COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
BUREAU OF CLEAN WATER

pennsylvania
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

AUTHORIZATION TO DISCHARGE UNDER THE NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS FOR STORMWATER ASSOCIATED WITH INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITIES

NPDES PERMIT NO: PA0056766

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

Philadelphia Department of Aviation
Terminal E International Airport
Philadelphia, PA 19153

is authorized to discharge from a facility known as **Philadelphia International Airport**, located in **City of Philadelphia, Philadelphia County**, to **Delaware River (WWF, MF), and Unnamed Tributary to Mingo Creek,** in Watershed(s) **3-F and 3-G** in accordance with effluent limitations, monitoring requirements and other conditions set forth in Parts A, B and C hereof.

THIS PERMIT SHALL BECOME EFFECTIVE ON MARCH 1, 2024

THIS PERMIT SHALL EXPIRE AT MIDNIGHT ON FEBRUARY 28, 2029

The authority granted by this permit is subject to the following further qualifications:

1. If there is a conflict between the application, its supporting documents and/or amendments and the terms and conditions of this permit, the terms and conditions shall apply.

2. Failure to comply with the terms, conditions or effluent limitations of this permit is grounds for enforcement action; for permit termination, revocation and reissuance, or modification; or for denial of a permit renewal application. (40 CFR 122.41(a))

3. A complete application for renewal of this permit, or notice of intent to cease discharging by the expiration date, must be submitted to DEP at least 180 days prior to the above expiration date (unless permission has been granted by DEP for submission at a later date), using the appropriate NPDES permit application form. (40 CFR 122.41(b), 122.21(d)(2))

   In the event that a timely and complete application for renewal has been submitted and DEP is unable, through no fault of the permittee, to reissue the permit before the above expiration date, the terms and conditions of this permit, including submission of the Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMRs), will be automatically continued and will remain fully effective and enforceable against the discharger until DEP takes final action on the pending permit application. (25 Pa. Code §§ 92a.7 (b), (c))

4. This NPDES permit does not constitute authorization to construct or make modifications to treatment facilities necessary to meet the terms and conditions of this permit.

DATE PERMIT ISSUED February 27, 2024 **ISSUED BY** /s/

Thomas L. Magge
Environmental Program Manager
Southeast Regional Office

PART A - EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS, MONITORING, RECORDKEEPING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

I. A. For Outfall 001 , **Latitude** 39º 53' 17.35" , **Longitude** 75º 14' 4.46" , **River Mile Index** 0.6 , **Stream Code** 63878

Receiving Waters: Unnamed Tributary to Mingo Creek

Type of Effluent: Stormwater runoffs from terminal area, runways, fueling areas (889 acres)

1. The permittee is authorized to discharge during the period from **Permit Effective Date** through **Permit Expiration Date**.

2. Based on the anticipated wastewater characteristics and flows described in the permit application and its supporting documents and/or amendments, the following effluent limitations and monitoring requirements apply (see also Additional Requirements and Footnotes).

Parameter	Effluent Limitations						Monitoring Requirements	
	Mass Units (lbs/day)		Concentrations (mg/L)				Minimum [1] Measurement Frequency	Required Sample Type
	Average Monthly	Average Weekly	Minimum	Average Monthly	Maximum	Instant. Maximum		
Flow (MGD) Dec 1 - May 31	Report	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	1/month	Estimate
pH (S.U.) Dec 1 - May 31	XXX	XXX	6.0 Inst Min	XXX	XXX	9.0	1/month	Grab
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD5) Dec 1 - May 31	XXX	XXX	XXX	Report	XXX	XXX	1/month	Grab
Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD) Dec 1 - May 31	XXX	XXX	XXX	Report	XXX	XXX	1/month	Grab
Total Suspended Solids Dec 1 - May 31	XXX	XXX	XXX	Report	XXX	XXX	1/month	Grab
Total Dissolved Solids Dec 1 - May 31	XXX	XXX	XXX	Report	XXX	XXX	1/month	Grab
Oil and Grease Dec 1 - May 31	XXX	XXX	XXX	15	30 Daily Max	XXX	1/month	Grab
Nitrate-Nitrite as N Dec 1 - May 31	XXX	XXX	XXX	Report	XXX	XXX	1/month	Grab
Total Nitrogen Dec 1 - May 31	XXX	XXX	XXX	Report *	XXX	XXX	1/month	Calculation

Outfall 001 , Continued (from Permit Effective Date through Permit Expiration Date)

Parameter	Effluent Limitations						Monitoring Requirements	
	Mass Units (lbs/day)		Concentrations (mg/L)				Minimum [(1)] Measurement Frequency	Required Sample Type
	Average Monthly	Average Weekly	Minimum	Average Monthly	Maximum	Instant. Maximum		
Ammonia-Nitrogen Dec 1 - May 31	XXX	XXX	XXX	Report	XXX	XXX	1/month	Grab
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen Dec 1 - May 31	XXX	XXX	XXX	Report	XXX	XXX	1/month	Grab
Total Phosphorus Dec 1 - May 31	XXX	XXX	XXX	Report	XXX	XXX	1/month	Grab
Iron, Total Dec 1 - May 31	XXX	XXX	XXX	Report	XXX	XXX	1/month	Grab
Potassium, Total Dec 1 - May 31	XXX	XXX	XXX	Report	XXX	XXX	1/month	Grab
Acetic Acid Dec 1 - May 31	XXX	XXX	XXX	Report	XXX	XXX	1/month	Grab
Ethylene Glycol Dec 1 - May 31	XXX	XXX	XXX	Report	XXX	XXX	1/month	Grab
Propylene Glycol Dec 1 - May 31	XXX	XXX	XXX	Report	XXX	XXX	1/month	Grab

Samples taken in compliance with the monitoring requirements specified above shall be taken at the following location(s): at Outfall 001

PART A - EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS, MONITORING, RECORDKEEPING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

I. B. For Outfall 005 **, Latitude** 39º 51' 30.48" **, Longitude** 75º 16' 6.92" **, River Mile Index** 86.8 **, Stream Code** 0002

Receiving Waters: Delaware River (WWF)

Type of Effluent: Stormwater runoffs from runways and deicing areas

1. The permittee is authorized to discharge during the period from **Permit Effective Date** through **Permit Expiration Date**.

2. Based on the anticipated wastewater characteristics and flows described in the permit application and its supporting documents and/or amendments, the following effluent limitations and monitoring requirements apply (see also Additional Requirements and Footnotes).

Parameter	Effluent Limitations						Monitoring Requirements	
	Mass Units (lbs/day)		Concentrations (mg/L)				Minimum (1) Measurement Frequency	Required Sample Type
	Average Monthly	Average Weekly	Minimum	Average Monthly	Maximum	Instant. Maximum		
Flow (MGD) Dec 1 - May 31	Report	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	1/month	Estimate
pH (S.U.) Dec 1 - May 31	XXX	XXX	6.0 Inst Min	XXX	XXX	9.0	1/month	Grab
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD5) Dec 1 - May 31	XXX	XXX	XXX	Report	XXX	XXX	2/month	Grab
Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD) Dec 1 - May 31	XXX	XXX	XXX	Report	XXX	XXX	2/month	Grab
Total Suspended Solids Dec 1 - May 31	XXX	XXX	XXX	Report	XXX	XXX	1/month	Grab
Total Dissolved Solids Dec 1 - May 31	XXX	XXX	XXX	Report	XXX	XXX	1/month	Grab
Oil and Grease Dec 1 - May 31	XXX	XXX	XXX	Report	XXX	XXX	1/month	Grab
Nitrate-Nitrite as N Dec 1 - May 31	XXX	XXX	XXX	Report	XXX	XXX	1/month	Grab
Total Nitrogen Dec 1 - May 31	XXX	XXX	XXX	Report *	XXX	XXX	1/month	Calculation
Ammonia-Nitrogen Dec 1 - May 31	XXX	XXX	XXX	Report	XXX	XXX	1/month	Grab

Outfall 005 , Continued (from Permit Effective Date through Permit Expiration Date)

Parameter	Effluent Limitations						Monitoring Requirements	
	Mass Units (lbs/day)		Concentrations (mg/L)				Minimum (1) Measurement Frequency	Required Sample Type
	Average Monthly	Average Weekly	Minimum	Average Monthly	Maximum	Instant. Maximum		
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen Dec 1 - May 31	XXX	XXX	XXX	Report	XXX	XXX	1/month	Grab
Total Phosphorus Dec 1 - May 31	XXX	XXX	XXX	Report	XXX	XXX	1/month	Grab
Iron, Total Dec 1 - May 31	XXX	XXX	XXX	Report	XXX	XXX	1/month	Grab
Potassium, Total Dec 1 - May 31	XXX	XXX	XXX	Report	XXX	XXX	1/month	Grab
Acetic Acid Dec 1 - May 31	XXX	XXX	XXX	Report **	XXX	XXX	2/month	Grab
Ethylene Glycol Dec 1 - May 31	XXX	XXX	XXX	Report **	XXX	XXX	2/month	Grab
Propylene Glycol Dec 1 - May 31	XXX	XXX	XXX	Report **	XXX	XXX	2/month	Grab

Samples taken in compliance with the monitoring requirements specified above shall be taken at the following location(s): at Outfall 005

* Total Nitrogen = Total Kjeldahl-N + Nitrate-Nitrite-N + Ammonia Nitrogen
** Part C - See. IV. STORMWATER MONITORING REQUIREMENTS – F.

PART A - EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS, MONITORING, RECORDKEEPING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

I. C. **For Internal Monitoring Point (IMP)** 101 , **Latitude** 39º 52' 29.55" , **Longitude** 75º 14' 4.40" , **River Mile Index** 0.6 , **Stream Code** 63878

Receiving Waters: Unnamed Tributary to Mingo Creek

Type of Effluent: Oil-water separator No.1 of the fuel distribution rack of fuel truck loading area.

1. The permittee is authorized to discharge during the period from **Permit Effective Date** through **Permit Expiration Date**.

2. Based on the anticipated wastewater characteristics and flows described in the permit application and its supporting documents and/or amendments, the following effluent limitations and monitoring requirements apply (see also Additional Requirements and Footnotes).

Parameter	Effluent Limitations						Monitoring Requirements	
	Mass Units (lbs/day)		Concentrations (mg/L)				Minimum [(1)] Measurement Frequency	Required Sample Type
	Average Monthly	Average Weekly	Minimum	Average Quarterly	Maximum	Instant. Maximum		
Oil and Grease	XXX	XXX	XXX	15.0	XXX	30.0	1/quarter	Grab
Total Recoverable Petroleum Hydrocarbons	XXX	XXX	XXX	15.0	XXX	30.0	1/quarter	Grab

Samples taken in compliance with the monitoring requirements specified above shall be taken at the following location(s): at IMP 101

PART A - EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS, MONITORING, RECORDKEEPING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

I. D. For Internal Monitoring Point (IMP) 201 , **Latitude** 39º 52' 29.37" , **Longitude** 75º 14' 4.66" , **River Mile Index** 0.6 , **Stream Code** 63878

Receiving Waters: Unnamed Tributary to Mingo Creek

Type of Effluent: Oil-water separator No.2 of the fuel distribution rack of fuel truck loading area.

1. The permittee is authorized to discharge during the period from **Permit Effective Date** through **Permit Expiration Date**.

2. Based on the anticipated wastewater characteristics and flows described in the permit application and its supporting documents and/or amendments, the following effluent limitations and monitoring requirements apply (see also Additional Requirements and Footnotes).

Parameter	Effluent Limitations						Monitoring Requirements	
	Mass Units (lbs/day)		Concentrations (mg/L)				Minimum [(1)] Measurement Frequency	Required Sample Type
	Average Monthly	Average Weekly	Minimum	Average Quarterly	Daily Maximum	Instant. Maximum		
Oil and Grease	XXX	XXX	XXX	15.0	30.0	XXX	1/quarter	Grab
Total Recoverable Petroleum Hydrocarbons	XXX	XXX	XXX	15.0	30.0	XXX	1/quarter	Grab

Samples taken in compliance with the monitoring requirements specified above shall be taken at the following location(s): at IMP 201

PART A - EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS, MONITORING, RECORDKEEPING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS (Continued)

Additional Requirements

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, or that exceed 15 mg/l as a daily average or 30 mg/l at any time (or lesser amounts if specified in this permit). (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 observed change in the color, taste, odor or turbidity of the receiving water, unless those conditions are otherwise controlled through effluent limitations or other requirements in this permit. For the purpose of determining compliance with this condition, DEP will compare conditions in the receiving water upstream of the discharge to conditions in the receiving water approximately 100 feet downstream of the discharge to determine if there is an observable change in the receiving water. (25 Pa Code § 92a.41(c))

Footnotes

(1) This is the minimum number of sampling events required. Permittees are encouraged, and it may be advantageous in demonstrating compliance, to perform more than the minimum number of sampling events.

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.

Average refers to the use of an arithmetic mean, unless otherwise specified in this permit. (40 CFR 122.41(l)(4)(iii))

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 or more consecutive monitoring period exceedances of benchmark values triggers the requirement to develop and submit a corrective action plan, implement additional controls, or apply for an individual permit if notified in writing by DEP.

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. (40 CFR 122.41(m)(1)(i))

Calendar Week is defined as the seven consecutive days from Sunday through Saturday, unless the permittee has been given permission by DEP to provide weekly data as Monday through Friday based on showing excellent performance of the facility and a history of compliance. In cases when the week falls in two separate months, the month with the most days in that week shall be the month for reporting.

Clean Water Act means the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended. (33 U.S.C.A. §§ 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 (for all except GC/MS volatile organic analysis) means 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. (EPA Form 2C)

Composite Sample (for GC/MS volatile organic analysis) 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)

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, 40 CFR 122.2)

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

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, 40 CFR 122.2)

Geometric Mean means the average of a set of n sample results given by the nth root of their product.

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. (40 CFR 122.2)

Immersion Stabilization (i-s) means a calibrated device is immersed in the stormwater until the reading is stabilized.

Instantaneous Maximum Effluent Limitation means the highest allowable discharge of a concentration or mass of a substance at any one time as measured by a grab sample. (25 Pa. Code § 92a.2)

Monthly Average Discharge Limitation means the highest allowable average of "daily discharges" over a calendar month, calculated as the sum of all "daily discharges" measured during a calendar month divided by the number of "daily discharges" measured during that month. (25 Pa. Code § 92a.2)

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. (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)

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) & (xi) and 25 Pa. Code § 92a.2.

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

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)

III. SELF-MONITORING, REPORTING AND RECORDKEEPING

A. Representative Sampling

1. Samples and measurements taken for the purpose of monitoring shall be representative of the monitored activity. (40 CFR 122.41(j)(1))

2. Records Retention (40 CFR 122.41(j)(2))

   All records of monitoring activities and results (including all original strip chart recordings for continuous monitoring instrumentation and calibration and maintenance records), copies of all reports required by this permit, and records of all data used to complete the application for this permit shall be retained by the permittee for 3 years from the date of the sample measurement, report or application, unless a longer retention period is required by the permit. The 3-year period shall be extended as requested by DEP or the EPA Regional Administrator.

3. Recording of Results (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. Facilities that test or analyze environmental samples used to demonstrate compliance with this permit shall be in compliance with laboratory accreditation requirements of Act 90 of 2002 (27 Pa. C.S. §§ 4101-4113) and 25 Pa. Code Chapter 252, relating to environmental laboratory accreditation.

   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. (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. (40 CFR 122.44(i)(1)(iv))

5. Quality/Assurance/Control

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

   a. The permittee, or its designated laboratory, shall participate in the periodic scheduled quality assurance inspections conducted by DEP and EPA. (40 CFR 122.41(e), 122.41(i)(3))

b. The permittee, or its designated laboratory, shall develop and implement 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. (40 CFR 122.41(j)(4))

B. Reporting of Monitoring Results

1. The permittee shall effectively monitor the operation and efficiency of all wastewater treatment and control facilities, 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 under this permit (see www.dep.pa.gov/edmr). Permittees that are not using the eDMR system as of the effective date of this permit shall submit the necessary registration and trading partner agreement forms to DEP's Bureau of Clean Water (BCW) within 30 days of the effective date of this permit and begin using the eDMR system when notified by DEP BCW to do so. (25 Pa. Code §§ 92a.3(c), 92a.41(a), 92a.61(g) and 40 CFR § 122.41(l)(4))

3. Submission of a physical (paper) copy of a Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) is acceptable under the following circumstances:

   a. For a permittee that is not yet using the eDMR system, the permittee shall submit a physical copy of a DMR to the DEP regional office that issued the permit during the interim period between the submission of registration and trading partner agreement forms to DEP and DEP's notification to begin using the eDMR system.

   b. For any permittee, as a contingency a physical DMR may be mailed to the DEP regional office that issued the permit if there are technological malfunction(s) that prevent the successful submission of a DMR through the eDMR system. In such situations, the permittee shall submit the DMR through the eDMR system within 5 days following remedy of the malfunction(s).

4. DMRs must be completed in accordance with DEP's published DMR instructions (3800-FM-BCW0463). DMRs must be received by DEP no later than 28 days following the end of the monitoring period. DMRs are based on calendar reporting periods and must be received by DEP in accordance with the following schedule:

   - Monthly DMRs must be received within 28 days following the end of each calendar month.
   - Quarterly DMRs must be received within 28 days following the end of each calendar quarter, i.e., January 28, April 28, July 28, and October 28.
   - Semiannual DMRs must be received within 28 days following the end of each calendar semiannual period, i.e., January 28 and July 28.
   - Annual DMRs must be received by January 28, unless Part C of this permit requires otherwise.

5. The permittee shall complete all Supplemental Reporting forms (Supplemental DMRs) attached to this permit, or an approved equivalent, and submit the signed, completed forms as attachments to the DMR, through DEP's eDMR system. DEP's Supplemental Laboratory Accreditation Form (3800-FM-BCW0189) must be completed and submitted to DEP with the first DMR following issuance of this 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))

6. The completed DMR Form shall be signed and certified by either of the following applicable persons, as defined in 25 Pa. Code § 92a.22:

   - For a corporation - by a principal executive officer of at least the level of vice president, 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 and for co-permittees, written notification of delegation of DMR signatory authority must be submitted to DEP in advance of or along with the relevant DMR form. (40 CFR § 122.22(b))

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. (40 CFR 122.41(l)(4)(ii))

C. Reporting Requirements

1. Annual Report – The permittee shall submit a complete Annual Report to the DEP office that issued the permit by May 1 each year using DEP's Annual Report template, attached to this permit. The Annual Report shall address activities under the 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). (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 (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 noncompliance with permit requirements. (40 CFR 122.41(l)(2))

3. Unanticipated Noncompliance 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 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 the Department is required as soon as possible, but no later than 4 hours after the permittee becomes aware of the incident causing or threatening pollution.

      (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 contained thereon or therein from the ground and from the affected waters of this Commonwealth to the extent required by applicable law.

b. The permittee shall report any noncompliance which may endanger health or the environment in accordance with the requirements of 40 CFR 122.41(l)(6). These requirements include the following obligations:

(i) 24 Hour Reporting - The permittee shall orally report any noncompliance with this permit which may endanger health or the environment within 24 hours from the time the permittee becomes aware of the circumstances. The following shall be included as information which must be reported within 24 hours 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. (40 CFR 122.44(g))

(ii) Written Report - A written submission shall also be provided within 5 days of the time the permittee becomes aware of any noncompliance which may endanger health or the environment. The written submission shall contain a description of the noncompliance and its cause; the period of noncompliance, including exact dates and times, and if the noncompliance has not been corrected, the anticipated time it is expected to continue; and steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent reoccurrence of the noncompliance.

(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 health or the environment. Unless such a waiver is expressly granted by DEP, the permittee shall submit a written report in accordance with this paragraph. (40 CFR 122.41(l)(6)(iii))

4. Other Noncompliance

The permittee shall report all instances of noncompliance not reported under paragraph C.3 of this section or specific requirements of compliance schedules, at the time DMRs are submitted, on the Non-Compliance Reporting Form (3800-FM-BCW0440). The reports shall contain the information listed in paragraph C.3.b.(ii) of this section. (40 CFR 122.41(l)(7))

D. Annual Fee (25 Pa. Code § 92a.62)

Permittees shall pay an annual fee in accordance with 25 Pa. Code § 92a.62. As of the effective date of this permit, the facility covered by the permit is classified in the **IW Stormwater Individual Permit** fee category, which has an annual fee of **$1,500.**

Invoices for annual fees will be mailed to permittees approximately three months prior to the due date. In the event that an invoice is not received, the permittee is nonetheless responsible for payment. Permittees may contact the DEP at 717-787-6744 with questions related to annual fees. The fee identified above is subject to change if DEP publishes changes to 25 Pa. Code § 92a.62.

Payment for annual fees shall be remitted to DEP at the address below or through DEP's electronic payment system (www.depgreenport.state.pa.us/NPDESpay) by the due date specified on the invoice. Checks, if used for payment, should be made payable to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

PA Department of Environmental Protection
Bureau of Clean Water
Re: Chapter 92a Annual Fee
P.O. Box 8466
Harrisburg, PA 17105-8466

PART B

I. MANAGEMENT REQUIREMENTS

A. Compliance

1. The permittee shall comply with all conditions of this permit. If a compliance schedule has been established in this permit, the permittee shall achieve compliance with the terms and conditions of this permit within the time frames specified in this permit. (40 CFR 122.41(a)(1))

2. The permittee shall submit reports of compliance or noncompliance, or progress reports as applicable, for any interim and final requirements contained in this permit. Such reports shall be submitted no later than 14 days following the applicable schedule date or compliance deadline. (25 Pa. Code § 92a.51(c), 40 CFR 122.47(a)(4))

B. Permit Modification, Termination, or Revocation and Reissuance

1. This permit may be modified, terminated, or revoked and reissued during its term in accordance with 25 Pa. Code § 92a.72 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 noncompliance, does not stay any permit condition. (40 CFR 122.41(f))

3. In the absence of DEP action to modify or revoke and reissue this 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. (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 this permit, or to determine compliance with this permit. (40 CFR 122.41(h))

2. The permittee shall furnish to DEP, upon request, copies of records required to be kept by this permit. (40 CFR 122.41(h))

3. Other Information - Where the permittee becomes aware that it failed to submit any relevant facts in a permit application, or submitted incorrect information in a permit application or in any report to DEP, it shall promptly submit the correct and complete facts or information. (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) which are installed or used by the permittee to achieve compliance with the terms and conditions of this permit. Proper operation and maintenance includes, but is not limited to, adequate laboratory controls including appropriate quality assurance procedures. This provision also includes the operation of backup or auxiliary facilities or similar systems that are installed by the permittee, only when necessary to achieve compliance with the terms and conditions of this permit. (40 CFR 122.41(e))

E. Duty to Mitigate

The permittee shall take all reasonable steps to minimize or prevent any discharge in violation of this permit that has a reasonable likelihood of adversely affecting human health or the environment. (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 two, three and four of this section. (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." (40 CFR 122.41(m)(4)(i)(A))

   b. There are no feasible alternatives to the bypass, such as the use of auxiliary treatment facilities, retention of untreated wastes, or maintenance during normal periods of equipment downtime. This condition is not satisfied if adequate 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. (40 CFR 122.41(m)(4)(i)(B))

   c. The permittee submitted the necessary notice required in F.4.a. and b. below. (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. above. (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. (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 health or the environment or whether the bypass exceeds effluent limitations. The notice shall be in accordance with Part A III.C.2.b.

G. Termination of Permit Coverage (25 Pa. Code § 92a.74 and 40 CFR 122.64)

1. Notice of Termination (NOT) – If the permittee plans to cease operations or will otherwise no longer require coverage under this permit, the permittee shall submit DEP's NPDES Notice of Termination (NOT) for Permits Issued Under Chapter 92a (3800-BCW-0410), signed in accordance with Part A III.B.6 of this permit, at least 30 days prior to cessation of operations or the date by which coverage is no longer required.

2. Where the permittee plans to cease operations, NOTs must be accompanied with an operation closure plan that identifies how tankage and equipment will be decommissioned and how pollutants will be managed, as applicable.

3. The permittee shall submit the NOT to the DEP regional office with jurisdiction over the county in which the facility is located.

II. PENALTIES AND LIABILITY

A. Violations of Permit Conditions

Any person violating Sections 301, 302, 306, 307, 308, 318 or 405 of the Clean Water Act or any permit condition or limitation implementing such sections in a permit issued under Section 402 of the Act is subject to civil, administrative and/or criminal penalties as set forth in 40 CFR 122.41(a)(2).

Any person or municipality, who violates any provision of this permit; any rule, regulation or order of DEP; or any condition or limitation of any permit issued pursuant to the Clean Streams Law, is subject to criminal and/or civil penalties as set forth in Sections 602, 603 and 605 of the Clean Streams Law.

B. Falsifying Information

Any person who does any of the following:

- Falsifies, tampers with, or knowingly renders inaccurate any monitoring device or method required to be maintained under this permit, or

- Knowingly makes any false statement, representation, or certification in any record or other document submitted or required to be maintained under this permit (including monitoring reports or reports of compliance or noncompliance)

Shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine and/or imprisonment as set forth in 18 Pa.C.S.A § 4904 and 40 CFR 122.41(j)(5) and (k)(2).

C. Liability

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

Nothing in this 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

It shall not be a defense for the permittee in an enforcement action that it would have been necessary to halt or reduce the permitted activity in order to maintain compliance with the conditions of this permit. (40 CFR 122.41(c))

III. OTHER RESPONSIBILITIES

A. Right of Entry

Pursuant to Sections 5(b) and 305 of Pennsylvania's Clean Streams Law, and Title 25 Pa. Code Chapter 92a and 40 CFR 122.41(i), the permittee shall allow authorized representatives of DEP and EPA, upon the presentation of credentials and other documents as may be required by law:

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 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 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 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 2 of this section, a permit may be transferred by the permittee to a new owner or operator only if this permit has been modified or revoked and reissued, or a minor modification made to identify the new permittee and incorporate such other requirements as may be necessary under the Clean Water Act. (40 CFR 122.61(a))

2. Automatic transfers. As an alternative to transfers under paragraph 1 of this section, any NPDES permit may be automatically transferred to a new permittee if:

   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 of its intent to modify or revoke and reissue this permit, the transfer is effective on the date specified in the agreement mentioned in paragraph 2.b. of this section; 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 noncompliance 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 permit, the new owner or operator must submit a new permit application.

C. Property Rights

The issuance of this permit does not convey any property rights of any sort, or any exclusive privilege. (40 CFR 122.41(g))

D. Duty to Reapply

If the permittee wishes to continue an activity regulated by this permit after the expiration date of this permit, the permittee must apply for a new permit. (40 CFR 122.41(b))

E. Other Laws

The issuance of this 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

I. OTHER REQUIREMENTS

A. If, at anytime, the DEP determines that the discharge permitted herein creates a public nuisance or causes environmental harm to the receiving water of the Commonwealth, the DEP may require the permittee to adopt such remedial measures as will produce a satisfactory effluent. If the permittee fails to adopt such remedial measures within the time specified by the DEP, the right to discharge herein granted shall, upon notice by the DEP, cease and become null and void.

B. If the applicable standard or effluent guideline limitation relating to the application for Best Available Technology (BAT) Economically Achievable or to Best Conventional Technology (BCT) is developed by DEP or EPA for this type of industry, and if such standard or limitation is more stringent than the corresponding limitations of this permit (or if it controls pollutants not covered by this permit), DEP may modify or revoke and reissue the permit to conform with that standard or limitation.

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. If there is a change in ownership of this facility or in the name of the permittee, an application for transfer of the permit must be submitted to the DEP.

E. The DEP may identify and require certain discharge specific data to be submitted before the expiration date of this permit. Upon notification by the DEP, the permittee will have 12 months from the date of the notice to provide the required data. These data, along with any other data available to the DEP, will be used in completing the Watershed TMDL/WLA Analysis and in establishing discharge effluent limits.

F. Laboratory Certification

The Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Act of 2002 requires that all environmental laboratories register with the DEP. An environmental laboratory is any facility engaged in the testing or analysis of environmental samples required by a statute administered by the DEP relating to the protection of the environment or of public health, safety, and welfare.

H. Product Contaminated Storm Water Runoff

In accordance with the provisions of Section 95.2 of the DEP's rules and regulations, the petroleum marketing terminals shall be provided with facilities to remove oil from waters, including storm water runoff, before discharge into waters of the Commonwealth.

The permittee shall design, maintain, and utilize oil removal facilities that consist of an American Petroleum Institute (API) listed oil separator, unless it can be demonstrated to the DEP that an alternate design is equivalent or better in removing oil from water to maintain and protect the waters of the Commonwealth, including all existing and designated uses established under Chapter 93 (relating to water quality standards).

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 Part II water quality management permit for the construction and operation of the proposed oil/water separator and its associated equipment.

I. Tank Bottom Water

Tank bottom water is not amenable to treatment by an oil/water separator. There shall be no discharge of untreated, or inadequately treated, tank bottom water into diked areas or into the storm water 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. An amendment to this NPDES permit and/or a WQM Part II permit may be required for on-site treatment/disposal of bottom water.

J. Definitions

1. "Petroleum" and "petroleum products" mean gasoline, diesel fuel, aviation fuel, fuel oils, additives, petroleum lubricants, solvents, asphalts, and related materials which are stored, used, or handled on-site.

2. "Oil and Grease" refers to that parameter which 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.

3. "Product-contaminated storm water runoff" means storm water that has come into contact with petroleum or petroleum products due to precipitation falling on, or flowing across, product associated areas.

4. "Product associated areas" means storage tanks, dike areas, immediate access roads, and product handling, packaging, loading and unloading areas where there is potential for leaks, and spills of petroleum products to occur.

5. "Tank bottom water" means water which 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.

6. "Dike area" means the area included within the protective dike around tank storage areas.

K. BMPs applicable to facilities with SIC code 5171 (petroleum marketing terminals)

1. The oil/water separator shall be inspected after each rainfall to insure 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.

2. Solids build-up in the separator shall be measured after each rainfall. When build-up exceeds either 1 foot depth or the design criteria of the oil/water separator, or otherwise hinders the separator's operation, the solids shall be removed before the next rainfall.

3. Petroleum products and solids removed from the separator shall be handled and disposed of in a manner that will not violate the laws of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

4. A record showing the dates when solids and petroleum products are removed from the separator and the location of the disposal site shall be kept for a period of at least 3 years. These records shall be made available upon request by DEP for inspection.

L. In accordance with EPA's ELG for airports (40 C.F.R §449.10) the use of urea-containing materials for pavement deicing is prohibited.

II. STORMWATER OUTFALLS AND AUTHORIZED NON-STORMWATER DISCHARGES

A. The permittee is authorized to discharge non-polluting stormwater from its site, alone or in combination with other wastewaters, through the following outfalls:

Outfall No.	Area Drained (ft^2)	Latitude	Longitude	Description
001	37,915,495	39° 53' 18.68"	-75° 14' 3.45"	Terminal area, taxiways, runways, parking and mid-fuel farm
003	14,731,121	39° 51' 30"	-75° 14' 10"	Philadelphia fuel farm and private aircraft hangars near the Chevron Pier.

004	19,479,161	39° 51' 25"	-75° 14' 15"	Segment of 9R-27L Runway and the UPS facility
005	23,051,516	39° 51' 28.64"	-75° 16' 6.92"	Western portion of 9R-27L Runway, Cargo City and West Cargo City Aircraft Deicing Pad
006	675,180	39° 51' 31.8"	-75° 16' 40.89"	Safety zone at the west end of 9R-27L Runway

Monitoring requirements and effluent limitations for these outfalls are specified in Part A of this permit, if applicable.

B. The permittee is authorized to discharge the following non-stormwater discharges under this 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), and where appropriate control measures are implemented to minimize discharges of mobilized solids and other pollutants (e.g., filtration, detention, settlement);
- 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, other than wash waters used on newly sealed pavement, where: no detergents or hazardous cleaning products are used; 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; and appropriate control measures are implemented to minimize discharges of mobilized solids and other pollutants (e.g., filtration, detention, settlement);
- Routine external building washdown / power wash water that does not use detergents or hazardous cleaning products (e.g., those containing bleach, hydrofluoric acid, muriatic acid, sodium hydroxide, nonylphenols) and where appropriate control measures are implemented to minimize discharges of mobilized solids and other pollutants (e.g., filtration, detention, settlement);
- 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 paragraph in Part C of this Permit, if applicable. Collectively, these types of discharges are "authorized non-stormwater discharges."

III. BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (BMPs)

The permittee shall implement and, as necessary, maintain the following BMPs to remain in compliance with this permit.

A. The permittee shall implement and maintain all BMPs specified in the applicable sector-specific PAG-03 appendix or appendices, as identified in Part C of this Permit, unless DEP makes a determination and notifies the permittee that alternative pollution prevention measures provide equivalent protection.

B. The permittee shall select, design, and implement BMPs to meet non-numeric and water quality-based effluent limitations.

C. The permittee shall maintain all control measures that are used to achieve the effluent limits in this permit in effective operating condition, as well as all industrial equipment and systems, in order to minimize pollutant discharges.

D. 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 or have the potential to generate 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. Store all vehicle and equipment maintenance materials – such as oils, hydraulic fluids, and lubricants – indoors or under storm resistant coverings, with adequate spill protection measures in place.

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 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.

E. 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.

8. Maintain the accessibility of all outfall locations for the purposes of inspections and sampling.

F. 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.

G. This permit does not authorize any discharge (stormwater or nonstormwater) containing any pollutant that may cause or contribute to an impact on aquatic life or pose a substantial hazard to human health or the environment due to its quantity or concentration.

H. 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 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.

I. Sector- and Site-Specific BMPs.

1. Aircraft, Ground Vehicle and Equipment Maintenance Areas.

Minimize the contamination of stormwater runoff from all areas used for aircraft, ground vehicle and equipment maintenance (including the maintenance conducted on the terminal apron and in dedicated hangers) through implementation of control measures 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.

2. 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.

3. Aircraft, Ground Vehicle and Equipment Storage Areas.

Store all aircraft, ground vehicles and equipment awaiting maintenance in designated areas only and implement control measures to minimize the discharge of pollutants in stormwater from these storage areas 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.

4. Material Storage Areas.

Maintain the vessels of stored materials (e.g., used oils, hydraulic fluids, spent solvents, and waste aircraft fuel) in good condition to prevent or minimize contamination of stormwater. Also plainly label the vessels (e.g., “used oil,” “Contaminated Jet A”). To minimize contamination of precipitation/runoff from these areas, implement control measures 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.

5. Airport Fuel System and Fueling Areas.

Minimize the discharge of pollutants in stormwater from airport fuel system and fueling areas through implementation of control measures 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.

6. Source Reduction.

   Consistent with safety considerations, minimize the use of urea and glycol-based deicing chemicals to reduce the aggregate amount of deicing chemicals used that could add pollutants to stormwater discharges. Chemical options to replace pavement deicers (urea or glycol) include (list not exclusive): potassium acetate; magnesium acetate; calcium acetate; and anhydrous sodium acetate.

7. 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.

8. 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.

J. Stormwater Management BMPs

1. Management of Runoff.

   a. 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.

   b. 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.

   c. 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.

2. The permittee shall record daily usage volumes and application locations of deicing fluids. The following information shall be tabulated and submitted with the Discharge Monitoring Report:

   a. Runway deicing/anti-icing materials used in gallons per date.

   b. Deicing fluids applied by each airline by date including the locations where the deicing took place and the approximate proportions of deicing fluid applied in each area.

3. In order to minimize the quantity of deicer chemicals discharged to the environment, the permittee shall implement the following practices as part of its deicing program:

   a. The permittee shall, working with tenants, consolidate wet weather deicing of aircraft at the deicing pad. Allowable exceptions to this general requirement are described in Paragraph E.4.

   b. The permittee shall develop a protocol for the operation of the diversion gates installed in the drainage structures that receive flow from the deicing pad. The protocol shall be designed to allow relatively uncontaminated stormwater to flow to the North Ponding Ditch, while diverting deicer-contaminated runoff into the storage tanks for containment and disposal. The protocol shall designate a responsible person or office, and the criteria for determining the appropriate time or circumstances for changing the position of the valve that controls the destination of the stormwater, both before and after deicing events. The protocol shall describe the method of disposal for the deicer-contaminated runoff. After each deicing event, the rate of disposal from the storage tanks shall be maximized to ensure that storage capacity in the tanks is regenerated as soon as possible, so the tanks will be prepared to collect fluids generated from the next deicing event.

   c. The permittee shall submit annually, no later than July 15th of each year, an Operating Plan for deicing operations to the Department for review and approval. The Operating Plan shall describe the existing methods, and suggest revisions to enhance and optimize the use of deicing procedures and shall include following:

      - Summary assessment of the previous year's deicing operations;
      - The protocol for the operation of the diversion gates (see Paragraph E.3.b.);
      - Responsible parties for operation of aircraft deicing facilities;
      - Primary means of disposal of collected used ADF, and contingency (backup) means of disposal;
      - Description of program for Pavement Deicing, including certification that urea containing material will not be used. A copy of the certification shall be sent to US EPA at following address:

        United States Environmental Protection Agency, Region 3
        NPDES Permit Branch
        Water Protection Division, 3WP41
        1650 Arch Street
        Philadelphia, PA 19103

      - Description of program for terminal area deicing of aircraft (see 4.c. below).

4. Application of deicing fluids may occur at the Terminal Area (drainage area of Outfall 001) under the following circumstances:

   a. Defrosting: Defrosting is defined as the limited application of deicing fluids to an aircraft during dry weather, to remove minor accumulations of ice crystals that may have appeared in the absence of

atmospheric precipitation. Defrosting normally requires no more than forty (40) gallons of deicing fluid per aircraft.

b. Deicing of specific aircraft surfaces: When the pre-flight inspection reveals the presence of ice or snow on critical components of the aircraft such as the windshield or engine intake ducts, such that FAA regulations require deicing of those surfaces before the aircraft can be taxied to the deicing pad, deicing fluid will be applied to those surfaces only before taxing to the deicing pad.

c. Deicing of aircraft for weight reduction: When the pre-flight inspection reveals a heavy accumulation of ice or snow on the aircraft, such that the aircraft exceeds the maximum structural weight permitted by FAA regulations. Sufficient deicing fluid will be applied in order to bring the aircraft under the maximum weight permitted by the FAA. The aircraft will then be taxied to the deicing pad for removal of the remaining ice or snow.

d. Wet-weather deicing of commuter and regional aircraft at Terminal F: When winter storm conditions make it impractical for commuter and regional-type aircraft to taxi from Terminal F to the deicing pad for treatment, these aircraft may be deiced in the Terminal F area, provided there are Best Management Practices being implemented to minimize the discharge of deicing chemicals with the runoff. The permittee shall prepare and submit to DEP a Best Management Practices Plan for Deicing of Commuter and Regional Aircraft at Terminal F by July 15 of each year, and submit it along with the Operating Plan for deicing operations. This Plan shall describe the means by which the discharge of deicing chemicals will be minimized and controlled.

5. In the event that the airport is prevented from implementing the practices described in this permit solely because of fire, flood, extremely unusual weather, or other circumstances entirely beyond the control of the Airport, the Airport will petition the Department for a specific temporary relief from these obligations. An example of such a circumstance would be a series of severe weather events exceeding the five-year storm design basis and storage tank capacity, during which aircraft safety concerns are a predominant factor.

IV. STORMWATER MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

A. The permittee shall conduct monitoring of its stormwater discharges at the representative outfalls identified in Part A of this permit. 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. When the discharger is unable to collect samples due to adverse climatic conditions, the discharger must submit, in lieu of sampling data, a description of why samples could not be collected, including available documentation of the event. This sampling waiver may not be used more than once during a two-year period.

C. Grab samples taken to represent the discharge from Outfall 001 shall be collected from chambers which receive flow from the triple-barrel stormwater collector that drains the northeastern terminal area of the airport.

D. Grab samples taken to represent the discharge from Outfall 005 shall be collected at the tide gates where the South Ponding Ditch discharges to the Delaware River. Samples must be collected at low tide, when there is a flow through the outfall. The time of sample collection should be recorded as documentation that the sample was collected at the appropriate time with respect to the tide cycle.

E. When a facility has two or more outfalls that may reasonably be believed to discharge substantially identical effluents, based on a consideration of features and activities within the area drained by the outfall, the permittee may sample one such outfall and report that the quantitative data also applies to the substantially identical outfalls. Outfall 005 has been determined to be representative of Outfalls 003, 004 and 006. Therefore, sampling will be determined to be representative of the four outfalls. However, if the activities in the drainage areas for Outfalls 003, 004 and 006 change, then the permittee must notify the Department and determination will be made regarding additional sampling.

F. The permittee is required to sample, at both Outfall 001 and 005, once per month between months of December and May (inclusive). When possible, it is preferable that the stormwater samples be collected within 72 hours following winter storm event in which deicing activity was conducted. If no significant deicing activity has occurred by the 21st day of any month, and no winter storms are expected to occur before the end of the month, then dry-weather samples should be collected from Outfalls 001 and 005 to represent that month's required samples. For parameters required the 2 (two) per month samples for Outfall 005, 1 (one) per month sample shall be collected during dry weather and 1 (one) sample shall be collected, when possible, within 72 hours following winter storm event in which deicing activity was conducted. If no significant deicing activity has occurred by the 21st day of any month, and no winter storms are expected to occur before the end of the month, then dry-weather samples should be collected from Outfalls 005 to meet 2 (two) per month permit sampling requirements.

G. In the event that stormwater discharge concentrations for a parameter exceeds the benchmark values identified below at the same outfall for two or more consecutive monitoring periods, the permittee shall implement a corrective action plan to reduce the concentrations of the parameters in stormwater discharges in accordance with Paragraph G below.

Pollutant	Benchmark Values
pH (S.U.)	9.0
5-Day Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD5) (mg/L)	30
Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD) (mg/L)	120
Total Suspended Solids (TSS) (mg/L)	100

H. Corrective Action Plan

1. In the event that stormwater discharge concentrations for a parameter exceeds the benchmark value(s) identified above at the same outfall for two or more consecutive monitoring periods, the permittee shall implement the following, based on the number of consecutive exceedances identified:

   a. After **two or more** consecutive exceedances of benchmark values (starting on the effective date of this Permit), develop a corrective action plan (CAP) to reduce the concentrations of the pollutants in stormwater discharges. Failure to submit and implement a CAP constitutes non-compliance.

      The permittee shall submit the CAP to DEP within 90 days of the end of the monitoring period triggering the need for the plan and shall implement the plan immediately or in accordance with a schedule proposed by the permittee in the CAP, unless otherwise notified by DEP in writing. The permittee shall, in developing the plan, evaluate alternatives to reduce stormwater concentrations and implement all relevant and feasible control measures, unless the permittee can demonstrate one or more of the following:

      i. The exceedances are solely attributable to natural background sources or to run-on from off-site;

      ii. No further pollutant reductions are technologically available and economically practicable and achievable in light of best industry practice; or

      iii. Further pollutant reductions are not necessary to prevent stormwater discharges from causing or contributing to an exceedance of applicable water quality standards.

   b. After **four or more** consecutive exceedances of benchmark values (starting on the effective date of this Permit), the permittee shall develop a CAP and consider implementation of all additional stormwater BMPs outlined in the Stormwater BMPs Checklist (3800-PM-BCW0083l) for the

applicable appendix. Failure to submit and implement a CAP and the Stormwater BMPs Checklist constitutes non-compliance with this Permit.

The permittee shall submit a new CAP and include the Stormwater BMPs Checklist (3800-PM-BCW0083l) to certify that all applicable controls have been considered for implementation within 90 days of the end of the monitoring period for which the fourth or more consecutive exceedance was identified. For each BMP in the checklist that is not implemented, the permittee shall demonstrate one or more of the following:

i. The BMP is infeasible for the facility;

ii. The exceedances are solely attributable to natural background sources or to run-on from off-site;

iii. The exceedances were due to some aberration or extraordinary circumstances; or

i. Further pollutant reductions are not necessary to prevent stormwater discharges from causing or contributing to an exceedance of applicable water quality standards.

The permittee shall identify on the Stormwater BMPs Checklist that either the BMPs have been implemented or a reason why they were infeasible or not applicable. The Stormwater BMPs Checklist shall be included with the CAP for each additional consecutive exceedance.

V. 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 PPC Plan 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 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 permit application and non-stormwater discharges not authorized by this permit.

VI. 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.D.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 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. BMPS TO ADDRESS AQUEOUS FILM FORMING FOAM (AFFF)

The permittee shall update their Preparedness, Prevention and Contingency (PPC) Plan within 1 year of permit issuance to include measures to reduce PFAS discharges due to the use of AFFF. The updates must include the following, at a minimum:

A. Restricting the use of PFAS-containing AFFF to emergency situations and firefighting activities only.

B. Eliminating the use PFOS and PFOA-containing AFFFs to the maximum extent practicable.

C. Implementation measures to minimize discharges of PFAS during emergency activities, including diversions and other measures that prevent discharges via storm sewer systems.