



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

NPDES PERMIT NO: PA0244635

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.*,

**Morton Salt Inc.
444 West Lake Street, Suite 3000
Chicago, IL 60606-0090**

is authorized to discharge from a facility known as **Morton Salt Fairless Hills Facility**, located in **Falls Township, Bucks County**, to **Delaware River (WWF, MF)** in Watershed(s) **2-E** 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 _____

THIS PERMIT SHALL EXPIRE AT MIDNIGHT ON _____

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 _____

ISSUED BY _____

**Thomas L. Magge
Environmental Program Manager
Southeast Regional Office**

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

I. A. For Outfall 001, Latitude 40° 8' 10.00", Longitude 74° 45' 24.00", River Mile Index 126.3, Stream Code 00002

Receiving Waters: Delaware River (WWF, MF)

Type of Effluent: Stormwater

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 Quarterly	Daily Maximum	Minimum	Average Quarterly	Daily Maximum	Instant. Maximum		
Flow (GPD)	Report	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	1/quarter	Calculation
pH (S.U.)	XXX	XXX	6.0 Inst Min	XXX	XXX	9.0	1/quarter	Grab
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD5) *	Report	Report	XXX	Report	Report	XXX	1/quarter	Grab
Total Suspended Solids *	Report	Report	XXX	Report	Report	XXX	1/quarter	Grab
Total Dissolved Solids Nov 1 - Apr 30	Report Avg Mo	Report	XXX	Report Avg Mo	Report	XXX	1/month	Grab
Total Dissolved Solids	Report	Report	XXX	Report	Report	XXX	1/quarter	Grab
Osmotic Pressure (mOs/kg)	XXX	XXX	XXX	Report	Report	XXX	1/quarter	Grab
Oil and Grease	XXX	XXX	XXX	15	30	XXX	1/quarter	Grab
Nitrate-Nitrite as N	Report	Report	XXX	Report	Report	XXX	1/quarter	Grab
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen	Report	Report	XXX	Report	Report	XXX	1/quarter	Grab
Total Phosphorus	Report	Report	XXX	2.0	4.0	XXX	1/quarter	Grab

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 Quarterly	Daily Maximum	Minimum	Average Quarterly	Daily Maximum	Instant. Maximum		
Cyanide, Free *	XXX	XXX	XXX	Report	Report	XXX	1/quarter	Grab
Chloride *	Report	Report	XXX	Report	Report	XXX	1/quarter	Grab

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

* See other requirement V on page no. 22

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**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))

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-BPNPSM0463). 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-BPNPSM0189) 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.2 of this section or specific requirements of compliance schedules, at the time DMRs are submitted, on the Non-Compliance Reporting Form (3800-FM-BPNPSM0440). The reports shall contain the information listed in paragraph C.2.b.(ii) of this section. (40 CFR 122.41(l)(7))

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.

IV. ANNUAL FEES

Permittees shall pay an annual fee in accordance with 25 Pa. Code § 92a.62. The annual fee is \$1,000 and is due on each anniversary of the effective date of the most recent new or reissued permit. (25 Pa. Code § 92a.62)

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. Throughout a five year permit term, permittees will pay four annual fees followed by a permit renewal application fee in the last year of permit coverage. Permittees may contact DEP at 717-787-6744 with questions related to annual fees. The fees identified above are subject to change in accordance with 25 Pa. Code § 92a.62(e).

Payment for annual fees shall be remitted to DEP at the address below by the anniversary date. Checks 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

DRAFT 11/8/2019

PART C

I. 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: 001

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);
- 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.

II. BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (BMPs)

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

- A. 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 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.

B. 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.

C. 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.

D. 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.

E. Sector- and Site-Specific BMPs.

1. Surface and Cover.
 - a. The permittee shall store salt stockpiles and conduct loading/unloading activities on a synthetic, impermeable surface (i.e., $< 10^{-7}$ cm/sec).
 - b. 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.
2. Material Management.
 - a. 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.

- b. Maintain the working face perpendicular to the long axis of the pile by loading alternately left/right and right/left.
 - c. Avoid creating a horseshoe-shaped working face that results from removing the center of the pile and leaving extended edges or aprons.
 - d. 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.
 - e. Establish and maintain the working face at the downwind end of the stockpile whenever operationally feasible.
 - f. Clean up material spills from loading/unloading areas at the end of the work day.
3. Stormwater Management
- a. 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.
 - b. The permittee shall recycle collected stormwater that may have come into contact with salt materials when determined by the permittee to be feasible.
4. Stormwater Best Management Practices (BMPs)
1. Stormwater discharges associated with exposed salt storage piles and distribution stockpiles runoff shall be controlled to prevent, or minimize to the maximum extent feasible, salt from flowing or being carried by stormwater runoff into waters of the Commonwealth through the implementation of a program of Best Management Practices (BMPs). All new and existing discharges must meet this requirement upon submission of an application. The permittee shall implement at least all of the BMPs contained in the appropriate documents referenced below.
 2. The stormwater impoundment shall be equipped with an effluent flow control mechanism to enable the impoundment to be drained when necessary to minimal levels during or shortly after a storm when stream flow is high. By maintaining a low pond elevation, the system will have capacity to assimilate the next storm event. Adequate detention time should still be provided to allow for solid settling. The impoundment must be lined with compacted clay, synthetic liners or other material so as to render it "impermeable."
 3. For Distribution Stockpiles (designed for piles greater than 3,000 tons), the applicable recommendations and BMPs from the "Salt Institute Voluntary Salt Storage Guidelines for Distribution Stockpiles" document Salt Storage Handbook – 2013 Revision or any subsequent revisions must be incorporated in the PPC Plan for the site. A copy of this document can be obtained by contacting the Salt Institute at www.saltinstitute.org. At a minimum, these large piles must be covered at all times with canvas, polyethylene films or other synthetic material except at the working face and when receiving salt, building the stockpile or loading out to customers.

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 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.

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.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. 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. 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.
- C. 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.
- D. 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.
- E. 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.
- F. Stormwater Benchmark Values.
 1. A benchmark value is the concentration of a pollutant in stormwater discharges that serves as a threshold for the determination of whether existing site BMPs are effective in controlling stormwater pollution. In the event that stormwater discharge concentrations for a parameter exceeds the benchmark value(s) identified below 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.

Parameter	Benchmark Value (mg/L)
BOD5	100
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100
Free Cyanide	1.0
Chloride	2,000

2. 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.

VI. OTHER REQUIREMENTS

- A. 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.
- B. Collected screenings, slurries, sludges, and other solids shall be handled, recycled and/or disposed of in compliance with 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 and its amendments. Screenings collected at intake structures shall be collected and managed and not be returned to the receiving waters.

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 wastewater and stormwater treatment.

- C. There shall be no discharge of polychlorinated biphenyl (PCB) compounds such as those commonly used for transformer fluid at any time.
- D. Dust Control/Air emission:
 - The facility must meet all applicable government regulatory standards and must take appropriate action to minimize generation of dust and other air emissions.
 - Control of air emissions must incorporate consideration of such factors as meteorological conditions, salt discharge methods and preventative measures.

VII. Other Applicable Best Management Practices (BMPs):

- A. Good Housekeeping:
 - Equipment is visually checked and maintained on a daily basis.
 - Drip pans, absorbent pads, and/or other means are used under hose connections and in other situations where minor drips or spills are likely.
 - Cover roll-off containers if applicable.
 - Incidental drips and spills of regulated substances will be cleaned up immediately.

- Whenever possible, materials are stored inside to prevent exposure to weather conditions so as to avoid impacts to the extent possible.
- B. Visual Inspections:
- Facility inspections shall be conducted daily during operational and weekly during non-operational period. Facility inspections shall be documented in writing and available upon request or be maintained onsite.
 - When implemented BMP's required by this permit are observed to be ineffective at preventing pollution or in meeting the Benchmark values listed in Part C. V. (Monitoring Requirements) of this permit at the designated stormwater outfall, completed corrective actions shall be recorded and maintained onsite or made available upon request as an attachment with the DMR corresponding to the reporting period during which the records were generated. The completed corrective action reports shall include details of what BMP's were added or modified, including the dates the BMP change took place.
- C. Mechanical Sweeping:
- Routine Sweeping:

Regular mechanized sweeping of the bulk storage and access/egress areas. Sweepings shall be returned to the stock pile or placed in a covered container until proper disposal.
 - During Facility Operations (loading/unloading):
 - (i) During dry weather operations; the vessel offloading area, storage pad(s) and associated loading areas and access/egress areas shall be swept at the end of each work period. Sweepings shall be returned to the stock pile or placed in a covered container until proper disposal.
 - (ii) During wet weather operations; the vessel offloading area, storage pad(s) and loading areas shall be swept throughout the day, as determined necessary to prevent exposure of material to stormwater. Sweepings shall be returned to the stock pile or placed in a covered container until proper disposal.
- D. Vehicle and Equipment Washing:
- Use phosphate-free biodegradable detergents.
 - Do not wash parts or equipment outside.
 - Do not wash parts or equipment over impervious surfaces that will wash directly into storm drains.
 - Do not wash parts or equipment over pervious ground, especially sandy soils, which can potentially pollute groundwater.
 - Washing of small parts and equipment should be done in a container where wash water can be collected and recycled or disposed of properly.
 - Designate a specific area for large equipment or vehicles washing. This area should be bermed if washing operations were to be conducted on site to collect the wastewater and direct the wash water to a treatment facility. Consider filtering and recycling vehicle wash water. If recycling is not practical, the wastewater can be discharged to the sanitary sewer.
- E. Maintenance:
- The facility must be maintained in a manner that will assure physical integrity consistent with original design criteria.
 - Regularly inspect pad, drainage, collection and other systems affecting potential discharge of storm water runoff from the site.
 - Perform preventive maintenance such as periodic resealing of the pad to ensure non-degradation of the low permeability of the pad and base. Expansion joints must be resealed when necessary.

- Take other corrective action as needed to maintain storm water discharges at levels consistent with best management practices and/or discharge permits.
- If indications of leaks, spills, or drips are evident in the facility, identify and correct the problem immediately.
- Inspection of drainage and collection systems must take place after precipitation events that cause runoff.
- Clean the drainage and collection systems of any debris, silt and salt accumulation.

F. Loading/Unloading Areas:

- Minimize spillage of material during bulk material transfers.
- Check equipment regularly for leaks of material.
- Limit exposure of material to rainfall.
- Prevent storm water run-on.
- Ensure that crane or other equipment operators, lower the clamshell or bucket to the minimum feasible distance from the truck loading hopper before discharging a load of salt.
- Salt must be loaded into trucks within the designated pad area to prevent uncontrolled material spills.
- Truck tailgates must be properly adjusted to avoid spillage and the tailgate apron must be swept clean if there is spillage.
- All trucks must be tarped before leaving the site.
- Remove covering at the working face to allow for approximately a single day's anticipated load-out which accounts for and considers safe access by personnel to the stockpile. The permittee shall take all practical steps to ensure exposure of the working face to precipitation is minimized at all times.
- The working face should be maintained perpendicular to the long axis of the pile by loading alternately left/right and right/left.
- Avoid creating a horseshoe shaped working face that results from removing the center of the pile and leaving extended edges or aprons.
- Chunks of salt that form as the crust of the pile breaks up must be crushed and blended into the pile and not allowed to accumulate.
- The working face must be established and maintained at the downwind end of the stockpile whenever operationally feasible.

G. Covering procedures for stockpiles:

- The permittee shall build and cover the salt stockpiles in a manner that will minimize the time that salt is exposed to precipitation. Delivery and off-loading of salt onto the storage pad shall be expedited to the maximum extent possible.
- Covering must be appropriate for the size and shape of the stockpile, and for the methods of receiving salt shipments and loading out to customers.
- To minimize contact with precipitation, the stockpile must be covered in sections or stages as salt is added to the stockpile.
- Seams must be resistant to damage in winds up to 69 miles per hour.
- Cover retention systems must meet selection criteria consistent with intended use and must be installed in accordance with manufacturer's recommendations and operated in a manner that will ensure physical integrity of the cover.
- Covering must be properly maintained to prevent precipitation from contacting the salt. Tarps shall be inspected daily for holes or tears and proper placement of ballast. Any deficiencies shall be addressed as soon as practical to maintain proper tarp coverage.
- The perimeter of the stockpile cover must be sealed to the pad with ballast to prevent washout of salt from the toe of the stockpile. Ballast must be placed high enough on the sides of the stockpile to minimize slackness in the cover as salt shifts and flows beneath the cover down to the perimeter of the stockpile.
- Salt must not be used as ballast along the perimeter (base) of the stockpiles.
- Maintain complete perimeter cover ballast until the stockpile is exhausted.

- Open only to the minimum dimensions reasonably necessary;
- Site drainage should be designed to direct clean stormwater away from the operations and storage areas in order to keep the stockpiles as dry as possible.
- When stock pile is depleted, pad and associated roadways must be thoroughly clean of all salt and salt residue to prevent exposure to storm water.
- Salt spilled at the storage yard and loading areas should be collected and returned to the storage pile.

H. Salt & Molasses Blending Operations:

- Fully enclose the salt and molasses blending, handling and storage areas, or, maintain the required covering system materials necessary to cover the molasses salt on-site prior to the salt and molasses blending operation and cover the stockpile once it has been built and shaped. Attempt to schedule blending and stockpile building/covering during dry weather conditions.
- Minimize the generation of and/or recover and properly manage molasses leachate such as through wet vacuum system for disposal or absorption for reuse. Include measures for containing such material within the blending, handling, and storage areas such as using mechanical methods, raw salts or organic booms.
- Minimize stormwater contamination such as from leaching or accidental spillage in the blending/handling areas. Include a program to inspect containers and the blended salt storage areas. Implement proper reuse/disposal methods of the contaminated stormwater.
- Minimize the contamination of stormwater from the molasses blended salt storage area through implementation of control measures including but not limited to the following: regular sweeping of the storage pad following activity, minimizing contaminated stormwater runoff from the pad such as from leaching, implement temporary containment berms and/or diversion structures as observed to be necessary.

I. Storm water Basin and Collection System:

Stormwater discharges associated with exposed salt storage piles and distribution stockpiles runoff shall be controlled to prevent, or minimize to the maximum extent feasible, salt from flowing or being carried by stormwater runoff into waters of the Commonwealth through the implementation of a program of Best Management Practices (BMPs).

Ponds should be equipped with an effluent flow control mechanism to allow the pond to drain to minimal levels during or shortly after a storm when stream flows are high to reduce the potential impact of elevated Dissolved Solids levels on the receiving stream. By maintaining a low pond elevation, the system will have capacity to assimilate the next storm event. Adequate detention time should still be provided to allow for solid settling. If ponds are used, they must be lined with compacted clay, synthetic liners or other material so as to render them "impermeable" and prevent groundwater pollution as required by Chapter 91 of Title 25 of DEP's Regulations.

- Earthen collection basins must be synthetically lined and holding tanks corrosion-protected to assure continued low permeability.
- Capacity of stormwater containment systems must be based on proper design principles incorporating historical precipitation event records and discharge frequency to assure adequate capacity, and must comply with all regulatory requirements.

J. Training:

Provide stormwater training to all employees, regardless of whether or not they have any specific job functions that could affect the stormwater discharges. Facility employees shall be trained in and informed of preventive measures at the facility. Employee training shall be conducted at intervals specified in the plan, but not less than once per year, in matters of pollution control laws and regulations, and in the PPC Plan and the particular features of the facility and its operation. Where applicable, the plan shall designate a person who is accountable for spill prevention at the facility and who will set up the necessary spill emergency procedures and reporting requirements so that spills and emergency releases of Section 313 water priority chemicals can be isolated and contained before a discharge of a Section 313 water

priority chemical can occur. Contractors or temporary personnel shall be informed of facility operation and design features in order to prevent discharges or spills from occurring.

Training shall include but not limited to the following:

(a) Fueling; Spill and Overflow:

- Consider installing spill and overfill prevention equipment.
- Do not "top off" fuel tanks.
- Driver or Operator shall remain with the fueling vehicle during fueling.
- Conduct fueling in an area that will reduce exposure of fuel area to stormwater.
- Use dry cleanup methods for the fuel area.
- Use proper petroleum spill control.
- Inform employees about ways to eliminate or reduce stormwater contamination.

(b) Fuel/Chemical Storage:

- Comply with applicable state and federal laws.
- Provide secondary containment.
- Install safeguards against accidental releases.
- Routinely inspect tank and equipment.

(c) Spill Prevention and Response:

- All employees should receive initial and refresher training in spill response and related environmental issues.
- If a discharge of unregulated substance occurs, appropriate measures shall be taken to prevent adverse environmental impacts.