pennsylvania
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

Southcentral Regional Office
CLEAN WATER PROGRAM

Application Type	**Renewal**	Application No.	**PA0266167**
Facility Type	**Storm Water**	APS ID	**748417**
Major / Minor	**Minor**	Authorization ID	**1420378**

NPDES PERMIT FACT SHEET INDIVIDUAL INDUSTRIAL WASTE (IW) AND IW STORMWATER

Applicant and Facility Information

Applicant Name	**Pollock Reading Scrap Recycling**	Facility Name	**Pollock Reading Inc.**
Applicant Address	123 East Huller Lane PO Box 737	Facility Address	123 East Huller Lane PO Box 737
	Temple, PA 19560		Temple, PA 19560
Applicant Contact	Nicholas Patton	Facility Contact	Gene Oakill
Applicant Phone	(610) 323-5500	Facility Phone	(610) 926-1387
Client ID	28375	Site ID	259203
SIC Code	5093	Municipality	Ontelaunee Township
SIC Description	Wholesale Trade - Scrap And Waste Materials	County	Berks
Date Application Received	December 1, 2022	EPA Waived?	Yes
Date Application Accepted	December 19, 2022	If No, Reason	

Purpose of Application: NPDES discharge of stormwater associated with industrial activity.

Summary of Review

This is a renewal application for a NPDES individual permit for discharges of stormwater associated with industrial activity located in Ontelaunee Township, Berks County. See Figures 1 and 2 for Site Location and Layout maps.

The facility's SIC code is 5093 (Scrap and Waste Material) which requires an NPDES permit. Since the facility discharges to an HQ-CWF surface water, the facility must be covered under a NPDES Individual Permit for Discharges of Stormwater Associated with Industrial Activities.

Facility Description, from application: ferrous and non-ferrous scrap metal recycling facility. If the facility qualified for a PAG-03, they would fall under Appendix P based on their SIC Code.

An application was received 12/1/2022. The application was deemed complete on 12/19/2022. DEP sent a deficiency notice on 12/28/2022. The deficiencies were addressed on 3/7/2023.

The facility has two outfalls that discharge to Willow Creek (HQ-CWF): Outfalls 001 and 002. Outfall 001 is located towards the southwestern portion of the facility at a settling rock and filter area. The drainage area to Outfall 001 is generally sloped back to the center of the facility, so Outfall 001 has little to no stormwater discharges. Outfall 002 is located towards the northeastern portion of the facility at a settling rock and filter area. Outfall 002 discharges to a stormwater ditch.

Part C permit conditions require semi-annual site inspections as well as implementation of BMPs and implementation of the facility PPC Plan. Given the BMPs in place, the discharge is not expected to have any measurable effect on the water quality of the receiving stream. There are no open violations for the client that would warrant withholding the issuance of this permit.

EPA waiver is in effect.

Approve	Deny	Signatures	Date
X		*Jacob S. Rakowsky* Jacob S. Rakowsky, E.I.T. / Project Manager	3/23/2023
X		*Scott M. Arwood* Scott M. Arwood, P.E. / Environmental Engineer Manager	3/23/2023

Summary of Review
Public Participation DEP will publish notice of the receipt of the NPDES permit application and a tentative decision to issue the individual NPDES permit in the *Pennsylvania Bulletin* in accordance with 25 Pa. Code § 92a.82. Upon publication in the *Pennsylvania Bulletin*, DEP will accept written comments from interested persons for a 30-day period (which may be extended for one additional 15-day period at DEP's discretion), which will be considered in making a final decision on the application. Any person may request or petition for a public hearing with respect to the application. A public hearing may be held if DEP determines that there is significant public interest in holding a hearing. If a hearing is held, notice of the hearing will be published in the *Pennsylvania Bulletin* at least 30 days prior to the hearing and in at least one newspaper of general circulation within the geographical area of the discharge.

Discharge, Receiving Waters and Water Supply Information

Outfall No.	001	Design Flow (MGD)	0
Latitude	40º 25' 5.28"	Longitude	-75º 55' 35.47"
Wastewater Description:	Stormwater associated with industrial activity.		
Receiving Waters	Willow Creek (HQ-CWF, MF)	Stream Code	1986
NHD Com ID	26000220	RMI	1.0
Drainage Area	21.3 sq. mi.	Yield (cfs/mi^2)	
Q_{7-10} Flow (cfs)	12.7	Q_{7-10} Basis	StreamStats
Watershed No.	3-B	Chapter 93 Class.	HQ-CWF, MF
Existing Use		Existing Use Qualifier	
Exceptions to Use		Exceptions to Criteria	
Assessment Status	Impaired		
Cause(s) of Impairment	FLOW REGIME MODIFICATION, NUTRIENTS, PATHOGENS		
Source(s) of Impairment	INDUSTRIAL POINT SOURCE DISCHARGE, INDUSTRIAL POINT SOURCE DISCHARGE, SOURCE UNKNOWN		
TMDL Status		Name	
Nearest Downstream Public Water Supply Intake	Pottstown Borough Water Authority		
PWS Waters	Schuylkill River	Municipality	West Pottsgrove Twp, Montgomery County
PWS RMI	57	Distance from Outfall (mi)	~30

Drainage Area: 71,429 SF

% Impervious: 100%

Description of Materials/Activities in Drainage Area Exposed to Precipitation:
Outfall 001 receives stormwater runoff from the western area of the site from scrap storage and processing areas.

Discharge, Receiving Waters and Water Supply Information

Outfall No.	002	Design Flow (MGD)	0
Latitude	40º 25' 15.21"	Longitude	-75º 55' 23.26"
Wastewater Description:	Stormwater associated with industrial activity.		
Receiving Waters	Willow Creek (HQ-CWF, MF)	Stream Code	1986
NHD Com ID	26000220	RMI	1.0
Drainage Area	21.3 sq. mi.	Yield (cfs/mi^2)	
Q_{7-10} Flow (cfs)	12.7	Q_{7-10} Basis	StreamStats
Watershed No.	3-B	Chapter 93 Class.	HQ-CWF, MF
Existing Use		Existing Use Qualifier	
Exceptions to Use		Exceptions to Criteria	
Assessment Status	Impaired		
Cause(s) of Impairment	FLOW REGIME MODIFICATION, NUTRIENTS, PATHOGENS		
Source(s) of Impairment	INDUSTRIAL POINT SOURCE DISCHARGE, INDUSTRIAL POINT SOURCE DISCHARGE, SOURCE UNKNOWN		
TMDL Status		Name	
Nearest Downstream Public Water Supply Intake	Pottstown Borough Water Authority		
PWS Waters	Schuylkill River	Municipality	West Pottsgrove Twp, Montgomery County
PWS RMI	57	Distance from Outfall (mi)	~30

Drainage Area: 357,930 SF

% Impervious: 20%

Description of Materials/Activities in Drainage Area Exposed to Precipitation:
Outfall 002 receives stormwater runoff from the eastern and central portions of the site from scrap storage and processing areas.

Compliance History	
Summary of DMRs:	A summary of DMR data and application sampling results can be found below in Table 1.
Summary of Inspections:	The facility was last inspected on 4/19/2019. No violations were noted.

Other Comments: There are currently no open violations for this client.

Table 1. 2018-2022 DMR and Application Results (mg/L)

Outfall 001	COD	Total Copper	Total Lead	Oil and Grease	TSS	Total Zinc	BOD5	TN	TP	pH (S.U.)
2018 2nd Half	67.7	0.422	0.317	2.4	113	0.831	-	-	-	-
2019 1st Half	75.7	0.32	0.215	1.5	61.6	0.403	-	-	-	-
2019 2nd Half	84.2	0.998	0.915	1.4	272	1.73	-	-	-	-
2020 1st Half	E	E	E	E	E	E	-	-	-	-
2020 2nd Half	133	0.0909	0.0174	1.4	4.5	0.287	-	-	-	-
2021 1st Half	53.8	0.0744	0.0147	2.9	8.6	0.117	-	-	-	-
2021 2nd Half	135	0.124	0.116	1.4	30.4	0.201	-	-	-	-
2022 Application (max conc.)	140	0.3171	0.5376	11	180	0.9953	<10	4.3	5.03	7.9
Max.	140.0	0.998	0.915	11.0	272.0	1.7300	<10	4.3	5.03	7.9
Avg.	98.5	0.3352	0.3047	3.2	95.7	0.6520	<10	4.3	5.03	7.9

Proposed Effluent Limitations and Monitoring Requirements

Based on the facility's **SIC Code of 5093**, the **applicable PAG-03** NPDES Permit for Discharges of Stormwater Associated with Industrial Activity (effective 3/24/2023) appendix is **Appendix P**, which would include the following monitoring requirements:

Table 2. PAG-03, Appendix P Requirements

Parameter	Monitoring Requirements (1),(2)		Benchmark Values
	Minimum Measurement Frequency	Sample Type	
Total Nitrogen (mg/L) (3)	1 / 6 months	Calculation	XXX
Total Phosphorus (mg/L)	1 / 6 months	Grab	XXX
Total Suspended Solids (TSS) (mg/L)	1 / 6 months	Grab	100
Oil and Grease (mg/L)	1 / 6 months	Grab	30
Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD) (mg/L)	1 / 6 months	Grab	120
Total Aluminum (mg/L)	1 / 6 months	Grab	XXX
Total Copper (mg/L)	1 / 6 months	Grab	XXX
Total Lead (mg/L)	1 / 6 months	Grab	XXX
Total Zinc (mg/L)	1 / 6 months	Grab	XXX

Footnotes

(1) In accordance with Part C V.C, the permittee shall conduct additional monitoring if specified by DEP in the letter authorizing permit coverage or other correspondence.
(2) This is the minimum number of sampling events required. Permittees may optionally perform additional sampling.
(3) Total Nitrogen is the sum of Total Kjeldahl-N (TKN) plus Nitrite-Nitrate as N (NO2+NO3-N), where TKN and NO2+NO3-N are measured in the same sample.

Table 3. Proposed Monitoring Requirements

Parameter	Effluent Limitations				Monitoring Requirements	
	Concentrations (mg/L)				Minimum Measurement Frequency	Required Sample Type
	Minimum	Average Monthly	Daily Maximum	Instant. Maximum		
COD	XXX	XXX	Report	XXX	1/6 months	Grab
TSS	XXX	XXX	Report	XXX	1/6 months	Grab
Oil and Grease	XXX	XXX	Report	XXX	1/6 months	Grab
Total Nitrogen	XXX	XXX	Report	XXX	1/6 months	Calculation
Total Phosphorus	XXX	XXX	Report	XXX	1/6 months	Grab
Aluminum, Total	XXX	XXX	Report	XXX	1/6 months	Grab
Copper, Total	XXX	XXX	Report	XXX	1/6 months	Grab
Lead, Total	XXX	XXX	Report	XXX	1/6 months	Grab
Zinc, Total	XXX	XXX	Report	XXX	1/6 months	Grab

All required parameters from PAG-03 Appendix P are included in this permit.
Benchmarks for TSS of 100 mg/L, Oil and Grease of 30 mg/L, and COD of 120 mg/L are included, which is typical of the monitoring requirements for PAG-03 Appendices (effective 3/24/2023).
The BMPs from Appendix P are included.
The requirement to submit an Annual Report is included.
The requirement for routine inspections on a semiannual basis is included.

Antidegradation (93.4):

The applicant is not proposing a new discharge to a High Quality (HQ) or Exceptional Value (EV) water, so Module 1 (Anti Degradation Module) was not needed.

The effluent limits for this discharge have been developed to ensure that existing instream water uses and the level of water quality necessary to protect the existing uses are maintained and protected. Best Management Practices will ensure that the existing instream uses are protected. No Exceptional Value Waters are impacted by this discharge.

The designated use of the receiving waters are as follows:
Willow Creek (HQ-CWF, MF)

Part C Special Conditions

I. STORMWATER OUTFALLS AND AUTHORIZED NON-STORMWATER DISCHARGES

A. The permittee is authorized to discharge non-polluting stormwater from its site through the following outfalls:

Outfall No.	Area Drained (ft^2)	Latitude	Longitude	Description
001	71,429	40º 25' 5.28"	-75º 55' 35.47"	Receives stormwater runoff from the western area of the site from scrap storage and processing areas.
002	357,930	40º 25' 15.21"	-75º 55' 23.26"	Receives stormwater runoff from the eastern and central portions of the site from scrap storage and processing areas.

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."

II. 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. 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.

H. Sector- and Site-Specific BMPs.

1. Inbound Recyclable and Waste Material Control Program.

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

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

   Minimize contact of stormwater runoff with stockpiled materials, processed materials, and non-recyclable wastes through implementation of control measures including but not limited to the following: permanent or semi-permanent covers; sediment traps, vegetated swales and strips, catch basin filters, and sand filters to facilitate settling or filtering of pollutants; dikes, berms, containment trenches, culverts, and surface grading to divert runoff from storage areas; silt fencing; and oil and water separators, sumps, and dry absorbents for areas where potential sources of residual fluids are stockpiled (e.g., automobile engine storage areas).

3. Stockpiling of Turnings Exposed to Cutting Fluids (Outdoor Storage).

   Minimize contact of surface runoff with residual cutting fluids by storing all turnings exposed to cutting fluids under some form of permanent or semi-permanent cover, or establishing dedicated containment areas for all turnings that have been exposed to cutting fluids. Any containment areas must be constructed of concrete, asphalt, or other equivalent types of impermeable material and include a barrier (e.g., berms, curbing, elevated pads) to prevent contact with stormwater run-on. Stormwater runoff from these areas can be discharged, provided that any runoff is first collected and treated by an oil/water separator or its equivalent. The permittee must regularly maintain the oil/water separator (or its equivalent) and properly dispose of or recycle collected residual fluids.

4. Scrap and Waste Material Stockpiles and Storage (Covered or Indoor Storage).

   Minimize contact of residual liquids and particulate matter from materials stored indoors or under cover with surface runoff through implementation of control measures including but not limited to the following: good housekeeping measures, including the use of dry absorbents or wet vacuuming to contain, dispose of, or recycle residual liquids originating from recyclable containers, and mercury spill kits for spills from storage of mercury switches; not allowing wash water from tipping floors or other processing areas to discharge to the storm sewer system; and disconnecting or sealing off all floor drains connected to the storm sewer system.

5. Scrap and Recyclable Waste Processing Areas.

   Minimize surface runoff from coming in contact with scrap processing equipment. Pay attention to operations that generate visible amounts of particulate residue (e.g., shredding) to minimize the contact of accumulated particulate matter and residual fluids with runoff (i.e., through good housekeeping, preventive maintenance). To minimize discharges of pollutants in stormwater from scrap and recyclable waste processing areas, implement control measures including but not limited to the following: inspect equipment at least once per month for spills or leaks and malfunctioning, worn, or corroded parts or equipment; establish a preventive maintenance program for processing equipment; use dry-absorbents or other cleanup practices to collect and dispose of or recycle spilled or leaking fluids or use mercury spill

kits for spills from storage of mercury switches; install protection devices such as low-level alarms or equivalent or secondary containment on unattended hydraulic reservoirs over 150 gallons in capacity; implement containment or diversion structures such as dikes, berms, culverts, trenches, elevated concrete pads, and grading to minimize contact of stormwater runoff with outdoor processing equipment or stored materials; use oil/water separators or sumps; install permanent or semi-permanent covers in processing areas where there are residual fluids and grease; and use retention or detention ponds or basins, sediment traps, vegetated swales or strips, and/or catch basin filters or sand filters for pollutant settling and filtration.

6. Scrap Lead-Acid Battery Program.

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

7. Spill Prevention and Response Procedures.

   Install alarms and/or pump shutoff systems on outdoor equipment with hydraulic reservoirs exceeding 150 gallons in the event of a line break. Alternatively, a secondary containment system capable of holding the entire contents of the reservoir plus room for precipitation can be used. Use a mercury spill kit for any release of mercury from switches, anti-lock brake systems, and switch storage areas.

8. Supplier Notification Program.

   As appropriate, notify major suppliers which scrap materials will not be accepted at the facility or will be accepted only under certain conditions.

III. 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. 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
Total Suspended Solids (TSS) (mg/L)	100
Oil and Grease (mg/L)	30
Chemical Oxygen Demand (mg/L)	120

G. 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.

IV. 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.

V. 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.

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.

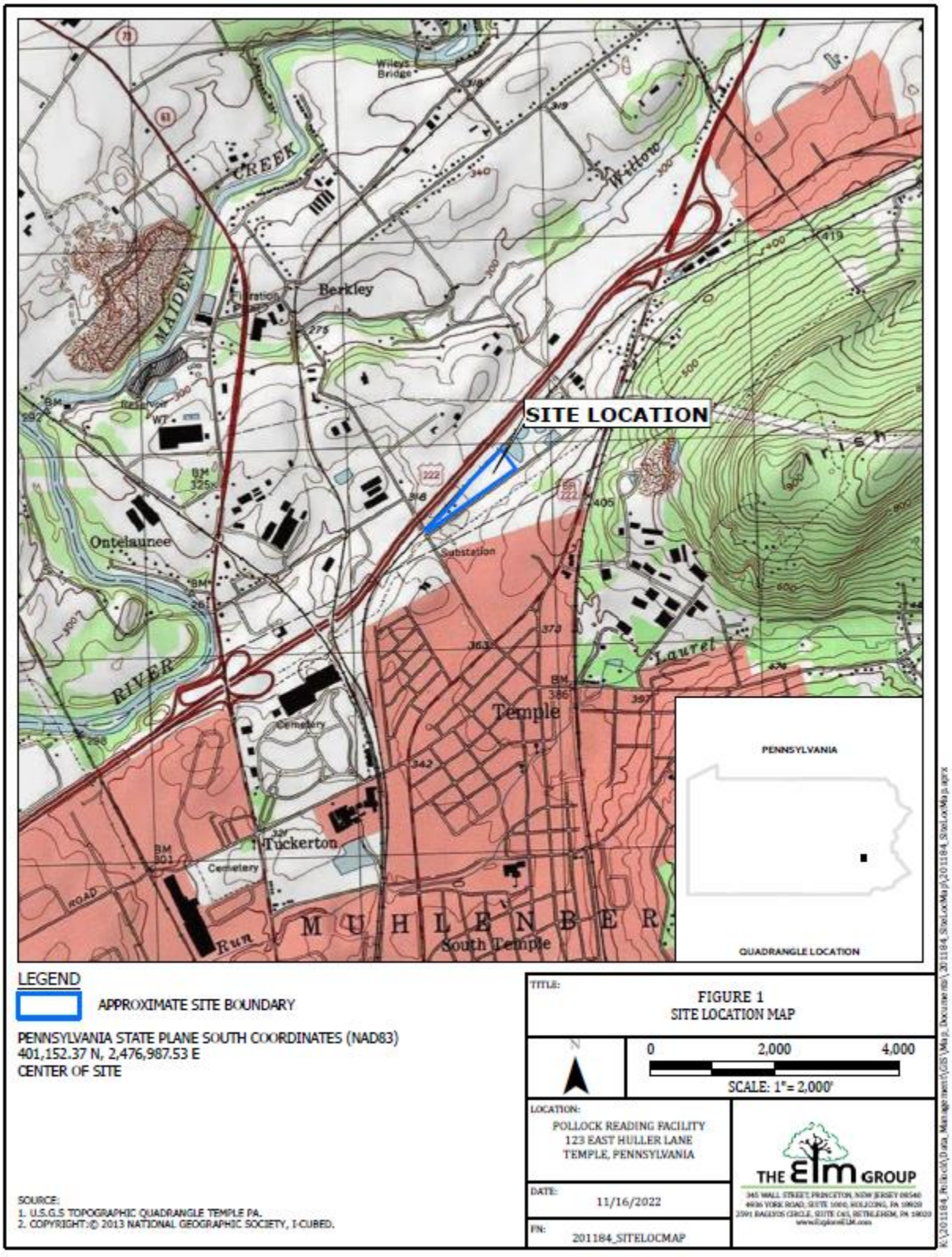

Figure 1. Site Location Map

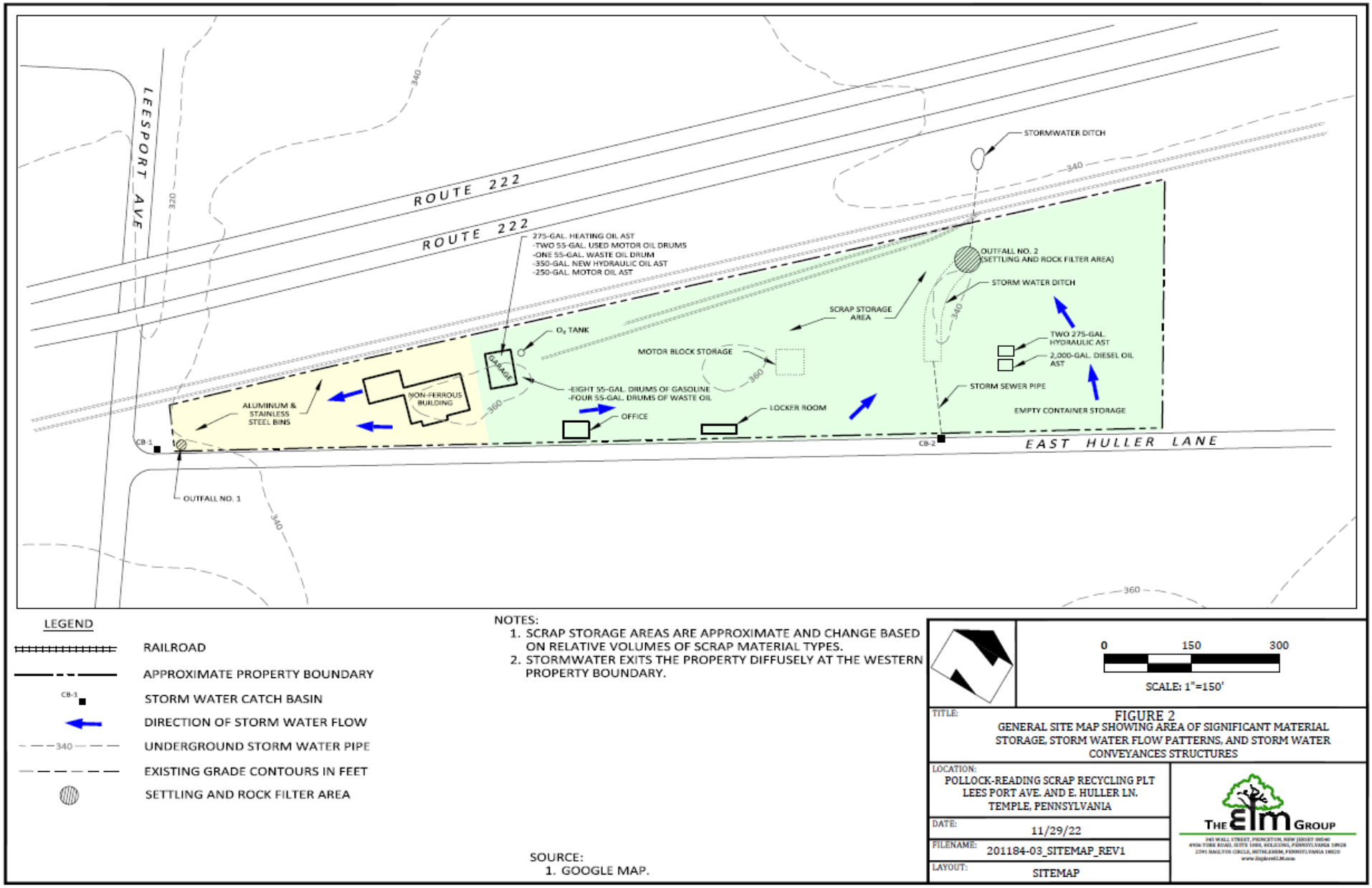

Figure 2. Site Layout