pennsylvania
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

Southcentral Regional Office
CLEAN WATER PROGRAM

Application Type	**Renewal**	Application No.	**PAS603505**
Facility Type	**Storm Water**	APS ID	**611997**
Major / Minor	**Minor**	Authorization ID	**1204934**

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

Applicant and Facility Information

Applicant Name	**J & K Salvage Inc.**	Facility Name	**J & K Salvage Yard**
Applicant Address	1099 Kings Mill Road	Facility Address	1099 Kings Mill Road
	York, PA 17403-3485		York, PA 17403-3485
Applicant Contact	Harry Darrah	Facility Contact	
Applicant Phone	(717) 843-2703	Facility Phone	
Client ID	214773	Site ID	543297
SIC Code	5015,5093	Municipality	Spring Garden Township
SIC Description	Wholesale Trade - Motor Vehicle Parts, Used,Wholesale Trade - Scrap And Waste Materials	County	York
Date Application Received	October 26, 2017	EPA Waived?	Yes
Date Application Accepted	May 7, 2018	If No, Reason	

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

Summary of Review

This is a renewal for a NPDES individual permit to discharge stormwater associated with industrial activity located in Spring Garden Township, York County. See Figures 1 and 2 for facility and outfall locations.

The facility's SIC code 5093 (Scrap and Waste Recycling Facility) requires an NPDES permit for discharges of stormwater associated with industrial activity. Facility Description: recyclable material merchant wholesalers and solid waste collection. If the facility operated under a PAG-03, they would fall under Appendix P based on their SIC Code.

The facility previously had a general PAG-03 NPDES Permit, but the permit was converted from a general permit to an individual permit in 2007 to better address poor housekeeping practices.

Currently, the facility is covered by NPDES Permit No. PAS603505, which expired on June 30, 2017. A renewal application was received on 10/25/17. A renewal application incomplete letter was sent by DEP on 11/15/17. Responses to the renewal application incomplete letter were received on 5/7/18 and the application was accepted as complete. A technical deficiency letter was sent by DEP on 8/31/18. Subsequent meetings and correspondence requested that the applicant submit an administratively and technically complete application by 1/1/19. An amended renewal application was received on 12/4/18.

Outfalls 001 and 002 contain oil/water separators prior to discharging to Codorus Creek (WWF). Outfall 003 was added to the previous permit as a result of a site visit on 2/15/12. Outfall 003 contains an oil/water separator prior to discharging to a UNT to Codorus Creek (WWF). The amended renewal application received on 12/4/18 included an additional area and outfall, Outfall 004. This area was previously leased and permitted through the American Rock Salt Company but is now the property of J & K Salvage and is covered under this permit. Outfall 004 contains an HDPE lined basin and discharges to Codorus Creek (WWF).

Approve	Deny	Signatures	Date
x		/s/ Jacob S. Rakowsky, EIT / Environmental Engineering Specialist	7/25/19
x		/s/ Scott M. Arwood, P.E. / Environmental Engineer Manager	8/19/19

Summary of Review

Part C permit conditions require semiannual 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 multiple open violations at the facility, ranging from dates 5/12/17 to 5/24/18, for unauthorized, unpermitted discharges to waters of the Commonwealth, as well as failure to take necessary measures to prevent pollutants from reaching waters of the Commonwealth. There are also multiple open violations issued by the Waste Management Program, ranging from dates 1/3/19 to 7/3/19. A Consent Order and Agreement (COA) between the Waste Management Program and the permittee was signed on 10/23/18.

EPA waiver is in effect.

The PPC Plan was last updated in 2018.

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	39º 56' 41.3"	Longitude	-76º 44' 48.7"
Wastewater Description:	Stormwater associated with industrial activity.		
Receiving Waters	Codorus Creek (WWF)	Stream Code	08032
NHD Com ID	57468859	RMI	
Drainage Area	222 sq. mi.	Yield (cfs/mi^2)	
Q_{7-10} Flow (cfs)	24.5	Q_{7-10} Basis	StreamStats
Watershed No.	7-H	Chapter 93 Class.	WWF
Existing Use		Existing Use Qualifier	
Exceptions to Use		Exceptions to Criteria	
Assessment Status	Impaired		
Cause(s) of Impairment	FLOW REGIME MODIFICATION, FLOW REGIME MODIFICATION, HABITAT ALTERATIONS, SILTATION		
Source(s) of Impairment	CHANNELIZATION, CHANNELIZATION, URBAN RUNOFF/STORM SEWERS, URBAN RUNOFF/STORM SEWERS		
TMDL Status		Name	
Nearest Downstream Public Water Supply Intake	Wrightsville Boro Muni Auth		
PWS Waters	Susquehanna River	Flow at Intake (cfs)	
Location	Wrightsville Boro, York	Distance from Outfall (mi)	Approx. 21 mi

Discharge is approximately 200 feet from Codorus Creek.

Drainage Area: 160,800 sq ft

% Impervious: 100

Description of Materials / Activities in Drainage Area Exposed to Precipitation:
Clean wood waste storage, auto shredder, auto fluff storage pile, processed autofluff storage pile, used tire storage from vehicles on site, scales, and office buildings.

Description of Treatment or BMPs in Drainage Area to Control Pollutants in Stormwater:
Oil/Water Separator

Discharge, Receiving Waters and Water Supply Information

Outfall No.	002	Design Flow (MGD)	0
Latitude	39º 56' 41.5"	Longitude	-76º 44' 51.1"
Wastewater Description:	Stormwater associated with industrial activity.		
Receiving Waters	Codorus Creek (WWF)	Stream Code	08032
NHD Com ID	57468859	RMI	
Drainage Area	222 sq. mi.	Yield (cfs/mi^2)	
Q_{7-10} Flow (cfs)	24.5	Q_{7-10} Basis	StreamStats
Watershed No.	7-H	Chapter 93 Class.	WWF
Existing Use		Existing Use Qualifier	
Exceptions to Use		Exceptions to Criteria	
Assessment Status	Impaired		
Cause(s) of Impairment	FLOW REGIME MODIFICATION, FLOW REGIME MODIFICATION, HABITAT ALTERATIONS, SILTATION		
Source(s) of Impairment	CHANNELIZATION, CHANNELIZATION, URBAN RUNOFF/STORM SEWERS, URBAN RUNOFF/STORM SEWERS		
TMDL Status		Name	
Nearest Downstream Public Water Supply Intake	Wrightsville Boro Muni Auth		
PWS Waters	Susquehanna River	Flow at Intake (cfs)	
Location	Wrightsville Boro, York	Distance from Outfall (mi)	Approx. 21 mi

Discharge is approximately 200 feet from Codorus Creek.

Drainage Area: 10,100 sq ft

% Impervious: 100

Description of Materials / Activities in Drainage Area Exposed to Precipitation:
Scrap metal storage and clean wood waste storage.

Description of Treatment or BMPs in Drainage Area to Control Pollutants in Stormwater:
Oil/Water Separator

Discharge, Receiving Waters and Water Supply Information

Outfall No.	003	Design Flow (MGD)	0
Latitude	39º 56' 35.4"	Longitude	-76º 44' 51.4"
Wastewater Description:	Stormwater associated with industrial activity.		
Receiving Waters	Unnamed Tributary to Codorus Creek (WWF, MF)	Stream Code	08084
NHD Com ID	57469169	RMI	
Drainage Area		Yield (cfs/mi^2)	
Q_{7-10} Flow (cfs)		Q_{7-10} Basis	
Watershed No.	7-H	Chapter 93 Class.	WWF, MF
Existing Use		Existing Use Qualifier	
Exceptions to Use		Exceptions to Criteria	
Assessment Status	Attaining Use(s)		
Cause(s) of Impairment			
Source(s) of Impairment			
TMDL Status		Name	
Nearest Downstream Public Water Supply Intake	Wrightsville Boro Muni Auth		
PWS Waters	Susquehanna River	Flow at Intake (cfs)	
Location	Wrightsville Boro, York	Distance from Outfall (mi)	Approx. 21 mi

Discharge is approximately 20 feet from UNT Codorus Creek.

Drainage Area: 119,000 sq ft

% Impervious: 50

Description of Materials / Activities in Drainage Area Exposed to Precipitation:
Vehicle maintenance garages, metals storage both inside and outside buildings, office building, automobile storage.

Description of Treatment or BMPs in Drainage Area to Control Pollutants in Stormwater:
Oil/Water Separator

Discharge, Receiving Waters and Water Supply Information

Outfall No.	004	Design Flow (MGD)	0
Latitude	39º 56' 41.3"	Longitude	-76º 44' 46.4"
Wastewater Description:	Stormwater associated with industrial activity.		
Receiving Waters	Codorus Creek (WWF, MF)	Stream Code	08032
NHD Com ID	57468859	RMI	1.0200
Drainage Area		Yield (cfs/mi^2)	
Q_{7-10} Flow (cfs)		Q_{7-10} Basis	
Watershed No.	7-H	Chapter 93 Class.	WWF, MF
Existing Use		Existing Use Qualifier	
Exceptions to Use		Exceptions to Criteria	
Assessment Status	Impaired		
Cause(s) of Impairment	FLOW REGIME MODIFICATION, FLOW REGIME MODIFICATION, HABITAT ALTERATIONS, SILTATION		
Source(s) of Impairment	CHANNELIZATION, CHANNELIZATION, URBAN RUNOFF/STORM SEWERS, URBAN RUNOFF/STORM SEWERS		
TMDL Status		Name	
Nearest Downstream Public Water Supply Intake	Wrightsville Boro Muni Auth		
PWS Waters	Susquehanna River	Flow at Intake (cfs)	
Location	Wrightsville Boro, York	Distance from Outfall (mi)	Approx. 21 mi

Discharge is approximately 200 feet from UNT Codorus Creek.

Drainage Area: 293,800 sq ft

% Impervious: 100

Description of Materials / Activities in Drainage Area Exposed to Precipitation:
Asphalt shingle storage, proposed salt storage building, proposed processed mulch storage in roll off containers, three (3) above ground storage tanks (2-diesel fuel and 1-hot mix asphalt), empty roll off container storage, proposed operable automobile storage prior to sale by third party, non-ferrous metals recycling in roofed building, office building and scale

Description of Treatment or BMPs in Drainage Area to Control Pollutants in Stormwater:
HDPE Lined Basin, Concrete Barriers, Silt Socks

Compliance History

Summary of DMRs: A summary of available DMR data is shown in Tables 1 and 2 below. Outfall 001 was sampled as the representative outfall for the facility. TSS concentration exceeded the benchmark value of 100 mg/L in Quarter 3 of 2017.

Table 1. 2016-2017 DMR Data

	2016		2017			2018	
	Quarter 1	Quarter 3	Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Quarter 1	Quarter 4
Flow	142,302	151,807	166,020	119,086	17,151	18,873	
pH	6.91	7.93	7.72	7.71	7.51	7.77	7.64
TSS	54	ND	ND	6	**230**	6	48
Oil and Grease	ND	ND	ND	ND	4.1	ND	7.7
Total Aluminum	ND	0.07	0.13	0.16	3.1	ND	7.5
Total Cadmium	ND	ND	0.0013	ND	0.013	ND	0.021
Total Chromium	ND	ND	ND	ND	0.044	ND	0.073
Total Copper	0.052	0.014	0.054	0.05	0.6	ND	1.3
Dissolved Iron	0.11	ND	ND	ND	0.59	ND	0.33
Total Iron	0.096	0.035	0.15	0.27	11.5	0.1	29.1
Total Lead	ND	ND	0.0063	0.016	0.4	ND	1
Total Manganese	0.35	0.012	0.18	0.084	0.7	0.18	1.1
Total Mercury	ND	ND	ND	ND	0.0014	ND	0.0018
Total Nickel	0.31	ND	ND	ND	0.054	ND	0.15
Total Zinc	ND		0.21	0.18	3.9	0.14	8.9
Acetone	12.9		14.1	ND	ND	ND	56.7

Table 2. Summary of 2016-2017 DMR Data

	Avg.	Min.	Max	Limit	Future Benchmark
Flow	102,540	17,151	166,020		
pH	7.60	7	8	6 to 9	
TSS	49.14	0	**230**		100
Oil and Grease	1.69	0	8	30	30
Total Aluminum	1.57	0	8		
Total Cadmium	0.01	0	0		
Total Chromium	0.02	0	0		
Total Copper	0.30	0	1		
Dissolved Iron	0.15	0	1	7	
Total Iron	5.89	0	29		
Total Lead	0.20	0	1		
Total Manganese	0.37	0	1		
Total Mercury	0.00	0	0		
Total Nickel	0.07	0	0		
Total Zinc	2.22	0	9		
Acetone	13.95	0	57		
COD	N/A	N/A	N/A		120

Compliance History

Summary of Inspections: Since the effective date of the previous permit, 7/1/12, the facility was inspected eleven (11) times. Ten (10) NOVs were issued since 7/1/12. A list of the NOVs issued since 7/1/12 are shown in Table 3 below. In addition to the five (5) open violations shown in Table 3 (those without a resolved date), there are nineteen (19) open violations issued by the Residual Waste Program.

Table 3. List of Violations Since 7/1/12

VIOLATION DATE	VIOLATION TYPE	VIOLATION TYPE DESC	RESOLVED DATE	INSPECTED DATE	INSP TYPE	VIOLATION COMMENT
08/14/2012	92A.1UNDSCHR	Unpermitted discharge	09/13/2012	08/14/2012	Storm Water Industrial-Non-Sampling	discharge to adjacent retention pond that discharges to Codorus Creek
03/25/2015	92A.41(A)12B	NPDES - Failure to submit monitoring report(s) or properly complete monitoring reports	12/29/2015	03/25/2015	Routine/Partial Inspection	Failure to submit annual reports
08/05/2016	CSL301	CSL - Unauthorized, unpermitted discharge of industrial wastes to waters of the Commonwealth	06/06/2017	08/05/2016	Follow-up Inspection	
08/05/2016	CSL402(B)	CSL - Failure to obtain a permit for an activity that creates a danger of pollution as determined by DEP	06/06/2017	08/05/2016	Follow-up Inspection	
05/26/2016	CSL301	CSL - Unauthorized, unpermitted discharge of industrial wastes to waters of the Commonwealth	06/06/2017	05/26/2016	Routine/Partial Inspection	
05/12/2017	CSL301	CSL - Unauthorized, unpermitted discharge of industrial wastes to waters of the Commonwealth		05/12/2017	Routine/Partial Inspection	Contaminated discharge from seep to Codorus Creek
05/12/2017	CSL401	CSL - Unauthorized, unpermitted discharge of polluting substances to waters of the Commonwealth resulting in pollution		05/12/2017	Routine/Partial Inspection	Mulch Leachate to ARSCO SW Pond
03/28/2017	CSL301	CSL - Unauthorized, unpermitted discharge of industrial wastes to waters of the Commonwealth		03/28/2017	Routine/Partial Inspection	Mulch Leachate Discharge
05/24/2018	CSL301	CSL - Unauthorized, unpermitted discharge of industrial wastes to waters of the Commonwealth		05/24/2018	Administrative/File Review	
05/24/2018	91.34(A)	CSL - Failure to take necessary measures to prevent pollutants from reaching waters of the Commonwealth		05/24/2018	Administrative/File Review	

Other Comments: On 7/27/17, the Waste Management Program revoked the facility's coverage under the Waste Permit. As mentioned in the Summary of Review, a COA between the Waste Management Program and the permittee was signed on 10/23/18. The COA states that "Prior to accepting or processing any waste other than scrap metal, vehicles, and wastes generated on the Site from scrap metal and vehicles, Darrah [permittee] shall submit to the Department an application for an individual waste processing permit and gain approval from the Department for the individual waste processing permit". The COA later states that the permittee "shall receive Department approval for all applicable NPDES permits required for the operation of the Site prior to Darrah [permittee] applying for Department approval for any individual waste processing permit". Therefore, the renewal of the facility's industrial stormwater permit is one of the prerequisites to obtaining a Waste Permit and addressing other agreements set forth in the COA.

Proposed Effluent Limitations and Monitoring Requirements

Parameters and monitoring requirements for Outfalls 001, 002, and 003 **from prior Permit** (July 1, 2012 through June 30, 2017):

Parameter	Effluent Limitations						Monitoring Requirements	
	Mass Units (lbs/day)		Concentrations (mg/L)				Minimum Measurement Frequency	Required Sample Type
	Average Monthly	Daily Maximum	Minimum	Average Monthly	Daily Maximum	Instant. Maximum		
Flow (MGD)	Report	Report	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	1/quarter	Estimate
pH (S.U.)	XXX	XXX	6.0	XXX	XXX	9.0	1/quarter	Grab
TSS	XXX	XXX	XXX	Report	Report	XXX	1/quarter	Grab
Oil and Grease	XXX	XXX	XXX	15	30	30	1/quarter	Grab
Total Aluminum	XXX	XXX	XXX	Report	Report	XXX	1/quarter	Grab
Total Cadmium	XXX	XXX	XXX	Report	Report	XXX	1/quarter	Grab
Total Chromium	XXX	XXX	XXX	Report	Report	XXX	1/quarter	Grab
Total Copper	XXX	XXX	XXX	Report	Report	XXX	1/quarter	Grab
Dissolved Iron	XXX	XXX	XXX	7.0	7.0	7.0	1/quarter	Grab
Total Iron	XXX	XXX	XXX	Report	Report	XXX	1/quarter	Grab
Total Lead	XXX	XXX	XXX	Report	Report	XXX	1/quarter	Grab
Total Manganese	XXX	XXX	XXX	Report	Report	XXX	1/quarter	Grab
Total Mercury	XXX	XXX	XXX	Report	Report	XXX	1/quarter	Grab
Total Nickel	XXX	XXX	XXX	Report	Report	XXX	1/quarter	Grab
Acetone	XXX	XXX	XXX	Report	Report	XXX	1/quarter	Grab

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 9/24/16) appendix is **Appendix P**, which would include the following monitoring requirements:

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

All parameters from the previous permit were detected on DMRs during the previous permit term. Therefore, the required parameters from the previous permit, as well as Chemical Oxygen Demand and Total Zinc from PAG-03 Appendix P, will be sampled at Outfalls 001, 002, 003, and 004. To remain consistent with the sampling requirements of the previous permit, all parameters will be required to be sampled 1/quarter.

Benchmarks for TSS and COD are included (according to Appendix P). Since the limits for Oil and Grease from the previous permit still apply in this permit, the benchmark for Oil and Grease is not included in this permit.

Proposed Effluent Limitations and Monitoring Requirements

The **proposed parameters and monitoring requirements** for Outfalls 001, 002, 003, and 004 are as follows:

Parameter	Effluent Limitations						Monitoring Requirements	
	Mass Units (lbs/day)		Concentrations (mg/L)				Minimum Measurement Frequency	Required Sample Type
	Average Monthly	Daily Maximum	Minimum	Average Monthly	Daily Maximum	Instant. Maximum		
Flow (MGD)	Report	Report	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	1/quarter	Estimate
pH (S.U.)	XXX	XXX	6.0	XXX	XXX	9.0	1/quarter	Grab
TSS	XXX	XXX	XXX	Report	Report	XXX	1/quarter	Grab
Oil and Grease	XXX	XXX	XXX	15	30	30	1/quarter	Grab
Total Aluminum	XXX	XXX	XXX	Report	Report	XXX	1/quarter	Grab
Total Cadmium	XXX	XXX	XXX	Report	Report	XXX	1/quarter	Grab
Total Chromium	XXX	XXX	XXX	Report	Report	XXX	1/quarter	Grab
Total Copper	XXX	XXX	XXX	Report	Report	XXX	1/quarter	Grab
Dissolved Iron	XXX	XXX	XXX	7.0	7.0	7.0	1/quarter	Grab
Total Iron	XXX	XXX	XXX	Report	Report	XXX	1/quarter	Grab
Total Lead	XXX	XXX	XXX	Report	Report	XXX	1/quarter	Grab
Total Manganese	XXX	XXX	XXX	Report	Report	XXX	1/quarter	Grab
Total Mercury	XXX	XXX	XXX	Report	Report	XXX	1/quarter	Grab
Total Nickel	XXX	XXX	XXX	Report	Report	XXX	1/quarter	Grab
Acetone	XXX	XXX	XXX	Report	Report	XXX	1/quarter	Grab
COD	XXX	XXX	XXX	Report	Report	XXX	1/quarter	Grab
Total Zinc	XXX	XXX	XXX	Report	Report	XXX	1/quarter	Grab

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 or increased discharge to a High Quality (HQ) or Exceptional Value (EV) water, so Module 4 (Anti Degradation Module) was not attached to the application.

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. This discharge is to a Warm Water Fishes Stream. 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 Codorus Creek and UNT to Codorus Creek is WWF, MF. These surface waters do not have an existing use.

Part C Special Conditions

I. Stormwater Outfalls and Authorized Non-Stormwater Discharges
II. Best Management Practices (BMPs), including applicable BMPs from Appendix P from the PAG-03.
III. Routine Inspections
IV. Preparedness, Prevention, and Contingency (PPC) Plan
V. Stormwater Monitoring Requirements (including Benchmark for TSS and COD)
VI. Other Requirements

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	160,800	39° 56’ 41.3”	-76° 44’ 48.7”	Clean wood waste storage, auto shredder, auto fluff storage pile, processed autofluff storage pile, used tire storage from vehicles on site, scales, and office buildings.
002	10,100	39º 56' 41.5"	-76º 44' 51.1"	Scrap metal storage and clean wood waste storage.
003	119,000	39º 56' 35.4"	-76º 44' 51.4"	Vehicle maintenance garages, metals storage both inside and outside buildings, office building, automobile storage.
004	293,800	39º 56' 41.3"	-76º 44' 46.4"	Asphalt shingle storage, proposed salt storage building, proposed processed mulch storage in roll off containers, three (3) above ground storage tanks (2-diesel fuel and 1-hot mix asphalt), empty roll off container storage, proposed operable automobile storage prior to sale by third party, non-ferrous metals recycling in roofed building, office building and scale

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

B. The permittee is authorized to discharge the following non-stormwater discharges under this permit:

- Discharges from emergency/unplanned fire-fighting activities;
- Potable water, including water line flushings and fire hydrant flushings, that do not contain measurable concentrations of Total Residual Chlorine (TRC);
- Uncontaminated condensate from air conditioners, coolers/chillers, and other compressors (if treatment through an oil/water separator is provided) and from the outside storage of refrigerated gases or liquids;
- Irrigation drainage;
- Landscape water if such water does not contain pesticides, herbicides or fertilizers;
- Pavement wash waters where no detergents or hazardous cleaning products are used, and the wash waters do not come into contact with oil and grease deposits, sources of pollutants associated with industrial activities, or any other toxic or hazardous materials;
- Routine external building washdown / power wash water that does not use detergents or hazardous cleaning products (e.g., those containing bleach, hydrofluoric acid, muriatic acid, sodium hydroxide, nonylphenols);
- Uncontaminated ground water or spring water;
- Foundation or footing drains where flows are not contaminated with process materials; and
- Incidental windblown mist from cooling towers that collects on rooftops or adjacent portions of a facility, but not intentional discharges from the cooling tower.

II. BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (BMPs)

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

A. Pollution Prevention and Exposure Minimization.

The permittee shall minimize the exposure of manufacturing, processing, and material storage areas (including loading and unloading, storage, disposal, cleaning, maintenance, and fueling operations) to rain, snow, snowmelt, and runoff in order to minimize pollutant discharges by either locating industrial materials and activities inside or protecting them with storm resistant coverings wherever feasible. The permittee shall implement and maintain the following measures, at a minimum:

1. Use grading, berming or curbing to prevent runoff of polluted stormwater and divert run-on away from areas that contain polluted stormwater.

2. Locate materials, equipment, and activities so that potential leaks and spills are contained or able to be contained or diverted before discharge to surface waters.

3. Clean up spills and leaks promptly using dry methods (e.g., absorbents) to prevent the discharge of pollutants to surface waters.

4. Store leaky vehicles and equipment indoors or, if stored outdoors, use drip pans and absorbents to prevent the release of pollutants to the environment.

5. Use spill/overflow protection equipment.

6. Perform all vehicle and/or equipment cleaning operations indoors, under cover, or in bermed areas that prevent runoff and run-on and also that capture any overspray.

7. Drain fluids from equipment and vehicles that will be decommissioned, and, for any equipment and vehicles that will remain unused for extended periods of time, inspect at least monthly for leaks.

8. Keep all dumpster lids closed when not in use. For dumpsters and roll off boxes that do not have lids, ensure that discharges have a control (e.g., secondary containment, treatment). This permit does not authorize dry weather discharges from dumpsters or roll off boxes.

9. Minimize contamination of stormwater runoff from fueling areas by implementing the following BMPs where determined to be feasible: cover fueling areas; install oil/water separators or oil and grease traps in fueling area storm drains; use berms to prevent run-on to and runoff from fueling areas; use spill/overflow protection and cleanup equipment; use dry cleanup methods; and/or treat and/or recycle collected stormwater runoff.

10. Train employees routinely (no less than annually) on pollution prevention practices as contained in the PPC Plan.

B. Good Housekeeping.

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

1. Implement a routine cleaning and maintenance program for all impervious areas of the facility where particulate matter, dust or debris may accumulate to minimize the discharge of pollutants in stormwater. The cleaning and maintenance program must encompass, as appropriate, areas where material loading and unloading, storage, handling and processing occur.

2. Store materials in appropriate containers.

3. Minimize the potential for waste, garbage and floatable debris to be discharged by keeping exposed areas free of such materials, or by intercepting them before they are discharged.

4. Eliminate floor drain connections to storm sewers.

5. Use drip pans, drain boards, and drying racks to direct drips back into a fluid holding tank for reuse. Drain fluids from all equipment and parts prior to disposal. Promptly transfer used fluids to the proper container; do not leave full drip pans or other open containers around the shop. Empty and clean drip pans and containers.

6. Label and track the recycling of waste material (e.g., used oil, spent solvents, batteries).

7. Prohibit the practice of hosing down an area where the practice would result in the discharge of pollutants to a municipal or other storm water collection system that conveys pollutants off-site without proper treatment.

C. Erosion and Sediment Controls.

1. The permittee shall minimize erosion and pollutant discharges by stabilizing exposed soils and placing flow velocity dissipation devices at discharge locations to minimize channel and stream bank erosion and scour in the immediate vicinity of stormwater outfalls.

2. The permittee shall conduct all earth disturbance activities and, when applicable, shall maintain all post-construction stormwater management (PCSM) BMPs in accordance with 25 Pa. Code Chapter 102.

3. The permittee may not utilize polymers or other chemicals to treat stormwater unless written permission is obtained from DEP.

D. Spill Prevention and Responses.

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

1. Maintain an organized inventory of materials on-site. Plainly label containers (e.g., “Used Oil,” “Spent Solvents,” “Fertilizers and Pesticides”) that could be susceptible to spillage or leakage to encourage proper handling and facilitate rapid response if spills or leaks occur.

2. Implement procedures for material storage and handling, including the use of secondary containment and barriers between material storage and traffic areas, or a similarly effective means designed to prevent the discharge of pollutants from these areas.

3. Develop and implement employee and contractor training on the procedures for expeditiously stopping, containing, and cleaning up leaks, spills, and other releases. The permittee shall conduct periodic training, no less than annually, and document the training on the Annual Report required by Part A III.C.1.

4. Keep spill kits on-site, located near areas where spills may occur or where a rapid response can be made.

5. Notify appropriate facility personnel when a leak, spill, or other release occurs.

6. To the extent possible, eliminate or reduce the number and amount of hazardous materials and waste by substituting non-hazardous or less hazardous materials of equal function, as determined by the permittee.

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

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

E. Sector- and Site-Specific BMPs.

1. 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. ROUTINE INSPECTIONS

A. The permittee shall visually inspect the following areas and BMPs on a semiannual basis (calendar periods), at a minimum:

   1. Areas where industrial materials or activities are exposed to stormwater.

   2. Areas identified in the PPC Plan as potential pollutant sources.

   3. Areas where spills or leaks have occurred in the past three years.

   4. Stormwater outfalls and locations where authorized non-stormwater discharges may commingle.

   5. Physical BMPs used to comply with this permit.

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

B. The permittee shall evaluate and document the following conditions, at a minimum, in the Annual Report required by Part A III.C.1 through required inspections:

   1. Raw materials, products or wastes that may have or could come into contact with stormwater.

   2. Leaks or spills from equipment, drums, tanks and other containers.

   3. Off-site tracking of industrial or waste materials, or sediment where vehicles enter or exit the site.

   4. Tracking or blowing of raw, final or waste materials from areas of no exposure to exposed areas.

   5. Control measures or BMPs needing replacement, maintenance or repair.

   6. The presence of authorized non-stormwater discharges that were not identified in the permit application and non-stormwater discharges not authorized by this permit.

IV. PREPAREDNESS, PREVENTION AND CONTINGENCY (PPC) PLAN

A. The permittee shall develop and implement a PPC Plan in accordance with 25 Pa. Code § 91.34 following the guidance contained in DEP's "Guidelines for the Development and Implementation of Environmental Emergency Response Plans" (DEP ID 400-2200-001), its NPDES-specific addendum and the minimum requirements below.

1. The PPC Plan must identify all potential sources of pollutants that may reasonably be expected to affect the quality of stormwater discharges from the facility.

2. The PPC Plan must describe preventative measures and BMPs that will be implemented to reduce or eliminate pollutants from coming into contact with stormwater resulting from routine site activities and spills.

3. The PPC Plan must address actions that will be taken in response to on-site spills or other pollution incidents.

4. The PPC Plan must identify areas which, due to topography or other factors, have a high potential for soil erosion, and identify measures to limit erosion. Where necessary, erosion and sediment control measures must be developed and implemented in accordance with 25 Pa. Code Chapter 102 and DEP's "Erosion and Sediment Pollution Control Manual" (DEP ID 363-2134-008).

5. The PPC Plan must address security measures to prevent accidental or intentional entry which could result in an unintentional discharge of pollutants.

6. The PPC Plan must include a plan for training employees and contractors on pollution prevention, BMPs, and emergency response measures. This training must be conducted in accordance with Part C II.D.3.

7. If the facility is subject to SARA Title III, Section 313, the PPC Plan must identify releases of "Water Priority Chemicals" within the previous three years. Water Priority Chemicals are those identified in EPA's "Guidance for the Determination of Appropriate Methods for the Detection of Section 313 Water Priority Chemicals" (EPA 833-B-94-001, April 1994). The Plan must include an evaluation of all activities that may result in the stormwater discharge of Water Priority Chemicals.

8. Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure (SPCC) plans may be used to meet the requirements of this section if the minimum requirements are addressed.

B. The permittee shall review and if necessary update the PPC Plan on an annual basis, at a minimum, and when one or more of the following occur:

1. Applicable DEP or federal regulations are revised, or this permit is revised.

2. The PPC Plan fails in an emergency.

3. The facility's design, industrial process, operation, maintenance, or other circumstances change in a manner that materially increases the potential for fires, explosions or releases of toxic or hazardous constituents; or which changes the response necessary in an emergency.

4. The list of emergency coordinators or equipment changes.

5. When notified in writing by DEP.

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

V. STORMWATER MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

A. The permittee shall conduct monitoring of its stormwater discharges at the representative outfalls identified in Part A of this permit. The permittee shall document stormwater sampling event information and no exposure conditions for each calendar year on the Annual Report required by Part A III.C.1.

B. The permittee shall, upon written notice from DEP, install inlets, pipes, and/or other structures or devices that are considered necessary in order to conduct representative stormwater sampling, in accordance with a schedule provided by DEP.

C. The permittee shall collect all samples from discharges resulting from a storm event that is greater than 0.1 inch in magnitude and that occurs at least 72 hours from the previously measurable (greater than 0.1 inch rainfall) storm event. The 72-hour storm interval is waived when the preceding storm did not yield a measurable discharge, or if the permittee is able to document that a less than 72-hour interval is representative for local storm events during the sample period.

D. The permittee shall collect all grab samples within the first 30 minutes of a discharge, unless the permittee determines that this is not possible, in which case grab samples must be collected as soon as possible after the first 30 minutes of a discharge. The permittee shall explain why samples could not be collected within the first 30 minutes of any discharge on the Annual Report required by Part A III.C.1.

E. The permittee shall collect stormwater samples at times when commingling with non-stormwater discharges is not occurring or at locations prior to the commingling of non-stormwater discharges.

F. Stormwater Benchmark Values.

1. A benchmark value is the concentration of a pollutant in stormwater discharges that serves as a threshold for the determination of whether existing site BMPs are effective in controlling stormwater pollution. In the event that stormwater discharge concentrations for a parameter exceeds the benchmark value(s) identified below at the same outfall for two or more consecutive monitoring periods, the permittee shall develop a corrective action plan to reduce the concentrations of the parameters in stormwater discharges.

Parameter	Benchmark Value (mg/L)
Total Suspended Solids	100
Chemical Oxygen Demand	120

2. The permittee shall submit the corrective action plan to DEP within 90 days of the end of the monitoring period triggering the need for the plan, and shall implement the plan immediately upon submission or at a later time if authorized by DEP in writing. The permittee shall, in developing the plan, evaluate alternatives to reduce stormwater concentrations and select one or more BMPs or control measures for implementation, unless the permittee can demonstrate in the plan that (1) the exceedances are solely attributable to natural background sources; (2) no further pollutant reductions are technologically available and economically practicable and achievable in light of best industry practice; or (3) further pollutant reductions are not necessary to prevent stormwater discharges from causing or contributing to an exceedance of applicable water quality standards.

VI. OTHER REQUIREMENTS

A. The approval herein given is specifically made contingent upon the permittee acquiring all necessary property rights by easement or otherwise, providing for the satisfactory construction, operation, maintenance or replacement of all structures associated with the herein approved discharge in, along, or across private property, with full rights of ingress, egress and regress.

B. Collected screenings, slurries, sludges, and other solids shall be handled, recycled and/or disposed of in compliance with the Solid Waste Management Act (35 P.S. §§ 6018.101 – 6018.1003), 25 Pa. Code Chapters 287, 288, 289, 291, 295, 297, and 299 (relating to requirements for landfilling, impoundments, land application, composting, processing, and storage of residual waste), Chapters 261a, 262a, 263a, and 270a (related to identification of hazardous waste, requirements for generators and transporters, and hazardous waste, requirements for generators and transporters, and hazardous waste permit programs), federal regulation 40 CFR Part 257, The Clean Streams Law, and the Federal Clean Water Act and its amendments. Screenings collected at intake structures shall be collected and managed and not be returned to the receiving waters.

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

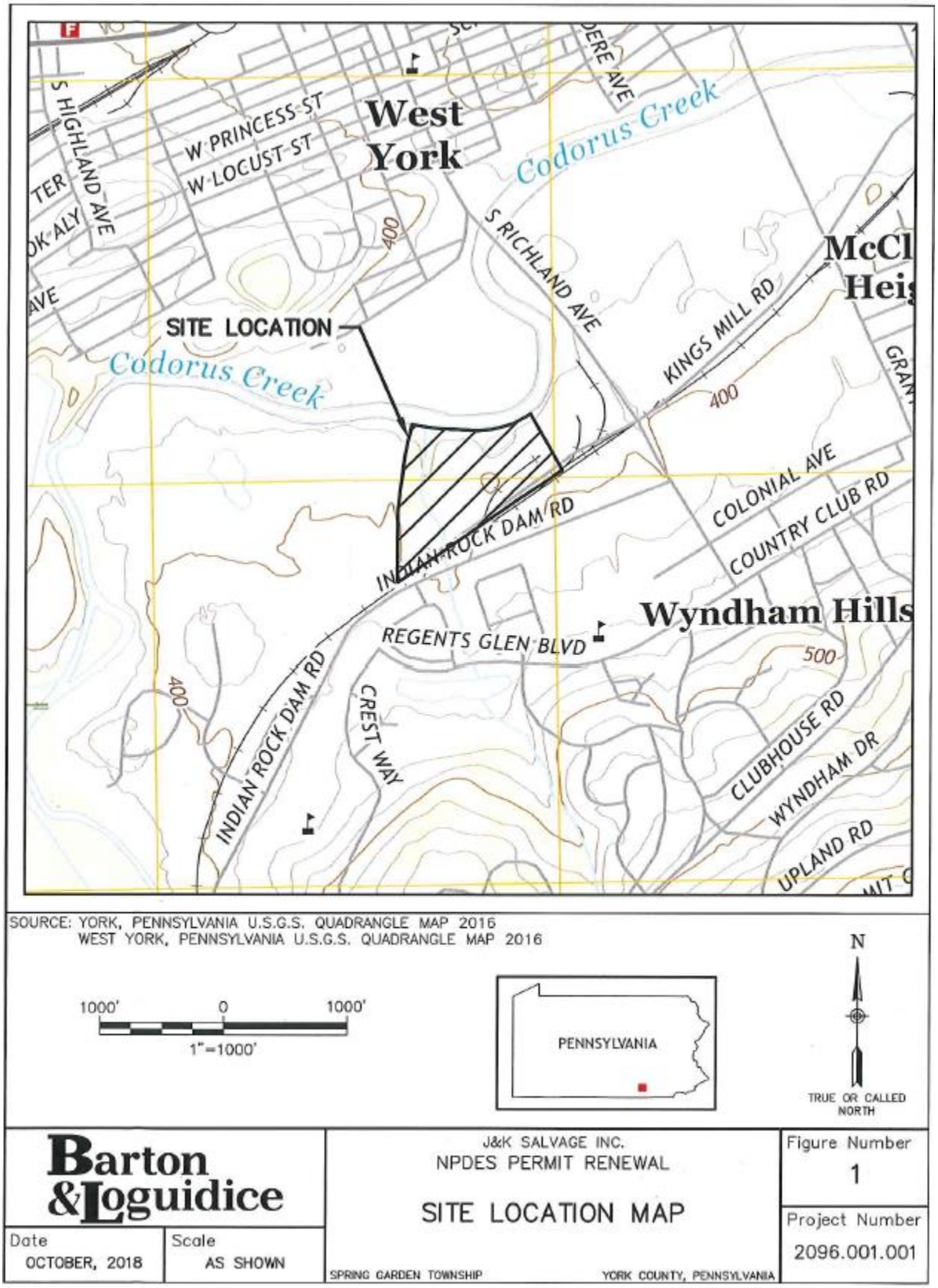

Figure 1. Site Location Map

Figure 2. Outfall Locations