.3(b)(1), 40 CFR § 122.2)

**Hazardous Waste** means a solid waste, as defined in 40 CFR § 261.2, if it meets any of the criteria in 40 CFR § 261.3, except 40 CFR § 261.3(c)(2)(ii)(C). (25 Pa. Code § 261.3)

**Impaired Waters** means surface waters that fail to attain one or more of its designated uses under 25 Pa. Code Chapter 93 and as listed in Categories 4 and 5 of Pennsylvania's Integrated Water Quality Monitoring and Assessment Report.

**Industrial Waste** means a liquid, gaseous, radioactive, solid or other substance, not sewage, resulting from manufacturing or industry, or from an establishment, and mine drainage, refuse, silt, coal mine solids, rock, debris, dirt and clay from coal mines, coal collieries, breakers or other coal processing operations (the term includes all of these substances whether or not generally characterized as a waste). (25 Pa. Code § 92a.2)

**Monitoring Period (Reporting Period)** means the period of time in which activities occur that are subject to reporting to DEP, based on the calendar year; for example, where samples must be collected and analyzed for stormwater pollutant concentrations every six months, the monitoring periods are the semiannual periods of January 1 – June 30 and July 1 – December 31.

**No Exposure** means a condition where industrial materials and activities are protected by a storm-resistant shelter to prevent exposure to stormwater. Industrial materials and 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. (25 Pa. Code § 92a.2)

**Non-Stormwater Discharges** means 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.

**Oil and Grease** means the parameter that is quantified using EPA Test Method 1664, Revision A: N-Hexane Extractable Material (HEM; Oil and Grease) and Silica Gel Treated N-Hexane Extractable Material (SGT-HEM; Non-polar Material) by Extraction and Gravimetric.

**Person** means any individual, public or private corporation, partnership, association, municipality or political subdivision of this Commonwealth, institution, authority, firm, trust, estate, receiver, guardian, personal representative, successor, joint venture, joint stock company, fiduciary; department, agency or instrumentality of State, Federal or local government, or an agent or employee thereof; or any other legal entity. (25 Pa. Code § 92a.2)

**Petroleum Products** means gasoline, diesel fuel, aviation fuel, fuel oils, additives, petroleum lubricants, solvents, asphalts, and related materials which are stored, used, or handled on-site.

**Point Source (Outfall)** means a discernible, confined and discrete conveyance, including, but not limited to, any pipe, ditch, channel, tunnel, conduit, well, discrete fissure, container, rolling stock, Concentrated Aquatic Animal Production (CAAP) facility, Concentrated Animal Feeding Operation (CAFO), landfill leachate collection system, or vessel or other floating craft, from which pollutants are or may be discharged. (25 Pa. Code §§ 92a.2, 92a.3(b)(1) and 40 CFR § 122.2)

**Pollutant** means a contaminant or other alteration of the physical, chemical, biological or radiological integrity of surface water that causes or has the potential to cause pollution as defined in Section 1 of the State Act (35 P.S. § 691.1). (25 Pa. Code §§ 92a.2, 92a.3(b)(1) and 40 CFR § 122.2)

**Representative Outfall** means a point source selected by the permittee or DEP to represent the quality of stormwater for pollutant monitoring purposes because its drainage area characteristics are substantially identical in nature to the drainage area(s) of other point source(s) at the facility or site.

**Severe Property Damage** means substantial physical damage to property, damage to the treatment facilities that causes them to become inoperable, or substantial and permanent loss of natural resources that 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. (25 Pa. Code §§ 92a.3(c), 92a.41(a) and 40 CFR § 122.41(m)(1)(ii))

**Stormwater** means the runoff from precipitation, snow melt runoff, and surface runoff and drainage. (25 Pa. Code § 92a.2 and 40 CFR § 122.26(b)(13))

**Stormwater Associated With Industrial Activity** means 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, and as defined at 40 CFR §§ 122.26(b)(14) (i) - (ix) and (xi). (25 Pa. Code § 92a.2)

**Surface Waters** means perennial and intermittent streams, rivers, lakes, reservoirs, ponds, wetlands, springs, natural seeps and estuaries, excluding water at facilities approved for wastewater treatment such as wastewater treatment impoundments, cooling water ponds and constructed wetlands used as part of a wastewater treatment process. (25 Pa. Code § 92a.2)

**Tank Bottom Water** means water that accumulates at the bottom of petroleum product storage tanks as a result of either condensate from the stored product or precipitation/infiltration around the roof cover perimeter seals and roof drains of storage tanks.

**Total Dissolved Solids** means the total dissolved (filterable) solids as determined by use of the method specified in 40 CFR Part 136.

**Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL)** means the sum of individual waste load allocations for point sources, load allocations for nonpoint sources and natural quality and a margin of safety expressed in terms of mass per time, toxicity or other appropriate measures. (25 Pa. Code § 96.1)

**Toxic Pollutant** means those pollutants, or combinations of pollutants, including disease-causing agents, which after discharge and upon exposure, ingestion, inhalation or assimilation into any organism, either directly from the environment or indirectly by ingestion through food chains may, on the basis of information available to DEP cause death, disease, behavioral abnormalities, cancer, genetic mutations, physiological malfunctions, including malfunctions in reproduction, or physical deformations in these organisms or their offspring. (25 Pa. Code § 92a.2)

**Wasteload Allocation (WLA)** means the portion of a surface water's loading capacity that is allocated to existing and future point source discharges. (25 Pa. Code § 96.1)

### III. SELF-MONITORING, REPORTING AND RECORDKEEPING

#### A. Representative Sampling and Recordkeeping

1. The permittee shall take representative samples and measurements to monitor compliance with this permit. (25 Pa. Code §§ 92a.3(c), 92a.41(a), 92a.61(e) and 40 CFR § 122.41(j)(1))
2. Records Retention (25 Pa. Code §§ 92a.3(c), 92a.41(a), 92a.61(f)(2) and 40 CFR § 122.41(j)(2))

The permittee shall retain all records of monitoring activities and results, copies of all reports required by this permit, and records of all data used to complete the application for this permit for 3 years from the date of the sample measurement, report or application, unless a longer retention period is required by the permit. The permittee shall retain records beyond the 3-year period as requested by DEP or the EPA Regional Administrator.

3. Recording of Results (25 Pa. Code §§ 92a.3(c), 92a.41(a), 92a.61(f)(1) and 40 CFR § 122.41(j)(3))

For each measurement or sample taken pursuant to the requirements of this permit, the permittee shall record the following information:

- a. The exact place, date and time of sampling or measurements.
- b. The person(s) who performed the sampling or measurements.
- c. The date(s) the analyses were performed.
- d. The person(s) who performed the analyses.
- e. The analytical techniques or methods used; and the associated detection level.
- f. The results of such analyses.

4. Test Procedures

- a. The permittee shall use facilities in compliance with laboratory accreditation requirements of The Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Act (27 Pa. C.S. §§ 4101-4113) and 25 Pa. Code Chapter 252 (relating to environmental laboratory accreditation) to test or analyze samples used to demonstrate compliance with this permit. (25 Pa. Code § 92a.61(b))
- b. Test procedures (methods) for the analysis of pollutants or pollutant parameters shall be those approved under 40 CFR Part 136 or required under 40 CFR Chapter I, Subchapters N or O, unless the method is specified in this permit or has been otherwise approved in writing by DEP. (25 Pa. Code §§ 92a.3(c), 92a.41(a), 92a.44 and 40 CFR §§ 122.41(j)(4), 122.44(i)(1)(iv))
- c. Test procedures (methods) for the analysis of pollutants or pollutant parameters shall be sufficiently sensitive. A method is sufficiently sensitive when 1) the method minimum level is at or below the level of the effluent limit established in the permit for the measured pollutant or pollutant

parameter; or 2) the method has the lowest minimum level of the analytical methods approved under 40 CFR Part 136 or required under 40 CFR Chapter I, Subchapters N or O, for the measured pollutant or pollutant parameter; or 3) the method is specified in this permit or has been otherwise approved in writing by DEP for the measured pollutant or pollutant parameter. Permittees have the option of providing matrix or sample-specific minimum levels rather than the published levels. (25 Pa. Code §§ 92a.3(c), 92a.44 and 40 CFR § 122.44(i)(1)(iv))

5. Quality/Assurance/Control

In an effort to assure accurate self-monitoring analyses results:

- a. The permittee shall participate in, or shall use a laboratory that agrees to participate in, periodic scheduled quality assurance inspections conducted by DEP or EPA. (25 Pa. Code §§ 92a.3(c), 92a.41(a), 92a.61(i) and 40 CFR §§ 122.41(e), 122.41(i)(3))
- b. The permittee shall develop and implement, or shall use a laboratory that has developed and implemented a program to assure the quality and accurateness of the analyses performed to satisfy the requirements of this permit, in accordance with 40 CFR Part 136. (25 Pa. Code §§ 92a.3(c), 92a.41(a), 92a.61(i) and 40 CFR § 122.41(j)(4))

B. Reporting of Monitoring Results

1. The permittee shall effectively monitor the operation and efficiency of all treatment and control facilities, as applicable, and the quantity and quality of the discharge(s) as specified in this permit. (25 Pa. Code §§ 92a.3(c), 92a.41(a), 92a.44, 92a.61(i) and 40 CFR §§ 122.41(e), 122.44(i)(1))
2. The permittee shall use DEP's electronic Discharge Monitoring Report (eDMR) system to report the results of compliance monitoring. Existing permittees (as of the effective date of this General Permit) that are not using the eDMR system shall submit the necessary registration and trading partner agreement forms to DEP's Bureau of Clean Water (BCW) by December 21, 2016, and begin using the eDMR system when notified by DEP BCW to do so. New permittees that are not using the eDMR system shall submit the necessary registration and trading partner agreement forms to DEP BCW within 30 days following approval of coverage under this General Permit and begin using the eDMR system when notified by DEP BCW to do so. During the interim period between submission of the registration and trading partner agreement forms to DEP and DEP's notification to begin using the eDMR system, the permittee shall mail a physical copy of a DMR form to the DEP regional office that approved coverage under this General Permit using the appropriate appendix-specific DMR form (3850-PM-BCW0083g). (25 Pa. Code §§ 92a.3(c), 92a.41(a), 92a.61(g) and 40 CFR § 122.41(l)(4))
4. DMRs must be completed in accordance with DEP's published DMR instructions (3800-FM-BPNPSM0463). DMRs must be received by DEP no later than 28 days following the end of the monitoring period. A separate DMR is required for each representative discharge point (outfall). DEP's Supplemental Laboratory Accreditation Form (3800-FM-BPNPSM0189) must be completed and submitted to DEP with the first DMR following approval of coverage under this General Permit, and anytime thereafter when changes to laboratories or methods occur. (25 Pa. Code §§ 92a.3(c), 92a.41(a), 92a.61(g) and 40 CFR § 122.41(l)(4))
5. DMRs are based on calendar reporting periods and must be received by the DEP office that approved coverage under this General Permit in accordance with the following schedule:
  - Semiannual DMRs must be received within 28 days following the end of each calendar semiannual period, i.e., January 28 for the period July 1 – December 31 and July 28 for the period January 1 – June 30.
  - Annual DMRs must be received within 28 days following the end of each calendar year, i.e., January 28 for the period January 1 – December 31.

6. Completed DMRs and all other reports, applications, and information submitted to DEP shall be signed and certified by the following person, as applicable:

- For a corporation – By the president, vice president, secretary or treasurer of the corporation, or an authorized representative, if the representative is responsible for the overall operation of the facility from which the discharge described in the NPDES form originates.
- For a partnership or sole proprietorship - By a general partner or the proprietor, respectively.
- For a municipality, state, federal or other public agency - By a principal executive officer or ranking elected official.

If signed by a person other than the above, written notification of delegation of signatory authority shall be submitted to DEP in advance of, or along with, the DMR. (25 Pa. Code §§ 92a.3(c), 92a.22 and 40 CFR § 122.22)

7. If the permittee monitors any pollutant at monitoring points as designated by this permit, using analytical methods described in Part A III.A.4. herein, more frequently than the permit requires, the results of this monitoring shall be incorporated, as appropriate, into the calculations used to report self-monitoring data on the DMR. (25 Pa. Code §§ 92a.3(c), 92a.41(a), 92a.61(g) and 40 CFR § 122.41(l)(4)(ii))

#### C. Reporting Requirements and NOI Fee

1. Annual Report – The permittee shall submit a complete Annual Report to the DEP office that issued the approval of General Permit coverage by May 1 each year using DEP's PAG-03 Annual Report template, 3850-PM-BCW0083h. The Annual Report shall address activities under the General Permit for the previous calendar year. The permittee shall submit the Annual Report electronically if notified by DEP in writing. If the permittee discharges to a municipal separate storm sewer system (MS4), a copy of the Annual Report shall be submitted to the operator of the MS4. (25 Pa. Code § 92a.61(g))
2. Planned Changes to Physical Facilities – The permittee shall give notice to DEP as soon as possible but no later than 30 days prior to planned physical alterations or additions to the permitted facility. A permit application, or other written submission to DEP, can be used to satisfy the notification requirements of this section.

Notice is required when:

- a. 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). (25 Pa. Code §§ 92a.3(c), 92a.41(a) and 40 CFR § 122.41(l)(1)(i))
- b. The alteration or addition could significantly change the nature or increase the quantity of pollutants discharged. This notification applies to pollutants which are not subject to effluent limitations in this permit (25 Pa. Code §§ 92a.3(c), 92a.41(a) and 40 CFR § 122.41(l)(1)(ii)). For stormwater discharges, this may include the establishment of:
  - (i) New impervious surfaces.
  - (ii) New bulk chemicals or solid wastes that are exposed to precipitation or stormwater runoff.
  - (iii) An alteration to the site that would allow stormwater from off-site to flow onto the site.
- c. The planned change may result in non-compliance with permit requirements. (25 Pa. Code §§ 92a.3(c), 92a.41(a) and 40 CFR § 122.41(l)(2))

### 3. Unanticipated Non-Compliance or Potential Pollution Reporting

- a. Immediate Reporting - The permittee shall immediately report any incident causing or threatening pollution in accordance with the requirements of 25 Pa. Code §§ 91.33 and 92a.41(b).
  - (i) If, because of an accident, other activity or incident a toxic substance or another substance is discharged which would endanger users downstream from the discharge, or would otherwise result in pollution or create a danger of pollution or would damage property, the permittee shall immediately notify DEP by telephone of the location and nature of the danger. Oral notification to DEP is required as soon as possible, but no later than 4 hours after the permittee becomes aware of the incident causing or threatening pollution. If the discharge is to an MS4, notification shall also be provided to the operator of the MS4 in accordance with this paragraph. Visit DEP's website, [www.dep.pa.gov](http://www.dep.pa.gov) (select Regional Resources) for DEP regional office emergency phone numbers.
  - (ii) If reasonably possible to do so, the permittee shall immediately notify downstream users of the waters of the Commonwealth to which the substance was discharged. Such notice shall include the location and nature of the danger.
  - (iii) The permittee shall immediately take or cause to be taken steps necessary to prevent injury to property and downstream users of the waters from pollution or a danger of pollution and, in addition, within 15 days from the incident, shall remove the residual substances from the ground and from the affected waters of this Commonwealth to the extent required by applicable law.
- b. The permittee shall report any non-compliance which may endanger human health or the environment (25 Pa. Code §§ 92a.3(c), 92a.41(a) and 40 CFR §§ 122.41(l)(6), 122.44(g)). These requirements include the following obligations:
  - (i) 24 Hour Reporting - The permittee shall orally report any non-compliance with this permit which may endanger health or the environment within 24 hours from the time the permittee becomes aware of the circumstances. The permittee shall include the following information when reporting under this paragraph:
    - (1) Any unanticipated bypass which exceeds any effluent limitation in the permit;
    - (2) Any upset which exceeds any effluent limitation in the permit; and
    - (3) Violation of the maximum daily discharge limitation for any of the pollutants listed in the permit as being subject to the 24-hour reporting requirement.
  - (ii) Written Report - The permittee shall submit a written report to DEP within 5 days of the time the permittee becomes aware of any non-compliance which may endanger human health or the environment, unless DEP has advised the permittee in writing that this requirement has been waived. The permittee shall provide in the report a description of the non-compliance and its cause; the period of non-compliance, including exact dates and times, and if the non-compliance 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 non-compliance.
  - (iii) Waiver of Written Report - DEP may waive the written report on a case-by-case basis if the associated oral report has been received within 24 hours from the time the permittee becomes aware of the circumstances which may endanger human health or the environment. Unless such a waiver is granted by DEP in writing, the permittee shall submit a written report in accordance with this paragraph. (40 CFR § 122.41(l)(6)(iii))

### 4. Other Non-Compliance

In addition to the reporting requirements in paragraphs B. and C., the permittee shall report to DEP all other instances of non-compliance, including non-compliance with specific requirements of compliance

schedules, at the time DMRs are submitted, on the Non-Compliance Reporting Form (3800-FM-BPNPSM0440). The permittee shall provide the information listed in paragraph C.3.b.(ii) of this section for applicable instances of non-compliance. (25 Pa. Code §§ 92a.3(c), 92a.41(a) and 40 CFR § 122.41(l)(7))

5. Annual NOI Fee

a. By May 1 of each year, the permittee shall submit a check or money order for \$500 payable to the "Commonwealth of Pennsylvania" for the annual installment of the NOI fee. (25 Pa. Code § 92a.26(g))

b. The permittee shall submit the NOI fee to the following address:

PA Department of Environmental Protection  
Bureau of Clean Water  
Rachel Carson State Office Building  
400 Market Street, PO Box 8466  
Harrisburg, PA 17105-8466

c. The annual installment of the NOI fee is not required if the permittee advises DEP in writing by the date the payment is due that all stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity have been or will be terminated as of that date. The annual installment of the NOI fee is required in all other circumstances.

**PART B**  
**STANDARD CONDITIONS**

**I. MANAGEMENT REQUIREMENTS**

A. Compliance

The permittee shall comply with all conditions of this General Permit. Any permit non-compliance constitutes a violation of the Clean Water Act and is grounds for enforcement action, for permit termination, revocation and reissuance, or modification, or denial of a permit renewal application. (25 Pa. Code §§ 92a.3(c), 92a.41(a) and 40 CFR § 122.41(a))

B. Permit Modification, Termination, or Revocation and Reissuance

1. DEP may modify, terminate or revoke and reissue this General Permit during its term. (25 Pa. Code §§ 92a.3, 92a.41(a), 92a.72 – 92a.75 and 40 CFR § 122.41(f))
2. The filing of a request by the permittee for a permit modification, revocation and reissuance, or termination, or a notification of planned changes or anticipated non-compliance, does not stay any permit condition. (25 Pa. Code §§ 92a.3, 92a.41(a) and 40 CFR § 122.41(f))
3. In the absence of DEP action to modify or revoke and reissue this General Permit, the permittee shall comply with effluent standards or prohibitions established under Section 307(a) of the Clean Water Act for toxic pollutants within the time specified in the regulations that establish those standards or prohibitions. (25 Pa. Code §§ 92a.3(c), 92a.41(a) and 40 CFR § 122.41(a)(1))

C. Duty to Provide Information

1. The permittee shall furnish to DEP, within a reasonable time, any information which DEP may request to determine whether cause exists for modifying, revoking and reissuing, or terminating coverage under this General Permit, or to determine compliance with this General Permit. (25 Pa. Code §§ 92a.3(c), 92a.41(a) and 40 CFR § 122.41(h))
2. The permittee shall furnish to DEP, upon request, copies of records required to be kept by this General Permit. (25 Pa. Code §§ 92a.3(c), 92a.41(a) and 40 CFR § 122.41(h))
3. Other Information – Where the permittee becomes aware that it failed to submit any relevant facts in an NOI, or submitted incorrect information in an NOI or in any report to DEP, it shall promptly submit the correct and complete facts or information. (25 Pa. Code §§ 92a.3(c), 92a.41(a) and 40 CFR § 122.41(l)(8))

D. Proper Operation and Maintenance

The permittee shall at all times properly operate and maintain all facilities and systems of treatment and control (and related appurtenances), including BMPs that are installed or used by the permittee to achieve compliance with the terms and conditions of this General Permit. Proper operation and maintenance includes, but is not limited to, adequate laboratory controls such as appropriate quality assurance procedures. The permittee shall properly operate and maintain backup or auxiliary facilities or similar systems installed by the permittee, as necessary to achieve compliance with the terms and conditions of this General Permit. (25 Pa. Code §§ 92a.3(c), 92a.41(a) and 40 CFR § 122.41(e))

E. Duty to Mitigate

The permittee shall take all reasonable steps to minimize or prevent any discharge, sludge use or disposal in violation of this permit that has a reasonable likelihood of adversely affecting human health or the environment. (25 Pa. Code §§ 92a.3(c), 92a.41(a) and 40 CFR § 122.41(d))

## F. Bypassing

1. Bypassing Not Exceeding Permit Limitations - The permittee may allow a 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 in paragraphs F.2, F.3 and F.4 of this section. (25 Pa. Code §§ 92a.3(c), 92a.41(a) and 40 CFR § 122.41(m)(2))
2. Other Bypassing - In all other situations, bypassing is prohibited and DEP may take enforcement action against the permittee for bypass unless:
  - a. A bypass is unavoidable to prevent loss of life, personal injury or "severe property damage." (25 Pa. Code §§ 92a.3(c), 92a.41(a) and 40 CFR § 122.41(m)(4)(i)(A))
  - b. 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 are available. This condition is not satisfied if adequate backup 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. (25 Pa. Code §§ 92a.3(c), 92a.41(a) and 40 CFR § 122.41(m)(4)(i)(B))
  - c. The permittee submitted the necessary notice required in paragraph F.4 of this section below. (25 Pa. Code §§ 92a.3(c), 92a.41(a) and 40 CFR § 122.41(m)(4)(i)(C))
3. DEP may approve an anticipated bypass, after considering its adverse effects, if DEP determines that it will meet the conditions listed in F.2. of this section. (25 Pa. Code §§ 92a.3(c), 92a.41(a) and 40 CFR 122.41(m)(4)(ii))
4. Notice
  - a. Anticipated Bypass – If the permittee knows in advance of the need for a bypass, it shall submit prior notice, if possible, at least 10 days before the bypass. (25 Pa. Code §§ 92a.3(c), 92a.41(a) and 40 CFR § 122.41(m)(3)(i))
  - b. Unanticipated Bypass – The permittee shall submit oral notice of any other unanticipated bypass within 24 hours, regardless of whether the bypass may endanger human health or the environment or whether the bypass exceeds effluent limitations. The notice shall be in accordance with Part A III.C.3.b. (25 Pa. Code §§ 92a.3(c), 92a.41(a) and 40 CFR § 122.41(m)(3)(ii))

## II. PENALTIES AND LIABILITY

### A. Violations of Permit Conditions

DEP may take an enforcement action to restrain violations, to impose criminal or civil penalties, to withhold a permit, or to seek other remedies or relief as authorized by the Clean Streams Law against a permittee that violates any condition or limitation of this General Permit, or any rule, regulation or order issued by DEP pursuant to the Clean Streams Law.

In addition, EPA may take an enforcement action to restrain violations, to impose criminal or civil penalties, or to seek other remedies or relief as authorized by the Clean Water Act against a permittee that violates any condition or limitation of this General Permit, or any rule, regulation or order issued by EPA pursuant to the Clean Water Act.

B. Falsifying Information

The permittee or any person who engages in the conduct described below may, upon conviction, be punished by a fine and/or imprisonment pursuant to 18 Pa.C.S. § 4904, or 40 CFR 122.41(j)(5) or (k)(2). (25 Pa. Code §§ 92a.3(c), 92a.41(c))

- Falsifies, tampers with, or knowingly renders inaccurate any monitoring device or method required to be maintained under this General Permit, or
- Knowingly makes any false statement, representation, or certification in any record or other document submitted or required to be maintained under this General Permit (including monitoring reports or reports of compliance or non-compliance)

C. Liability

Nothing in this General Permit shall be construed to relieve the permittee from civil or criminal penalties for non-compliance pursuant to Section 309 of the Clean Water Act or Sections 602, 603 or 605 of the Clean Streams Law.

Nothing in this General Permit shall be construed to preclude the institution of any legal action or to relieve the permittee from any responsibilities, liabilities or penalties to which the permittee is or may be subject to under the Clean Water Act and the Clean Streams Law.

D. Need to Halt or Reduce Activity Not a Defense

The permittee may not maintain as a defense 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 General Permit. (25 Pa. Code §§ 92a.3(c), 92a.41(a) and 40 CFR § 122.41(c))

**III. OTHER RESPONSIBILITIES**

A. Right of Entry

The permittee shall allow authorized representatives of DEP and EPA to conduct the following activities upon the presentation of credentials and other documents as may be required by law (35 P.S. §§ 691.5(b) and 305, 25 Pa. Code §§ 92a.3(c), 92a.41(a) and 40 CFR § 122.41(i)(2)):

1. To enter upon the permittee's premises where a regulated facility or activity is located or conducted, or where records must be kept under the conditions of this General Permit; (40 CFR § 122.41(i)(1))
2. To have access to and copy, at reasonable times, any records that must be kept under the conditions of this General Permit; (40 CFR § 122.41(i)(2))
3. To inspect at reasonable times any facilities, equipment (including monitoring and control equipment), practices or operations regulated or required under this General Permit; and (40 CFR § 122.41(i)(3))
4. To sample or monitor at reasonable times, for the purposes of assuring permit compliance or as otherwise authorized by the Clean Water Act or the Clean Streams Law, any substances or parameters at any location. (40 CFR § 122.41(i)(4))

B. Transfer of Permits

1. Transfers by modification. Except as provided in paragraph B.2 of this section, General Permit coverage may be transferred by the permittee to a new owner or operator only if both parties request a modification of General Permit coverage and DEP approves the modification or revokes and reissues the General Permit coverage. General Permit coverage may be transferred both during the term of this General Permit and during period(s) of administrative extension of this General Permit. (25 Pa. Code §§ 92a.3(c), 92a.71 and 40 CFR 122.61(a))

2. Automatic transfers. As an alternative to transfers under paragraph B.1 of this section, any NPDES permit may be automatically transferred to a new permittee on the date identified in paragraph 2.b. of this section if (25 Pa. Code §§ 92a.3(c), 92a.71):
  - a. The current permittee notifies DEP at least 30 days in advance of the proposed transfer date in paragraph 2.b. of this section; (40 CFR § 122.61(b)(1))
  - b. The notice includes the appropriate DEP transfer form signed by the existing and new permittees containing a specific date for transfer of permit responsibility, coverage and liability between them; (40 CFR § 122.61(b)(2))
  - c. DEP does not notify the existing permittee and the proposed new permittee in writing prior to the transfer date of its intent to modify or revoke and reissue this permit; and (40 CFR § 122.61(b)(3))
  - d. The new permittee is in compliance with existing DEP issued permits, regulations, orders and schedules of compliance, or has demonstrated that any non-compliance with the existing permits has been resolved by an appropriate compliance action or by the terms and conditions of the permit (including compliance schedules set forth in the permit), consistent with 25 Pa. Code § 92a.51 (relating to schedules of compliance) and other appropriate DEP regulations. (25 Pa. Code § 92a.71)
3. In the event DEP does not approve transfer of this General Permit, the new owner or operator must submit a new NOI.

C. Property Rights

The approval of coverage under this General Permit does not convey any property rights, or any exclusive privilege. (25 Pa. Code §§ 92a.3(c), 92a.41(a) and 40 CFR 122.41(g))

D. Duty to Reapply

The permittee must submit a new NOI to renew coverage under this General Permit when notified by DEP in writing. (25 Pa. Code §§ 92a.3(c), 92a.41(a) and 40 CFR 122.41(b))

E. Other Laws

The approval of coverage under this General Permit does not authorize any injury to persons or property or invasion of other private rights, or any infringement of state or local law or regulations.

**PART C**  
**SPECIAL CONDITIONS**

**I. GENERAL**

- A. The permittee is authorized to discharge stormwater associated with industrial activity from its site, alone or in combination with authorized non-stormwater discharges, through the outfalls identified in the NOI submitted for coverage under this General Permit.
- B. The permittee is authorized to discharge the following non-stormwater discharges under this General Permit:
- Discharges from emergency/unplanned fire-fighting activities;
  - Potable water, including water line flushings and fire hydrant flushings, that do not contain measurable concentrations of Total Residual Chlorine (TRC);
  - Uncontaminated condensate from air conditioners, coolers/chillers, and other compressors (if treatment through an oil/water separator is provided) and from the outside storage of refrigerated gases or liquids;
  - Irrigation drainage;
  - Landscape water if such water does not contain pesticides, herbicides or fertilizers;
  - Pavement wash waters where no detergents or hazardous cleaning products are used, and the wash waters do not come into contact with oil and grease deposits, sources of pollutants associated with industrial activities, or any other toxic or hazardous materials;
  - 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 a facility, but not intentional discharges from the cooling tower.

The permittee is also authorized to discharge sector-specific non-stormwater discharges identified in the appropriate appendix of this General Permit, if applicable. Collectively, these types of discharges are "authorized non-stormwater discharges."

- C. The approval herein given is specifically made contingent upon the permittee acquiring all necessary property rights by easement or otherwise, providing for the satisfactory construction, operation, maintenance or replacement of all structures associated with the herein approved discharge in, along, or across private property, with full rights of ingress, egress and regress.
- D. The permittee shall handle, recycle and/or dispose of collected screenings, slurries, sludges, and other solids shall be handled, recycled and/or disposed of in compliance with state and federal law, including the Solid Waste Management Act (35 P.S. §§ 6018.101 – 6018.1003), 25 Pa. Code Chapters 287, 288, 289, 291, 295, 297, and 299 (relating to requirements for landfilling, impoundments, land application, composting, processing, and storage of residual waste), Chapters 261a, 262a, 263a, and 270a (related to identification of hazardous waste, requirements for generators and transporters, and hazardous waste, requirements for generators and transporters, and hazardous waste permit programs), federal regulation 40 CFR Part 257, The Clean Streams Law, and the Federal Clean Water Act.

The permittee is responsible to obtain or assure that contracted agents have all necessary permits and approvals for the handling, storage, transport and disposal of solid waste materials generated as a result of stormwater management and/or treatment.

**II. BMPs APPLICABLE TO ALL PERMITTEES**

Permittee shall implement and, as necessary, maintain the following BMPs to remain in compliance with this General Permit. Permittees who had coverage under the previous version of the PAG-03 General Permit,

effective December 5, 2010, are provided one year from the effective date of this General Permit to implement BMPs that were not prescribed by the previous General Permit.

A. The permittee shall implement and maintain all BMPs specified in the applicable sector-specific appendix or appendices, as identified on page 1 of this General Permit, unless DEP makes a determination and notifies the permittee that alternative pollution prevention measures provide equivalent protection.

B. Pollution Prevention and Exposure Minimization.

The permittee shall 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 industrial materials and activities inside or protecting them with storm resistant coverings wherever feasible. The permittee shall implement and maintain the following measures, at a minimum:

1. Use grading, berming or curbing to prevent runoff of polluted stormwater and divert run-on away from areas that contain polluted stormwater.
2. Locate materials, equipment, and activities so that potential leaks and spills are contained or able to be contained or diverted before discharge to surface waters.
3. Clean up spills and leaks promptly using dry methods (e.g., absorbents) to prevent the discharge of pollutants to surface waters.
4. Store leaky vehicles and equipment indoors or, if stored outdoors, use drip pans and absorbents to prevent the release of pollutants to the environment.
5. Use spill/overflow protection equipment.
6. 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.
7. 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.
8. Keep all dumpster lids closed when not in use. For dumpsters and roll off boxes that do not have lids, ensure that discharges have a control (e.g., secondary containment, treatment). This General Permit does not authorize dry weather discharges from dumpsters or roll off boxes.
9. Minimize contamination of stormwater runoff from fueling areas by implementing the following BMPs where determined to be feasible: cover fueling areas; install oil/water separators or oil and grease traps in fueling area storm drains; use berms to prevent run-on to and runoff from fueling areas; use spill/overflow protection and cleanup equipment; use dry cleanup methods; and/or treat and/or recycle collected stormwater runoff.
10. Train employees routinely (no less than annually) on pollution prevention practices as contained in the PPC Plan.

C. Good Housekeeping.

The permittee shall perform good housekeeping measures in order to minimize pollutant discharges including the routine implementation of the following measures, at a minimum:

1. Implement a routine 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.
2. Store materials in appropriate containers.

3. 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.
4. Eliminate floor drain connections to storm sewers.
5. Use drip pans, drain boards, and drying racks to direct drips back into a fluid holding tank for reuse. Drain fluids from all equipment and parts prior to disposal. Promptly transfer used fluids to the proper container; do not leave full drip pans or other open containers around the shop. Empty and clean drip pans and containers.
6. Label and track the recycling of waste material (e.g., used oil, spent solvents, batteries).
7. Prohibit the practice of hosing down an area where the practice would result in the discharge of pollutants to a municipal or other storm water collection system that conveys pollutants off-site without proper treatment.

D. Erosion and Sediment Controls.

1. The permittee shall minimize erosion and pollutant discharges by stabilizing exposed soils and placing flow velocity dissipation devices at discharge locations to minimize channel and stream bank erosion and scour in the immediate vicinity of stormwater outfalls.
2. The permittee shall conduct all earth disturbance activities and, when applicable, shall maintain all post-construction stormwater management (PCSM) BMPs in accordance with 25 Pa. Code Chapter 102.
3. The permittee may not utilize polymers or other chemicals to treat stormwater unless written permission is obtained from DEP.

E. Spill Prevention and Responses.

The permittee shall minimize the potential for leaks, spills and other releases that may be exposed to stormwater and develop a plan consistent with Part C IV for effective responses to such releases. The permittee shall conduct the following spill prevention and response measures, at a minimum:

1. Maintain an organized inventory of materials on-site. 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.
2. 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.
3. Develop and implement employee and contractor training on the procedures for expeditiously stopping, containing, and cleaning up leaks, spills, and other releases. The permittee shall conduct periodic training, no less than annually, and document the training on the Annual Report required by Part A III.C.1.
4. Keep spill kits on-site, located near areas where spills may occur or where a rapid response can be made.
5. Notify appropriate facility personnel when a leak, spill, or other release occurs.
6. To the extent possible, eliminate or reduce the number and amount of hazardous materials and waste by substituting non-hazardous or less hazardous materials of equal function, as determined by the permittee.

7. Clean up leaks, drips, and other spills without using large amounts of water or liquid cleaners. Use absorbents for dry cleanup whenever possible.

When a leak, spill or other release occurs during a 24-hour period that contains a hazardous substance or oil in an amount equal to or in excess of a reportable quantity established under 40 CFR Parts 110, 117 or 302, the permittee shall, in addition to the notification requirements contained in Part A III.C.3 of this General Permit, notify the National Response Center (NRC) at (800) 424-8802 in accordance with the requirements of 40 CFR Parts 110, 117, and 302 as soon as the permittee becomes aware of the discharge.

### III. ROUTINE INSPECTIONS

- A. The permittee shall visually inspect the following areas and BMPs on a semiannual basis (calendar periods), at a minimum:
  1. Areas where industrial materials or activities are exposed to stormwater.
  2. Areas identified in the Preparedness, Prevention and Contingency (PPC) Plan required in Part C IV as potential pollutant sources.
  3. Areas where spills or leaks have occurred in the past three years.
  4. Stormwater outfalls and locations where authorized non-stormwater discharges may commingle.
  5. Physical BMPs used to comply with this General Permit.

At least once each calendar year, the routine inspection must be conducted during a period when a stormwater discharge is occurring.

- B. The permittee shall evaluate and document the following conditions, at a minimum, in the Annual Report required by Part A III.C.1 through required inspections:
  1. Raw materials, products or wastes that may have or could come into contact with stormwater.
  2. Leaks or spills from equipment, drums, tanks and other containers.
  3. Off-site tracking of industrial or waste materials, or sediment where vehicles enter or exit the site.
  4. Tracking or blowing of raw, final or waste materials from areas of no exposure to exposed areas.
  5. Control measures or BMPs needing replacement, maintenance or repair.
  6. The presence of authorized non-stormwater discharges that were not identified in the NOI and non-stormwater discharges not authorized by this General Permit.

### IV. PREPAREDNESS, PREVENTION AND CONTINGENCY (PPC) PLAN

- A. The permittee shall develop and implement a PPC Plan in accordance with 25 Pa. Code § 91.34 following the guidance contained in DEP's "Guidelines for the Development and Implementation of Environmental Emergency Response Plans" (DEP ID 400-2200-001), its NPDES-specific addendum and the minimum requirements below.
  1. The PPC Plan must identify all potential sources of pollutants that may reasonably be expected to affect the quality of stormwater discharges from the facility.
  2. The PPC Plan must describe preventative measures and BMPs that will be implemented to reduce or eliminate pollutants from coming into contact with stormwater resulting from routine site activities and spills.

3. The PPC Plan must address actions that will be taken in response to on-site spills or other pollution incidents.
  4. The PPC Plan must identify areas which, due to topography or other factors, have a high potential for soil erosion, and identify measures to limit erosion. Where necessary, erosion and sediment control measures must be developed and implemented in accordance with 25 Pa. Code Chapter 102 and DEP's "Erosion and Sediment Pollution Control Manual" (DEP ID 363-2134-008).
  5. The PPC Plan must address security measures to prevent accidental or intentional entry which could result in an unintentional discharge of pollutants.
  6. The PPC Plan must include a plan for training employees and contractors on pollution prevention, BMPs, and emergency response measures. This training must be conducted in accordance with Part C II.E.3.
  7. If the facility is subject to SARA Title III, Section 313, the PPC Plan must identify releases of "Water Priority Chemicals" within the previous three years. Water Priority Chemicals are those identified in EPA's "Guidance for the Determination of Appropriate Methods for the Detection of Section 313 Water Priority Chemicals" (EPA 833-B-94-001, April 1994). The Plan must include an evaluation of all activities that may result in the stormwater discharge of Water Priority Chemicals.
  8. Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure (SPCC) plans may be used to meet the requirements of this section if the minimum requirements are addressed.
- B. The permittee shall review and if necessary update the PPC Plan on an annual basis, at a minimum, and when one or more of the following occur:
1. Applicable DEP or federal regulations are revised, or this General Permit is revised.
  2. The PPC Plan fails in an emergency.
  3. The facility's design, industrial process, operation, maintenance, or other circumstances change in a manner that materially increases the potential for fires, explosions or releases of toxic or hazardous constituents; or which changes the response necessary in an emergency.
  4. The list of emergency coordinators or equipment changes.
  5. When notified in writing by DEP.

The permittee shall maintain all PPC Plan updates on-site, make the updates available to DEP upon request, and document the updates in Annual Reports.

## **V. STORMWATER MONITORING REQUIREMENTS**

- A. The permittee shall conduct monitoring of its stormwater discharges at the representative outfalls identified in the NOI in accordance with this section and the sector-specific appendix or appendices specified on page 1 of this General Permit. Outfalls identified as "No Exposure Outfalls" in the NOI do not require monitoring unless the no exposure condition changes during the term of coverage under this General Permit, at which time monitoring must commence.

The permittee shall document stormwater sampling event information and no exposure conditions for each calendar year on the Annual Report required by Part A III.C.1.

- B. In addition to the parameters identified for monitoring in the sector-specific appendix or appendices that apply to the permittee, the permittee shall conduct monitoring for any additional parameters at representative outfalls or other outfalls that may be identified in the letter from DEP authorizing coverage under this General Permit, or other DEP correspondence. If such monitoring is required, the permittee shall analyze the samples using the EPA or DEP-approved method that will achieve the lowest quantitation

limit for each parameter, unless otherwise approved by DEP in writing, and the results shall be reported in the Annual Report required by Part A III.C.1.

- C. The permittee shall, upon written notice from DEP, install inlets, pipes, and/or other structures or devices that are considered necessary in order to conduct representative stormwater sampling, in accordance with a schedule provided by DEP.
- D. The permittee shall collect all samples from discharges resulting from a storm event that is greater than 0.1 inch in magnitude and that occurs at least 72 hours from the previously measurable (greater than 0.1 inch rainfall) storm event. The 72-hour storm interval is waived when the preceding storm did not yield a measurable discharge, or if the permittee is able to document that a less than 72-hour interval is representative for local storm events during the sample period.
- E. The permittee shall collect all grab samples within the first 30 minutes of a discharge, unless the permittee determines that this is not possible, in which case grab samples must be collected as soon as possible after the first 30 minutes of a discharge. The permittee shall explain why samples could not be collected within the first 30 minutes of any discharge on the Annual Report required by Part A III.C.1.
- F. The permittee shall collect stormwater samples at times when commingling with non-stormwater discharges is not occurring or at locations prior to the commingling of non-stormwater discharges.
- G. In the event that stormwater discharge concentrations for any parameter in the sector-specific appendices exceeds the benchmark values identified in those appendices at the same outfall for two or more consecutive monitoring periods, the permittee shall develop a corrective action plan to reduce the concentrations of the parameters in stormwater discharges. The permittee shall submit the corrective action plan to DEP within 90 days of the end of the monitoring period triggering the need for the plan, and shall implement the plan immediately upon submission or at a later time if authorized by DEP in writing. The permittee shall, in developing the plan, evaluate alternatives to reduce stormwater concentrations and select one or more BMPs or control measures for implementation, unless the permittee can demonstrate in the plan that (1) the exceedances are solely attributable to natural background sources; (2) no further pollutant reductions are technologically available and economically practicable and achievable in light of best industry practice; or (3) further pollutant reductions are not necessary to prevent stormwater discharges from causing or contributing to an exceedance of applicable water quality standards.

**APPENDIX A**

**HAZARDOUS WASTE TREATMENT, STORAGE OR DISPOSAL FACILITIES**

**I. APPLICABILITY**

The requirements in Appendix A apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from Hazardous Waste Treatment, Storage or Disposal facilities that are operating under interim status or a permit under subtitle C of RCRA. Other facilities may be required to comply with this appendix if notified by DEP in writing.

Hazardous waste disposal facilities that have been properly closed and capped, and have no significant materials exposed to stormwater, are considered inactive and do not require permit coverage.

**II. SECTOR-SPECIFIC DISCHARGE PROHIBITIONS**

This General Permit does not cover the following discharges in this sector and an individual NPDES permit is required for such discharges:

- A. 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.
- B. Runoff from hazardous waste landfills, subject to effluent limitation guidelines in 40 CFR Part 445, Subpart A.

**III. MONITORING REQUIREMENTS**

The permittee must monitor and report analytical results for the parameters listed below on Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMRs) for representative outfalls, subject to footnotes provided. The benchmark values listed below are not effluent limitations, and exceedances do not constitute permit violations. However, if the permittee's sampling demonstrates exceedances of benchmark values for two consecutive monitoring periods, the permittee shall submit a corrective action plan within 90 days of the end of the monitoring period triggering the plan.

Parameter	Monitoring Requirements <sup>(1)</sup>		Benchmark Values
	Minimum Measurement Frequency <sup>(2)</sup>	Sample Type	
pH (S.U.)	1 / 6 months	Grab	XXX
Total Suspended Solids (TSS) (mg/L)	1 / 6 months	Grab	100
Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD) (mg/L)	1 / 6 months	Grab	120
Ammonia-Nitrogen (mg/L)	1 / 6 months	Grab	XXX
Total Arsenic (mg/L)	1 / 6 months	Grab	XXX
Total Cadmium (mg/L)	1 / 6 months	Grab	XXX
Total Cyanide (mg/L)	1 / 6 months	Grab	XXX
Total Lead (mg/L)	1 / 6 months	Grab	XXX
Total Mercury (mg/L)	1 / 6 months	Grab	XXX
Total Selenium (mg/L)	1 / 6 months	Grab	XXX
Total Silver (mg/L)	1 / 6 months	Grab	XXX

Footnotes

- (1) In accordance with Part C V.B, the permittee shall conduct additional monitoring if specified by DEP in the letter authorizing permit coverage or other correspondence.
- (2) This is the minimum number of sampling events required. Permittees are encouraged to perform more than the minimum number of sampling events.

**APPENDIX B**  
**PRIMARY METALS**

**I. APPLICABILITY**

The requirements in Appendix B apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from Primary Metals facilities as identified by the following SIC Codes: 3312 – 3317, 3321 – 3325, 3331 – 3339, 3341, 3351 – 3357, 3363 – 3369 and 3398 – 3399. Other facilities may be required to comply with this appendix if notified by DEP in writing.

**II. MONITORING REQUIREMENTS**

The permittee must monitor and report analytical results for the parameters listed below on Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMRs) for representative outfalls, subject to footnotes provided. The benchmark values listed below are not effluent limitations, and exceedances do not constitute permit violations. However, if the permittee’s sampling demonstrates exceedances of benchmark values for two consecutive monitoring periods, the permittee shall submit a corrective action plan within 90 days of the end of the monitoring period triggering the plan.

Parameter	Monitoring Requirements <sup>(1)</sup>		Benchmark Values
	Minimum Measurement Frequency <sup>(2)</sup>	Sample Type	
Total Suspended Solids (TSS) (mg/L)	1 / 6 months	Grab	100
Total Aluminum (mg/L)	1 / 6 months	Grab	XXX
Total Zinc (mg/L)	1 / 6 months	Grab	XXX
Total Copper (mg/L)	1 / 6 months	Grab	XXX
Total Iron (mg/L)	1 / 6 months	Grab	XXX
Total Lead (mg/L)	1 / 6 months	Grab	XXX

Footnotes

- (1) In accordance with Part C V.B, the permittee shall conduct additional monitoring if specified by DEP in the letter authorizing permit coverage or other correspondence.
- (2) This is the minimum number of sampling events required. Permittees are encouraged to perform more than the minimum number of sampling events.

**III. SECTOR-SPECIFIC BMPs**

In addition to the BMPs contained in Part C II of the General Permit, the permittee shall implement, at a minimum, all of the following BMPs that are applicable to the processes in place at the facility for which coverage under this General Permit is approved.

- A. Install and use dust control/collection systems around materials handling and transfer activities.
- B. Perform all mixing, pouring, cutting and molding activities in buildings with dust control systems.
- C. Store flux materials in enclosed silos or buildings, or otherwise cover materials susceptible to erosion and wind entrainment.
- D. Provide for reclamation of/or erosion control on historic waste piles.

**APPENDIX C**

**LANDFILLS AND LAND APPLICATION SITES**

**I. APPLICABILITY**

The requirements in Appendix C apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from Landfills and Land Application Sites that receive or have received industrial waste, including sites subject to regulation under Subtitle D of RCRA, 42 U.S.C. §§ 6941-6949a. Other facilities may be required to comply with this appendix if notified by DEP in writing.

**II. SECTOR-SPECIFIC DISCHARGE PROHIBITIONS**

This General Permit does not cover the following discharges in this sector and an individual NPDES permit is required for such discharges:

- A. 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.
- B. Discharges from landfills that receive only municipal wastes and discharges from open dumps as defined under RCRA (42 U.S.C. § 6903(14)).
- C. Runoff from non-hazardous waste landfills, subject to effluent limitation guidelines in 40 CFR Part 445, Subpart B.

**III. MONITORING REQUIREMENTS**

The permittee must monitor and report analytical results for the parameters listed below on Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMRs) for representative outfalls, subject to footnotes provided. The benchmark values listed below are not effluent limitations, and exceedances do not constitute permit violations. However, if the permittee’s sampling demonstrates exceedances of benchmark values for two consecutive monitoring periods, the permittee shall submit a corrective action plan within 90 days of the end of the monitoring period triggering the plan.

Parameter	Monitoring Requirements <sup>(1)</sup>		Benchmark Values
	Minimum Measurement Frequency <sup>(2)</sup>	Sample Type	
pH (S.U.)	1 / 6 months	Grab	XXX
Total Suspended Solids (TSS) (mg/L)	1 / 6 months	Grab	100
Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD) (mg/L)	1 / 6 months	Grab	120
Ammonia-Nitrogen (mg/L)	1 / 6 months	Grab	XXX
Total Iron (mg/L)	1 / 6 months	Grab	XXX

Footnotes

- (1) In accordance with Part C V.B, the permittee shall conduct additional monitoring if specified by DEP in the letter authorizing permit coverage or other correspondence.
- (2) This is the minimum number of sampling events required. Permittees are encouraged to perform more than the minimum number of sampling events.

#### IV. SECTOR-SPECIFIC BMPs

In addition to the BMPs contained in Part C II of the General Permit, the permittee shall implement, at a minimum, all of the following BMPs that are applicable to the processes in place at the facility for which coverage under this General Permit is approved.

- A. The permittee shall implement a preventive maintenance program and shall maintain all elements of leachate collection and treatment systems, to prevent commingling of leachate with stormwater, and 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.
- B. 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; landfills with 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.

**APPENDIX D**  
**TIMBER PRODUCTS**

**I. APPLICABILITY**

The requirements in Appendix D apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from Timber Products facilities as identified by the following SIC Codes: 2411, 2421, 2426, 2429, 2431 – 2439 (except 2434), 2441, 2448, 2449, 2451, 2452, 2491, 2493 and 2499. Other facilities may be required to comply with this appendix if notified by DEP in writing.

**II. SECTOR-SPECIFIC DISCHARGE PROHIBITIONS**

This General Permit does not cover the following discharges in this sector and an individual NPDES permit is required for such discharges:

- A. Stormwater discharges from areas where there may be contact with the chemical formulations sprayed to provide surface protection of timber products.
- B. Leachate from product residue storage piles.
- C. Discharges resulting from spray down or intentional wetting of logs at wet deck storage areas, subject to effluent limitation guidelines in 40 CFR Part 429.

**III. SECTOR-SPECIFIC NON-STORMWATER DISCHARGES**

In addition to the authorized non-stormwater discharges identified in Part C I.B, 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 are authorized under this General Permit.

**IV. MONITORING REQUIREMENTS**

The permittee must monitor and report analytical results for the parameters listed below on Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMRs) for representative outfalls, subject to footnotes provided. The benchmark values listed below are not effluent limitations, and exceedances do not constitute permit violations. However, if the permittee's sampling demonstrates exceedances of benchmark values for two consecutive monitoring periods, the permittee shall submit a corrective action plan within 90 days of the end of the monitoring period triggering the plan.

Parameter	Monitoring Requirements <sup>(1)</sup>		Benchmark Values
	Minimum Measurement Frequency <sup>(2)</sup>	Sample Type	
pH (S.U.)	1 / 6 months	Grab	XXX
Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD) (mg/L)	1 / 6 months	Grab	120
Total Suspended Solids (TSS) (mg/L)	1 / 6 months	Grab	100
Pentachlorophenol (mg/L) <sup>(3)</sup>	1 / 6 months	Grab	XXX
Total Arsenic (mg/L) <sup>(4)</sup>	1 / 6 months	Grab	XXX
Total Chromium (mg/L) <sup>(4)</sup>	1 / 6 months	Grab	XXX
Total Copper (mg/L) <sup>(4)</sup>	1 / 6 months	Grab	XXX

Footnotes

- (1) In accordance with Part C V.B, the permittee shall conduct additional monitoring if specified by DEP in the letter authorizing permit coverage or other correspondence.
- (2) This is the minimum number of sampling events required. Permittees are encouraged to perform more than the minimum number of sampling events.
- (3) Facilities that use chlorophenolic formulations must monitor for Pentachlorophenol. For all other facilities, monitoring for Pentachlorophenol is optional. If monitoring is not conducted, the permittee shall use a No Discharge Indicator (NODI) code on the DMR in lieu of sample data.
- (4) Facilities that use chromium/copper/arsenic formulations must monitor for Total Arsenic, Total Chromium and Total Copper. For all other facilities, monitoring for Total Arsenic, Total Chromium and Total Copper is optional. If monitoring is not conducted, the permittee shall use a No Discharge Indicator (NODI) code on the DMR in lieu of sample data.

**V. SECTOR-SPECIFIC BMPs**

In addition to the BMPs contained in Part C II of the General Permit, the permittee shall implement, at a minimum, all of the following BMPs that are applicable to the processes in place at the facility for which coverage under this General Permit is approved.

- A. Hardwood lumber manufacturers and others who handle hardwood residue must develop and implement (unless otherwise directed by DEP) the BMPs specified in the DEP-approved manual titled "Using Best Management Practices To Prevent And Control Pollution From Hardwood Residue Storage Sites," available through the Pennsylvania Hardwoods Development Council of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.
- B. Substitute non-hazardous wood treatment and preserving chemicals for hazardous chemicals.
- C. Where dip tanks are used, hold wood over collection basins until dripping ceases.
- D. Store treated/preserved wood in covered areas, where practicable, or at a minimum, on impervious surfaces until completely dry.
- E. Expedite remediation of historic outside areas used for wood treating and preserving; remove or cover any contamination sources.
- F. Maximize recycling of treating/preserving solutions and use technologies that minimize fugitive losses.
- G. Provide for run-on and runoff controls in treating/preserving solution application and storage areas.
- H. At mill facilities, use dust control practices to limit fugitive emissions.
- I. Provide specific training to employees in spill prevention and response for hazardous wood treatment chemicals.
- J. 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.

**APPENDIX E**  
**PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS**

**I. APPLICABILITY**

The requirements in Appendix E apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from Paper and Allied Products facilities as identified by the following SIC Codes: 2611, 2621, 2631, 2652 – 2657 and 2671 – 2679. Other facilities may be required to comply with this appendix if notified by DEP in writing.

**II. MONITORING REQUIREMENTS**

The permittee must monitor and report analytical results for the parameters listed below on Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMRs) for representative outfalls, subject to footnotes provided. The benchmark values listed below are not effluent limitations, and exceedances do not constitute permit violations. However, if the permittee’s sampling demonstrates exceedances of benchmark values for two consecutive monitoring periods, the permittee shall submit a corrective action plan within 90 days of the end of the monitoring period triggering the plan.

Parameter	Monitoring Requirements <sup>(1)</sup>		Benchmark Values
	Minimum Measurement Frequency <sup>(2)</sup>	Sample Type	
pH (S.U.)	1 / 6 months	Grab	XXX
Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD) (mg/L)	1 / 6 months	Grab	120
Total Suspended Solids (TSS) (mg/L)	1 / 6 months	Grab	100

Footnotes

- (1) In accordance with Part C V.B, the permittee shall conduct additional monitoring if specified by DEP in the letter authorizing permit coverage or other correspondence.
- (2) This is the minimum number of sampling events required. Permittees are encouraged to perform more than the minimum number of sampling events.

**APPENDIX F**

**CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS**

**I. APPLICABILITY**

The requirements in Appendix F apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from Chemicals and Allied Products facilities as identified by the following SIC Codes: 2812 – 2819, 2821 – 2824, 2833 – 2836, 2841 – 2844, 2851, 2861 – 2869, 2873 – 2879, 2891 – 2899, 2911 and 3952. Other facilities may be required to comply with this appendix if notified by DEP in writing.

**II. SECTOR-SPECIFIC DISCHARGE PROHIBITIONS**

This General Permit does not cover the following discharges in this sector and an individual NPDES permit is required for such discharges:

- A. Non-stormwater discharges containing inks, paints or substances resulting from an on-site spill, including materials collected in drip pans.
- B. Wash water from material handling and processing areas.
- C. Wash water from drum, tank or container rinsing and cleaning.
- D. Runoff from phosphate fertilizer manufacturing facilities that comes into contact with any raw materials, finished product, by-products or waste products (SIC Code 2874), subject to effluent limitation guidelines in 40 CFR Part 418.

**III. MONITORING REQUIREMENTS**

The permittee must monitor and report analytical results for the parameters listed below on Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMRs) for representative outfalls, subject to footnotes provided. The benchmark values listed below are not effluent limitations, and exceedances do not constitute permit violations. However, if the permittee’s sampling demonstrates exceedances of benchmark values for two consecutive monitoring periods, the permittee shall submit a corrective action plan within 90 days of the end of the monitoring period triggering the plan.

Parameter	Monitoring Requirements <sup>(1)</sup>		Benchmark Values
	Minimum Measurement Frequency <sup>(2)</sup>	Sample Type	
pH (S.U.)	1 / 6 months	Grab	XXX
Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD) (mg/L)	1 / 6 months	Grab	120
Total Suspended Solids (TSS) (mg/L)	1 / 6 months	Grab	100
Nitrate + Nitrite-Nitrogen (mg/L)	1 / 6 months	Grab	XXX
Total Phosphorus (mg/L)	1 / 6 months	Grab	XXX
Total Lead (mg/L)	1 / 6 months	Grab	XXX
Total Zinc (mg/L)	1 / 6 months	Grab	XXX
Total Iron (mg/L)	1 / 6 months	Grab	XXX
Total Aluminum (mg/L)	1 / 6 months	Grab	XXX

Footnotes

- (1) In accordance with Part C V.B, the permittee shall conduct additional monitoring if specified by DEP in the letter authorizing permit coverage or other correspondence.
- (2) This is the minimum number of sampling events required. Permittees are encouraged to perform more than the minimum number of sampling events.

**APPENDIX G**

**AIR TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES**

**I. APPLICABILITY**

The requirements in Appendix G apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from Air Transportation facilities as identified by the following SIC Codes: 4512-4581. Other facilities may be required to comply with this appendix if notified by DEP in writing.

This General 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.

**II. SECTOR-SPECIFIC DISCHARGE PROHIBITIONS**

This General Permit does not cover the following discharges in this sector and an individual NPDES permit is required for such discharges:

- A. Discharges of aircraft, ground vehicle, runway and equipment wash waters.
- B. Dry weather discharges containing deicing chemicals.
- C. Runoff containing urea from airfield pavement deicing at existing and new primary airports with 1,000 or more annual non-propeller aircraft departures, subject to effluent limitation guidelines in 40 CFR Part 449.

**III. MONITORING REQUIREMENTS**

The permittee must monitor and report analytical results for the parameters listed below on Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMRs) for representative outfalls, subject to footnotes provided. The benchmark values listed below are not effluent limitations, and exceedances do not constitute permit violations. However, if the permittee’s sampling demonstrates exceedances of benchmark values for two consecutive monitoring periods, the permittee shall submit a corrective action plan within 90 days of the end of the monitoring period triggering the plan.

Parameter	Monitoring Requirements <sup>(1),(2),(3)</sup>		Benchmark Values
	Minimum Measurement Frequency <sup>(4)</sup>	Sample Type	
pH (S.U.)	1 / 6 months	Grab	XXX
5-Day Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD5) (mg/L)	1 / 6 months	Grab	30
Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD) (mg/L)	1 / 6 months	Grab	120
Total Suspended Solids (TSS) (mg/L)	1 / 6 months	Grab	100
Ammonia-Nitrogen (mg/L)	1 / 6 months	Grab	XXX
Total Dissolved Solids (mg/L)	1 / 6 months	Grab	XXX

Footnotes

(1) The permittee shall monitor the listed parameters only at those outfalls that receive runoff from areas where deicing activities occur. The permittee shall conduct the required monitoring during the deicing season, which is defined for the purpose of this appendix as the period from October 1 – March 31. One sample must be collected during the period October 1 – December 31 (to be submitted on a DMR due January 28) and one sample must be collected during the period January 1 – March 31 (to be submitted on a DMR due July 28). Additional monitoring outside of the deicing season is optional.

- (2) Large airports, defined for the purpose of this General Permit as airports that 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, shall monitor the listed parameters in accordance with Footnote (1). Permittees that are not large airports shall monitor the listed parameters for the first year of General Permit coverage (i.e., two samples collected between October 1 – March 31); if discharge concentrations are less than benchmark values identified above for both sample events, monitoring may be reduced to 1/year during the period January 1 – March 31 for the remainder of the General Permit term, otherwise monitoring must continue semiannually throughout the term.
- (3) In accordance with Part C V.B, the permittee shall conduct additional monitoring if specified by DEP in the letter authorizing permit coverage or other correspondence.
- (4) This is the minimum number of sampling events required. Permittees are encouraged to perform more than the minimum number of sampling events.

## V. SECTOR-SPECIFIC BMPs

In addition to the BMPs contained in Part C II of the General Permit, the permittee shall implement, at a minimum, all of the following BMPs that are applicable to the processes in place at the facility for which coverage under this General Permit is approved.

### A. 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 including but not limited to following, where determined to be feasible and that accommodate considerations of safety, space, operational constraints, and flight considerations: perform maintenance activities indoors; maintain an organized inventory of material used in the maintenance areas; drain all parts of fluids prior to disposal; prohibit the practice of hosing down the apron or hanger floor; use dry cleanup methods; and collect the stormwater runoff from the maintenance area and provide treatment or recycling.

### B. Aircraft, Ground Vehicle and Equipment Cleaning Areas.

Clearly demarcate these areas on the ground using signage or other appropriate means. Minimize the contamination of stormwater runoff from cleaning areas.

### C. 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 including but not limited to the following, where determined to be feasible and that accommodate considerations of safety, space, operational constraints, and flight considerations: store aircraft and ground vehicles indoors; use drip pans for the collection of fluid leaks; and utilize perimeter drains, dikes or berms surrounding the storage areas.

### D. 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 including but not limited to the following, where determined to be feasible and that accommodate considerations of safety, space, operational constraints, and flight considerations: store materials indoors; store waste materials in a centralized location; and install berms/dikes around storage areas.

E. 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 including but not limited to the following, where determined to be feasible and that accommodate considerations of safety, space, operational constraints, and flight considerations: implement spill and overflow practices (e.g., place absorptive materials beneath aircraft during fueling operations); use only dry cleanup methods; and collect stormwater runoff.

F. 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.

G. Runway Deicing Operations.

To minimize the discharge of pollutants in stormwater from runway deicing operations, implement source reduction control measures including but not limited to the following, where determined to be feasible and that accommodate considerations of safety, space, operational constraints, and flight considerations: metered application of chemicals; pre-wet dry chemical constituents prior to application; install a runway ice detection system; implement anti-icing operations as a preventive measure against ice buildup; heat sand; and product substitution.

H. Aircraft Deicing Operations.

Minimize the discharge of pollutants in 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 including but not limited to the following, where determined to be feasible and that accommodate considerations of safety, space, operational constraints, and flight considerations: forced-air deicing systems, computer-controlled fixed-gantry systems, infrared technology, hot water, varying glycol content to air temperature, enclosed-basket deicing trucks, mechanical methods, solar radiation, hangar storage, aircraft covers, electro-thermal systems, bleed air systems or electro-mechanical systems. Consider using ice-detection 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 section should be carried out by the personnel most familiar with the particular aircraft and flight operations and related systems in question.

I. Management of Runoff.

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 including but not limited to the following, where determined to be feasible and that accommodate considerations of safety, space, operational constraints, and flight considerations: install a centralized deicing pad to recover deicing fluid following application; plug-and-pump (PnP); use vacuum/collection trucks (glycol recovery vehicles); store contaminated stormwater/deicing fluids in tanks; recycle collected deicing fluid where feasible; release controlled amounts to a publicly owned treatment works; separate contaminated snow; convey contaminated runoff into a stormwater impoundment for biochemical decomposition; and direct runoff into vegetative swales or other infiltration measures.

To minimize discharges of pollutants in stormwater from runway deicing, implement runoff management control measures including but not limited to the following, where determined to be feasible and that accommodate considerations of safety, space, operational constraints, and flight considerations: mechanical systems (snow plows, brushes); convey 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), or to minimize the discharge of pollutants from deicing fluids in later stormwater discharges, implement control measures including but not limited to the following, where determined to be feasible and that accommodate considerations safety, space, operational constraints, and flight considerations: recover deicing fluids; prevent fluids from entering storm sewers or other stormwater discharge conveyances (e.g., covering storm sewer inlets, using booms, installing absorptive interceptors in the drains); and release controlled amounts to a publicly owned treatment works. Used deicing fluid should be recycled whenever practicable.

**APPENDIX H**

**STEAM ELECTRIC GENERATING FACILITIES**

**I. APPLICABILITY**

The requirements in Appendix H apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from Steam Electric Generating facilities as identified by the following SIC Code: 4911. Specifically, this appendix applies to steam electric power generation using coal, natural gas, oil or nuclear energy to produce a steam source, including dual fuel facilities that could employ a steam boiler. Other facilities may be required to comply with this appendix if notified by DEP in writing.

**II. SECTOR-SPECIFIC DISCHARGE PROHIBITIONS**

This General Permit does not cover the following discharges in this sector and an individual NPDES permit is required for such discharges:

- A. Runoff from coal storage piles at steam electric generating facilities and other non-stormwater discharges, subject to effluent limitation guidelines in 40 CFR Part 423.
- B. Ancillary facilities (e.g., fleet centers and substations) that are not contiguous to a steam electric generating facility.
- C. Gas turbine facilities and combined cycle facilities where no supplemental fuel oil is burned, and where the gas turbine or combined cycle facility is not a dual fuel facility that includes a steam boiler.
- D. Cogeneration facilities (combined heat and power) utilizing a gas turbine.

**III. MONITORING REQUIREMENTS**

The permittee must monitor and report analytical results for the parameters listed below on Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMRs) for representative outfalls, subject to footnotes provided. The benchmark values listed below are not effluent limitations, and exceedances do not constitute permit violations. However, if the permittee’s sampling demonstrates exceedances of benchmark values for two consecutive monitoring periods, the permittee shall submit a corrective action plan within 90 days of the end of the monitoring period triggering the plan.

Parameter	Monitoring Requirements <sup>(1)</sup>		Benchmark Values
	Minimum Measurement Frequency <sup>(2)</sup>	Sample Type	
pH (S.U.)	1 / 6 months	Grab	XXX
Total Suspended Solids (TSS) (mg/L)	1 / 6 months	Grab	100
Oil and Grease (mg/L)	1 / 6 months	Grab	30
Total Iron (mg/L)	1 / 6 months	Grab	XXX

Footnotes

- (1) In accordance with Part C V.B, the permittee shall conduct additional monitoring if specified by DEP in the letter authorizing permit coverage or other correspondence.
- (2) This is the minimum number of sampling events required. Permittees are encouraged to perform more than the minimum number of sampling events.

#### IV. SECTOR-SPECIFIC BMPs

In addition to the BMPs contained in Part C II of the General Permit, the permittee shall implement, at a minimum, all of the following BMPs that are applicable to the processes in place at the facility for which coverage under this General Permit is approved.

##### A. Fugitive Dust Emissions.

Minimize fugitive dust emissions from coal handling areas to minimize the tracking of coal dust off-site that could be discharged in stormwater through implementation of control measures including but not limited to the following: install specially designed tires; and wash vehicles in a designated area before they leave the site and control the wash water.

##### B. 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.

##### C. 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).

##### D. 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.

##### E. Miscellaneous Loading and Unloading Areas.

Minimize contamination of precipitation or surface runoff from loading and unloading areas through implementation of control measures including but not limited to the following: cover the loading area; install grading, curbing, or berming around the loading area to divert run-on; locate the loading and unloading equipment and vehicles so that leaks are contained in existing containment and flow diversion systems; or equivalent procedures.

##### F. Liquid Storage Tanks.

Minimize contamination of surface runoff from above-ground liquid storage tanks through implementation of control measures including but not limited to the following: use protective guards around tanks; use containment curbs; install spill and overflow protection; use dry cleanup methods; or equivalent measures.

##### G. Large Bulk Fuel Storage Tanks.

Minimize contamination of surface runoff from large bulk fuel storage tanks. Use containment berms (or their equivalent).

H. Oil-Bearing Equipment in Switchyards.

Minimize contamination of surface runoff from oil-bearing 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.

I. 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.

J. 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.

K. 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.

**APPENDIX I**

**FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS**

**I. APPLICABILITY**

The requirements in Appendix I apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from Food and Kindred Products facilities as identified by the following SIC Codes: 2011 – 2015, 2021 – 2026, 2032 – 2038, 2041 – 2048, 2051 – 2053, 2061 – 2068, 2074 – 2079, 2082 – 2087, 2091 – 2099 and 2111 – 2141. Other facilities may be required to comply with this appendix if notified by DEP in writing.

**II. SECTOR-SPECIFIC DISCHARGE PROHIBITIONS**

This General Permit does not cover the following discharges in this sector and an individual NPDES permit is required for such discharges:

Discharges containing boiler blowdown, cooling tower overflow and blowdown, ammonia refrigeration purging, and vehicle washing and clean-out operations.

**III. MONITORING REQUIREMENTS**

The permittee must monitor and report analytical results for the parameters listed below on Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMRs) for representative outfalls, subject to footnotes provided. The benchmark values listed below are not effluent limitations, and exceedances do not constitute permit violations. However, if the permittee’s sampling demonstrates exceedances of benchmark values for two consecutive monitoring periods, the permittee shall submit a corrective action plan within 90 days of the end of the monitoring period triggering the plan.

Parameter	Monitoring Requirements <sup>(1)</sup>		Benchmark Values
	Minimum Measurement Frequency <sup>(2)</sup>	Sample Type	
pH (S.U.)	1 / 6 months	Grab	XXX
5-Day Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD5) (mg/L)	1 / 6 months	Grab	XXX
Total Suspended Solids (TSS) (mg/L)	1 / 6 months	Grab	100
Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD) (mg/L)	1 / 6 months	Grab	120
Nitrate + Nitrite-Nitrogen (mg/L)	1 / 6 months	Grab	XXX
Oil and Grease (mg/L)	1 / 6 months	Grab	30

Footnotes

- (1) In accordance with Part C V.B, the permittee shall conduct additional monitoring if specified by DEP in the letter authorizing permit coverage or other correspondence.
- (2) This is the minimum number of sampling events required. Permittees are encouraged to perform more than the minimum number of sampling events.

#### IV. SECTOR-SPECIFIC BMPs

In addition to the BMPs contained in Part C II of the General Permit, the permittee shall implement, at a minimum, all of the following BMPs that are applicable to the processes in place at the facility for which coverage under this General Permit is approved.

- A. Store all dry raw materials, additives and products in enclosed/covered areas; install dust collection and control system for silos, holding bins, etc.
- B. Store liquids in tanks with secondary containment and leak detection, where appropriate.
- C. Minimize raw water usage for washing products and raw materials; recycle wash water where determined to be feasible.
- D. Practice good housekeeping to limit spillage/leakage of residue and provide for prompt clean-up; dispose of rotting fruit and produce promptly.
- E. Manage inventories to ensure only short-term supplies of raw materials and products are stored on-site.
- F. Limit use of pesticides, insecticides and rodenticides to the maximum extent possible; apply during dry conditions; investigate non- (or least) hazardous alternatives.
- G. Wherever possible, enclose/cover animal holding areas; install run-on controls and collect and treat run off, as appropriate.
- H. Practice good housekeeping by containing and promptly removing and managing animal manure.

**APPENDIX J**  
**ADDITIONAL FACILITIES**

**I. APPLICABILITY**

The requirements in Appendix J apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from facilities whose industrial activity is not described by any other appendix and are designated as needing a permit in accordance with the Pennsylvania Clean Streams Law and/or 40 CFR § 122.26.

Stormwater discharges associated with mining activity (i.e., ore mining and dressing (SIC Code 10), coal mining and related activities (SIC Code 12) and mineral mining and dressing (SIC Code 14)) should apply for NPDES permit coverage through DEP's Bureau of Mining Programs.

**II. SECTOR-SPECIFIC DISCHARGE PROHIBITIONS**

This General Permit does not cover the following discharges in this sector and an individual NPDES permit is required for such discharges:

- A. Runoff from coal mining and related facilities, subject to effluent limitation guidelines in 40 CFR Part 434.
- B. Runoff from non-metallic mineral mining and dressing, subject to effluent limitation guidelines in 40 CFR Part 436.
- C. Runoff from ore mining and dressing, subject to effluent limitation guidelines in 40 CFR Part 440.

**III. MONITORING REQUIREMENTS**

The permittee must monitor and report analytical results for the parameters listed below on Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMRs) for representative outfalls, subject to footnotes provided. The benchmark values listed below are not effluent limitations, and exceedances do not constitute permit violations. However, if the permittee's sampling demonstrates exceedances of benchmark values for two consecutive monitoring periods, the permittee shall submit a corrective action plan within 90 days of the end of the monitoring period triggering the plan.

Parameter	Monitoring Requirements <sup>(1)</sup>		Benchmark Values
	Minimum Measurement Frequency <sup>(2)</sup>	Sample Type	
Total Suspended Solids (TSS) (mg/L)	1 / 6 months	Grab	100
Oil and Grease (mg/L)	1 / 6 months	Grab	30

Footnotes

- (1) In accordance with Part C V.B, the permittee shall conduct additional monitoring if specified by DEP in the letter authorizing permit coverage or other correspondence.
- (2) This is the minimum number of sampling events required. Permittees are encouraged to perform more than the minimum number of sampling events.

#### IV. SECTOR-SPECIFIC BMPs

In addition to the BMPs contained in Part C II of the General Permit, the permittee shall implement, at a minimum, all of the following BMPs that are applicable to the processes in place at the facility for which coverage under this General Permit is approved.

##### A. Oil and Gas Extraction BMPs

The following BMPs are applicable to facilities with SIC Code 13 that are required to obtain permit coverage:

1. Perform periodic inspections and maintenance on all transfer areas, piping, pumps, valves, compressors and other equipment where failure/leaks could cause petroleum releases.
2. Ensure secondary containment and leak detection for all petroleum product tanks and produced water tanks at exploration sites.
3. Develop and implement a detailed spill response plan, including immediate clean-up of petroleum residues and contaminated soils potentially exposed to stormwater.
4. Reclaim produced water pits and other disturbed areas at extraction sites immediately upon well closure.
5. Provide for oil/water separators to treat runoff from all areas where there is potential exposure to petroleum products.

**APPENDIX K**

**EXISTING SALT STORAGE AND DISTRIBUTION SITES**

**I. APPLICABILITY**

The requirements in Appendix K apply to stormwater discharges from Existing Salt Storage and Distribution Sites with large and/or small stockpiles, regardless of SIC Code, where the discharges do not enter a municipal separate storm sewer system (MS4) that is covered by an NPDES permit.

The term “existing” refers to sites that are used for roadway deicing material storage or distribution as of the effective date of the PAG-03 General Permit. The term “salt” is inclusive of solid chemical products stored and utilized for the principal purpose of deicing roadways for public safety (including but not limited to sodium chloride, magnesium chloride, calcium chloride, calcium magnesium acetate, potassium acetate, and mixtures thereof). The terms “large stockpile” and “small stockpile” refer to sites that are designed for storage of at least 3,000 tons of salt and less than 3,000 tons of salt, respectively.

**II. SECTOR-SPECIFIC DISCHARGE PROHIBITIONS**

This General Permit does not cover the following discharges:

- A. Discharges from new salt storage and distribution sites. New salt storage and distribution sites with large stockpiles must apply for and obtain an individual NPDES permit (or other DEP approval), whether or not such sites are co-located with other industrial activities, unless such discharges will be covered by an MS4 NPDES permit. New salt storage and distribution sites with small stockpiles are not required to seek permit coverage under an individual NPDES permit if the BMPs specified in Section IV of this appendix are implemented and maintained, unless otherwise notified by DEP in writing that permit coverage or other DEP approval is required.
- B. Discharges from new or existing salt storage and distribution sites that also store other non-salt and non-aggregate materials for deicing, including but not limited to coal ash and incinerator ash.

**III. MONITORING REQUIREMENTS**

The permittee must monitor and report analytical results for the parameters listed below on Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMRs) for representative outfalls, subject to footnotes provided. The benchmark values listed below are not effluent limitations, and exceedances do not constitute permit violations. However, if the permittee’s sampling demonstrates exceedances of benchmark values for two consecutive monitoring periods, the permittee shall submit a corrective action plan within 90 days of the end of the monitoring period triggering the plan.

Parameter	Monitoring Requirements <sup>(1),(2),(3)</sup>		Benchmark Values
	Minimum Measurement Frequency <sup>(4)</sup>	Sample Type	
pH (S.U.)	1 / 6 months	Grab	XXX
Total Suspended Solids (TSS) (mg/L)	1 / 6 months	Grab	100
Total Dissolved Solids (mg/L)	1 / 6 months	Grab	XXX
Chloride (mg/L)	1 / 6 months	Grab	2,000

Footnotes

(1) The permittee shall monitor the listed parameters at representative outfalls that receive runoff (including discharges from stormwater collection ponds) from areas where salt is stored and handled. One sample must be collected during the period October 1 – March 31 (to be submitted on a DMR due April 28) and

one sample must be collected during the period April 1 – September 30 (to be submitted on a DMR due October 28).

- (2) Permittees with large stockpiles shall monitor the listed parameters in accordance with Footnote (1). Permittees with small stockpiles shall monitor the listed parameters for the first year of General Permit coverage; if discharge concentrations are less than benchmark values identified above for both sample events, monitoring may be reduced to 1/year during the period October 1 – March 31 for the remainder of the General Permit term, otherwise monitoring must continue semiannually throughout the term.
- (3) In accordance with Part C V.B, the permittee shall conduct additional monitoring if specified by DEP in the letter authorizing permit coverage or other correspondence.
- (4) This is the minimum number of sampling events required. Permittees are encouraged to perform more than the minimum number of sampling events.

#### IV. SECTOR-SPECIFIC BMPs

In addition to the BMPs contained in Part C II of the General Permit, the permittee shall implement, at a minimum, all of the following BMPs that are applicable to the processes in place at the facility for which coverage under this General Permit is approved. The following BMPs apply to salt stockpiles only and not stockpiles of antiskid materials (e.g., stone, sand, cinders, etc.) that may be present on-site unless DEP determines that such materials are causing or contributing to pollution, in which case the BMPs shall be implemented upon receipt of written notification from DEP in accordance with a schedule provided by DEP or an approved alternate schedule.

##### A. Surface and Cover.

1. The permittee shall store salt stockpiles and conduct loading/unloading activities on a synthetic, impermeable surface (i.e.,  $< 10^{-7}$  cm/sec).
2. If stockpiles are not covered under permanent, structural cover, stockpiles must be covered by materials including but not limited to tarpaulin, polyethylene, polyurethane, polypropylene or hypalon with sufficient strength to prevent tearing. When loading and unloading is not being done, the entire stockpile must be covered at all times.

##### B. Material Management.

1. Remove covering at the working face just high enough to load out the day's shipment. This will minimize moisture absorption and secure the cover if wind direction shifts toward the working face.
2. Maintain the working face perpendicular to the long axis of the pile by loading alternately left/right and right/left.
3. Avoid creating a horseshoe-shaped working face that results from removing the center of the pile and leaving extended edges or aprons.
4. Maintain adequate cover at the lower edge or toe of the working face to permit maximum possible resealing of the edge of the cover when operations are completed for the day. Take care to avoid cover damage caused by cascading salt from the upper section of the working face.
5. Establish and maintain the working face at the downwind end of the stockpile whenever operationally feasible.
6. Clean up material spills from loading/unloading areas at the end of the work day.

C. Stormwater Management

1. If stormwater collection ponds or basins are installed and utilized, such ponds shall contain a synthetic liner and be managed to limit discharges to only those times where surface water flows are elevated.
2. The permittee shall recycle collected stormwater that may have come into contact with salt materials when determined by the permittee to be feasible.

**APPENDIX L**

**LAND TRANSPORTATION AND PETROLEUM STATIONS AND TERMINALS**

**I. APPLICABILITY**

The requirements in Appendix L apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from Land Transportation facilities and Petroleum Bulk Stations and Terminals as identified by the following SIC Codes: 4011, 4013, 4111-4173, 4212-4231, 4311 and 5171. Other facilities may be required to comply with this appendix if notified by DEP in writing.

**II. SECTOR-SPECIFIC DISCHARGE PROHIBITIONS**

This General Permit does not cover the following discharges in this sector and an individual NPDES permit is required for such discharges:

Discharges 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.

**III. SECTOR-SPECIFIC NON-STORMWATER DISCHARGES**

In addition to the authorized non-stormwater discharges identified in Part C I.B, discharges from hydrostatic testing of tanks at petroleum bulk stations and terminals where no chemical additives are used are authorized under this General Permit.

**IV. MONITORING REQUIREMENTS**

The permittee must monitor and report analytical results for the parameters listed below on Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMRs) for representative outfalls, subject to footnotes provided. The benchmark values listed below are not effluent limitations, and exceedances do not constitute permit violations. However, if the permittee's sampling demonstrates exceedances of benchmark values for two consecutive monitoring periods, the permittee shall submit a corrective action plan within 90 days of the end of the monitoring period triggering the plan.

Parameter	Monitoring Requirements <sup>(1)</sup>		Benchmark Values
	Minimum Measurement Frequency <sup>(2)</sup>	Sample Type	
Total Suspended Solids (TSS) (mg/L)	1 / 6 months	Grab	100
Oil and Grease (mg/L)	1 / 6 months	Grab	30

Footnotes

- (1) In accordance with Part C V.B, the permittee shall conduct additional monitoring if specified by DEP in the letter authorizing permit coverage or other correspondence.
- (2) This is the minimum number of sampling events required. Permittees are encouraged to perform more than the minimum number of sampling events.

## V. SECTOR-SPECIFIC BMPs

In addition to the BMPs contained in Part C II of the General Permit, the permittee shall implement, at a minimum, all of the following BMPs that are applicable to the processes in place at the facility for which coverage under this General Permit is approved.

### A. General BMPs

#### 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 including but not limited to the following: use drip pans under vehicles/equipment; store vehicles and equipment indoors; install berms or dikes; use absorbents; roof or cover storage areas; and clean pavement surfaces to remove oil and grease.

#### 2. 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 including but not limited to the following: store materials indoors; install berms/dikes around material storage areas; minimize runoff of stormwater to the areas; use dry cleanup methods; and treat and/or recycle collected stormwater runoff.

#### 3. Vehicle and Equipment Cleaning and Maintenance Areas.

Minimize contamination of stormwater runoff from all areas used for vehicle/equipment cleaning through implementation of control measures including but not limited to the following: perform all cleaning operations indoors; use dry cleanup methods; ensure that all wash water drains to a proper collection system (i.e., not the stormwater drainage system); treat and/or recycle collected wash water; or other equivalent measures.

### B. Locomotive BMPs.

Minimize discharges of pollutants in stormwater from locomotive sanding areas through implementation of control measures including but not limited to the following: cover sanding areas; minimize stormwater run on/runoff; or other appropriate sediment removal practices.

### C. Petroleum Bulk Station and Terminal BMPs.

#### 1. Pollution Prevention

- a. Stormwater runoff may not be discharged directly to surface waters where the runoff may come into contact with petroleum products or spills unless the runoff is first treated to remove petroleum products.
- b. Stormwater collected in storage tank diked areas may be discharged to surface waters without treatment provided the following conditions are met:
  - c. Each tank dike or discharge line shall contain a normally closed shut-off valve.
  - d. The stormwater shall be visually inspected before discharge to confirm no visible sheen is present.
  - e. Each discharge from diked areas shall be designated as an outfall (unless the permittee determines that a representative outfall can be selected), and stormwater samples shall be collected and analyzed in accordance with Section IV, above.
- f. The shutoff valve shall be closed following drainage under responsible supervision.

2. Unless it can be shown that an alternate design is equivalent and approval, treatment facilities shall consist of an oil/water separator designed in accordance with American Petroleum Institute (API) specifications to meet or exceed the following standards:
  - a. The separator shall be capable of treating 80 gallons per minute for each acre of land draining to it during the precipitation runoff period (e.g., a 2 acre drainage area will require a separator designed to treat 160 gpm).
  - b. The horizontal velocity through the separator shall not exceed 3 feet per minute, except when rainfall produces a runoff exceeding 80 gallons per minute per acre of land draining to the separator. When such runoff occurs, there will be no limit on the horizontal velocity.
  - c. The detention time of water flowing through the separator shall be at least 20 minutes except when rainfall produces a runoff exceeding 80 gallons per minute per acre of land draining to the separator. When such runoff occurs, the detention time may be less than 20 minutes.

If the permittee proposes to utilize an oil/water separator that does not meet, or is not equivalent to, the design standards above, the permittee shall obtain a Water Quality Management (WQM) permit for the construction and operation of the proposed oil/water separator and its associated equipment.

### 3. Operation and Maintenance

- a. The oil/water separator shall be inspected after each precipitation event to ensure that the petroleum product is being properly removed. Petroleum products shall not be allowed to accumulate in the separator in amounts in excess of the design limitations of the separator, or in a manner which adversely affects the separator's operation.
- b. Solids build-up in the separator shall be measured after each precipitation event. When build-up exceeds either one foot in depth or the design criteria of the oil/water separator, or otherwise hinders the separator's operation, the solids shall be removed.
- c. Petroleum products and solids removed from the separator shall be handled and disposed of in a manner that is compliance with applicable laws and regulations.
- d. A record identifying the dates when solids and petroleum products are removed from the separator and the location of the disposal site shall be maintained for a period of at least 3 years. These records shall be made available upon request by DEP for inspection.
- e. There shall be no discharge of untreated tank bottom water into dike areas or into the stormwater collection, treatment, and discharge facilities. Tank bottom water which is periodically removed from storage tanks shall either: (1) be removed off-site to be disposed of in a manner consistent with the applicable laws of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, or (2) be treated on-site to remove petroleum products and other constituents to levels acceptable for on-site disposal.

### 4. Hydrostatic Test Water

Hydrostatic test water may be discharged to diked areas, drainage swales or streams provided the following conditions are met:

- a. Tanks previously containing product shall be cleaned prior to hydrostatic testing and the wash/rinse water shall be removed. The wash/rinse water shall not be discharged to diked areas, drainage swales or streams.
- b. Hydrostatic test water shall be analyzed before discharge and shall achieve the following discharge requirements:

<u>Parameter</u>	<u>Discharge Concentration</u> <u>(mg/L)</u>
Benzene	0.0025
BTEX	0.25
Oil and Grease	30
Total Suspended Solids	60
Dissolved Iron	7.0
Total Residual Chlorine (TRC)	0.05
pH (S.U.)	6.0 – 9.0
Dissolved Oxygen (DO)	5.0

The permittee shall attach all analytical results for hydrostatic test water as well as the date, flow rate and duration of all discharges to the Annual Report required by the General Permit.

- c. If the test water contains TRC above the discharge concentration requirement, the water may be drained to and held in a diked area until the TRC level meets the above standard, after which it may be released from the dike.

**APPENDIX M**

**ASPHALT PAVING, ROOFING MATERIALS AND LUBRICANTS**

**I. APPLICABILITY**

The requirements in Appendix M apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from Asphalt Paving, Roofing Materials and Lubricants facilities as identified by the following SIC Codes: 2951, 2952, 2992 and 2999. Other facilities may be required to comply with this appendix if notified by DEP in writing.

Appendix M does not cover stormwater discharges from oil recycling facilities, which are covered under Appendix P, and stormwater discharges associated with fats and oils rendering, which are covered under Appendix I.

**II. SECTOR-SPECIFIC DISCHARGE PROHIBITIONS**

This General Permit does not cover the following discharges in this sector and an individual NPDES permit is required for such discharges:

- A. Stormwater discharges from petroleum refining facilities, including those that manufacture asphalt or asphalt products, subject to effluent limitation guidelines in 40 CFR Part 419 (Petroleum Refining).
- B. Runoff from asphalt emulsion facilities, subject to effluent limitation guidelines in 40 CFR Part 443.

**III. MONITORING REQUIREMENTS**

The permittee must monitor and report analytical results for the parameters listed below on Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMRs) for representative outfalls, subject to footnotes provided. The benchmark values listed below are not effluent limitations, and exceedances do not constitute permit violations. However, if the permittee’s sampling demonstrates exceedances of benchmark values for two consecutive monitoring periods, the permittee shall submit a corrective action plan within 90 days of the end of the monitoring period triggering the plan.

Parameter	Monitoring Requirements <sup>(1)</sup>		Benchmark Values
	Minimum Measurement Frequency <sup>(2)</sup>	Sample Type	
pH (S.U.)	1 / 6 months	Grab	XXX
Oil and Grease (mg/L)	1 / 6 months	Grab	30
Total Suspended Solids (TSS) (mg/L)	1 / 6 months	Grab	100

Footnotes

- (1) In accordance with Part C V.B, the permittee shall conduct additional monitoring if specified by DEP in the letter authorizing permit coverage or other correspondence.
- (2) This is the minimum number of sampling events required. Permittees are encouraged to perform more than the minimum number of sampling events.

#### IV. SECTOR-SPECIFIC BMPs

In addition to the BMPs contained in Part C II of the General Permit, the permittee shall implement, at a minimum, all of the following BMPs that are applicable to the processes in place at the facility for which coverage under this General Permit is approved.

- A. Provide for secondary containment around asphalt and petroleum product tanks; install leak detection and high level overflow devices.
- B. Practice good housekeeping by periodically removing dust and spilled materials from throughout the site.
- C. Divert stormwater run-on from aggregate storage areas and design piles to minimize erosion and control runoff.
- D. Only perform vehicle washing in dedicated areas; collect washwater from storm drainage separately.
- E. Complete truck wheel washing if necessary to avoid off-site material tracking.
- F. Utilize dust control agents.
- G. Use biodegradable truck release materials.
- H. Wash trucks using biodegradable washing materials or wash trucks indoors.
- I. Use silt fences or rock filters around piles or sediment basins to control turbidity in runoff.
- J. Ensure that vegetated drainage ditches and swales are properly seeded and any accumulated materials in them have been removed at least annually.

**APPENDIX N**

**GLASS, CLAY, CEMENT, CONCRETE AND GYPSUM PRODUCTS**

**I. APPLICABILITY**

The requirements in Appendix N apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from Glass, Clay, Cement, Concrete and Gypsum Products facilities as identified by the following SIC Codes: 3211, 3221, 3229, 3231, 3241, 3251 – 3259, 3261 – 3269, 3271 – 3275, 3281, 3291 – 3299. Other facilities may be required to comply with this appendix if notified by DEP in writing.

**II. SECTOR-SPECIFIC DISCHARGE PROHIBITIONS**

This General Permit does not cover the following discharges in this sector and an individual NPDES permit is required for such discharges:

- A. Runoff from material storage piles at cement manufacturing facilities, subject to effluent limitation guidelines in 40 CFR Part 411.
- B. Truck barrel cleaning water and solids.

**III. MONITORING REQUIREMENTS**

The permittee must monitor and report analytical results for the parameters listed below on Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMRs) for representative outfalls, subject to footnotes provided. The benchmark values listed below are not effluent limitations, and exceedances do not constitute permit violations. However, if the permittee’s sampling demonstrates exceedances of benchmark values for two consecutive monitoring periods, the permittee shall submit a corrective action plan within 90 days of the end of the monitoring period triggering the plan.

Parameter	Monitoring Requirements <sup>(1)</sup>		Benchmark Values
	Minimum Measurement Frequency <sup>(2)</sup>	Sample Type	
pH (S.U.)	1 / 6 months	Grab	9.0
Total Suspended Solids (TSS) (mg/L)	1 / 6 months	Grab	100
Total Aluminum (mg/L)	1 / 6 months	Grab	XXX
Total Iron (mg/L)	1 / 6 months	Grab	XXX

Footnotes

- (1) In accordance with Part C V.B, the permittee shall conduct additional monitoring if specified by DEP in the letter authorizing permit coverage or other correspondence.
- (2) This is the minimum number of sampling events required. Permittees are encouraged to perform more than the minimum number of sampling events.

**IV. SECTOR-SPECIFIC BMPs**

In addition to the BMPs contained in Part C II of the General Permit, the permittee shall implement, at a minimum, all of the following BMPs that are applicable to the processes in place at the facility for which coverage under this General Permit is approved.

- A. Where applicable, the permittee shall install and maintain an adequately sized and impermeable retention structure(s) for the collection of truck barrel cleaning water and solids. Accumulated solids shall be

removed and disposed of in accordance with applicable laws and regulations, as necessary. The permittee shall reuse collected washwater where determined to be feasible.

- B. Install and maintain runoff controls, as necessary, around truck wash off area(s). All wastewater collected in these area(s) shall be contained, reused, recycled on-site, or disposed of properly, as necessary.
- C. The permittee shall install and maintain berms, inlets, underground piping, or other runoff control devices in truck loading areas and other areas that have the potential to cause stormwater pollution, to divert uncontaminated stormwater away from such areas.
- D. Install and use dust control/collection systems around material handling, transfer, and mixing operations. Logs tracking dust control activities shall be maintained and kept on-site. All wastewater generated in these areas shall be reused/recycled on-site or otherwise disposed of in accordance with applicable laws and regulations.
- E. Store raw materials in permanent structures (enclosed silos, hoppers, buildings or under other structural covering) to contain the materials and prevent material contact with precipitation or runoff. This BMP does not apply to aggregate materials (e.g., stone, sand, etc.) that may be present on-site unless DEP determines that such materials are causing or contributing to pollution, in which case the BMP shall be implemented upon receipt of written notification from DEP in accordance with a schedule provided by DEP or an approved alternate schedule.
- F. Implement non-structural BMPs including, but not be limited to, routine housekeeping, dry clean-up of accumulated solids, and routine sweeping of impervious surfaces.
- G. Install and maintain silt sacks or other systems designed to collect solid materials in stormwater inlets to prevent the discharge of solids as part of any corrective action plan required by this General Permit or otherwise upon receipt of written notification from DEP.

**APPENDIX O**  
**AUTOMOBILE SALVAGE YARDS**

**I. APPLICABILITY**

The requirements in Appendix O apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from Automobile Salvage Yards as identified by the following SIC Code: 5015. Other facilities may be required to comply with this appendix if notified by DEP in writing.

**II. MONITORING REQUIREMENTS**

The permittee must monitor and report analytical results for the parameters listed below on Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMRs) for representative outfalls, subject to footnotes provided. The benchmark values listed below are not effluent limitations, and exceedances do not constitute permit violations. However, if the permittee's sampling demonstrates exceedances of benchmark values for two consecutive monitoring periods, the permittee shall submit a corrective action plan within 90 days of the end of the monitoring period triggering the plan.

Parameter	Monitoring Requirements <sup>(1)</sup>		Benchmark Values
	Minimum Measurement Frequency <sup>(2)</sup>	Sample Type	
Total Suspended Solids (TSS) (mg/L)	1 / 6 months	Grab	100
Oil and Grease (mg/L)	1 / 6 months	Grab	30
Total Aluminum (mg/L)	1 / 6 months	Grab	XXX
Total Iron (mg/L)	1 / 6 months	Grab	XXX
Total Lead (mg/L)	1 / 6 months	Grab	XXX

Footnotes

- (1) In accordance with Part C V.B, the permittee shall conduct additional monitoring if specified by DEP in the letter authorizing permit coverage or other correspondence.
- (2) This is the minimum number of sampling events required. Permittees are encouraged to perform more than the minimum number of sampling events.

**III. SECTOR-SPECIFIC BMPs**

In addition to the BMPs contained in Part C II of the General Permit, the permittee shall implement, at a minimum, all of the following BMPs that are applicable to the processes in place at the facility for which coverage under this General Permit is approved.

- A. 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.
- B. Store cracking/leaking batteries on/in secondary containment.
- C. Install and maintain oil/water separator(s) or other treatment to remove petroleum products from stormwater runoff.
- D. Cover/enclose parts storage areas, where practicable.
- E. Periodically inspect stored vehicles for liquid drainage.

- F. Use high pressure wash systems without detergents and other additives; separately collect and manage wash water from stormwater drainage.
- G. Establish procedures for separately handling cuttings, turnings or other materials with petroleum residue.
- H. Practice good housekeeping by periodically inspecting and cleaning up liquids and particulate residue from scrap metal storage and processing areas.
- I. Establish procedures for the removal and proper disposal of mercury-containing automobile switches.

**APPENDIX P**

**SCRAP AND WASTE RECYCLING FACILITIES**

**I. APPLICABILITY**

The requirements in Appendix P apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from Scrap and Waste Recycling Facilities as identified by the following SIC Code: 5093. Other facilities may be required to comply with this appendix if notified by DEP in writing.

**II. SECTOR-SPECIFIC DISCHARGE PROHIBITIONS**

This General Permit does not cover the following discharges in this sector and an individual NPDES permit is required for such discharges:

- A. Non-stormwater discharges from turnings containment areas.
- B. Dry weather discharges from containment areas.

**II. MONITORING REQUIREMENTS**

The permittee must monitor and report analytical results for the parameters listed below on Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMRs) for representative outfalls, subject to footnotes provided. The benchmark values listed below are not effluent limitations, and exceedances do not constitute permit violations. However, if the permittee’s sampling demonstrates exceedances of benchmark values for two consecutive monitoring periods, the permittee shall submit a corrective action plan within 90 days of the end of the monitoring period triggering the plan.

Parameter	Monitoring Requirements <sup>(1)</sup>		Benchmark Values
	Minimum Measurement Frequency <sup>(2)</sup>	Sample Type	
Total Suspended Solids (TSS) (mg/L)	1 / 6 months	Grab	100
Oil and Grease (mg/L)	1 / 6 months	Grab	30
Chemical Oxygen Demand (mg/L)	1 / 6 months	Grab	120
Total Copper (mg/L)	1 / 6 months	Grab	XXX
Total Lead (mg/L)	1 / 6 months	Grab	XXX
Total Zinc (mg/L)	1 / 6 months	Grab	XXX

Footnotes

- (1) In accordance with Part C V.B, the permittee shall conduct additional monitoring if specified by DEP in the letter authorizing permit coverage or other correspondence.
- (2) This is the minimum number of sampling events required. Permittees are encouraged to perform more than the minimum number of sampling events.

**III. SECTOR-SPECIFIC BMPs**

In addition to the BMPs contained in Part C II of the General Permit, the permittee shall implement, at a minimum, all of the following BMPs that are applicable to the processes in place at the facility for which coverage under this General Permit is approved.

- A. BMPs for Scrap and Waste Recycling Facilities (Non-Source Separated, Non-Liquid Recyclable Materials).

The following requirements are for facilities that receive, process, and conduct wholesale distribution of non-source separated, non-liquid recyclable wastes (e.g., ferrous and nonferrous metals, plastics, glass, cardboard, and paper). These facilities may receive both non-recyclable and recyclable materials. This section is not intended for those facilities that accept recyclables only from primarily non-industrial and residential sources.

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 including but not limited to the following: provide information and education to suppliers of scrap and recyclable waste materials on draining and properly disposing of residual fluids (e.g., from vehicles and equipment engines, radiators and transmissions, oil filled transformers, and individual containers or drums) and removal of mercury switches from vehicles before delivery to the facility; establish procedures to minimize the potential of any residual fluids from coming into contact with precipitation or runoff; establish procedures for accepting scrap lead-acid batteries; provide training targeted for those personnel engaged in the inspection and acceptance of inbound recyclable materials; and establish procedures to ensure that liquid wastes, including used oil, are stored in materially compatible and non-leaking containers and are disposed of or recycled in accordance with RCRA (42 U.S.C. §§ 6901-6992k).

2. Scrap and Waste Material Stockpiles and Storage (Outdoor).

Minimize contact of stormwater runoff with stockpiled materials, processed materials, and non-recyclable wastes through implementation of control measures including but not limited to the following: 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).

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/water separator or its equivalent. The permittee must regularly maintain the oil/water separator (or its equivalent) and properly dispose of or recycle collected residual fluids.

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 including but not limited to the following: 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.

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 including but not limited to the following: inspect equipment at least once per month for spills or leaks and malfunctioning, worn, or corroded parts or equipment; establish a preventive maintenance program for processing equipment; use dry-absorbents or other cleanup practices to collect and dispose of or recycle spilled or leaking fluids or use mercury spill kits for spills from storage of mercury switches; install protection devices such as low-level alarms or equivalent or secondary containment on unattended hydraulic reservoirs over 150 gallons in capacity; implement 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; use oil/water separators or sumps; install permanent or semi-permanent covers in processing areas where there are residual fluids and grease; and use 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.

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 including but not limited to the following: segregate scrap lead-acid batteries from other scrap materials; proper handling, storing, and disposing of cracked or broken batteries; collect and dispose leaking lead-acid battery fluid; minimize or eliminate exposure of scrap lead-acid batteries to precipitation or runoff; and provide employee training for the management of scrap batteries.

7. Spill Prevention and Response Procedures.

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. 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.

B. Waste Recycling Facilities (Liquid Recyclable Materials).

1. Waste Material Storage (Indoor).

Minimize or eliminate contact between residual liquids from waste materials stored indoors and from surface runoff. To minimize discharges of pollutants in stormwater from indoor waste material storage areas, implement control measures including but not limited to the following: establish procedures for material handling (including labeling and marking); clean up spills and leaks with dry absorbent materials and/or a wet vacuum system; install appropriate containment structures (e.g., trenching, curbing, gutters, etc.); and install 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 permit or industrial user permit under a pretreatment program.

2. Waste Material Storage (Outdoor).

Minimize contact between stored residual liquids and precipitation or runoff. 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 including but not limited to the following: 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.

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 including but not limited to the following: containment and diversionary structures to minimize contact with precipitation or runoff; and dry clean-up methods, wet vacuuming, roof coverings, and/or runoff controls.

C. Recycling Facilities (Source-Separated Materials).

The following requirements are for facilities that receive only source-separated recyclables, primarily from non-industrial and residential sources.

1. Inbound Recyclable Material Control.

Minimize the chance of accepting non-recyclables (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 including but not limited to the following: 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 non-recyclable wastes or household hazardous wastes at the source; and establishing procedures for handling and disposal of non-recyclable material.

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 measures including but not limited to the following: provide totally enclosed drop-off containers for the public; install a sump and pump with each container pit and treat or discharge collected fluids to a sanitary sewer system; provide dikes and curbs for secondary containment (e.g., around bales of recyclable waste paper); divert surface water runoff away from outside material storage areas; provide covers over containment bins, dumpsters, and roll-off boxes; and store the equivalent of one day's volume of recyclable material indoors.

3. Indoor Storage and Material Processing.

Minimize the release of pollutants from indoor storage and processing areas through implementation of control measures including but not limited to the following: schedule routine good housekeeping measures for all storage and processing areas; prohibit tipping floor wash water from draining to the storm sewer system; and provide employee training on pollution prevention practices.

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 including but not limited to the following: minimize or eliminate outdoor maintenance areas; establish spill prevention and clean-up procedures in fueling areas; avoid topping off fuel tanks; divert runoff from fueling areas; store lubricants and hydraulic fluids indoors; and provide employee training on proper handling and storage of hydraulic fluids and lubricants.

**APPENDIX Q**

**TEXTILE MILLS, APPAREL AND OTHER FABRIC PRODUCTS**

**I. APPLICABILITY**

The requirements in Appendix Q apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from Textile Mills, Apparel and Other Fabric Products facilities as identified by the following SIC Codes: 2211 – 2299, 2311 – 2399 and 3131 – 3199. Other facilities may be required to comply with this appendix if notified by DEP in writing.

**II. MONITORING REQUIREMENTS**

The permittee must monitor and report analytical results for the parameters listed below on Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMRs) for representative outfalls, subject to footnotes provided. The benchmark values listed below are not effluent limitations, and exceedances do not constitute permit violations. However, if the permittee’s sampling demonstrates exceedances of benchmark values for two consecutive monitoring periods, the permittee shall submit a corrective action plan within 90 days of the end of the monitoring period triggering the plan.

Parameter	Monitoring Requirements <sup>(1)</sup>		Benchmark Values
	Minimum Measurement Frequency <sup>(2)</sup>	Sample Type	
pH (S.U.)	1 / 6 months	Grab	XXX
Total Suspended Solids (TSS) (mg/L)	1 / 6 months	Grab	100

Footnotes

- (1) In accordance with Part C V.B, the permittee shall conduct additional monitoring if specified by DEP in the letter authorizing permit coverage or other correspondence.
- (2) This is the minimum number of sampling events required. Permittees are encouraged to perform more than the minimum number of sampling events.

**III. SECTOR-SPECIFIC BMPs**

In addition to the BMPs contained in Part C II of the General Permit, the permittee shall implement, at a minimum, all of the following BMPs that are applicable to the processes in place at the facility for which coverage under this General Permit is approved.

A. 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.

B. Material Handling Areas.

Minimize contamination of stormwater runoff from material handling operations and areas through implementation of control measures including but not limited to the following: use spill and overflow protection; and cover or enclose 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.

C. Above-Ground Storage Tank Areas.

Minimize contamination of stormwater runoff from above-ground storage tank areas, including the associated piping and valves, through implementation of control measures including but not limited to the following: regular cleanup of storage tank areas; minimize runoff of stormwater from adjacent areas; restrict access to the area; insert filters in adjacent catch basins; provide absorbent booms in unbermed fueling areas; use dry cleanup methods; and permanently seal drains within critical areas that may discharge to a storm drain.

**APPENDIX R**  
**PRINTING AND PUBLISHING**

**I. APPLICABILITY**

The requirements in Appendix R apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from Printing and Publishing facilities as identified by the following SIC Codes: 2711-2796. Other facilities may be required to comply with this appendix if notified by DEP in writing.

**II. MONITORING REQUIREMENTS**

The permittee must monitor and report analytical results for the parameters listed below on Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMRs) for representative outfalls, subject to footnotes provided. The benchmark values listed below are not effluent limitations, and exceedances do not constitute permit violations. However, if the permittee's sampling demonstrates exceedances of benchmark values for two consecutive monitoring periods, the permittee shall submit a corrective action plan within 90 days of the end of the monitoring period triggering the plan.

Parameter	Monitoring Requirements <sup>(1)</sup>		Benchmark Values
	Minimum Measurement Frequency <sup>(2)</sup>	Sample Type	
pH (S.U.)	1 / 6 months	Grab	XXX
Total Suspended Solids (TSS) (mg/L)	1 / 6 months	Grab	100

Footnotes

- (1) In accordance with Part C V.B, the permittee shall conduct additional monitoring if specified by DEP in the letter authorizing permit coverage or other correspondence.
- (2) This is the minimum number of sampling events required. Permittees are encouraged to perform more than the minimum number of sampling events.

**III. SECTOR-SPECIFIC BMPs**

In addition to the BMPs contained in Part C II of the General Permit, the permittee shall implement, at a minimum, all of the following BMPs that are applicable to the processes in place at the facility for which coverage under this General Permit is approved.

A. 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.

B. Material Handling Areas.

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 including but not limited to the following: use spill and overflow protection; and cover or enclose 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.

C. Above-Ground Storage Tank Areas.

Minimize contamination of the stormwater runoff from above-ground storage tank areas, including the associated piping and valves, through implementation of control measures including but not limited to the following: regularly cleaning storage tank areas; minimize stormwater runoff from adjacent areas; restrict access to the area; insert filters in adjacent catch basins; provide absorbent booms in unbermed fueling areas; use dry cleanup methods; and permanently seal drains within critical areas that may discharge to a storm drain.

**APPENDIX S**

**RUBBER, MISCELLANEOUS PLASTIC PRODUCTS AND MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES**

**I. APPLICABILITY**

The requirements in Appendix S apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from Rubber, Miscellaneous Plastic Products and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries as identified by the following SIC Codes: 3011, 3021, 3052, 3053, 3061, 3069, 3081 – 3089, 3931, 3942 – 3949, 3951, 3953, 3954, 3955, 3961, 3965 and 3991 – 3999. Other facilities may be required to comply with this appendix if notified by DEP in writing.

**II. MONITORING REQUIREMENTS**

The permittee must monitor and report analytical results for the parameters listed below on Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMRs) for representative outfalls, subject to footnotes provided. The benchmark values listed below are not effluent limitations, and exceedances do not constitute permit violations. However, if the permittee’s sampling demonstrates exceedances of benchmark values for two consecutive monitoring periods, the permittee shall submit a corrective action plan within 90 days of the end of the monitoring period triggering the plan.

Parameter	Monitoring Requirements <sup>(1)</sup>		Benchmark Values
	Minimum Measurement Frequency <sup>(2)</sup>	Sample Type	
pH (S.U.)	1 / 6 months	Grab	XXX
Total Suspended Solids (TSS) (mg/L)	1 / 6 months	Grab	100
Total Zinc (mg/L)	1 / 6 months	Grab	XXX

Footnotes

- (1) In accordance with Part C V.B, the permittee shall conduct additional monitoring if specified by DEP in the letter authorizing permit coverage or other correspondence.
- (2) This is the minimum number of sampling events required. Permittees are encouraged to perform more than the minimum number of sampling events.

**III. SECTOR-SPECIFIC BMPs**

In addition to the BMPs contained in Part C II of the General Permit, the permittee shall implement, at a minimum, all of the following BMPs that are applicable to the processes in place at the facility for which coverage under this General Permit is approved.

A. Controls for Rubber Manufacturers.

Minimize the discharge of zinc in your stormwater discharges by implementing the controls identified in paragraphs A.1. through A.5., below. Implement additional control measures including but not limited to the following: use chemicals purchased in pre-weighed, sealed polyethylene bags; store 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 use automatic dispensing and weighing equipment.

1. Zinc Bags.

Ensure proper handling and storage of zinc bags at your facility through implementation of control measures including but not limited to the following: 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.

2. Dumpsters.

Minimize discharges of zinc from dumpsters through implementation of control measures including but not limited to the following: cover dumpsters; move dumpsters indoors; and provide a lining for dumpsters.

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.

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.

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.

B. Controls for Plastic Products Manufacturers.

Minimize the discharge of plastic resin pellets in your stormwater discharges through implementation of control measures including but not limited to the following: minimize spills; clean up spills promptly and thoroughly; sweep thoroughly; pellet capturing; employee education; and disposal precautions.

**APPENDIX T**

**LEATHER TANNING AND FINISHING**

**I. APPLICABILITY**

The requirements in Appendix T apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from Leather Tanning and Finishing facilities as identified by SIC Code 3111. Other facilities may be required to comply with this appendix if notified by DEP in writing.

**II. MONITORING REQUIREMENTS**

The permittee must monitor and report analytical results for the parameters listed below on Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMRs) for representative outfalls, subject to footnotes provided. The benchmark values listed below are not effluent limitations, and exceedances do not constitute permit violations. However, if the permittee’s sampling demonstrates exceedances of benchmark values for two consecutive monitoring periods, the permittee shall submit a corrective action plan within 90 days of the end of the monitoring period triggering the plan.

Parameter	Monitoring Requirements <sup>(1)</sup>		Benchmark Values
	Minimum Measurement Frequency <sup>(2)</sup>	Sample Type	
pH (S.U.)	1 / 6 months	Grab	XXX
Total Suspended Solids (TSS) (mg/L)	1 / 6 months	Grab	100
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (mg/L)	1 / 6 months	Grab	XXX

Footnotes

- (1) In accordance with Part C V.B, the permittee shall conduct additional monitoring if specified by DEP in the letter authorizing permit coverage or other correspondence.
- (2) This is the minimum number of sampling events required. Permittees are encouraged to perform more than the minimum number of sampling events.

**III. SECTOR-SPECIFIC BMPs**

In addition to the BMPs contained in Part C II of the General Permit, the permittee shall implement, at a minimum, all of the following BMPs that are applicable to the processes in place at the facility for which coverage under this General Permit is approved.

**A. Storage Areas for Raw, Semiprocessed, or Finished Tannery Byproducts.**

Minimize contamination of stormwater runoff from pallets and bales of raw, semiprocessed, or finished tannery byproducts (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.

**B. 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.

**C. Buffing and Shaving Areas.** Minimize contamination of stormwater runoff with leather dust from buffing and shaving areas through implementation of control measures including but not limited to the following: implement dust collection enclosures; implement preventive inspection and maintenance programs; or other appropriate preventive measures.

- D. Receiving, Unloading, and Storage Areas. Minimize contamination of stormwater runoff from receiving, unloading, and storage areas. If these areas are exposed, implement control measures including but not limited to the following: cover all hides and chemical supplies; divert drainage to the sanitary sewer; and berm or curb the area to prevent stormwater runoff.
- E. Outdoor Storage of Contaminated Equipment. Minimize contact of stormwater with contaminated equipment through implementation of control measures including but not limited to the following: cover equipment, divert drainage to the sanitary sewer, and clean thoroughly prior to storage.
- F. Waste Management. Minimize contamination of stormwater runoff from waste storage areas through implementation of control measures including but not limited to the following: cover dumpsters; move waste management activities indoors; cover waste piles with temporary covering material such as tarpaulins or polyethylene; and minimize stormwater runoff by enclosing the area or building berms around the area.

**APPENDIX U**

**FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS**

**I. APPLICABILITY**

The requirements in Appendix U apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from Fabricated Metal Products facilities as identified by SIC Codes: 3411 – 3499 and 3911 – 3915. Other facilities may be required to comply with this appendix if notified by DEP in writing.

**II. MONITORING REQUIREMENTS**

The permittee must monitor and report analytical results for the parameters listed below on Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMRs) for representative outfalls, subject to footnotes provided. The benchmark values listed below are not effluent limitations, and exceedances do not constitute permit violations. However, if the permittee’s sampling demonstrates exceedances of benchmark values for two consecutive monitoring periods, the permittee shall submit a corrective action plan within 90 days of the end of the monitoring period triggering the plan.

Parameter	Monitoring Requirements <sup>(1)</sup>		Benchmark Values
	Minimum Measurement Frequency <sup>(2)</sup>	Sample Type	
pH (S.U.)	1 / 6 months	Grab	XXX
Total Suspended Solids (TSS) (mg/L)	1 / 6 months	Grab	100
Nitrate + Nitrite-Nitrogen (mg/L)	1 / 6 months	Grab	XXX
Total Aluminum (mg/L)	1 / 6 months	Grab	XXX
Total Iron (mg/L)	1 / 6 months	Grab	XXX
Total Zinc (mg/L)	1 / 6 months	Grab	XXX

Footnotes

- (1) In accordance with Part C V.B, the permittee shall conduct additional monitoring if specified by DEP in the letter authorizing permit coverage or other correspondence.
- (2) This is the minimum number of sampling events required. Permittees are encouraged to perform more than the minimum number of sampling events.

**III. SECTOR-SPECIFIC BMPs**

In addition to the BMPs contained in Part C II of the General Permit, the permittee shall implement, at a minimum, all of the following BMPs that are applicable to the processes in place at the facility for which coverage under this General Permit is approved.

A. 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.

B. Paints and Painting Equipment.

Minimize exposure of paint and painting equipment to stormwater.

C. Spill Prevention and Response Procedures.

Ensure that the necessary equipment to implement a cleanup is available to personnel. The following areas should be addressed:

1. Metal Fabricating Areas.

Maintain clean, dry, orderly conditions in these areas. Use dry clean-up techniques where practicable.

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 including but not limited to the following: maintain storage areas so that there is easy access in the event of a spill, and label stored materials to aid in identifying spill contents.

3. Metal Working Fluid Storage Areas.

Minimize the potential for stormwater contamination from storage areas for metal working fluids.

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.

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.

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.