



**NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM (NPDES)
INDIVIDUAL PERMIT TO DISCHARGE STORMWATER FROM
SMALL MUNICIPAL SEPARATE STORM SEWER SYSTEMS (MS4s)**

NPDES PERMIT NO. PAI139602

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.,

**Pennsylvania Turnpike Commission
PO Box 67676
Harrisburg, PA 17106-7676**

is authorized to discharge from a regulated small municipal separate storm sewer system (MS4) located within Urbanized Areas to surface waters of the Commonwealth in accordance with effluent limitations, monitoring requirements and other conditions set forth herein.

THIS PERMIT SHALL BECOME EFFECTIVE ON _____

THIS PERMIT SHALL EXPIRE AT MIDNIGHT ON _____

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

1. The permittee shall comply with the effluent limitations and reporting requirements contained in this permit.
2. The application and its supporting documents are incorporated into this permit. 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 of this permit shall apply.
3. 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))
4. A complete application for renewal of this permit must be submitted to the Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) at least 180 days prior to the 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)). 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 expiration date, the terms and conditions of this permit, including submission of the Annual MS4 Status Reports, 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))

The permittee shall achieve pollutant load reductions for sediment, Total Phosphorus (TP), and Total Nitrogen (TN) from highway or highway maintenance facility stormwater runoff to nutrient and sediment impaired waters as specified in Part C II.

Date Permit Issued: _____

Issued By: _____

Sean M. Furjanic, P.E.
Environmental Program Manager
Division of NPDES Permitting

PART A

EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS, REPORTING AND RECORDKEEPING REQUIREMENTS

I. EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

- A. This permit establishes effluent limitations in the form of a Pollutant Reduction Plan (PRP) that requires a percentage of the pollutants (sediment, TN, TP) to be reduced from the existing pollutant load to the maximum extent practicable. In addition, the permittee shall implement a Stormwater Management Program (SWMP), as specified in Part C I of this permit, to reduce the discharge of pollutants from the regulated small MS4 to the maximum extent practicable.
- B. All discharges from regulated small MS4s must comply with all applicable requirements established in accordance with 25 Pa. Code Chapters 91-96, 102, and 105 of DEP's rules and regulations.

C. Authorized Discharges

This permit authorizes stormwater discharges to surface waters of the Commonwealth from the permittee's regulated small MS4. In addition, the following non-stormwater discharges are authorized by this permit as long as such discharges do not cause or contribute to pollution as defined in Pennsylvania's Clean Streams Law:

1. Discharges or flows from firefighting activities.
2. Discharges from potable water sources including water line flushing and fire hydrant flushing if such discharges do not contain detectable concentrations of Total Residual Chlorine (TRC).
3. Non-contaminated Irrigation water.
4. Water from lawn maintenance.
5. Flows from riparian habitats and wetlands.
6. Diverted stream flows.
7. Springs.
8. Non-contaminated groundwater.
9. Water from foundation and footing drains.
10. Water from crawl space pumps.
11. Air conditioning condensation.
12. Individual residential car washing where cleaning agents are not used.
13. Routine external building wash down which does not use detergents or other compounds.
14. Pavement wash waters where spills or leaks of toxic or hazardous materials have not occurred (unless all spilled material has been removed) and where detergents are not used.

II. DEFINITIONS

Best Management Practices (BMPs) means schedules of activities, prohibitions of practices, maintenance procedures and other management practices to prevent or reduce pollutant loading to surface waters of this Commonwealth. The term 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)

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

Cleaning Agent means any product, substance, or chemical other than water that is used to clean the exterior surface of vehicles, buildings, or other impervious surfaces.

Combined sewer system means a sewer system that has been designed to serve as both a sanitary sewer and a storm sewer.

Designated Uses are those uses specified in 25 Pa. Code §§ 93.4(a) and 93.9a – 93.9z for each water body or segment whether or not they are being attained. (25 Pa. Code § 93.1)

Existing Permittee means any entity that has been designated as a regulated small MS4 and has previously obtained permit coverage under the PAG-13 Permit or obtained an Individual NPDES MS4 Permit.

Illicit Connection means any physical connection to a municipal separate storm sewer system that can convey illicit discharges into the system and/or is not authorized or permitted by the permittee.

Illicit Discharge means any discharge to a municipal separate storm sewer that is not composed entirely of stormwater, except authorized non-stormwater discharges.

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

Integrated Water Quality Monitoring and Assessment Report means the report published every other year by DEP to report on the conditions of Pennsylvania's surface waters to satisfy sections 305(b) and 303(d) of the CWA.

Intermittent Stream means a body of water flowing in a channel or bed composed primarily of substrates associated with flowing water, which, during periods of the year, is below the local water table and obtains its flow from both surface runoff and groundwater discharges. (25 Pa. Code § 92a.2)

Load Allocation means the portion of a surface water's loading capacity that is assigned or allocated to existing and future nonpoint sources and natural quality. (25 Pa. Code § 96.1)

Low Impact Development (LID) means site design approaches and small-scale stormwater management practices that promote the use of natural systems for infiltration, evapotranspiration, and reuse of rainwater. LID can be applied to new development, urban retrofits, and revitalization projects. LID utilizes design techniques that infiltrate, filter, evaporate, and store runoff close to its source. Rather than rely on costly large-scale conveyance and treatment systems, LID addresses stormwater through a variety of small, cost-effective landscape features located on-site.

Municipal separate storm sewer means a conveyance or system of conveyances (including roads with drainage systems, municipal streets, catch basins, curbs, gutters, ditches, man-made channels, or storm drains): (i) Owned or operated by a State, city, town, borough, county, parish, district, association, or other public body (created by or pursuant to State law) having jurisdiction over disposal of sewage, industrial wastes, stormwater,

or other wastes, including special districts under State law such as a sewer district, flood control district or drainage district, or similar entity, or an Indian tribe or an authorized Indian tribal organization, or a designated and approved management agency under section 208 of the CWA that discharges to surface waters; (ii) Designed or used for collecting or conveying stormwater; (iii) Which is not a combined sewer; and (iv) Which is not part of a Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTW) as defined at 40 CFR § 122.2. (25 Pa. Code § 92a.32(a) and 40 CFR § 122.26(b)(8))

Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) means all separate storm sewers that are defined as “large” or “medium” or “small” municipal separate storm sewer systems pursuant to 40 CFR § 122.26(b)(4), (b)(7), and (b)(16), respectively, or designated under 40 CFR § 122.26(a)(1)(v). (25 Pa. Code § 92a.32(a) and 40 CFR § 122.26(b)(18))

Municipality means a city, town, borough, county, township, school district, institution, authority or other public body created by or pursuant to State law and having jurisdiction over disposal of sewage, industrial wastes or other wastes. (25 Pa. Code § 92a.2)

Non-Municipal Permittee means a regulated small MS4 that is not a municipality, e.g., military bases, large hospital or prison complexes, and highways and other thoroughfares.

Non-Structural BMPs means actions that involve management and source controls such as: (1) policies and ordinances that provide requirements and standards to direct growth to identified areas, promote redevelopment, protect areas such as wetlands and riparian areas, maintain and/or increase open space, provide buffers along water bodies, minimize impervious surfaces, and minimize disturbance of soils and vegetation; (2) education programs for developers and the public about minimizing water quality impacts; (3) measures such as minimizing the percentage of impervious area after development, use of measures to minimize directly connected impervious areas, street sweeping, and source control measures such as good housekeeping, maintenance, and spill prevention; and other BMPs as referenced in Chapter 5 of the Pennsylvania Stormwater BMP Manual (363-0300-002).

Observation point means a location upstream of an outfall where a permittee must conduct dry weather screening if the permittee determines that accessibility of the outfall is infeasible or unsafe. This excludes jurisdictional boundary observation points.

Jurisdictional Boundary Observation Point means the location where concentrated stormwater from an MS4-regulated storm sewer system operated by one MS4 permittee discharges to the MS4-regulated storm sewer system of another MS4 permittee that can be used to identify the source of an illicit discharge.

Ordinance means a law enacted by the government of a municipality.

Outfall means a point source as defined by 40 CFR § 122.2 at the point where a municipal separate storm sewer discharges to surface waters and does not include open conveyances connecting two municipal separate storm sewers, or pipes, tunnels or other conveyances which connect segments of the same stream or other surface waters and are used to convey surface waters. (25 Pa. Code § 92a.32(a) and 40 CFR § 122.26(b)(9))

Owner or Operator means the owner or operator of any “facility” or “activity” subject to regulation under the NPDES program. (25 Pa. Code § 92a.3(b)(1) and 40 CFR § 122.2)

Permittee means the operator of a regulated small MS4 authorized to discharge under the terms of this permit.

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

Pollutant means any contaminant or other alteration of the physical, chemical, biological, or radiological integrity of surface water which causes or has the potential to cause pollution as defined in section 1 of the Pennsylvania Clean Streams Law, 35 P.S. § 691.1. (25 Pa. Code § 92a.2)

Pollutant Reduction Plan (PRP) means a planning document prepared by the permittee which guides the selection and implementation of specific BMPs to reduce pollutant loading to surface waters.

Qualifying Development or Redevelopment Project means an earth disturbance activity that requires an NPDES permit for stormwater discharges associated with construction activity per 25 Pa. Code Chapter 102.

Regulated Small MS4 means any small MS4 that is covered by the federal Phase II stormwater program, either through automatic nationwide designation under 40 CFR § 122.32(a)(1) (via the Urbanized Area criteria) or by designation on a case-by-case basis pursuant to 40 CFR § 122.32(a)(2). "Regulated small MS4s" are a subset of "small MS4s" as defined in this section.

Riparian Forest Buffer means an area of permanent vegetation consisting of native trees, shrubs, forbs and grasses along surface water that is maintained in a natural state or sustainably managed to protect and enhance water quality, stabilize stream channels and banks, and buffer land use activities from surface waters.

Small Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (Small MS4) means an MS4, as defined in this section, that is not a large or medium MS4 pursuant to 40 CFR § 122.26(b)(4) and 122.26(b)(7). The term small MS4 includes systems similar to separate storm sewer systems in municipalities, such as systems at military bases, large hospital or prison complexes, and highways and other thoroughfares. The term does not include separate storm sewers in very discrete areas, such as individual buildings. (25 Pa. Code § 92a.32(a) and 40 CFR § 122.26(b)(16))

Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) means a policy or set of procedures that are enacted by a non-municipal permittee to implement a stormwater management program.

Storm Sewershed means the land area that drains to an individual MS4 outfall from within the jurisdiction of the MS4 permittee. The term "combined storm sewershed" means the drainage areas of all MS4 outfalls that discharge to a specific surface water.

Stormwater means runoff from precipitation, snow melt runoff and surface runoff and drainage. "Stormwater" has the same meaning as "storm water." (25 Pa. Code § 92a.2)

Structural BMPs means stormwater storage and management practices including, but not limited to, wet ponds and extended detention outlet structures; filtration practices such as grassed swales, sand filters and filter strips; infiltration practices such as infiltration basins and infiltration trenches; and other BMPs as referenced in Chapter 6 of the Pennsylvania Stormwater BMP Manual (363-0300-002). For the purpose of this permit the term stormwater control measure (SCM) has the same meaning as Structural BMP.

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

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

Urbanized Area (UA) means land area comprising one or more places (central place(s)) and the adjacent densely settled surrounding area (urban fringe) that together have a residential population of at least 50,000 and an overall population density of at least 1,000 people per square mile, as defined by the United States Bureau of the Census and as determined by the latest available decennial census. The UA outlines the extent of automatically regulated areas.

III. MONITORING, REPORTING AND RECORDKEEPING

A. Where samples are collected and analyzed or measurements are taken to comply with this permit, the permittee shall assure:

1. Samples and measurements taken for the purpose of monitoring shall be representative of the monitored activity. (25 Pa. Code § 92a.3(c) and 40 CFR § 122.41(j)(1))
 2. Records of monitoring information shall include (25 Pa. Code § 92a.3(c) and 40 CFR § 122.41(j)(3)):
 - a. The date, exact place, and time of sampling or measurements.
 - b. The individual(s) who performed the sampling or measurements.
 - c. The date(s) analyses were performed.
 - d. The individual(s) who performed the analyses.
 - e. The analytical techniques or methods used.
 - f. The results of such analysis.
 3. Monitoring must be conducted according to test procedures approved under 40 CFR Part 136 unless another method is required under 40 CFR Subchapters N or O. (25 Pa. Code § 92a.3(c) and 40 CFR § 122.41(j)(4))
- B. Records Retention – All records of monitoring activities and results, copies of all plans and 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 at least 5 years from the date of the sample measurement, report or application. Such records must be submitted to DEP or EPA upon request or as required for annual reports. The permittee must make records available to the public at reasonable times during regular business hours. All requests from the public for viewing records shall be managed through compliance with the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania's Right-to-Know Law. (25 Pa. Code § 92a.3(c), 40 CFR §§ 122.34(g)(2) and 122.41(j)(2))
- C. Proper Operation and Maintenance (O&M) – The permittee shall at all times properly operate and maintain all facilities and systems of treatment and control (and related appurtenances) that are installed or used by the permittee to achieve compliance with the conditions of this permit. (25 Pa. Code § 92a.3(c) and 40 CFR § 122.41(e))
- D. Reporting Requirements
1. The permittee shall submit a complete Annual MS4 Status Report using DEP's annual report template (3800-FM-BCW0491) to DEP's Bureau of Clean Water by September 30 of each year.
 - a. The first annual report submitted to DEP under this permit shall have a reporting period starting from the end of the latest annual or progress report period (under the previous permit) to June 30, 2021. The first annual report is due by September 30, 2021.
 - b. Following the first annual report, the reporting period shall thereafter be July 1 - June 30, and the report shall be due by September 30.
 - c. The Permittee shall submit the Annual MS4 Status Report to DEP electronically upon receipt of written notification from DEP.
 2. Unanticipated Non-Compliance or Potential Pollution Reporting
 - a. Immediate Reporting - The permittee shall immediately report to the appropriate DEP regional office any incident causing or threatening pollution in accordance with the requirements of 25 Pa. Code §§ 91.33 and 92a.41(b) listed below:
 - (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 DEP is required as soon as possible, but no later than 4 hours after the permittee becomes aware of the incident causing or threatening pollution.

- (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 non-compliance 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 non-compliance with this permit which may endanger health or the environment within 24 hours from the time the permittee becomes aware of the non-compliance circumstances.
 - (ii) Written Report - A written submission shall also be provided within 5 days of the time the permittee becomes aware of any non-compliance which may endanger health or the environment. The written submission shall contain a description of the non-compliance and its cause; the period of non-compliance, including exact dates and times, and if the non-compliance has not been corrected, the anticipated time it is expected to continue; and steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent reoccurrence of the non-compliance.
 - (iii) Waiver of Written Report - DEP may waive the written report on a case-by-case basis if the associated oral report has been received within 24 hours from the time the permittee becomes aware of the circumstances which may endanger 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. (25 Pa. Code § 92a.3(c) and 40 CFR § 122.41(l)(6)(iii))
- 3. Other Non-Compliance

The permittee shall report all instances of non-compliance not reported under paragraph D.2 of this section or specific requirements of compliance schedules, at the time Annual MS4 Status Reports are submitted, on the Non-Compliance Reporting Form (3800-FM-BCW0440). The reports shall contain the information listed in paragraph D.2.b.(ii) of this section. (25 Pa. Code § 92a.3(c) and 40 CFR § 122.41(l)(7))
- 4. Signatory Requirements
 - a. Completed Annual Reports and all other reports, applications, and information submitted to DEP shall be signed and certified by a principal executive officer.
 - b. If signed by a person other than identified in paragraph 4.a above, the person must be a duly authorized representative of the permittee. A person is a duly authorized representative only if:
 - (i) The authorization is made in writing by a person described in paragraph a above, and submitted to DEP.
 - (ii) The authorization specifies either an individual or a position having responsibility for the operation of the regulated system, facility or activity, such as the position of manager, operator, superintendent, or position of equivalent responsibility, or an individual or position having overall responsibility for environmental matters for the company. A duly authorized representative may thus be either a named individual or any individual occupying a named position.
 - c. Changes in Signatory Authorization - If an authorization is no longer accurate because a different individual or position has responsibility for the overall operation of the system or facility, a new authorization satisfying the requirements of paragraphs 4.a and 4.b, above, must be submitted to

DEP prior to or together with any reports, information or NOI to be signed by an authorized representative.

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PART B
STANDARD CONDITIONS

I. MANAGEMENT REQUIREMENTS

A. Compliance

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

B. Permit Modification, Termination, or Revocation and Reissuance

1. Permit coverage may be modified, terminated, or revoked and reissued during its term in accordance with Title 25 Pa. Code §§ 92a.72 and 92a.74 and 40 CFR § 122.41(f).
2. The filing of a request by the permittee for a permit modification, revocation and reissuance, or termination, or a notification of planned changes or anticipated non-compliance, does not stay any permit condition. (25 Pa. Code § 92a.3(c) and 40 CFR § 122.41(f))

C. Duty to Provide Information

1. The permittee shall furnish to DEP, within a reasonable time, any information which DEP may request to determine whether cause exists for modifying, revoking and reissuing, or terminating coverage under this Permit, or to determine compliance with this permit. (25 Pa. Code § 92a.3(c) and 40 CFR § 122.41(h))
2. The permittee shall furnish to DEP, upon request, copies of records required to be kept by this Permit. (25 Pa. Code § 92a.3(c) and 40 CFR § 122.41(h))
3. Other Information - Where the permittee becomes aware that it failed to submit any relevant facts in an application, or submitted incorrect information in an application or in any report to DEP, it shall promptly submit the correct and complete facts or information. (25 Pa. Code § 92a.3(c) and 40 CFR § 122.41(l)(8))
4. The permittee shall give advance notice to the DEP office that approved permit coverage of any planned physical alterations or additions to the regulated small MS4. Notice is only required when: 1) 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), or 2) the alteration or addition could significantly change the nature or increase the quantity of pollutants discharged. (25 Pa. Code § 92a.3(c) and 40 CFR § 122.41(l))

D. 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. (25 Pa. Code § 92a.3(c) and 40 CFR § 122.41(d))

II. PENALTIES AND LIABILITY

A. Violations of Permit Conditions

1. Any person violating Sections 301, 302, 306, 307, 308, 318 or 405 of the CWA 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).

2. Any person or entity, 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 non-compliance).

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), as adjusted for inflation.

C. Liability

1. Nothing in this permit shall be construed to relieve the permittee from civil or criminal penalties for non-compliance pursuant to Section 309 of the CWA or Sections 602, 603 or 605 of the Clean Streams Law.
2. 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 CWA 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. (25 Pa. Code § 92a.3(c) and 40 CFR § 122.41(c))

III. OTHER RESPONSIBILITIES

A. Right of Entry

Pursuant to Section 5(b) of Pennsylvania's Clean Streams Law (35 P.S. § 691.5(b)), 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; (25 Pa. Code § 92a.3(c) and 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; (25 Pa. Code § 92a.3(c) and 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 (25 Pa. Code § 92a.3(c) 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. (25 Pa. Code § 92a.3(c) and 40 CFR § 122.41(i)(4))

B. Transfer of Permits

1. Transfers by modification. Except as provided in paragraph B.2 of this section, permit coverage may be transferred by the permittee to a new owner or operator only if this Permit coverage 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. (25 Pa. Code § 92a.3(c) and 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; (25 Pa. Code § 92a.3(c) and 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; (25 Pa. Code § 92a.3(c) and 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 coverage under this permit, the transfer is effective on the date specified in the agreement mentioned in paragraph 2.b. of this section; and (25 Pa. Code § 92a.3(c) and 40 CFR § 122.61(b)(3))
 - d. The new permittee is in compliance with existing DEP issued permits, regulations, orders and schedules of compliance, or has demonstrated that any non-compliance with the existing permits has been resolved by an appropriate compliance action or by the terms and conditions of the permit (including compliance schedules set forth in the permit), consistent with 25 Pa. Code § 92a.51 (relating to schedules of compliance) and other appropriate DEP regulations. (25 Pa. Code § 92a.71)
 3. In the event DEP does not approve transfer of coverage under this permit, the new owner or controller must submit a new NOI.
- C. Property Rights – The approval of coverage under this permit does not convey any property rights of any sort, or any exclusive privilege. (25 Pa. Code § 92a.3(c) and 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 180 days prior to expiration. (40 CFR § 122.41(b))
- E. Severability – The provisions of this permit are severable. If any provision of this permit or the application of any provision of this permit to any circumstance is held invalid, the application of such provision to other circumstances and the remainder of this permit shall not be affected.

PART C

SPECIAL CONDITIONS

I. STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PROGRAM (SWMP)

A. The permittee must develop, implement, and enforce a SWMP in 2010 census urbanized areas designed to reduce the discharge of pollutants from the permittee's regulated small MS4 to the maximum extent practicable, to protect water quality, and to satisfy the appropriate water quality requirements of the Clean Water Act and Pennsylvania Clean Streams Law, as described in section I.B, below. There are six Minimum Control Measures (MCMs) that comprise the SWMP. Specific BMPs are identified under each MCM. The permittee shall demonstrate compliance with the SWMP through the submission of Annual MS4 Status Reports due by September 30 each year.

B. Minimum Control Measures (MCMs)

1. **MCM #1:** Public Education and Outreach on Stormwater Impacts. (25 Pa. Code § 92a.32(a) and 40 CFR § 122.34(b)(1))

The permittee shall implement a public education program to disseminate information to users of the Pennsylvania Turnpike (customers, general public, employees, and prime contractors with active roadway construction contracts) about the impacts of stormwater pollution on water bodies and the steps that all parties can take to reduce pollutants in stormwater runoff.

- a. **BMP #1:** Review, revise as necessary, and continue to implement and maintain the current written Public Education and Outreach Program (PEOP). The PEOP shall be reevaluated annually and revised as needed. Revisions shall be documented in the Annual MS4 Status Report. The permittee's PEOP shall be designed to achieve measurable improvements in the target audience's understanding of the causes and impacts of stormwater pollution and the steps they can take to prevent it.
- b. **BMP #2:** Maintain lists of target audience groups that are present within the areas served by the permittee's regulated small MS4. Audiences include users of the Pennsylvania Turnpike, customers, general public, prime contractors with active construction contracts, and employees. The lists shall be reviewed and updated as necessary every year.
- c. **BMP #3:** Develop a Stormwater Pollution Impact Awareness Campaign to raise awareness of the impact of stormwater pollution on waterbodies. The permittee shall utilize means to convey the campaign message to include educational materials at appropriate permittee facilities and website content. The permittee shall implement the campaign within 18 months of permit issuance. The permittee shall evaluate the effectiveness of the campaign.
 - (i) Materials developed for elective audiences, those that voluntarily consume provided materials consisting of customers and the general public, will be measured by volume of distributed materials including, but not limited to numbers of pamphlets distributed, publication circulation volume, numbers of web views, and numbers of social media clicks and likes.
 - (ii) Materials developed for the captive audience, those that the permittee can compel to participate in training, will be measured by comparing pre-training and post-training knowledge through quizzes or similar methodology.
- d. **BMP #4:** The permittee shall develop new material and/or utilize existing educational material regarding the impacts of stormwater pollution on streams and pollution reduction strategies as it relates to the Pennsylvania Turnpike. The permittee shall annually publish at least one issue of a newsletter, a pamphlet, or booklet, in addition to website content, that includes general stormwater educational information, a description of the permittee's SWMP, and/or information about the permittee's stormwater management activities. The list of publications and the content of the publications must be reviewed and updated at least once during each year of permit coverage.

Publications should include a list of references (or links) to refer the reader to additional information (e.g., DEP and EPA stormwater websites, and any other sources that will be helpful to readers). The permittee shall distribute stormwater educational materials and/or information to the target audiences at permittee facilities and on the permittee's website. The website shall include the most recent permit, a copy of the permittee's SWMP Fact Sheet, PRP documents and any additional information relevant to the permit.

- e. **BMP #5:** The permittee shall develop a Stormwater Pollution Impact Awareness/Pollution Reduction Strategies training program for employees and prime contractors with active roadway construction contracts. Training can be deployed via video, web-based, paper-based or instructor-led methods.
 - (i) Training for employees shall be conducted biennially and at the start of the contract term for prime contractors with active roadway construction contracts. The training program can be in conjunction with training required for MCM #3, BMP #6.
 - (ii) To evaluate the effectiveness of the training program, pre-tests and post-tests shall be administered at each training session. All training sessions shall be documented in writing and reported in each Annual MS4 Status Report. Documentation shall include the date(s) of the training, the names of attendees, the topics covered, analysis of pre- and post-test results, and the training presenter(s).

2. **MCM #2:** Public Involvement / Participation. (25 Pa. Code § 92a.32(a) and 40 CFR § 122.34(b)(2))

The permittee shall comply with applicable state public notice requirements when implementing a public involvement / participation program.

- a. **BMP #1:** At least once every two years, the permittee shall issue an MS4 Coordination Letter to municipalities with shared Urbanized Areas that will provide information regarding stormwater management activities for the upcoming year and to invite interest in collaboration opportunities. The letter shall also include information on the SWMP and Pollutant Reduction Plan progress.
 - (i) A Coordination Meeting shall be arranged with municipalities which express interest to discuss collaboration opportunities.
 - (ii) Coordination Meetings shall be documented in a database to include participating municipal MS4s, contacts, meeting dates, outcomes, next actions, and due dates. This information shall be summarized in the Annual MS4 Status Reports along with a sample of the MS4 Coordination Letter and the address list used.
- b. **BMP #2:** The permittee shall continue implementing its reporting mechanism (hotline or electronic reporting) for stormwater related issues regarding spills, illicit discharges, complaints, public feedback, etc., for use by the general public and municipal MS4s. The permittee shall also continue to offer a public forum for comment through the regularly scheduled (2x/month) PTC public meetings.

A summary of reports shall be submitted in the Annual MS4 Status Report. Where necessary, the permittee shall provide notification to DEP in accordance with Part A III.D.2 of this permit once the permittee has verified the report.

- c. **BMP #3:** The permittee shall make its PRP available for public review and comment as specified in Part C.II.E.

3. **MCM #3:** Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination (IDD&E). (25 Pa. Code § 92a.32(a) and 40 CFR § 122.34(b)(3))

- a. **BMP #1:** The permittee shall continue to implement its written program for the detection, elimination, and prevention of illicit discharges into the permittee's regulated small MS4 as documented in the permittee's Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination (IDD&E) Program Manual. The Manual shall, at all times during the term of this permit, contain the following, at a minimum:

- Procedures for identifying priority areas. These are areas with a higher likelihood of illicit discharges, illicit connections or illegal dumping. Priority areas may include areas with older infrastructure, a concentration of high-risk activities, or past history of water pollution problems.
- Procedures for screening at outfalls and observation points in priority areas.
- Procedures for identifying the source of an illicit discharge when a contaminated flow is detected at a permittee's regulated small MS4 outfalls or observation points.
- Procedures for eliminating an illicit discharge.
- Procedures for assessing the potential for illicit discharges caused by the interaction of sewage disposal systems (e.g., on-lot septic systems, sanitary piping) with storm drain systems within the regulated MS4.
- Procedures for program documentation, evaluation and assessment.
- Procedures for addressing information or complaints received from the public.

The IDD&E program shall be implemented, evaluated each year, and revised as necessary.

- b. **BMP #2:** The permittee shall update map(s) that show land owned by the permittee, Urbanized Area boundaries, the location of all outfalls and observation points, and the locations and names of all surface waters that receive discharges from those outfalls. Outfalls and observation points shall be numbered on the map(s). The map(s) shall be submitted to DEP as part of the Annual MS4 Status Report.

Locations of jurisdictional boundary observation points shall be made available at least once per permit term to municipal MS4 permittees where the permittee's regulated MS4 shares an Urbanized Area with the municipal MS4 permittee. Distributed information may be in the form of maps or equivalent digital deliverable. The municipal permittee shall also be provided with a point of contact from the permittee. Locations of jurisdictional boundary observation points shall be reviewed annually, revised as necessary, and updates shall be shared with corresponding municipalities.

Revisions to Chesapeake Bay, Ohio River and Delaware River Watershed maps shall be provided every two years with the Annual MS4 Status Report or, if developed, through a public-facing viewer.

In the event that new or existing MS4 outfalls or observation points are identified, the permittee shall update its map(s) accordingly and identify the updates in the subsequent Annual MS4 Status Report that is submitted to DEP.

- c. **BMP #3:** In conjunction with the map(s) created under BMP #2 (either on the same map or on a different map), the permittee shall develop and maintain map(s) that show the entire storm sewer collection system within the permittee's jurisdiction that are owned or operated by the permittee (including roads, inlets, piping, swales, catch basins, channels, and any other components of the storm sewer collection system).

Revisions to Chesapeake Bay, Ohio River and Delaware River Watershed maps shall be provided every two years with the Annual MS4 Status Report or, if developed, through a public-facing viewer.

- d. **BMP #4:** The permittee shall conduct dry weather screenings of its MS4 outfalls and observation points to evaluate the presence of illicit discharges per the procedures outlined in the permittee's IDD&E Program Manual. The Manual shall include, at a minimum, the following requirements:

- (i) The permittee's identified regulated MS4 outfalls, jurisdictional boundary observation points, and observation points shall be screened at least once within the 5-year period following issuance of this permit.

- (a) An exception is provided for jurisdictional boundary observation points. Jurisdictional boundary observation points are not required to be screened if the permittee has provided the municipality with observation jurisdictional boundary point mapping and permittee contact information.

- (b) Identified regulated MS4 outfalls and observation points located in priority areas shall be screened more frequently in accordance with the permittee's IDD&E Program Manual.
- (ii) If a discharge from any outfall or observation point is observed during screenings, the discharge shall be inspected for color, odor, floating solids, scum, sheen, and substances that result in observed deposits in the surface waters. In addition, the discharge cannot contain substances that result in deposits in the receiving water or produce an observable change in the color, odor or turbidity of the receiving water.

If the discharge exhibits any of the above characteristics, or contains any other pollutants or causes an observed change in the surface waters, the permittee shall sample the discharge(s) for field and/or laboratory analysis of one or more common IDD&E parameters in order to determine if the dry weather flow is illicit. Possible parameters include, but are not limited to: pH, Conductivity, Fecal Coliform bacteria, Heavy Metals, Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD), 5-day Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD5), Total Suspended Solids (TSS), Total Dissolved Solids (TDS), Oil and Grease, Total Residual Chlorine (TRC) and Ammonia-Nitrogen. Proper quality assurance and quality control procedures shall be followed when collecting, transporting or analyzing water samples. The permittee shall retain sample results with the inspection report in accordance with Part A III.B of this permit.
- (iii) Each time an outfall is screened, the permittee shall record outfall observations, regardless of the presence of dry weather flow. All outfall inspections shall be documented on the MS4 Outfall Field Screening Report form (3800-FM-BCW0521), or equivalent. The report must be signed by the inspector and be maintained by the permittee in accordance with Part A III.B of this permit. If an outfall flow is determined by the permittee to be illicit, the actions taken to identify and eliminate, within its authority, the illicit flow shall also be documented. Outfalls identified as having an illicit discharge shall be screened at a higher frequency until resolved per the permittee's IDDE Program Manual.
- (iv) The permittee shall summarize the results of outfall inspections and actions taken to remove or correct illicit discharges in Annual MS4 Status Reports.
- (v) If the permittee determines that an outfall cannot be accessed due to safety or other reasons, the permittee shall establish an "observation point" at an appropriate location prior to the outfall where outfall field screening shall be performed. If observation points are established by the permittee, such points shall be identified on the map required under BMP #2 of this section.
- (vi) The permittee shall ensure that outfalls are properly maintained. Documentation of deficient outfall condition and status of corrective actions shall be provided in the Annual MS4 Status report.
- e. **BMP #5:** Implement the permittee's IDD&E Program Manual, which shall include a stormwater management program that prohibits unauthorized non-stormwater discharges to the regulated small MS4. The permittee shall submit any proposed change to the permittee's IDD&E Program Manual to DEP for approval prior to implementing the change. A change is considered approved if DEP responds in the affirmative or does not respond within 60 days.
- f. **BMP #6:** Provide training to employees and prime contractors with active roadway construction contracts on how to detect and report illicit discharges. This training can be in conjunction with training developed for MCM #1, BMP #5.
 - (i) Training for employees shall be conducted biennially, at minimum, and at the start of the contract term for contractors.
 - (ii) All training sessions shall be documented in writing and reported in each Annual MS4 Status Report. Documentation shall include the date(s) of the training, the names of attendees, the topics covered, the training presenter(s), and a summary of the pre- and post-training metrics.

4. **MCM #4:** Construction Site Stormwater Runoff Control. (25 Pa. Code § 92a.32(a) and 40 CFR § 122.34(b)(4))

The permittee shall comply with, and ensure its contractors comply with, all applicable construction-related requirements under 25 Pa. Code Chapters 92a and Chapter 102 for construction activities proposing earth disturbances, including road maintenance activities. Compliance with this MCM will be demonstrated by the receipt of permits under Chapter 102 and inspection reports prepared by the DEP or conservation districts for applicable construction activities.

5. **MCM #5:** Post-Construction Stormwater Management (PCSM) in New Development and Redevelopment. (25 Pa. Code § 92a.32(a) and 40 CFR § 122.34(b)(5))

The permittee shall implement the BMPs identified below.

a. **BMP #1:** The permittee shall comply with all applicable requirements under 25 Pa. Code Chapter 102 for Post-Construction Stormwater Management (PCSM). Compliance with this BMP will be demonstrated through the development of PCSM Plans and receipt of permits under Chapter 102 for applicable construction activities.

b. **BMP #2:** The permittee shall ensure adequate O&M of all PCSM BMPs that have been installed at construction projects that disturb greater than or equal to one acre. The permittee's Stormwater Control Measure Operations and Maintenance (SCMOM) Manual shall be the basis for minimum required maintenance activity and maintenance frequency for the PCSM BMPs (i.e., stormwater control measures). The permittee shall submit any proposed change to the permittee's SCMOM Manual to DEP for approval prior to implementing the change. A change is considered approved if DEP responds in the affirmative or does not respond within 60 days. An inventory of PCSM BMPs shall be maintained and shall be continually updated during the term of coverage under the permit as construction projects are reviewed, approved, and constructed. The permittee must track the following information in its PCSM BMP database:

- All PCSM BMPs covered by 25 Pa. Code § 102.8.
- The exact location of the PCSM BMP (e.g., latitude and longitude, mile marker).
- Information (e.g., name, address, phone number(s)) for BMP owners and entities responsible for BMP O&M, if different from BMP owners.
- The type of BMP, the year it was installed and the required maintenance frequency.
- The actual inspection/maintenance activities conducted for each BMP in accordance with the frequency listed above.
- An assessment by the permittee if proper O&M has occurred since the last inspection and if not, what actions the permittee has taken, or shall take, to address compliance with O&M requirements.
- Municipal MS4 name and contact information, if a party other than the permittee has responsibility for O&M.

6. **MCM #6:** Pollution Prevention / Good Housekeeping. (25 Pa. Code § 92a.32(a) and 40 CFR § 122.34(b)(6))

The permittee shall annually evaluate and update and continue to implement the existing O&M program that was developed during the previous permit term that has the ultimate goal of preventing and reducing pollutant runoff from operations, facilities and activities under the control of the permittee (collectively, "operations"). The program shall include employee training to prevent and reduce stormwater pollution from activities such as fleet and building maintenance, new construction and land disturbances, and stormwater system maintenance.

a. **BMP #1:** Permittee shall maintain a clean roadway surface and stormwater conveyance system in and along the roadway in accordance with the permittee's Maintenance Manual. The permittee shall submit any proposed change to the permittee's Maintenance Manual to DEP for approval prior to implementing the change. A change is considered approved if DEP responds in the affirmative or does not respond within 60 days.

- b. **BMP #2:** The permittee shall implement and maintain its good housekeeping program for the permittee's maintenance facilities, stockpiles, and service plazas that have the potential for generating pollution in stormwater runoff to the regulated small MS4 including building maintenance; vehicle operation, fueling, washing, and maintenance; and material transfer operations. The program shall include the following, at a minimum:
- (i) A site-specific inventory and map of potentially pollution-causing operations at each MS4-regulated maintenance facility and service plaza.
 - (ii) A written O&M program with standard operating procedures (SOPs) for operations identified in the inventories and maps generated by compliance with the previous paragraph that establish pollution prevention practices, maintenance activities, and maintenance schedules, to reduce the potential for pollutant discharges from each site.
 - (iii) An internal inspection program to ensure good housekeeping and O&M practices are being performed as planned at each facility including documentation of adequate conditions, deficiencies, and deficiency correction.

The permittee shall review the inventories, maps and O&M program at least every other year and update the program when necessary. If updates are made, they shall be provided in the Annual MS4 Status Report.

- c. **BMP #3:** Implement a biennial, at minimum, employee training program that addresses appropriate topics to further the goal of preventing or reducing the discharge of pollutants from the permittee's facilities and operations to the regulated small MS4. The program may use guidance and training materials that are available from federal, state or local agencies, or other organizations. Employees responsible for pollution prevention and good housekeeping and prime contractors with active construction contracts shall receive training. Training topics shall include operation, inspection, maintenance and repair activities associated with any of the operations identified under BMP #1. Training must cover relevant parts of the permittee's overall stormwater management program that could affect operations, such as illicit discharge detection and elimination and stormwater pollution prevention during construction or maintenance activity.
- (i) Implement the previously-developed good housekeeping and pollution prevention training program for employees located or overseeing activities at maintenance facilities. The permittee shall document the training topics covered, training methods, and training materials, and review and update the training program during permit coverage, as necessary.
 - (ii) Monitor and document the good housekeeping training program for employees at Pennsylvania Turnpike Service Plazas developed and administered by Turnpike lessees and vendors operating at Turnpike Service Plazas. Document the training topics covered, training methods, and training materials. Monitor the review and update the training program during permit coverage, as necessary.
 - (iii) Implement the good housekeeping and pollution prevention training program for prime contractors with active construction contracts emphasizing pollution prevention at construction laydown yards. Document the training topics covered, training methods, and training materials. Update the training program during permit coverage, as necessary.
 - (iv) Document the training sessions in writing and report in the Annual MS4 Status Reports. Documentation shall include the date(s) of the training, the names of attendees, the topics covered, and the training presenter(s).
- d. **BMP #4:** The permittee shall implement the BMPs identified below for all salt storage and distribution sites owned and/or operated by the permittee. The term "salt" is inclusive of solid chemical products stored and utilized for the principal purpose of deicing roadways for public safety (including but not

limited to sodium chloride, magnesium chloride, calcium chloride, calcium magnesium acetate, potassium acetate, and mixtures thereof.

(i) Surface and Cover.

- (a) The permittee shall store salt stockpiles and conduct loading/unloading activities on an impermeable surface.
- (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.

(ii) Material Management. The following BMPs are applicable if no permanent, structural cover is provided to cover stockpile:

- (a) Remove covering at the working face just high enough to load out the day's shipment, as applicable. 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 weather event.

(iii) Stormwater Management.

- (a) If stormwater collection ponds or basins are installed and utilized as secondary containment to capture stormwater that may have come in to contact with salt materials, such ponds shall contain a synthetic liner and be managed to limit discharges to only those times when 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.

(iv) Documentation.

- (a) The permittee shall develop and maintain an inventory of salt storage and distribution sites it owns and/or operates, and shall make the inventory available for review by DEP upon request.

II. POLLUTANT REDUCTION PLANS

- A. The permittee shall develop PRPs for the following watersheds, excluding areas served by combined sewer systems. The PRPs shall be developed for discharges from the permittee's highway stormwater runoff to surface waters impaired as a result of sediment/siltation and/or nutrients and submitted to DEP for approval no later than one year following the effective date of the permit. The pollutant reductions specified below

shall be achieved no later than 5 years following DEP's approval of PRPs unless otherwise authorized by DEP.

1. Chesapeake Bay Watershed – The permittee shall reduce existing pollutant loads by 10%, 5.0%, and 3.0% for sediment, Total Phosphorus (TP), and Total Nitrogen (TN), respectively from the Planning Area. The Planning Area is all permittee-owned property located in 2010 census Urbanized Areas within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed.
2. Ohio River Watershed – The permittee shall reduce existing pollutant loads by 5.0% and 2.5% for sediment and TP, respectively from the Planning Area. The Planning Area is permittee-owned property in 2010 census Urbanized Areas within the Ohio River Watershed that drains to surface waters impaired for nutrients and/or sediment. Reductions in excess of 2.0% for sediment and 1.0% for TP in the Delaware River Watershed may be credited toward the pollutant load reduction requirement for the Ohio River Watershed.
3. Delaware River Watershed – The permittee shall reduce existing pollutant loads by 5.0% and 2.5% for sediment and TP, respectively from the Planning Area. The Planning Area is permittee-owned property in 2010 census Urbanized Areas within the Delaware River Watershed that drains to surface waters impaired for nutrients and/or sediment. Reductions in excess of 2.0% for sediment and 1.0% for TP in the Ohio River Watershed may be credited toward the pollutant load reduction requirement for the Delaware River Watershed.

The permittee may assume that the reduction objectives for TP and TN are achieved when sediment reductions are achieved.

- B. For each PRP, the permittee shall provide a calculation of existing sediment, TP, and TN loads as of 2014 in the respective Planning Area watershed and identify the required load reductions for each pollutant. For the Chesapeake Bay Watershed, BMPs may be located anywhere in the Urbanized Area but shall be preferentially located in the drainage area of locally-impaired waters. In the other watersheds, BMPs may be located anywhere in the impaired water drainage area in each Planning Area. If a BMP is located off permittee-owned property the existing load from the drainage to the BMP shall be added to the Planning Area's existing load with the exception of stream restoration projects.

Each PRP must identify BMPs that will accomplish the required load reductions, with calculations demonstrating BMP reductions based on DEP's BMP Effectiveness Values document (3800-PM-BCW0100m) or published Chesapeake Bay Program Office expert panel reports. The PRPs shall identify BMPs implemented or are planned for implementation jointly with municipalities (supported with a municipal agreement) since DEP approval of the municipal PRP which includes such joint BMPs constitutes the DEP approval of those BMPs required for this permit. The permittee may also propose BMPs that will be completed independently. The PRPs shall be developed consistent with DEP's PRP Instructions (3800-PM-BCW0100k).

PRPs may propose urban or agricultural stormwater BMPs located outside the Urbanized Area subject to DEP approval and in accordance with DEP guidance.

- C. In each of the PRPs submitted to DEP, the permittee shall include all planned, in-progress, and completed projects that will be used to comply with the reduction requirements in Part C.II.A. In the event the permittee decides to modify the location, type or number of proposed BMPs, the permittee shall submit an update to its PRP(s) to DEP prior to implementing the changes. An update is considered approved if DEP responds in the affirmative or does not respond within 60 days.
- D. The permittee shall submit a Final Report documenting the BMPs installed and pollutant load reductions achieved as an attachment to the Annual MS4 Status Report that is due following the fifth year of the permit term. The report shall include an aggregate estimate of TN and TP reductions.
- E. The permittee shall solicit public involvement and participation in the development of PRPs, as follows:

1. The permittee shall publish notice of the initial draft PRPs in the *Pennsylvania Bulletin* and provide a 30-day public comment period. The permittee shall refer the public to its website to review the PRPs. Following DEP approval of the PRPs, the permittee does not need to publish notice of revisions to the PRPs in the *Pennsylvania Bulletin* unless otherwise notified by DEP in writing. The permittee shall include a copy of public comments received and the permittee's record of consideration of the comments with the PRPs that are submitted to DEP.
 2. The permittee shall make a complete copy of each PRP available for public review on its website and maintain the approved PRP including any revisions thereto on its website for the duration of permit coverage. In addition, the permittee shall notify each municipality affected by the PRPs, including revisions thereto, in writing at least 30 days prior to submission to DEP.
 3. In the event the permittee decides to modify the location, type or number of proposed BMPs, the permittee shall submit an update to its PRPs to DEP prior to implementing the changes. Prior to submitting a revised PRP to DEP, the permittee shall identify the revision(s) on its website and provide a 30-day period for the acceptance of public comments. The permittee shall include a copy of public comments received and the permittee's record of consideration of the comments with the revised PRPs that are submitted to DEP. A modified PRP that meets the conditions herein may be implemented upon submission to DEP unless DEP issues an objection in writing within 60 days
- F. The permittee shall provide updates to DEP on its progress with implementing the PRPs through Annual MS4 Status Reports.

III. OTHER REQUIREMENTS

- A. Screenings and other solids collected by the permittee 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), federal regulation 40 CFR Part 257, The Clean Streams Law, and the Federal Clean Water Act and its amendments.
- B. DEP may require monitoring of stormwater discharge(s) to address specific pollution events as may be reasonably necessary in order to characterize the nature, volume, or other attributes of that discharge or its sources.
- C. The permittee shall ensure that its SWMP is designed to prevent increased loadings of pollutants and to not cause or contribute to a violation of water quality standards by any discharge from its regulated small MS4.
- D. To the extent authorized by statute, the permittee shall develop and maintain adequate legal authorities, where applicable, and shall maintain adequate funding and staffing to implement this permit, including the SWMP contained in Part C I of this permit.
- E. In accordance with 40 CFR § 122.35, the permittee may rely on another entity to satisfy NPDES permit obligations to implement a minimum control measure if: (1) the other entity, in fact, implements the control measure; (2) the particular control measure, or component thereof, is at least as stringent as the corresponding NPDES permit requirement; and (3) the other entity agrees to implement the control measure on the permittee's behalf. The permittee must specify in Annual MS4 Status Reports that it is relying on another entity to satisfy some of its NPDES permit obligations. The permittee remains responsible for compliance with permit obligations if the other entity fails to implement the control measure (or component thereof).