Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan

for:

Silver City Wastewater Treatment Plant
1660 East Filaree Road
Silver City, NM 88061
575-388-4981

SWPPP Contact(s):

Town of Silver City
Manny Orosco, Foreman
1660 East Filaree Road
Silver City, NM 88061
575-388-4981
575-534-6391

SWPPP Preparation Date:

05/ 05 / 2010
Revised: 08/06/2015

By: Charles Melaney,
Assistant Town Engineer

EPA Tracking Number: NMR053019

Contents

SECTION 1: FACILITY DESCRIPTION AND CONTACT INFORMATION

1.1 Facility Information

Facility Information

Name of Facility: Town of Silver City, Wastewater Treatment Plant

Street: 1660 East Filaree Road

City: Silver City State: NM ZIP Code: 88061

County or Similar Subdivision: Grant

Permit Tracking Number: _____ (if covered under a previous permit)

Latitude/Longitude (Use **one** of three possible formats, and specify method)

Latitude:	Longitude:
1. 32° 42' 52" N (degrees, minutes, seconds)	1. 108° 14' 50" W (degrees, minutes, seconds)
2. _ _ ° _ _ . _ _ ' N (degrees, minutes, decimal)	2. _ _ ° _ _ . _ _ ' W (degrees, minutes, decimal)
3. _ _ . _ _ _ _ ° N (decimal)	3. _ _ . _ _ _ _ ° W (decimal)

Method for determining latitude/longitude (check one):

☐ USGS topographic map (specify scale:_____) ☐ EPA Web site ☐ GPS

X Other (please specify): *New Mexico Resource Geographic Information System*

Is the facility located in Indian Country? ☐ Yes X No

If yes, name of Reservation, or if not part of a Reservation, indicate "not applicable."_____

Is this facility considered a Federal Facility? ☐ Yes X No

Estimated area of industrial activity at site exposed to stormwater: *13 (acres)*

Discharge Information

Does this facility discharge stormwater into an MS4? ☐ Yes X No

If yes, name of MS4 operator: __

Name(s) of water(s) that receive stormwater from your facility San Vicente Arroyo, Unclassified Ephemeral Stream

Are any of your discharges directly into any segment of an "impaired" water? ☐ Yes X No

If Yes, identify name of the impaired water (and segment, if applicable):_____

Identify the pollutant(s) causing the impairment:_____

For pollutants identified, which do you have reason to believe will be present in your discharge? _____

For pollutants identified, which have a completed TMDL? _____

Do you discharge into a receiving water designated as a Tier 2 (or Tier 2.5) water? ☐ Yes X No

Are any of your stormwater discharges subject to effluent guidelines? ☐ Yes X No

If Yes, which guidelines apply? _____

Primary SIC Code or 2-letter Activity Code: TW
(refer to Appendix D of the 2008 MSGP)

Identify your applicable sector and subsector: T/T1

1.2 Contact Information/Responsible Parties

Facility Operator (s):

Name: Town of Silver City: Foreman; Manny Orosco: Operators; Tom Hulce, Chris Marrufo
Address: 1660 East Filaree Road
City, State, Zip Code: Silver City, NM 88061
Telephone Number: Office: 575-388-4981 On-Call: 575-313-2458
Email address: silvercitywwtp@powerc.net
Fax number: 575-538-0762

Facility Owner (s):

Name: Town of Silver City: Alex C. Brown, Town Manager
Address: 101 West Broadway St
City, State, Zip Code: Silver City, NM 88061
Telephone Number: Town Manager: 575-534-6350
Email address: townmanager@silvercitynm.gov
Fax number: 575-534-6377

SWPPP Contact:

Name: Charles (Bud) Melaney, Assistant Town Engineer
Telephone number: 575-534-6368
Email address: tsccfm@qwestoffice.net
Fax number: 575-534-6391

1.3 Stormwater Pollution Prevention Team

The storm water pollution prevention team is responsible for developing, implementing, maintaining, and revising this SWPPP. The members of the team are familiar with the management and operations of the *Town of Silver City Wastewater Treatment Plant.*

The member(s) of the team and their primary responsibilities (i.e. implementing, maintaining, record keeping, submitting reports, conducting inspections, employee training, conducting the annual compliance evaluation, testing for non-storm water discharges, signing the required certifications) are as follows:

TABLE 1: SILVER CITY WWTP STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION TEAM

Team Member		Responsibilities
Manny Orosco	WWTP Supervisor	- Oversight, Sampling, DMR submittal - Inspections and Monitoring - Reporting and Compliance - Sampling
Chris Marrufo	Operator	- Sampling - Implementation of Best Management Practices - Inspections and Monitoring
Tom Hulce	Operator	- Inspections and Monitoring - Maintenance of Best Management Practices
Charles (Bud) Melaney	Assistant Town Engineer	- Development of SWPPP - Revision of SWPPP

1.4 Activities at the Facility

The wastewater treatment plant (wwtp) provides primary and secondary treatment of community sewage including de-nitrification. A Class B sludge is generated and hauled to an approved landfill for disposal. Fats, oils, and greases (FOG) are collected and treated in concrete lined areas. Septage wastes are received onsite and treated in aeration tanks before sending through the sewage treatment plant.

1.5 General Location Map

Figure 1 is a General Location Map of the WWTP.

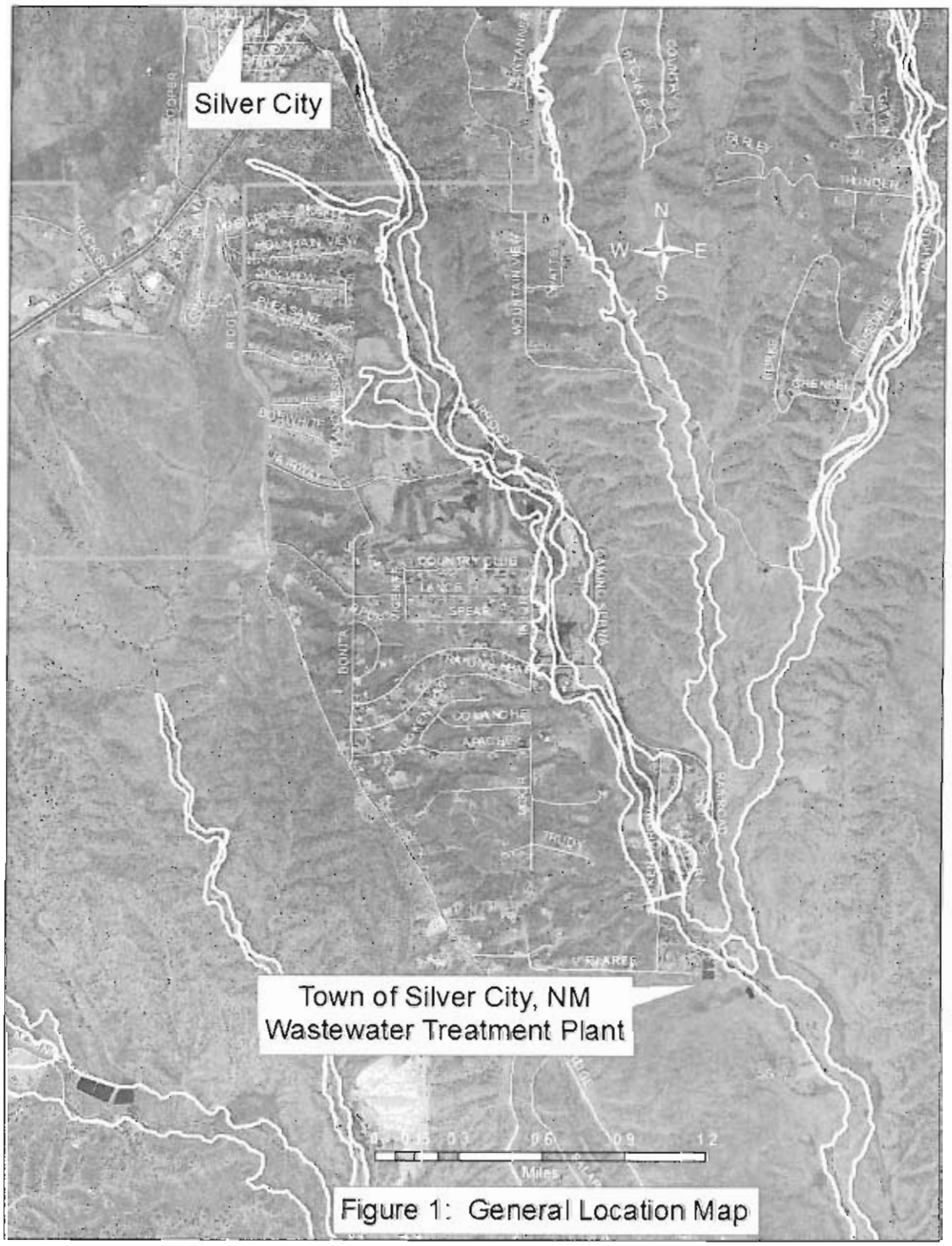


Figure 1: General Location Map

1.6 Site Maps

Figure 2 is the site layout of the WWTP.

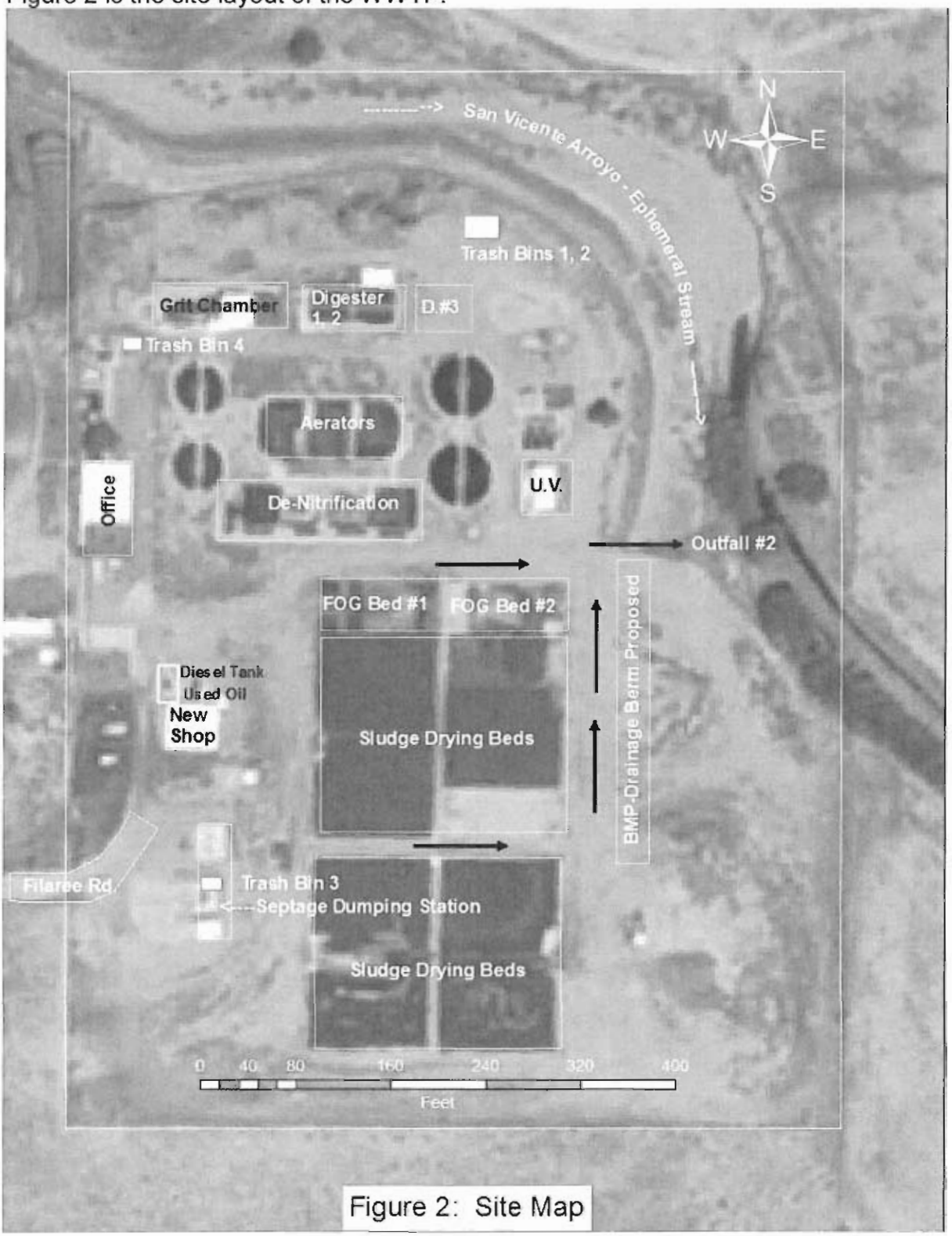


Figure 2: Site Map

1.7 Surface Drainage Map

Figure 3 is a surface drainage of the WWTP.

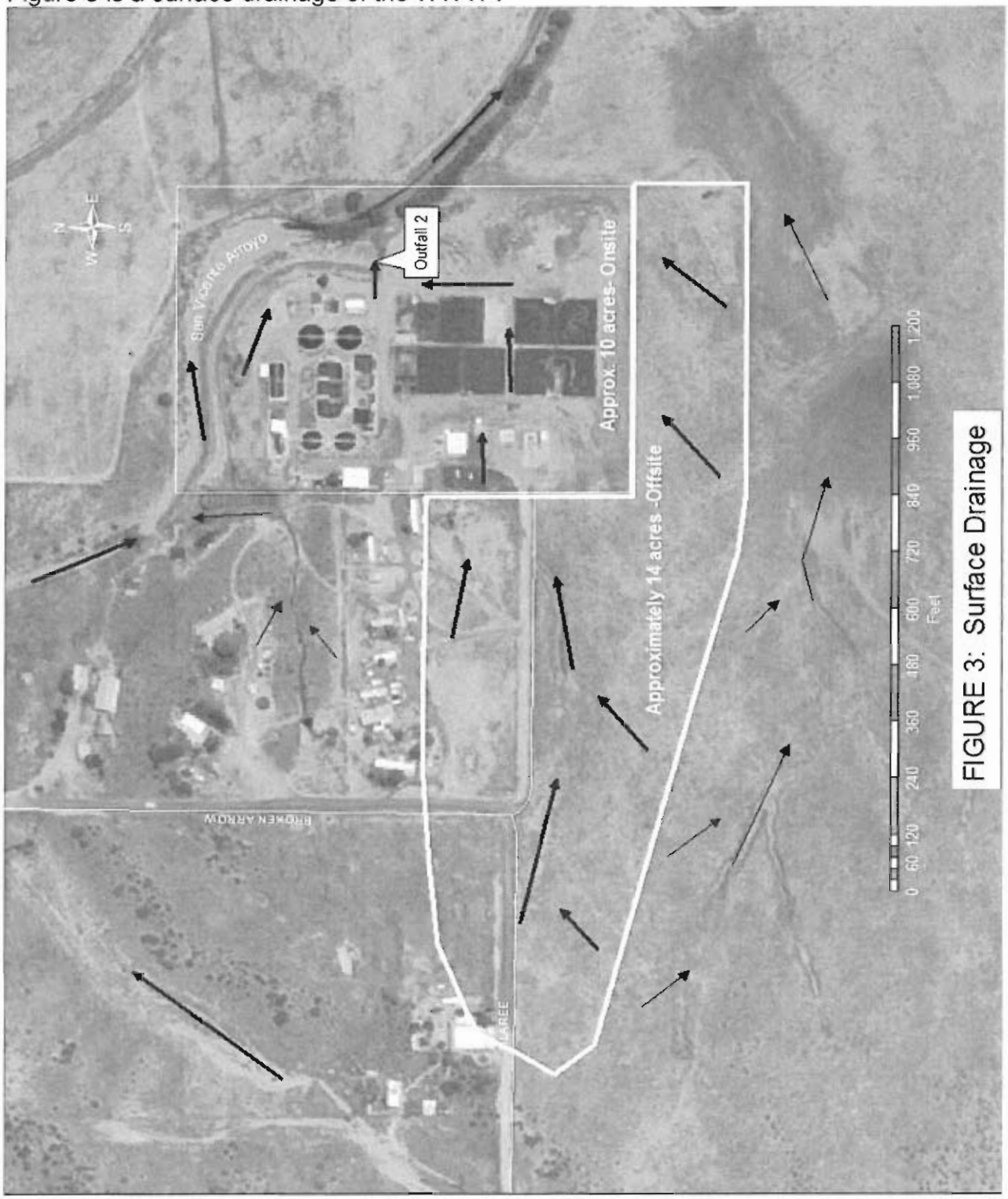


FIGURE 3: Surface Drainage

SECTION 2: POTENTIAL POLLUTANT SOURCES

2.1 Industrial Activity and Associated Pollutants

TABLE 2: SILVER CITY WWTP POTENTIAL POLLUTANT SOURCES

Industrial Activity	Associated Pollutants
New Shop: Interior	Motor oil
New Shop: Exterior: Vehicle Refueling Area	Bulk Fuel Storage: #2 Diesel, in containment tank
New Shop: Exterior	Bulk Used Oil Storage, in containment tank
New Shop: Exterior	Used vehicle batteries, until removed
(WWTP Unit Processes)	
• Grit Chamber	Blackwater, TDS, TSS, fecal coliform, nitrate
• Primary Clarifier	Blackwater, TDS, TSS, fecal coliform, nitrate
• Denitrification chamber	Blackwater, TDS, TSS
• Aerobic Digester	Sludge
• Secondary Clarifier	Sludge
• Sludge Drying Beds	Class B Sludge, Nitrate, TDS, TSS, ammonia
Treatment of Fats, Oils, Greases (FOG)	Fats, Oils, Greases
Treatment of Septage Wastewater and Solids	Blackwater, TSS, BOD, Nitrate, Phosphorus
Offsite stormwater that flows through facility compound.	Soil, organic material, debris associated with livestock grazing

2.2 Spills and Leaks

Areas of Site Where Potential Spills/Leaks Could Occur

TABLE 3: SILVER CITY WWTP POTENTIAL POLLUTANT OVERFLOW SOURCES

Location	Outfall Number[1]
(Overflow Events)	
• Grit Chamber	02
• Primary Clarifier	02
• Denitrification chamber	02
• Secondary Clarifier	02
• Aerobic Digester	02
• Sludge Drying Beds	02
Septage Dumping Stations	02
Vehicle Refueling Area	02

Note 1: Outfall Number 1 is reserved for the existing NPDES permit for the treated WWTP effluent.

Description of Past Spills/Leaks[2]

Date	Description	Outfalls

The permit requires a listing of oil and other polluting materials that have been spilled or leaked over the three years prior to the completion of the plan be included in the plan. Also include the date, volume of materials, the exact location of each release, and the actions taken to clean up the materials and/or prevent exposure of the materials to storm water runoff or contamination of surface waters of the state. (If there have been no spills of polluting materials, state that in this section).

Note 2: As of May 2010, no known spills have ever occurred at the WWTP. The plant supervisor has been at the facility for 17 years in various capacities and never witnessed any spills of petroleum, oils, antifreeze, process water, or sludge.

2.3 Non-Stormwater Discharges Documentation

- Date of evaluation: February 14, 2006, and May 10, 2010
- Description of the evaluation criteria used: Walk through of the entire facility and property. There were no broken or leaking piping, hoses, or tanks observed that would result in non-stormwater runoff. Irrigation water consists of treated effluent water, and no irrigation water is known to have ever reached outfall 2.
- List of the outfalls or onsite drainage points that were directly observed during the evaluation: Outfall 2, the outfall designated for stormwater and non-stormwater runoff.
- Different types of non-stormwater discharge(s) and source locations: None were observed.
- Action(s) taken, such as a list of control measures used to eliminate unauthorized discharge(s), if any were identified. For example, a floor drain was sealed, a sink drain was re-routed to sanitary, or an NPDES permit application was submitted for an unauthorized cooling water discharge: Should hose bibbs leak for irrigation water or process wash down water, they are immediately repaired.

2.4 Salt Storage

Not Applicable: There is no salt storage at this facility.

2.5 *Sampling Data Summary*

The Quarterly Visual Assessment Reports Form from Section E of the Additional MSGP Documentation Template will be used when needed. Completed Forms will be placed in this section.

(There are no stormwater sampling data available to date: August 2004 – August 2015.)

SECTION 3: STORMWATER Control Measures

3.1 Minimize Exposure

- use grading, berming, or curbing to prevent runoff of contaminated flows and divert run-on away from these areas;
- locate materials, equipment, and activities so that leaks are contained in existing containment and diversion systems (confine the storage of leaky or leak-prone vehicles and equipment awaiting maintenance to protected areas);
- clean up spills and leaks promptly using dry methods (e.g., absorbents) to prevent the discharge of pollutants;
- use drip pans and absorbents under or around leaky vehicles and equipment or store indoors where feasible;
- use spill/overflow protection equipment;
- drain fluids from equipment and vehicles prior to on-site storage or disposal;
- perform all cleaning operations indoors, under cover, or in bermed areas that prevent runoff and run-on and also that capture any overspray; and
- ensure that all washwater drains to a proper collection system (i.e., not the stormwater drainage system).

3.2 Good Housekeeping

TABLE 4: SOURCE AREA CONTROL BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES FOR SILVER CITY WWTP

Soil Erosion / Sedimentation Control Practices
a. The diversion structures will be maintained as necessary and monitored for their effectiveness in pollutant reduction. Maintenance should include removal of accumulated sediment and debris to prevent re-suspension and discharge during a storm event.
Good Housekeeping Practices
a. Trash will be stored in covered dumpsters or inside.
b. Sludge spilled out of the sludge drying beds will be scooped up and returned to the drying beds.
c. Putrified solids from the FOG drying beds will be contained and hauled to the landfill.
d. The facility will be kept clean of miscellaneous debris. The facility will be inspected quarterly and cleaned up as necessary. Employees will be reminded to properly dispose of miscellaneous debris.
e. The quantity of materials stored outside should be reduced as much as practicable.
Preventive Maintenance Practices
a. Facility equipment and systems capable of breakdown or failures resulting in discharge of pollutants to areas exposed to precipitation should have a regular maintenance program. The program should include: periodic inspections or test for leaks, deterioration of seals or other parts which could result in leaks or spills: appropriate and timely adjustment, repair or replacement of components; maintenance of complete records of inspections, and maintenance activities. The

TABLE 4: SOURCE AREA CONTROL BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES FOR SILVER CITY WWTP

preventive maintenance program should include facility transformers, generators, and other equipment with the potential to leak.
b. Storm catch basins will be inspected quarterly and cleaned when nearing 40 percent of capacity.
Outdoor Maintenance
a. Leaking hose bibbs and hoses for wash down water will be repaired when they become large enough to generate stream flow greater than 30 feet in length.
b. The pressure irrigation system will be maintained as needed to keep it in good operating condition.
c. Accumulated brush and weeds will be periodically cut and removed to help prevent fires, and to prevent snakes from seeking refuge on the facility.
Visual Inspections
a. Quarterly inspections will be conducted to evaluate the facility for evidence of, or the potential for, pollutants entering the drainage system. The purpose of the inspection is to confirm that potential pollution sources are being properly controlled. A record of the inspection will be completed and retained with the SWPPP. A quarterly inspection documentation form is located in Appendix C.
Spill Prevention and Response Practices
a. Any observed leak or spill will be immediately responded to, contained, cleaned-up, and as soon as possible the cause repaired or addressed.
b. All materials will be handled with care to prevent spillage.
c. All drums and totes of fluids will be stored inside a building.
d. A spill kit will be stored on site for use in case of an emergency. The spill kit may include absorbent socks and mats. Personnel will be trained in the proper use of the absorbent materials.
e. A spill kit will be maintained near the fuel station to clean up spills or leaks. Personnel will be trained on the proper use of the absorbent materials.
f. Equipment and vehicles stored will be checked for leaks. Drip pans will be placed under leaking vehicles and equipment. The drip pans will be properly maintained to prevent spills.
Employee Training
a. An employee training program will be conducted annually for facility personnel. The SWPPP information will be reviewed with new employees. The following subjects may be included in the training: ▸ Objectives and requirements of the SWPPP ▸ Spill prevention, response, and reporting procedures, and good housekeeping practices ▸ Proper procedures for materials storage.
b. General information related to this SWPPP and the best management practices should be provided to all employees annually through a newsletter, inter-office memorandum, or other training program.

3.3 Maintenance

Mechanical equipment such as bobcats, loaders, and trucks are routinely checked for operational condition. Leaks from hydraulic lines, oil pans, etc, are repaired as they are located. The WWTP units are inspected daily for operational condition and have preventative maintenance procedures in place.

3.4 Spill Prevention and Response

Table 4 and Section 3.8 includes BMP's for spill prevention and response.

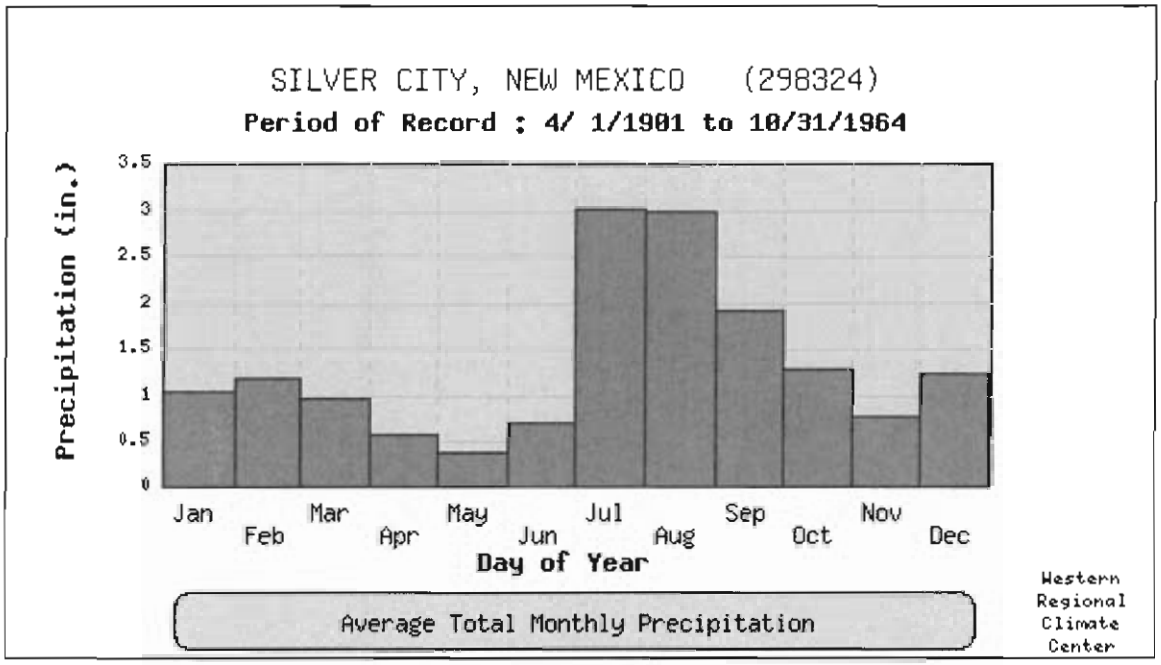
3.5 Erosion and Sediment Controls

A drainage swale along the northeast side of the property acts as a settling basin that can settle heavier sediments.

3.6 Management of Runoff

The operators of the WWTP need to understand when precipitation events are likely to occur so that they can be seasonally prepared to manage runoff events. The following table summarizes historical trends in precipitation at four different locations in the area.

*TABLE 5: LOCAL MONTHLY PRECIPITATION NORMAL'S BY MONTH**



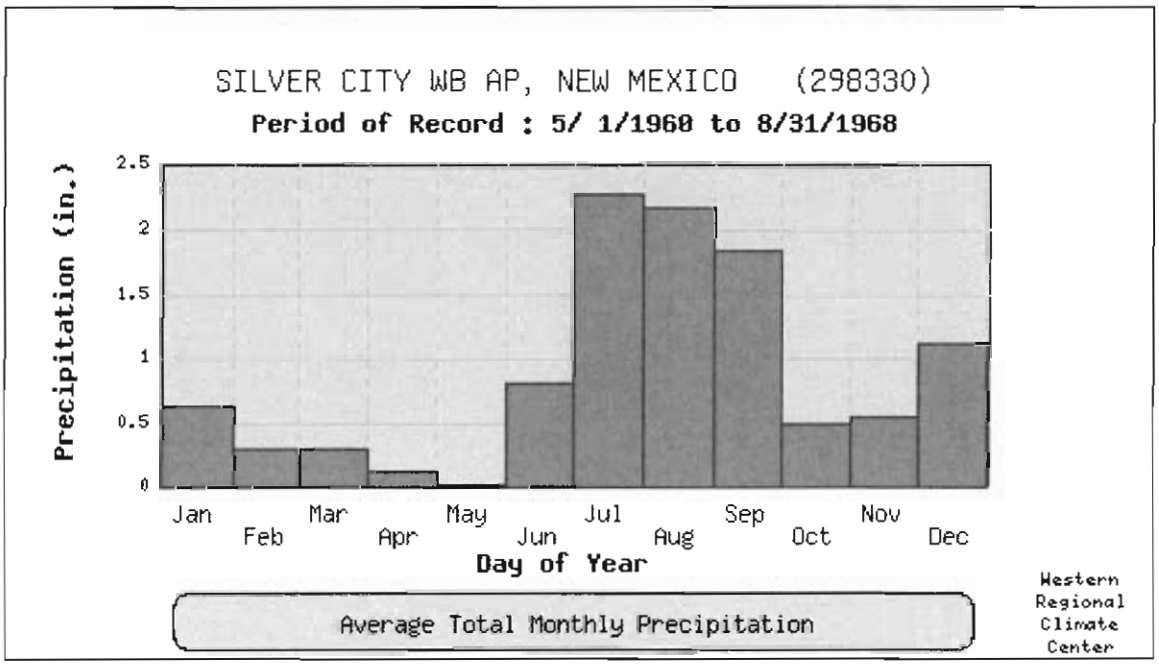
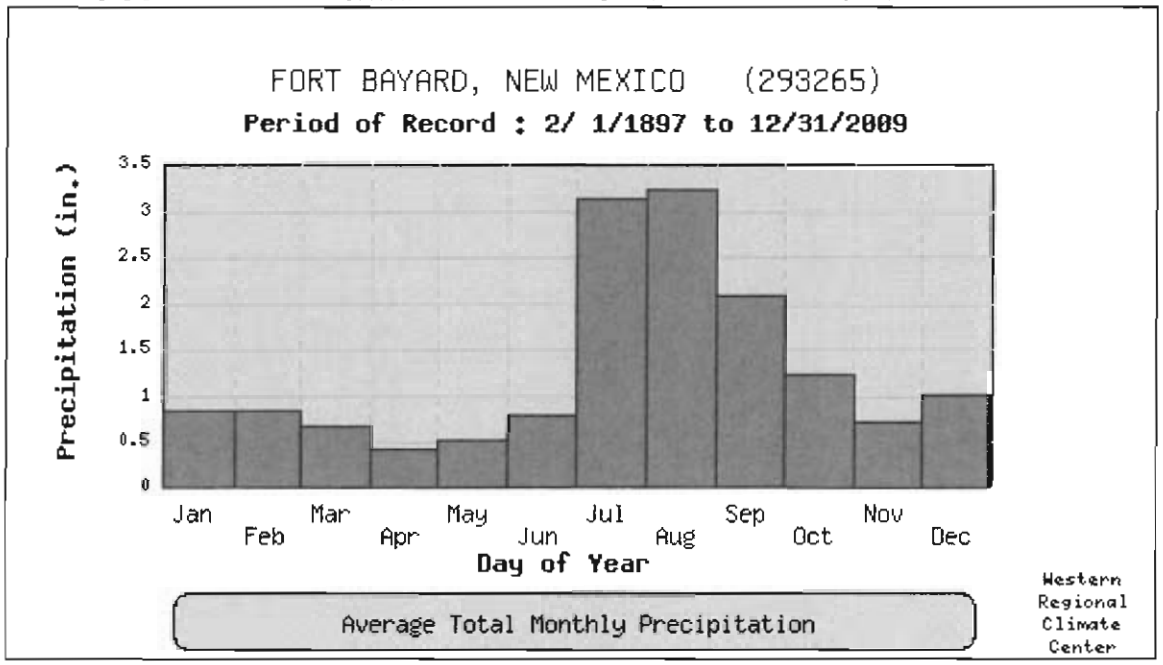
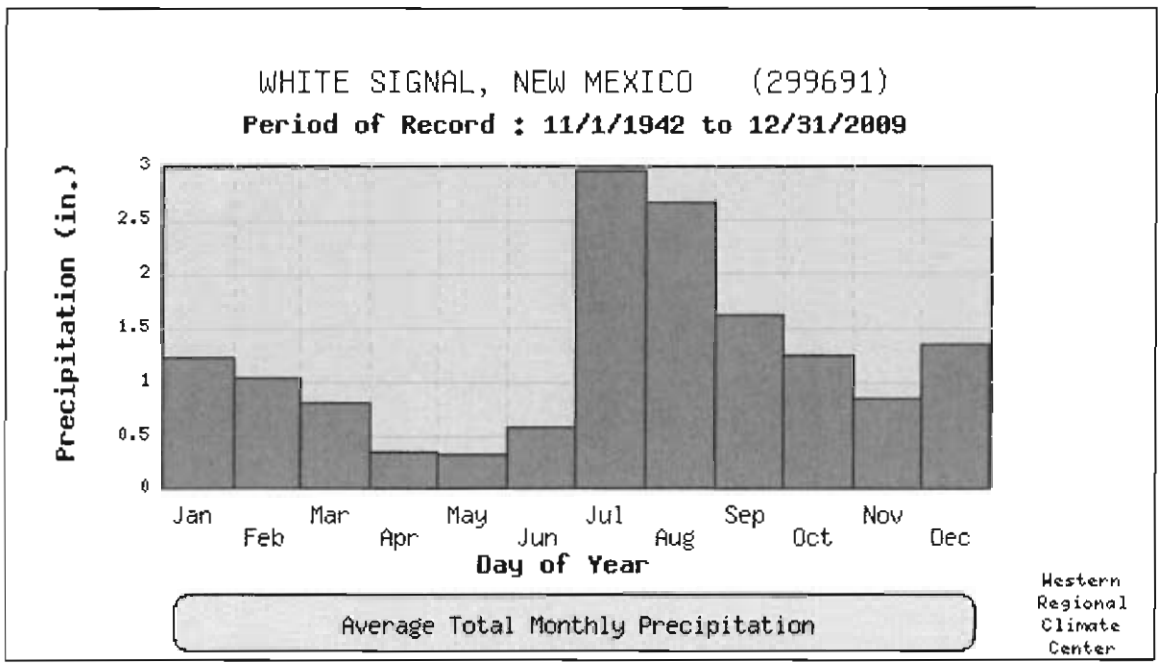


*TABLE 5 CONT'D: LOCAL MONTHLY PRECIPITATION NORMAL'S BY MONTH**





*Data obtained from: Western Regional Climate Center.
http://www.wrcc.dri.edu/summary/Climsmnm.html:

Surface berms or swales will direct stormwater runoff towards Outfall 2. The eastern swale containing the culvert for Outfall 2 will also act somewhat as a settling basin for particulates and debris.

3.7 Salt Storage Piles or Piles Containing Salt

Not Applicable to this location as there is no salt stored onsite.

3.8 MSGP Sector-Specific Non-Numeric Effluent Limits

Fuels and machine oils that are spilled are cleaned up with absorbent materials and those materials are properly disposed of at the landfill. Class B sludge is hauled to a licensed landfill. Trash and putrified wastes are routinely collected and hauled to the landfill for disposal.

3.9 Employee Training

The WWTP Employee Stormwater Pollution Prevention team will meet once a year for training. Training will be documented in the Additional MSGP Documentation Template. A primary training tool will be a powerpoint presentation with the file name: "SWPPP_Staff_Training_Presentation1.ppt."

3.10 Non-Stormwater Discharges

Typical WWTP operation will not have non-storm water discharges. In the event of a process unit failure the results in a non-stormwater discharge, the area of contamination will be evaluated and cleaned provided access can be made by mechanical equipment such as a bobcat or bucket loader.

3.11 Waste, Garbage and Floatable Debris

Where practical, covered trash receptacles will be used around the facility to store trash, debris and wastes from the process units such as the outflow screens of the primary and secondary clarifiers.

3.12 Dust Generation and Vehicle Tracking of Industrial Materials

Soils will be watered down in unpaved roadways or work areas when subject to heavy use. Equipment such as bobcats, loaders and trucks will be washed down in a concrete drying bed as needed. The wash water can be drained to the headworks if necessary.

SECTION 4: SCHEDULES AND PROCEDURES FOR MONITORING

1. **Sample Location(s).** Outfall 2, east side of culvert from the northeast drainage swale, next to the access gate that leads to the parshall flumes of Outfall1.

2. **Pollutant Parameters to be Sampled**. The EPA and State do not require chemical analysis. A Visual Inspection will be conducted and includes: color, odor, clarity, floating solids, settled solids, suspended solids, and oil sheen. The *MSGP Quarterly Visual Assessment Form* will be used.

3. **Monitoring Schedules.** Sampling of runoff water will occur during working hours of the wwtp personnel, provided there is sufficient precipitation to generate runoff through Outfall 2 for a duration in excess of 10 minutes. The sampling schedule will be dictated by precipitation events of sufficient intensity and duration to generate runoff through Outfall 2.

4. **Numeric Limitations**. There are no mandated numeric limits.

5. **Procedures**. Sampling and analysis will be conducted by a member of the WWTP SWPT. Either the WWTP Foreman, or the designated laboratory personnel.

SECTION 5: INSPECTIONS

For the routine facility inspections and the comprehensive site inspections to be performed at your site, include a description of the following:

- The names of the person(s), or the positions of the person(s), responsible for inspection: The WWTP Foreman, and/or a designated WWTP operator.
- The schedules to be used for conducting inspections. Include here any tentative schedule that will be used for facilities in climates with irregular stormwater runoff discharges (2008 MSGP, Part 4.2.3): Section 3.6, Management of Runoff, is the best tool for estimating when seasonal precipitation is likely to occur. July to October have the highest probability for a runoff event to occur.
- Specific areas of the facility to be inspected, including schedules for specific outfalls: Outfall 2 will be used for sampling. Inspection of the culvert is essential for proper drainage.

For the quarterly visual assessments to be performed at your site, include a description of the following:

- The names of the person(s), or the positions of the person(s), responsible for inspection: The WWTP Foreman, and/or designated WWTP operator, along with the Assistant Town Engineer.
- The schedules to be used for conducting inspections. Include here any tentative schedule that will be used for facilities in climates with irregular stormwater runoff discharges (2008 MSGP, Part 4.2.3): Typically the wet seasons runs from about July through October. This will generally be the period in which there may be sufficient precipitation to develop a relatively prolonged surface runoff.

Specific areas of the facility to be inspected, including schedules for specific outfalls: The areas of inspection include: surface swales, berms, culverts that direct runoff towards Outfall 2.

SECTION 6: DOCUMENTATION TO SUPPORT ELIGIBILITY CONSIDERATIONS UNDER OTHER FEDERAL LAWS

6.1 Documentation Regarding Endangered Species.

A biological and habitat survey of the WWTP property was conducted and is documented in this section.

Gila Wildlife Biological Consulting

Dennis Miller
44 Oakwood Avenue
Silver City, New Mexico 88061
505-590-0118

February 14, 2006

To: Bud Melaney
Assistant Town Engineer
Town of Silver City

From: Dennis Miller
Gila Wildlife Biological Consulting
44 Oakwood Ave
Silver City, NM 88061

Mr. Melaney,

The habitat survey that you requested at the Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP) was conducted on February 13, 2006. The site was evaluated starting at 10:20 AM after a walkthrough of the site at 10 AM with Mr. Melaney. He clearly described the scope and purpose of the project.

Plant, bird and other wildlife surveys were conducted within the WWTP's fenced land as well as a habitat evaluation of the general vicinity. San Vicente Creek below the plant where water is released into the creek was also sampled for aquatic species. The following conclusions have been determined:

- No sensitive, protected, or listed species of plants or animals were located in the area, so no negative impacts to listed species will occur with the proposed project.
- There were no bird's nests found anywhere near the impacted area, so no impacts will occur to migratory bird nesting. The only species of birds observed in the area were:
    - English House Sparrows (*Passer domesticus*)
    - House Finches (*Carodacus mexicanus*)
    - Common Ravens,(*Corvus corax*)
    - Chihuahuan Ravens (*Corvus cryptoleucus*)
    - Western Kingbirds (*Tyrannus verticalis*)
    - Bronzed Cowbirds (*Molothrus aeneus*)
    - Say's Phoebe (*Sayornis saya*)
    - White Crowned Sparrows (*Zonotrichia leucophrys*)
    - Pine Siskins (*Carduelis pinus*)
    - House Finches (*Carpodacus mexicanus*)
    - Mallard Duck (*Anas platyrhynchos*)

- There were animal holes observed that showed signs of habitation and some old holes with no signs of habitation. These could have been signs of mammal, reptile or arthropod presence.
- There were five definite areas of active gopher presence.
- As far as reptiles, there were none observed but the survey was conducted in winter, once the weather got warm, there would likely be Whiptail Lizards (*Cnemidophorus sp.*), and Tree Lizards (*Urasaurus sp.*).
- No Noxious Weeds were found in this area, so no eradication measures need to be taken.
- The most common plants located in the affected area are: (not including ornamentals planted for the WWTP.)
    - Narrow Leafed Yucca (*Yucca elata*)
    - Buffalo Gourd (*Cucurbita digitata*)
    - Globe Mallow (*Sphaeralcea ambigua*)
    - Johnson Grass (*Sorghum halepense*)
    - Crested Pricklepoppy (*Argemone platyceras*)
    - White Clover (*Melilotus sp.*)
    - Nightshade (*Solanum elaegnifolium*)
    - Lambs-quarters (*Chenopodium album*)
    - Pig-weed (*Amaranthus sp.*)
    - Russian Thistle/Tumbleweed (*Amaranthus albus*)
    - Sunflower (*Helianthella sp.*)
    - Horehound Mint (*Marrubium vulgare*),
    - Prickly Pear (*Opuntia sp.*)
    - Cane Cholla (*Opuntia sp.*)
    - Bluestem or Bunch Grass (*Andropogon gerardii*)
    - Side Oats Gramma Grass (*Bouteloua curtipendula*)
    - Muhley Grass (*Muhlenbergia torreyi*)
    - Rabbit Brush (*Chrysothamnus nauseosus*)
    - Foxtail Grass (*Setaria sp.*)
- The water release on the east side of the plant forms a small stream off the property and into San Vicente Creek. The water has normal algal growth and is supporting macroinvertebrates like Chironomid larvae (Midges) and Water Striders. One small pool had a small population of Mosquitofish (*Gambusia affinis*), but no other fish were observed. This water flows out to the plains south of Silver City and does not connect to any river system. It historically connected to the Mimbres River.
- The area around the WWTP is generally a grassland/savannah habitat that does not seem to be any different that other habitats within the east edges of the Burro Mountains or the Deming Plains south of town. It does not have a large enough riparian habitat adjoining it to support any riparian nesting birds.

In conclusion, the habitat survey that I conducted on February 13, 2006 shows very clearly that the planned construction project will not impact any wildlife and will not affect populations of plants. There are no impacts on any listed or sensitive species in the area.

Please contact me if you have any questions or need more documentation.

«GreetingLine»
Gila Wildlife Biological Consulting
Professor of Biology
Western New Mexico University

505-538-6640
505-590-0118
millerd@email.wnmu.edu

New Mexico Species of Concern - Grant County

Common Name	SCIENTIFIC NAME	FWS.. ESA	NM... WCA	FS. R3	BLM.. NM	NM... Sen	FWS. SOC
Gila Trout	Oncorhynchus gilae	E m	T	s	-	-	-
Longfin Dace	Agosia chrysogaster	-	-	-	s	-	-
Gila Chub	Gila intermedia	pE h	E	s	s	-	-
Chihuahua Chub	Gila nigrescens	T mg	E	s	-	-	-
Roundtail Chub	Gila robusta	-	E	s	s	-	s
Spikedace	Meda fulgida	T hmg	T	s	-	-	-
Loach Minnow	Rhinichthys cobitis	T hm	T	s	-	-	-
Speckled Dace	Rhinichthys osculus (Gila pop.)	-	-	-	s	-	-
Desert Sucker	Catostomus clarki	-	-	-	s	s	s
Sonora Sucker	Catostomus insignis	-	-	-	s	s	s
Rio Grande Sucker	Catostomus plebeius	-	-	s	-	-	s
Gila Topminnow	Poeciliopsis occidentalis occidentalis	E m	T	s	-	-	-
Arizona Toad	Bufo microscaphus microscaphus	-	-	s	s	s	s
Chiricahua Leopard Frog	Rana chiricahuensis	T	-	s	-	s	-
Lowland Leopard Frog	Rana yavapaiensis	-	E	s	s	-	s
Texas Horned Lizard	Phrynosoma cornutum	-	-	s	s	-	-
Reticulate Gila Monster	Heloderma suspectum suspectum	-	E	s	-	-	-
Desert Kingsnake	Lampropeltis getula splendida	-	-	s	-	-	-
Mexican Garter Snake	Thamnophis eques megalops	-	E	s	s	-	s
Narrowhead Garter Snake	Thamnophis rufipunctatus rufipunctatus	-	T	s	s	-	s
Brown Pelican	Pelecanus occidentalis carolinensis	E	E	s	-	-	-
Neotropic Cormorant	Phalacrocorax brasilianus	-	T	s	-	-	-
Snowy Egret (no data)	Egretta thula brewsteri	-	-	s	-	-	-
Great Egret	Ardea alba egretta	-	-	s	-	-	-
White-tailed Kite (no data)	Elanus caeruleus majusculus	-	-	s	-	-	-
Mississippi Kite	Ictinia mississippiensis	-	-	s	-	-	-
Bald Eagle	Haliaeetus leucocephalus	AD,T mg	T	s	-	-	-
Northern Goshawk	Accipiter gentilis	-	-	s	s	s	s
Northern Gray Hawk	Asturina nitida maximus	-	-	s	s	-	s
Common Black-Hawk	Buteogallus anthracinus anthracinus	-	T	s	-	-	s
Swainson's Hawk	Buteo swainsoni	-	-	s	-	-	-
Zone-tailed Hawk	Buteo albonotatus	-	-	s	-	-	-
Ferruginous Hawk	Buteo regalis	-	-	s	s	-	-
Aplomado Falcon	Falco femoralis septentrionalis	E mg	E	s	-	-	-
American Peregrine Falcon	Falco peregrinus anatum	DM m	T	s	-	-	s
Sora	Porzana carolina	-	-	s	-	-	-
Common Ground-dove	Columbina passerina pallescens	-	E	s	-	-	-
Yellow-billed Cuckoo	Coccyzus americanus occidentalis	C	-	s	-	s	-
Flammulated Owl	Otus flammeolus	-	-	s	-	-	-
Elf Owl	Micrathene whitneyi whitneyi	-	-	s	-	-	-
Burrowing Owl	Athene cunicularia hypugaea	-	-	-	s	-	s
Mexican Spotted Owl	Strix occidentalis lucida	T hmg	-	s	-	s	-
Black Swift	Cypseloides niger borealis	-	-	-	-	s	-
Broad-billed Hummingbird	Cynanthus latirostris magicus	-	T	s	-	-	-
White-eared Hummingbird	Hylocharis leucotis borealis	-	T	s	-	-	-
Blue-throated Hummingbird	Lampornis clemenciae bessophilus	-	-	s	-	-	-
Lucifer Hummingbird	Calothorax lucifer	-	T	s	-	-	-
Costa's Hummingbird	Calypte costae	-	T	s	-	-	-
Elegant Trogon	Trogon elegans canescens	-	E	s	-	-	-
Belted Kingfisher	Ceryle alcyon	-	-	s	-	-	-
Gila Woodpecker	Melanerpes uropygialis uropygialis	-	T	s	-	-	-
Southwestern Willow Flycatcher	Empidonax traillii extimus	E h	E	s	-	-	-

New Mexico Species of Concern - Grant County

Common Name	SCIENTIFIC NAME	FWS ESA	NM WCA	FS R3	BLM NM	NM Sen	FWS SOC
Loggerhead Shrike	Lanius ludovicianus	-	-	-	s	s	-
Bell's Vireo	Vireo bellii	-	T	s	-	-	s
Gray Vireo	Vireo vicinior	-	T	s	-	-	-
Gray Catbird	Dumetella carolinensis ruficrissa	-	-	s	-	-	-
Abert's Towhee	Pipilo aberti aberti	-	T	s	-	-	-
Baird's Sparrow	Ammodramus bairdii	-	T	s	s	-	s
Yellow-eyed Junco	Junco phaeonotus palliatus	-	T	s	-	-	-
Varied Bunting	Passerina versicolor	-	T	s	-	-	-
Western Small-footed Myotis Bat	Myotis ciliolabrum melanorhinus	-	-	-	s	s	-
Yuma Myotis Bat	Myotis yumanensis yumanensis	-	-	-	s	s	-
Occult Little Brown Myotis Bat	Myotis lucifugus occultus	-	-	s	s	s	-
Cave Myotis Bat	Myotis velifer	-	-	s	s	s	-
Long-legged Myotis Bat	Myotis volans interior	-	-	-	s	s	-
Fringed Myotis Bat	Myotis thysanodes thysanodes	-	-	-	s	s	-
Long-eared Myotis Bat	Myotis evotis evotis	-	-	-	s	s	-
Spotted Bat	Euderma maculatum	-	T	s	s	-	s
Pale Townsend's Big-eared Bat	Plecotus townsendii pallescens	-	-	s	s	s	s
Mearns' Pocket Gopher	Thomomys bottae mearnsi	-	-	-	s	s	s
Desert Pocket Gopher	Geomys arenarius arenarius	-	-	-	s	-	s
Ringtail	Bassariscus astutus	-	-	s	-	s	-
White-nosed Coati	Nasua narica	-	-	s	-	s	-
Mexican Gray Wolf	Canis lupus baileyi	EXPN,E	m	E	s	-	-
Western Spotted Skunk	Spilogale gracilis	-	-	-	-	s	-
Hooded Skunk	Mephitis macroura milleri	-	-	-	-	s	-
Common Hog-nosed Skunk	Conepatus mesoleucus	-	-	-	-	s	-
Chihuahuan Pronghorn	Antilocapra americana mexicana	-	-	s	-	m	-
Rocky Mountain Bighorn Sheep	Ovis canadensis canadensis	-	-	s	-	m	-
Desert Bighorn Sheep	Ovis canadensis mexicana (endangered pops)	-	E	s	-	m	-
Gila Springsnail	Pyrgulopsis gilae	C	T	s	-	n	-
New Mexico Hotspring Springsnail	Pyrgulopsis thermalis	C	T	s	-	n	-
Socorro Mountainsnail	Oreohelix neomexicana	-	-	-	-	s n	-
Mtn Silverspot Butterfly	Speyeria nokomis nitocris	-	-	s	-	-	s
SW Pearly Checkerspot Butterfly	Charidryas acastus sabina	-	-	-	-	-	s

NATIVE SPECIES APPARENTLY NO LONGER OCCURRING IN GRANT COUNTY

Beautiful Shiner	Cyprinella formosa mearnsi	(extirpated from NM)
Razorback Sucker	Xyrauchen texanus	
Arizona Black-tailed Prairie Dog	Cynomys ludovicianus arizonensis	
Grizzly Bear	Ursus arctos	(extirpated from NM)
Black-footed Ferret	Mustela nigripes	(extirpated from NM)
Southwestern River Otter	Lutra canadensis sonorae	(extirpated from NM)
Merriam's Elk	Cervus elaphus merriami	(extinct)
Ovate Vertigo Snail	Vertigo ovata	
Florida Mountainsnail	Oreohelix florida	(extinct, NM endemic)

U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service

Endangered Species List

Back to Start

List of species by county for New Mexico:

Counties Selected: Grant

Select one or more counties from the following list to view a county list:

Bernalillo
Catron
Chaves
Cibola
Colfax

View County List

Grant County

Common Name	Scientific Name	Species Group	Listing Status	Species Image	Species Distribution Map	Critical Habitat	More Info
bald eagle	*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*	Birds	AD, T				
beautiful shiner	*Cyprinella formosa*	Fishes	T				
black-footed ferret	*Mustela nigripes*	Mammals	E, EXPN				
Chihuahua chub	*Gila nigrescens*	Fishes	T				
Chiricahua leopard frog	*Rana chiricahuensis*	Amphibians	T				
Gila chub	*Gila intermedia*	Fishes	PE			Final	
Gila springsnail	*Pyrgulopsis gilae*	Snails	C	No Image			
Gila topminnow (incl. Yaqui)	*Poeciliopsis occidentalis*	Fishes	E				
Gila trout	*Oncorhynchus gilae*	Fishes	E				
gray wolf	*Canis lupus*	Mammals	DR, E, EXPN, T				
loach minnow	*Tiaroga cobitis*	Fishes	T			Proposed	
Mexican spotted owl	*Strix occidentalis lucida*	Birds	T			Final	
New Mexico springsnail	*Pyrgulopsis thermalis*	Snails	C	No Image			
northern aplomado falcon	*Falco femoralis septentrionalis*	Birds	E				
southwestern willow flycatcher	*Empidonax traillii extimus*	Birds	E			Final	
spikedace	*Meda fulgida*	Fishes	T			Proposed	
yellow-billed Cuckoo	*Coccyzus americanus*	Birds	C				

6.2 Documentation Regarding Historic Properties

The State Historic Preservation Office was consulted, and various Tribal entities were solicited for comments and documented in this section. There are no known historic properties affected by runoff from the WWTP.

TRIBAL CONSULTATIONS

The State of New Mexico, Department of Cultural Affairs requested consultation with the six tribes listed that have claims in Grant County.

Certified letters were mailed to each of the six tribes from the Town of Silver City on April 17, 2006.

Three of the six tribes submitted written responses back to the Town. The remaining three tribes were non-responsive.

Agency/Tribe	Date of Contact Letter	Date of Tribal Response	Action Required	Determination
SHPO	February 24, 2006	April 18, 2006	Contact Tribes	No Effect
Fort Sill Apache	April 17, 2006	*No response		
Hopi	April 17, 2006	May 3, 2006	Requests survey	
		May 8, 2006	Correction: No survey required	No Effect
Isleta Pueblo	April 17, 2006	May 2, 2006	No action	No Effect
Mescalero Apache	April 17, 2006	*No response		
Navajo Nation	April 17, 2006	*No response		
White Mountain Apache	April 17, 2006	May 2, 2006	No Action	No Effect

*No Response: No communications at all from the tribe.

THE HOPI TRIBE

Hopi Cultural Preservation Office
Post Office Box 123
Kykotsmovi, Arizona 86039

Ivan L. Sidney
CHAIRMAN

Todd Honyaoma Sr.
VICE-CHAIRMAN

May 8, 2006

Charles (Bud) Melaney, Assistant Town Engineer
Town of Silver City
Box 1188
Silver City, New Mexico 88062

Dear Mr. Melaney,

This letter corrects our May 3, 2006 letter in response to your correspondence dated April 17, 2006, regarding the Town of Silver City Wastewater Treatment Plant. As you know from our May 3rd letter, the Hopi Tribe claims cultural affiliation to prehistoric cultural groups in New Mexico, and therefore we appreciate your solicitation of our input and your efforts to address our concerns.

As you also know from our May 3rd letter, the Hopi Cultural Preservation Office supports the identification and avoidance of archaeological sites and Traditional Cultural Properties. In that letter, we stated that we are aware of archeological resources including human remains and funerary objects that have been looted and destroyed by previous ground disturbing activities in this project area.

Upon additional research and consultation with the State Historic Preservation Office, we have now determined that the archeological resources including human remains and funerary objects that have been looted and destroyed by previous ground disturbing activities in the Town of Silver City are *not* in this project area.

Therefore, we concur with the State Historic Preservation Office's determination of finding of effect for this project, and apologize for any undue concern resulting from our May 3rd letter. Should you have any questions or need additional information, please contact Terry Morgart at the Hopi Cultural Preservation Office at 928-734-3619. Thank you again for your consideration.

Respectfully,

Leigh J. Kuwanwisiwma, Director
Hopi Cultural Preservation Office

xc: New Mexico State Historic Preservation Office

THE HOPI TRIBE

Ivan Sidney, Sr.
CHAIRMAN

Todd Honyaoma, Sr.
VICE-CHAIRMAN

HOPI CULTURAL PRESERVATION OFFICE

May 3, 2006

Charles (Bud) Melaney, Assistant Town Engineer
Town of Silver City
Box 1188
Silver City, New Mexico 88062

Dear Mr. Melaney,

Thank you for your correspondence dated April 17, 2006, regarding the Town of Silver City Wastewater Treatment Plant. The Hopi Tribe claims cultural affiliation to prehistoric cultural groups in New Mexico, and Gila Cliff Dwellings is a Traditional Cultural Property of the Hopi Tribe. Therefore, we appreciate your solicitation of our input and your efforts to address our concerns.

The Hopi Cultural Preservation Office supports the identification and avoidance of archaeological sites and Traditional Cultural Properties. We are aware of archeological resources including human remains and funerary objects that have been looted and destroyed by previous ground disturbing activities in this project area

Therefore, we have determined that this project is likely to have adverse effects on significant cultural resources, and we request additional consultation on this federal undertaking pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. Please provide us with copies of the cultural resources survey report and archaeological treatment plan for review and comment.

Should you have any questions or need additional information, please contact Terry Morgart at the Hopi Cultural Preservation Office at 928-734-3619. Thank you again for your consideration.

Respectfully,

Leigh J. Kuwanwisiwma, Director
Hopi Cultural Preservation Office

xc: New Mexico State Historic Preservation Office

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR

505-869-3111 / 6333
FAX: 505-869-4236

PUEBLO OF ISLETA
P.O. BOX 1270 ISLETA, NM 87022

May 2, 2006

Charles Melaney, Assistant Town Engineer
Town of Silver City
Box 1188
Silver City, NM 88062

Dear Mr. Melaney:

This letter is in response to your correspondence dated April 17, 2006, regarding the proposed Wastewater Treatment Plant project located in Silver City, NM.

I am pleased to inform you that this project will not have an impact on religious or cultural sites affiliated with the Pueblo of Isleta. However, in the event that discoveries are found during construction, we would appreciate being advised of such findings.

Thank you for your consideration in contacting this office to express your concerns.

Sincerely,

PUEBLO OF ISLETA

Robert Benavides
Governor

cc: files

STATE OF NEW MEXICO
DEPARTMENT OF CULTURAL AFFAIRS
HISTORIC PRESERVATION DIVISION

228 EAST PALACE AVENUE
SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO 87501
(505) 827-6320

BILL RICHARDSON
Governor

Charles (Bud) Melaney
Assistant Town Engineer
Town of Silver City
Box 1188
Silver City, NM 88062

18 April 2006

Re: Construction of Facilities for Stormwater Discharge at the Wastewater Treatment Plant, Silver City

Dear Mr. Melaney:

I am writing in response to your request for review of the compliance needs associated with the proposed installation of stormwater discharge facilities on the site of the existing water treatment plant located at Township 18 South, Range 14 West, Section 25). The project involves a permit loan from the Environmental Protection Agency, thus the proposed action is an undertaking, requiring review as per Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), as you are aware.

Silver City's wastewater treatment plant has been in operation for many years. As you noted when you discussed the undertaking with Archaeologist Elizabeth Oster of this office on 7 April 2006, the area where work is currently proposed has been extensively disturbed on numerous occasions during the installation of buildings, utilities, parking facilities, and the like. You also submitted photographs of the Area of Potential Effects (APE), which were very helpful in terms of documenting the current status of the ground surfaces within it. Our review of the documentation that you submitted indicates that an archaeological survey of the for the present undertaking is not warranted, due to the fact that the "natural" ground surface in the locus where work is proposed is heavily modified, and largely obliterated. The probability that any such properties lie within the area covered by the plant and/or the proposed location encompassed by the proposed stormwater discharge facilities is thus very low.

This office thus concurs with a determination of "no effect" to properties listed on, or eligible to, the National Register of Historic Places for the proposed package treatment plant and buildings subject to the following stipulation: Should any traditional cultural property concerns, or other issues, be brought to your attention as a result of the

tribal consultation now underway, they will be taken into consideration by Silver City. When your tribal consultation has been completed, please provide a brief summary to this office. A short letter that documents which tribes were contacted, and the results (if any) is sufficient for this purpose.

You do need to inform the City that in the event that cultural materials—particularly human remains—are inadvertently discovered during ground disturbance associated with this undertaking, the City's responsibility is to ensure that work crews cease disturbance immediately, protect the discovery, and contact City officials. Post-review discoveries must be reported to this office and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation within 48 hours, and follow-up consultation must occur as per the procedures in 36 CFR 800.13.

If you have any questions regarding these comments, please contact Elizabeth Oster at (505) 827-6315.

Sincerely,

Lisa M. Meyer

Lisa M. Meyer,
Preservation Planning Coordinator
For NM SHPO

Log: **77193**

LMM/eao

White Mountain Apache Tribe Heritage Program
P.O. Box 507 Fort Apache, AZ 85941

To: Charles (Bud) Melaney, Assistance Town Engeineer
Fax: 1 (505) 538-5123
Date: May 02, 2006
Proposed project: Wastewater Treatment Plant, Silver City, NM.

The White Mountain Apache Historic Preservation Office (THPO) appreciates receiving information on the proposed project, dated 4/17/06. In regards to this, please attend to the checked items below;

☑ There is no need to send additional information ~ unless project planning or implementation results in the discovery of sites and/or items having known or suspected Apache cultural affiliation.

☐ The proposed project is located within an area of probable cultural or historical importance to the White Mountain Apache Tribe (WMAT). As part of the effort to identify historical properties that may be affected by the project we recommend an ethnohistorical study and interviews with Apache elders. The Cultural Resource Director, Mr. Ramon Riley would be the contact person at (928) 338-4625 should this be necessary.

☐ The proposed project is located within or adjacent to a known historic property of cultural or historical importance to the WMAT and will most likely result in adverse affect to said property. Considering this, please refrain from further steps in project planning and/or implementation.

☐ Please refer to the attached additional notes in regards to the proposed project:

The White MOuntain Apache Tribe does not feel the proposed project will have an effect to the tribe's Traditional Cultural Properties and the proposed project may proceed as planned.

We look forward to continued collaborations in the preservation of places of cultural and historical significance.

Sincerely,

Mark T. Altaha

Mark T. Altaha
White Mountain Apache Tribe
Historical Preservation Officer

6.3 *Documentation Regarding NEPA Review (if applicable)*

Not Applicable to this facility. Runoff characteristics are the same since about 1976, when the WWTP was constructed.

SECTION 7: SWPPP CERTIFICATION

I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gathered and evaluated the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations.

Name: Alex C. Brown Title: Town Manager

Signature: Alex C. Brown Date: 7/16/10

SECTION 8: SWPPP MODIFICATIONS

The following log tracks significant changes to the SWPPP as they are made.

L. SWPPP Amendment Log

Amend. No.	Description of the Amendment	Date of Amendment	Amendment Prepared by [Name(s) and Title]
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			
6			
7			
8			
9			
10			
11			
12			
13			
14			
15			
16			
17			

SWPPP ATTACHMENTS

Attach the following documentation to the SWPPP:

- ***Attachment A – Additional MSGP Documentation Template***
- ***Attachment B – 2008 MSGP***

  An electronic pdf file of the document is on the computers of the WWTP Foreman, and the Assistant Town Engineer.
- ***Attachment C – Letter Designating WWTP Foreman Authority to Administer SWPPP***
- ***Attachment D – Good Housekeeping BMP's***
- ***Attachment E – List of MSDS on File at WWTP***

Attachment A

Additional MSGP Documentation Template

Additional MSGP Documentation Template

Introduction

After you become permitted under the 2008 MSGP, you are required to keep certain minimum records (or documentation) as part of the implementation of your permit responsibilities. As required in Part 5.4 of the 2008 MSGP, these records must be kept in the same place your SWPPP (which you completed prior to submitting your NOI to be covered) is kept. This "Additional MSGP Documentation Template" (or "Template") will assist you in complying with this requirement.

Using the Additional MSGP Documentation Template

Tips for using the Template:

- **This Template is designed for use by all facilities permitted under the 2008 MSGP. The Template is NOT tailored to your individual industrial sector. Depending on which industrial sector(s) you fall under (see Appendix D of the 2008 MSGP) and where your facility is located (see Appendix C of the 2008 MSGP), you will need to address any additional documentation requirements outlined in Part 8 and/or Part 9 of the permit, respectively.**
- **Each section of the template includes "instructions" and space for your facility's specific information. You should read the instructions before you complete each section. The text you will need to complete is generally indicated through the use of blue form fields (e.g., "Insert Facility Name"). Click on the form field and your text will replace the instructional text.**
- **The Template was developed in *Microsoft Word* so that you can easily add tables and additional text.**
- **Because many of the activities you are required to document occur throughout the permit term, you will need to continually modify and add records to this Template. You may wish to create separate electronic files for each category of documentation (e.g., files for monitoring, employee training, etc.) so that they can be easily modified.**
- **The records you create using this Template must be kept in the same location as your SWPPP.**

EPA notes that while EPA has made every effort to ensure the accuracy of all instructions and guidance contained in the Template, the actual obligations of regulated industrial facilities are determined by the relevant provisions of the permit, not by the Template. In the event of a conflict between the Template and any corresponding provision of the MSGP, the permit provisions establish your actual requirements. EPA welcomes comments on the Template at any time and will consider those comments in any future revision of this document.

Additional MSGP Documentation

For:

Wastewater Treatment Plant
1660 East Filaree road
Silver City, NM 88061
575-388-4981
NPDES Tracking Number: NMR053019

Instructions:

- Keep the following inspection, monitoring, and certification records in the same location that you keep your SWPPP:
  - A copy of the NOI submitted to EPA along with any correspondence exchanged between you and EPA specific to coverage under this permit (you should already have this);
  - A copy of the acknowledgment letter you received from the NOI Processing Center or eNOI system assigning your permit tracking number (you should already have this);
  - A copy of 2008 MSGP (you can provide an electronic copy);
  - Descriptions and dates of any incidences of significant spills, leaks, or other releases;
  - Records of employee training;
  - Documentation of maintenance and repairs of control measures;
  - All inspection reports;
  - Description of any deviations from the schedule for visual assessments and/or monitoring;
  - Description of any corrective action taken at your site;
  - Documentation of any benchmark exceedances and how they were responded to;
  - Documentation to support any determination that pollutants of concern are not expected to be present above natural background levels, and that such pollutants were not detected in your discharge or were solely attributable to natural background sources; and
  - Documentation to support your claim that your facility has changed its status from active to inactive and unstaffed.

- With the exception of the first 3 items, these are records that you will be updating throughout the permit term.

- Follow the instructions in Sections A through M of this template to keep your records complete.

Contents

A. Significant spills, leaks or other releases

Date of incident:
Location of incident:
Description of incident:
Circumstances leading to release:
Actions taken in response to release:
Measures taken to prevent recurrence:

Date of incident:
Location of incident:
Description of incident:
Circumstances leading to release:
Actions taken in response to release:
Measures taken to prevent recurrence:

Date of incident:
Location of incident:
Description of incident:
Circumstances leading to release:
Actions taken in response to release:
Measures taken to prevent recurrence:

B. Employee training

Training Date: MAY 13, 2010	
Training Description: STORM WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN; Power point	
Trainer: Charles (Bud) Melaney	
Employee(s) trained	Employee signature
Shirley Ann Smith	Shirley Ann Smith
Thomas Hulse	Thomas Hulse
Charles Melaney	Charles Melaney
MANUEL B OROSCO JR	Manuel B Orosco Jr

Training Date: SEPTEMBER 21, 2012	
Training Description: STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PLAN	
Trainer: Charles (Bud) Melaney	
Employee(s) trained	Employee signature
Thomas Hulse	Thomas Hulse
ROMAN VASQUEZ	Roman Vasquez
Chris Ulzurrún	Chris Ulzurrún
Charles Melaney	Charles Melaney
MANUEL OROSCO	Manuel Orosco

Training Date:	
Training Description:	
Trainer:	
Employee(s) trained	Employee signature

CERTIFICATE of COMPLETION

Pay-Per-View eCommerce

This is to certify that:

Charles Melaney

bmelaney (mastery - payperviewecom)

has completed: Storm Warnings: Storm Water Pollution Prevention

evisswsp

CEUs: 0.125

Date:

08/04/10

Sandy Jessop

Sandy Jessop
Mastery Technologies, Inc.

Authorized Signature

CERTIFICATE of COMPLETION

Pay-Per-View eCommerce

This is to certify that:

Shirley Smith

ssmith4981 (mastery - payperviewecom)

has completed: Storm Warnings: Storm Water Pollution Prevention

evisswsp

CEUs: 0.125

Date:

08/06/10

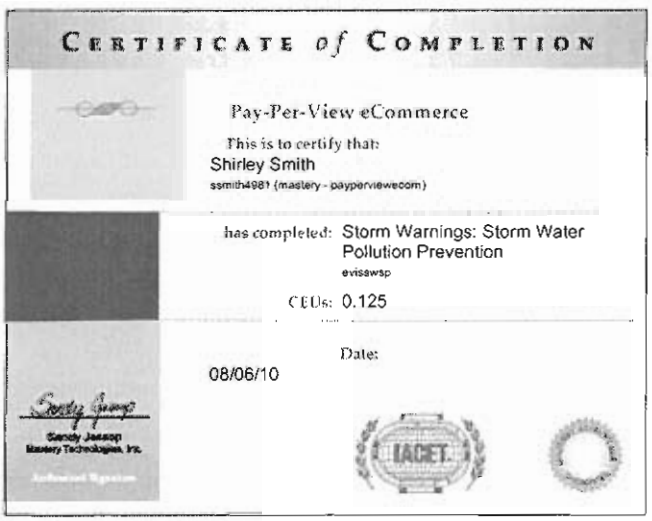
Sandy Jessop

Sandy Jessop
Mastery Technologies, Inc.

Authorized Signature

IACET

MASTERY ADVANTAGE LEARNING



B. Employee training

Training Date:	
Training Description:	
Trainer:	
Employee(s) trained	Employee signature

Training Date:	
Training Description:	
Trainer:	
Employee(s) trained	Employee signature

Training Date:	
Training Description:	
Trainer:	
Employee(s) trained	Employee signature

C. Maintenance

<u>Control Measure Maintenance Records</u> (copy information below for each control measure)

Control Measure:
Regular Maintenance Activities:
Regular Maintenance Schedule:

Date of Action:
Reason for Action: ☐ Regular Maintenance ☐ Discovery of Problem
If Problem,
- Description of Action Required:
- Date Control Measure Returned to Full Function:
- Justification for Extended Schedule, if applicable:

Notes:

Control Measure:
Regular Maintenance Activities:
Regular Maintenance Schedule:

Date of Action:
Reason for Action: ☐ Regular Maintenance ☐ Discovery of Problem
If Problem,
- Description of Action Required:
- Date Control Measure Returned to Full Function:
- Justification for Extended Schedule, if applicable:

Notes:

Control Measure:
Regular Maintenance Activities:
Regular Maintenance Schedule:

Date of Action:
Reason for Action: ☐ Regular Maintenance ☐ Discovery of Problem
If Problem,
- Description of Action Required:
- Date Control Measure Returned to Full Function:
- Justification for Extended Schedule, if applicable:

Notes:

<u>Industrial Equipment and Systems Maintenance Records</u> (copy information below for each industrial equipment/system)

Industrial Equipment/Systems:
Regular Maintenance Activities:
Regular Maintenance Schedule:

Date of Action:
Reason for Action: ☐ **Regular Maintenance** ☐ **Discovery of Problem**
If Problem,
- **Description of Action Required:**
- **Date Industrial Equipment Returned to Full Function:**
- **Justification for Extended Schedule, if applicable:**

Notes:

Industrial Equipment/Systems:
Regular Maintenance Activities:
Regular Maintenance Schedule:

Date of Action:
Reason for Action: ☐ **Regular Maintenance** ☐ **Discovery of Problem**
If Problem,
- **Description of Action Required:**
- **Date Industrial Equipment Returned to Full Function:**
- **Justification for Extended Schedule, if applicable:**

Notes:

Industrial Equipment/Systems:
Regular Maintenance Activities:
Regular Maintenance Schedule:

Date of Action:
Reason for Action: ☐ **Regular Maintenance** ☐ **Discovery of Problem**
If Problem,
- **Description of Action Required:**
- **Date Industrial Equipment Returned to Full Function:**
- **Justification for Extended Schedule, if applicable:**

Notes:

D. Routine Facility Inspection Reports

(Copies of routine inspection forms included in this section.)

Instructions:

- Include in your records copies of all routine facility inspection reports completed for the facility.
- The sample inspection report is consistent with the requirements in Parts 4.1 of the 2008 MSGP relating to routine facility inspections. Facilities subject to State industrial stormwater permits may also find this form useful. **If your permitting authority provides you with an inspection report, use that form.**

Using the Sample Routine Facility Inspection Report

- This inspection report is designed to be customized according to the specific control measures and activities at your facility. For ease of use, you should take a copy of your site plan and number all of the stormwater control measures and areas of industrial activity that will be inspected. A brief description of the control measures and areas that were inspected should then be listed in the site-specific section of the inspection report.
- You can complete the items in the "General Information" section that will remain constant, such as the facility name, NPDES tracking number, and inspector (if you only use one inspector). Print out multiple copies of this customized inspection report to use during your inspections.
- When conducting the inspection, walk the site by following your site map and numbered control measures/areas of industrial activity to be inspected. Also note whether the "Areas of Industrial Materials or Activities exposed to stormwater" have been addressed (customize this list according to the conditions at your facility). Note any required corrective actions and the date and responsible person for the correction.

Section D

Stormwater Industrial Routine Facility Inspection Report

General Information			
Facility Name	Silver City Wastewater Treatment Plant		
NPDES Tracking No.	NMR053019		
Date of Inspection		**Start/End Time**	
Inspector's Name(s)			
Inspector's Title(s)			
Inspector's Contact Information			
Inspector's Qualifications			

Weather Information

Weather at time of this inspection?
❑ Clear ❑Cloudy ❑ Rain ❑ Sleet ❑ Fog ❑ Snow ❑ High Winds
❑ Other: Temperature:

Have any previously unidentified discharges of pollutants occurred since the last inspection? ❑Yes ❑No
If yes, describe:

Are there any discharges occurring at the time of inspection? ❑Yes ❑No
If yes, describe:

Control Measures

- *Number the structural stormwater control measures identified in your SWPPP on your site map and list them below (add as many control measures as are implemented on-site). Carry a copy of the numbered site map with you during your inspections. This list will ensure that you are inspecting all required control measures at your facility.*
- *Describe corrective actions initiated, date completed, and note the person that completed the work in the Corrective Action Log.*

	Structural Control Measure	**Control Measure is Operating Effectively?**	**If No, In Need of Maintenance, Repair, or Replacement?**	**Corrective Action Needed and Notes** (identify needed maintenance and repairs, or any failed control measures that need replacement)
1		❑Yes ❑No	❑ Maintenance ❑ Repair ❑ Replacement	
2		❑Yes ❑No	❑ Maintenance ❑ Repair ❑ Replacement	
3		❑Yes ❑No	❑ Maintenance ❑ Repair ❑ Replacement	
4		❑Yes ❑No	❑ Maintenance ❑ Repair ❑ Replacement	
5		❑Yes ❑No	❑ Maintenance ❑ Repair ❑ Replacement	
6		❑Yes ❑No	❑ Maintenance ❑ Repair ❑ Replacement	
7		❑Yes ❑No	❑ Maintenance ❑ Repair ❑ Replacement	

Section D

	Structural Control Measure	Control Measure is Operating Effectively?	If No, In Need of Maintenance, Repair, or Replacement?	Corrective Action Needed and Notes (identify needed maintenance and repairs, or any failed control measures that need replacement)
8		❑Yes ❑No	❑ Maintenance ❑ Repair ❑ Replacement	
9		❑Yes ❑No	❑ Maintenance ❑ Repair ❑ Replacement	
10		❑Yes ❑No	❑ Maintenance ❑ Repair ❑ Replacement	

Areas of Industrial Materials or Activities exposed to stormwater

Below are some general areas that should be assessed during routine inspections. Customize this list as needed for the specific types of industrial materials or activities at your facility.

	Area/Activity	Inspected?	Controls Adequate (appropriate, effective, and operating)?	Corrective Action Needed and Notes
1	Material loading/unloading and storage areas	❑Yes ❑No ❑ N/A	❑Yes ❑No	
2	Equipment operations and maintenance areas	❑Yes ❑No ❑ N/A	❑Yes ❑No	
3	Fueling areas	❑Yes ❑No ❑ N/A	❑Yes ❑No	
4	Outdoor vehicle and equipment washing areas	❑Yes ❑No ❑ N/A	❑Yes ❑No	
5	Waste handling and disposal areas	❑Yes ❑No ❑ N/A	❑Yes ❑No	
6	Erodible areas/construction	❑Yes ❑No ❑ N/A	❑Yes ❑No	
7	Non-stormwater/ illicit connections	❑Yes ❑No ❑ N/A	❑Yes ❑No	
8	Salt storage piles or pile containing salt	❑Yes ❑No ❑ N/A	❑Yes ❑No	
9	Dust generation and vehicle tracking	❑Yes ❑No ❑ N/A	❑Yes ❑No	
10	(Other)	❑Yes ❑No ❑ N/A	❑Yes ❑No	
11	(Other)	❑Yes ❑No ❑ N/A	❑Yes ❑No	
12	(Other)	❑Yes ❑No ❑ N/A	❑Yes ❑No	

Section D

Non-Compliance

Describe any incidents of non-compliance observed and not described above:

Additional Control Measures

Describe any additional control measures needed to comply with the permit requirements:

Notes

Use this space for any additional notes or observations from the inspection:

CERTIFICATION STATEMENT

"I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gathered and evaluated the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations."

Print name and title: _____

Signature: _____ **Date:** _____

E. Quarterly Visual Assessment Reports

Instructions:

- Include in your records copies of all quarterly visual assessment reports completed for the facility. An example quarterly visual assessment report can be found on the following page.

(section E)

Table of Quarterly Monitoring Reports and Comprehensive Annual Reports
Silver City WWTP MSGP
NPDES Permit Tracking Number: NMR053019

Year	1st Quarter Runoff Event		2nd Quarter Runoff Event		3rd Quarter Runoff Event		4th Quarter Runoff Event		Comprehensive Annual Report Completed and Submitted to EPA
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	

Section E

MSGP Quarterly Visual Assessment Form

Facility: **Silver City WWTP**		Permit ID: **NMR053019**
Outfall No.: **002**	Examiner's Name & Title:	
Quarter/Year:	Date/Time Collected:	Date/Time Examined:
Rainfall amount:	Did runoff leave the site? Yes No	Runoff Source: Rainfall Snowmelt
Parameter	Parameter Description	Parameter Characteristics
Color	Does the stormwater appear to be colored? Yes No	Describe:
Clarity	Is the stormwater clear or transparent? Yes No	Which of the following best describes the clarity of the stormwater? Clear Milky Opaque
Oil Sheet	Can you see a rainbow effect of sheet on the water surface? Yes No	Which bests describes the sheen? Rainbow Sheet Floating oil globes Other:
Odor	Does sample have an odor? Yes No	Describe:
Floating Solids	Is there something floating on the surface of the sample? Yes No	Describe:
Suspended Solids	Is there something suspended in the water column of the sample? Yes No	Describe:
Settled Solids	Is there something settled on the bottom of the sample? Yes No	Describe:
Foam	Is there foam or material forming on the top of the sample? Yes No	Describe:
Detail any concerns, corrective actions taken, and any other indicators of pollution present in the sample:		
Stormwater Examiner's Signature:		

Attachment B

2008 MSGP

(Electronic copy on computers of WWTP Foreman and Assistant Town Engineer)

United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)
National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES)

MULTI-SECTOR GENERAL PERMIT FOR STORMWATER DISCHARGES ASSOCIATED WITH INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY (MSGP)

AUTHORIZATION TO DISCHARGE UNDER THE
NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM

In compliance with the provisions of the Clean Water Act (CWA), as amended (33 U.S.C. 1251 *et seq.*), operators of stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity located in an area identified in Appendix C where EPA is the permitting authority are authorized to discharge to waters of the United States in accordance with the eligibility and Notice of Intent (NOI) requirements, effluent limitations, inspection requirements, and other conditions set forth in this permit. This permit is structured as follows:

- general requirements that apply to all facilities are found in Parts 1 through 7;
- industry sector-specific requirements are found in Part 8; and
- specific requirements that apply in individual States and Indian Country Lands are found in Part 9.

The Appendices (A through K) contain additional permit conditions that apply to all operators covered under this permit.

This permit becomes effective on September 29, 2008.

This permit and the authorization to discharge expire at midnight, September 29, 2013.

Robert W. Varney, Regional Administrator
EPA Region 1

Carl-Axel P. Soderberg, Division Director, Caribbean Environmental Protection Division
EPA Region 2

Jon M. Capacasa, Director, Water Protection Division
EPA Region 3

Timothy C. Henry, Acting Director, Water Division
EPA Region 5

Miguel I. Flores, Director, Water Quality Protection Division
EPA Region 6

Alexis Strauss, Director, Water Division
EPA Region 9

Michael Gearheard, Director, Office of Water and Watersheds
EPA Region 10

*[Electronic Copy is on the computers of the WWTP Foreman & the Assistant Town Engineer]

United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)
National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES)

MULTI-SECTOR GENERAL PERMIT FOR STORMWATER DISCHARGES ASSOCIATED WITH INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY (MSGP)

AUTHORIZATION TO DISCHARGE UNDER THE NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM

In compliance with the provisions of the Clean Water Act (CWA), as amended (33 U.S.C. 1251 *et seq.*), operators of stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity located in an area identified in Appendix C where EPA is the permitting authority are authorized to discharge to waters of the United States in accordance with the eligibility and Notice of Intent (NOI) requirements, effluent limitations, inspection requirements, and other conditions set forth in this permit. This permit is structured as follows:

- general requirements that apply to all facilities are found in Parts 1 through 7;
- industry sector-specific requirements are found in Part 8; and
- specific requirements that apply in individual States and Indian Country Lands are found in Part 9.

The Appendices (A through K) contain additional permit conditions that apply to all operators covered under this permit.

This permit becomes effective on September 29, 2008.

This permit and the authorization to discharge expire at midnight, September 29, 2013.

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EPA Region 10

NPDES MULTI-SECTOR GENERAL PERMITS FOR STORMWATER DISCHARGES ASSOCIATED WITH INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY
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Appendices

1. Coverage under this Permit.

1.1 Eligibility.

1.1.1 Facilities Covered.

To be eligible to discharge under this permit, you must (1) have a stormwater discharge associated with industrial activity from your primary industrial activity, as defined in Appendix A, provided your primary industrial activity is included in Appendix D, or (2) be notified by EPA that you are eligible for coverage under Sector AD of this permit.

1.1.2 Allowable Stormwater Discharges.

Unless otherwise made ineligible under Part 1.1.4, the following discharges are eligible for coverage under this permit:

1.1.2.1 Stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity for any primary industrial activities and co-located industrial activities, as defined in Appendix A;

1.1.2.2 Discharges designated by EPA as needing a stormwater permit as provided in Sector AD;

1.1.2.3 Discharges that are not otherwise required to obtain NPDES permit authorization but are commingled with discharges that are authorized under this permit;

1.1.2.4 Discharges subject to any of the national stormwater-specific effluent limitations guidelines listed in Table 1-1; and

Table 1-1. Stormwater-specific Effluent Limitations Guidelines

Regulated Discharge	40 CFR Section	MSGP Sector	New Source Performance Standard (NSPS)	New Source Date
Discharges resulting from spray down or intentional wetting of logs at wet deck storage areas	Part 429, Subpart I	A	Yes	1/26/81
Runoff from phosphate fertilizer manufacturing facilities that comes into contact with any raw materials, finished product, by-products or waste products (SIC 2874)	Part 418, Subpart A	C	Yes	4/8/74
Runoff from asphalt emulsion facilities	Part 443, Subpart A	D	Yes	7/28/75
Runoff from material storage piles at cement manufacturing facilities	Part 411, Subpart C	E	Yes	2/20/74

Mine dewatering discharges at crushed stone, construction sand and gravel, or industrial sand mining facilities	Part 436, Subparts B, C, and D	J	No	N/A
Runoff from hazardous waste and non-hazardous waste landfills	Part 445, Subparts A and B	K, L	Yes	2/2/00
Runoff from coal storage piles at steam electric generating facilities	Part 423	O	Yes	11/19/82 (10/8/74)[1]

1.1.2.5 Discharges subject to any New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) identified in Table 1-1 (i.e., where facilities were constructed after the promulgation of that industry's NSPS), provided that you obtain and retain the following EPA documentation with your SWPPP, prior to submitting your NOI, and that you comply with any limits pursuant to Part 2.4:

- Determination of "No Significant Impact" under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA); or
- A completed Environmental Impact Statement in accordance with an environmental review conducted by EPA pursuant to 40 CFR 6.102(a)(6)[2].

1.1.3 Allowable Non-Stormwater Discharges.

The following are the non-stormwater discharges authorized under this permit, provided the non-stormwater component of your discharge is in compliance with Part 2.1.2.10:

- Discharges from fire-fighting activities;
- Fire hydrant flushings;
- Potable water, including water line flushings;
- Uncontaminated condensate from air conditioners, coolers, and other compressors and from the outside storage of refrigerated gases or liquids;
- Irrigation drainage;
- Landscape watering provided all pesticides, herbicides, and fertilizer have been applied in accordance with the approved labeling;
- Pavement wash waters where no detergents are used and no spills or leaks of toxic or hazardous materials have occurred (unless all spilled material has been removed);
- Routine external building washdown that does not use detergents;
- Uncontaminated ground water or spring water;

[1] NSPS promulgated in 1974 were not removed via the 1982 regulation; therefore wastewaters generated by Part 423-applicable sources that were New Sources under the 1974 regulations are subject to the 1974 NSPS.

[2] Note that if you have previously completed an Environmental Impact Statement or obtained a "No Significant Impact" statement for discharges subject to NSPS, you have met your obligation under this provision and you only need to retain this documentation for your files.

- 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 your facility, but not intentional discharges from the cooling tower (e.g., "piped" cooling tower blowdown or drains).

1.1.4 Limitations on Coverage.

*1.1.4.1 **Discharges Mixed with Non-Stormwater.*** Stormwater discharges that are mixed with non-stormwater, other than those non-stormwater discharges listed in Part 1.1.3, are not eligible for coverage under this permit.

*1.1.4.2 **Stormwater Discharges Associated with Construction Activity.*** Stormwater discharges associated with construction activity disturbing one acre or more are not eligible for coverage under this permit, unless in conjunction with mining activities or certain oil and gas extraction activities as specified in Sectors G, H, I, and J of this permit.

*1.1.4.3 **Discharges Currently or Previously Covered by Another Permit.*** Unless you received written notification from EPA specifically allowing these discharges to be covered under this permit, you are not eligible for coverage under this permit for any of the following:

- Stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity that are currently covered under an individual NPDES permit or an alternative NPDES general permit;
- Discharges covered within five years prior to the effective date of this permit by an individual permit or alternative general permit where that permit established site-specific numeric water quality-based limitations developed for the stormwater component of the discharge; or
- Discharges from facilities where any NPDES permit has been or is in the process of being denied, terminated, or revoked by EPA (this does not apply to the routine reissuance of permits every five years).

*1.1.4.4 **Stormwater Discharges Subject to Effluent Limitations Guidelines.*** For discharges subject to stormwater effluent limitation guidelines under 40 CFR, Subchapter N, only those stormwater discharges identified in Table 1-1 are eligible for coverage under this permit.

*1.1.4.5 **Endangered and Threatened Species and Critical Habitat Protection.*** Coverage under this permit is available only if your stormwater discharges, allowable non-stormwater discharges, and stormwater discharge-related activities will not adversely affect any species that are federally-listed as endangered or threatened ("listed") under the Endangered Species Act (ESA) and will not result in the adverse modification or destruction of habitat that is federally-designated as "critical habitat" under the ESA. You must meet one of the criteria below, following the procedures in Appendix E:

Criterion A. No federally-listed threatened or endangered species or their designated critical habitat are likely to occur in the "action area" as defined in Appendix A; or

Criterion B. Consultation between a Federal agency and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and/or the National Marine Fisheries Service (together, the "Services") under section 7 of the ESA has been concluded. Consultations can be either formal or informal, and would have occurred only as a result of a separate federal action (e.g., during application for an individual wastewater discharge permit or the issuance of a wetlands dredge and fill permit).

The consultation must have addressed the effects of your facility's stormwater discharges, allowable non-stormwater discharges, and stormwater discharge-related activities on federally-listed threatened or endangered species and federally-designated critical habitat, and must have resulted in either:

i. a biological opinion finding no jeopardy to federally-listed species or destruction/adverse modification of federally-designated critical habitat; or

ii. written concurrence from the Service(s) with a finding that the facility's stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity, discharge-related activities and allowable non-stormwater discharges are not likely to adversely affect federally-listed species or federally-designated critical habitat; or

Criterion C. Your industrial activities are authorized through the issuance of a permit under section 10 of the ESA, and authorization addresses the effects of the stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity, discharge-related activities, and allowable non-stormwater discharges on federally-listed species and federally-designated critical habitat; or

Criterion D. Coordination between you and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and/or the National Marine Fisheries Service has been concluded. The coordination must have addressed the effects of the facility's stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity, discharge-related activities, and allowable non-stormwater discharges on federally-listed threatened or endangered species and federally-designated critical habitat. The result of the coordination must be a written statement from the Service concluding that authorizing your stormwater discharges, discharge-related activities, and allowable non-stormwater discharges is consistent with the determination that the issuance of the MSGP is not likely to adversely affect federally-listed threatened or endangered species and federally-designated critical habitat. Any conditions or prerequisites deemed necessary to achieve consistency with the "not likely to adversely effect" determination become eligibility conditions for MSGP coverage, and permit requirements under Part 2.3; or

Criterion E. Authorizing your stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity, discharge-related activities, and allowable non-stormwater discharges is

consistent with the determination that the issuance of the MSGP is not likely to adversely affect any federally-listed endangered and threatened ("listed") species or designated critical habitat ("critical habitat"). To support your determination that you meet Criterion E, you must provide supporting documentation for your determination.

i. If you are an existing discharger, you must provide the following information with your completed Notice of Intent (NOI) form: (1) a list of the federally-listed threatened or endangered species or their designated critical habitat that are likely to occur in the "action area"; (2) a list of the pollutant parameters for which you have ever exceeded an applicable benchmark or effluent limitations guideline, or for which your discharge has ever been found to cause or contribute to an exceedance of an applicable water quality standard, or to violate State or Tribal water quality requirements (Part 9); and (3) your rationale supporting your determination that you meet Criterion E, including appropriate measures to be undertaken to avoid or eliminate the likelihood of adverse effects.

ii. If you are a new discharger, you must provide the following information with your completed NOI form: (1) a list of the federally-listed threatened or endangered species or their designated critical habitat that are likely to occur in the "action area"; (2) a list of the potential pollutants in your discharge; and (3) your rationale supporting your determination that you meet Criterion E, including appropriate measures to be undertaken to avoid or eliminate the likelihood of adverse effects; or

Criterion F. The facility's stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity, discharge-related activities, and allowable non-stormwater discharges were already addressed in another operator's valid certification of eligibility that included these discharges and activities and there is no reason to believe that federally-listed species or federally-designated critical habitat not considered in the prior certification may be present or located in the "action area". To certify eligibility under this criterion there must be no lapse of coverage in the other operator's certification. By certifying eligibility under this criterion, you agree to comply with any measures or controls upon which the other operator's certification was based. You must comply with any applicable terms, conditions, or other requirements developed in the process of meeting the eligibility requirements of the criteria in this section to remain eligible for coverage under this permit. If your certification is based on another operator's certification under Criterion E, that certification is valid only if you have documentation showing that the other operator had certified under Criterion E, and you provide EPA with the supporting information required of existing dischargers in Criterion E (above, under subparagraph (i)) in your NOI form.

1.1.4.6 Historic Properties Preservation. Coverage under this permit is available only if your stormwater discharges, allowable non-stormwater discharges, and stormwater discharge-

related activities meet one of the eligibility criteria below, following the procedures in Appendix F:

Criterion A. Your stormwater discharges and allowable non-stormwater discharges do not have the potential to have an effect on historic properties and you are not constructing or installing new stormwater control measures on your site that cause subsurface disturbance; or

Criterion B. Your discharge-related activities (i.e., construction and/or installation of stormwater control measures that involve subsurface disturbance) will not affect historic properties; or

Criterion C. Your stormwater discharges, allowable non-stormwater discharges, and discharge-related activities have the potential to have an effect on historic properties, and you have consulted with the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO), Tribal Historic Preservation Officer (THPO), or other tribal representative regarding measures to mitigate or prevent any adverse effects on historic properties, and you have either (1) obtained and are in compliance with a written agreement that outlines all such measures, or (2) been unable to reach agreement on such measures; or

Criterion D. You have contacted the State Historic Preservation Officer, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer, or other tribal representative and EPA in writing informing them that you have the potential to have an effect on historic properties and you did not receive a response from the SHPO, THPO, or tribal representative within 30 days of receiving your letter.

If you have been unable to reach agreement with a SHPO, THPO, or other tribal representative regarding appropriate measures to mitigate or prevent adverse effects, EPA may notify you of additional measures you must implement to be eligible for coverage under this permit.

1.1.4.7 New Discharges to Water Quality Impaired Waters. If you are a new discharger you are not eligible for coverage under this permit to discharge to an "impaired water", as defined in Appendix A unless you:

a. prevent all exposure to stormwater of the pollutant(s) for which the waterbody is impaired, and retain documentation of procedures taken to prevent exposure onsite with your SWPPP; or

b. document that the pollutant(s) for which the waterbody is impaired is not present at your site, and retain documentation of this finding with your SWPPP; or

c. in advance of submitting your NOI, provide to the appropriate EPA Regional Office data to support a showing that the discharge is not expected to cause or contribute to an exceedance of a water quality standard, and retain such data

onsite with your SWPPP. To do this, you must provide data and other technical information to the Regional Office sufficient to demonstrate:

i. For discharges to waters without an EPA approved or established TMDL, that the discharge of the pollutant for which the water is impaired will meet in-stream water quality criteria at the point of discharge to the waterbody; or

ii. For discharges to waters with an EPA approved or established TMDL, that there are sufficient remaining wasteload allocations in an EPA approved or established TMDL to allow your discharge and that existing dischargers to the waterbody are subject to compliance schedules designed to bring the waterbody into attainment with water quality standards.

You are eligible under Part 1.1.4.7.c if you receive an affirmative determination from the Regional Office that your discharge will not contribute to the existing impairment, in which case you must maintain such determination onsite with your SWPPP, or if the Regional Office fails to respond within 30 days of submission of data to the Regional Office.

1.1.4.8 New Discharges to Waters Designated as Tier 3 for Antidegradation Purposes. If you are a new discharger, you are not eligible for coverage under this permit for discharges to waters designated by a State or Tribe as Tier 3 (outstanding natural resource waters) for antidegradation purposes under 40 CFR 131.13(a)(3) (see list of Tier 3 waters on EPA's website at http://www.epa.gov/npdes/stormwater/msgp).

1.2 Permit Compliance.

Any noncompliance with any of the requirements of this permit constitutes a violation of the Clean Water Act. As detailed in Part 3 (Corrective Actions) of this permit, failure to take any required corrective actions constitute an independent, additional violation of this permit and the Clean Water Act. As such, any actions and time periods specified for remedying noncompliance do not absolve parties of the initial underlying noncompliance. However, where corrective action is triggered by an event that does not itself constitute permit noncompliance, such as an exceedance of an applicable benchmark, there is no permit violation provided you take the required corrective action within the relevant deadlines established in Part 3.3.

1.3 Authorization under this Permit.

1.3.1 How to Obtain Authorization.

To obtain authorization under this permit, you must:

- Be located in a State, territory, or Indian Country, or be a Federal Facility identified in Appendix C where EPA is the permitting authority;
- Meet the Part 1.1 eligibility requirements;

- Select, design, install, and implement control measures in accordance with Part 2.1 to meet numeric and non-numeric effluent limits;
- Submit a complete and accurate Notice of Intent (NOI) either using EPA's electronic Notice of Intent (eNOI) system (accessible at www.epa.gov/npdes/eNOI) or using a paper form (included in Appendix G of this permit) and then submitting that paper form to the address listed in Part 7.6.1; and
- Develop a SWPPP according to the requirements in Part 5 of this permit.

EPA will post on the Internet, at www.epa.gov/npdes/noisearch, all NOIs received. Late NOIs will be accepted but authorization to discharge will not be retroactive.

Timeframes for discharge authorization are contained in Table 1-2. Some authorization dates in Table 1-2 are dependent on you posting a copy of your SWPPP on the Internet. Posting requires that (1) your NOI identifies the Uniform Resource Locator (URL) that provides direct access to your SWPPP, (2) you post a complete copy of your SWPPP at that URL, and (3) the SWPPP is available from that URL at least for the period starting the day you submit your NOI until you are authorized to discharge. You are not required to post any confidential business information (CBI) at this URL, but you must clearly identify those portions of the SWPPP that are being withheld from public access as a result of your determination of CBI.

Table 1-2. NOI Submittal Deadlines/Discharge Authorization Dates		
Category	**NOI Submission Deadline**	**Discharge Authorization Date[1]**
Existing Dischargers – in operation as of October 30, 2005 and authorized for coverage under MSGP 2000.	No later than January 5, 2009.	30 days after EPA posts your NOI. Your authorization under the MSGP 2000 is automatically continued until you have been granted coverage under this permit or an alternative permit, or coverage is otherwise terminated.
New Dischargers or New Sources - have commenced discharging between October 30, 2005 and January 5, 2009.	As soon as possible but no later than January 5, 2009.	30 days after EPA posts your NOI.
New Dischargers or New Sources - commence discharging after January 5, 2009.	A minimum of 60 days prior to commencing discharge, or a minimum of 30 days if your SWPPP is posted on the Internet during this period and the Internet address (i.e., URL) to your SWPPP is provided on the NOI form.	If you post your SWPPP on the Internet, 30 days after EPA posts your NOI. Otherwise, 60 days after EPA posts your NOI.
New Owner/Operator of Existing Discharger - transfer of ownership and/or operation of a facility whose discharge is authorized under this permit	A minimum of 30 days prior to date that the transfer will take place to the new owner/operator.	30 days after EPA posts your NOI.
Other Eligible Dischargers - in operation prior to October 30, 2005, but not covered under the MSGP 2000 or another NPDES permit.	Immediately, to minimize the time discharges from the facility will continue to be unauthorized.	If you post your SWPPP on the Internet, 30 days after EPA posts your NOI. Otherwise, 60 days after EPA posts your NOI.

[1] Based on a review of your NOI or other information, EPA may delay your authorization for further review, notify you that additional effluent limitations are necessary, or may deny coverage under this permit and require submission of an application for an individual NPDES permit, as detailed in Part 1.6. In these instances, EPA will notify you in writing of the delay, of the need for additional effluent limits, or of the request for submission of an individual NPDES permit application.

1.3.2 Continuation of this Permit.

If this permit is not reissued or replaced prior to the expiration date, it will be administratively continued in accordance with 40 CFR 122.6 and remain in force and effect. If

you were authorized to discharge under this permit prior to the expiration date, any discharges authorized under this permit will automatically remain covered by this permit until the earliest of:

- Your authorization for coverage under a reissued permit or a replacement of this permit following your timely and appropriate submittal of a complete NOI requesting authorization to discharge under the new permit and compliance with the requirements of the new permit; or
- Your submittal of a Notice of Termination; or
- Issuance or denial of an individual permit for the facility's discharges; or
- A formal permit decision by EPA not to reissue this general permit, at which time EPA will identify a reasonable time period for covered dischargers to seek coverage under an alternative general permit or an individual permit. Coverage under this permit will cease at the end of this time period.

1.4 Terminating Coverage.

1.4.1 Submitting a Notice of Termination.

To terminate permit coverage, you must submit a complete and accurate Notice of Termination either electronically (strongly encouraged) at www.epa.gov/npdes/eNOI or using the paper Notice of Termination form included in Appendix H of this permit, to the address listed in Part 7.6.1. Your authorization to discharge under this permit terminates at midnight of the day that a complete Notice of Termination is processed and posted on EPA's website (www.epa.gov/npdes/noisearch). If you submit a Notice of Termination without meeting one or more of the conditions identified in Part 1.4.2, then your Notice of Termination is not valid. You are responsible for meeting the terms of this permit until your authorization is terminated.

1.4.2 When to Submit a Notice of Termination.

You must submit a Notice of Termination within 30 days after one or more of the following conditions have been met:

- A new owner or operator has taken over responsibility for the facility; or
- You have ceased operations at the facility, there are not or no longer will be discharges of stormwater associated with industrial activity from the facility, and you have already implemented necessary sediment and erosion controls as required by Part 2.1.2.5;
- You are a Sector G, H, or J facility and you have met the applicable termination requirements; or
- You have obtained coverage under an individual or alternative general permit for all discharges required to be covered by an NPDES permit, unless EPA has required that you obtain such coverage under authority of Part 1.6.1, in which case coverage under this permit will terminate automatically.

1.5 Conditional Exclusion for No Exposure.

If you are covered by this permit, and become eligible for a no exposure exclusion from permitting under 40 CFR 122.26(g), you may file a No Exposure Certification. You are no longer required to have a permit upon submission of a complete and accurate no exposure certification to EPA. If you are no longer required to have permit coverage because of a no exposure exclusion and have submitted a No Exposure Certification form to EPA, you are not required to submit a Notice of Termination. You must submit a No Exposure Certification to EPA once every five years. File your No Exposure Certification using the eNOI system at www.epa.gov/npdes/eNOI.

1.6 Alternative Permits.

1.6.1 EPA Requiring Coverage under an Alternative Permit.

EPA may require you to apply for and/or obtain authorization to discharge under either an individual NPDES permit or an alternative NPDES general permit in accordance with 40 CFR 122.64 and 124.5. Any interested person may petition EPA to take action under this paragraph. If EPA requires you to apply for an individual NPDES permit, EPA will notify you in writing that a permit application is required. This notification will include a brief statement of the reasons for this decision and will provide application information. In addition, if you are an existing discharger authorized to discharge under this permit, the notice will set a deadline to file the permit application, and will include a statement that on the effective date of the individual NPDES permit, or the alternative general permit as it applies to you, coverage under this general permit will terminate. EPA may grant additional time to submit the application if you request it. If you are covered under this permit and fail to submit an individual NPDES permit application as required by EPA, then the applicability of this permit to you is terminated at the end of the day specified by EPA as the deadline for application submittal. EPA may take appropriate enforcement action for any unpermitted discharge.

1.6.2 Permittee Requesting Coverage under an Alternative Permit.

You may request to be excluded from coverage under this general permit by applying for an individual permit. In such a case, you must submit an individual permit application in accordance with the requirements of 40 CFR 122.26(c)(1)(ii), with reasons supporting the request, to EPA at the applicable EPA Regional Office listed in Part 7.6.2 of this permit. The request may be granted by issuance of an individual permit or authorization of coverage under an alternative general permit if your reasons are adequate to support the request.

When an individual NPDES permit is issued to you or you are authorized to discharge under an alternative NPDES general permit, your authorization to discharge under this permit is terminated on the effective date of the individual permit or the date of authorization of coverage under the alternative general permit.

1.7 Severability.

Invalidation of a portion of this permit does not necessarily render the whole permit invalid. EPA's intent is that the permit is to remain in effect to the extent possible; in the event that any part of this permit is invalidated, EPA will advise the regulated community as to the effect of such invalidation.

2. Control Measures and Effluent Limits.

In the technology-based limits included in Part 2.1 and in Part 8, the term "minimize" means reduce and/or eliminate to the extent achievable using control measures (including best management practices) that are technologically available and economically practicable and achievable in light of best industry practice.

2.1 Control Measures.

You must select, design, install, and implement control measures (including best management practices) to address the selection and design considerations in Part 2.1.1, meet the non-numeric effluent limits in Part 2.1.2, and meet limits contained in applicable effluent limitations guidelines in Part 2.1.3. The selection, design, installation, and implementation of these control measures must be in accordance with good engineering practices and manufacturer's specifications. Note that you may deviate from such manufacturer's specifications where you provide justification for such deviation and include documentation of your rationale in the part of your SWPPP that describes your control measures, consistent with Part 5.1.4. If you find that your control measures are not achieving their intended effect of minimizing pollutant discharges, you must modify these control measures as expeditiously as practicable. Regulated stormwater discharges from your facility include stormwater run-on that commingles with stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity at your facility.

2.1.1 Control Measure Selection and Design Considerations

You must consider the following when selecting and designing control measures:

- preventing stormwater from coming into contact with polluting materials is generally more effective, and less costly, than trying to remove pollutants from stormwater;
- using control measures in combination is more effective than using control measures in isolation for minimizing pollutants in your stormwater discharge;
- assessing the type and quantity of pollutants, including their potential to impact receiving water quality, is critical to designing effective control measures that will achieve the limits in this permit;
- minimizing impervious areas at your facility and infiltrating runoff onsite (including bioretention cells, green roofs, and pervious pavement, among other approaches) can reduce runoff and improve groundwater recharge and stream base flows in local streams, although care must be taken to avoid ground water contamination;

- attenuating flow using open vegetated swales and natural depressions can reduce in-stream impacts of erosive flows;
- conserving and/or restoring of riparian buffers will help protect streams from stormwater runoff and improve water quality; and
- using treatment interceptors (e.g., swirl separators and sand filters) may be appropriate in some instances to minimize the discharge of pollutants.

2.1.2 Non-Numeric Technology-Based Effluent Limits (BPT/BAT/BCT).

2.1.2.1 Minimize Exposure. You must 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 by either locating these industrial materials and activities inside or protecting them with storm resistant coverings (although significant enlargement of impervious surface area is not recommended). In minimizing exposure, you should pay particular attention to the following:

- use grading, berming, or curbing to prevent runoff of contaminated flows and divert run-on away from these areas;
- locate materials, equipment, and activities so that leaks are contained in existing containment and diversion systems (confine the storage of leaky or leak-prone vehicles and equipment awaiting maintenance to protected areas);
- clean up spills and leaks promptly using dry methods (e.g., absorbents) to prevent the discharge of pollutants;
- use drip pans and absorbents under or around leaky vehicles and equipment or store indoors where feasible;
- use spill/overflow protection equipment;
- drain fluids from equipment and vehicles prior to on-site storage or disposal;
- perform all cleaning operations indoors, under cover, or in bermed areas that prevent runoff and run-on and also that capture any overspray; and
- ensure that all washwater drains to a proper collection system (i.e., not the stormwater drainage system).

The discharge of vehicle and equipment washwater, including tank cleaning operations, is not authorized by this permit. These wastewaters must be covered under a separate NPDES permit, discharged to a sanitary sewer in accordance with applicable industrial pretreatment requirements, or disposed of otherwise in accordance with applicable law.

Note: Industrial materials do not need to be enclosed or covered if stormwater runoff from affected areas will not be discharged to receiving waters or if discharges are authorized under another NPDES permit.

2.1.2.2 Good Housekeeping. You must keep clean all exposed areas that are potential sources of pollutants, using such measures as sweeping at regular intervals, keeping materials orderly and labeled, and storing materials in appropriate containers.

*2.1.2.3 **Maintenance.*** You must regularly inspect, test, maintain, and repair all industrial equipment and systems to avoid situations that may result in leaks, spills, and other releases of pollutants in stormwater discharged to receiving waters. You must maintain all control measures that are used to achieve the effluent limits required by this permit in effective operating condition. Nonstructural control measures must also be diligently maintained (e.g., spill response supplies available, personnel appropriately trained). If you find that your control measures need to be replaced or repaired, you must make the necessary repairs or modifications as expeditiously as practicable.

*2.1.2.4 **Spill Prevention and Response Procedures.*** You must minimize the potential for leaks, spills and other releases that may be exposed to stormwater and develop plans for effective response to such spills if or when they occur. At a minimum, you must implement:

- Procedures for plainly labeling containers (e.g., "Used Oil," "Spent Solvents," "Fertilizers and Pesticides," etc.) that could be susceptible to spillage or leakage to encourage proper handling and facilitate rapid response if spills or leaks occur;
- Preventative measures such as barriers between material storage and traffic areas, secondary containment provisions, and procedures for material storage and handling;
- Procedures for expeditiously stopping, containing, and cleaning up leaks, spills, and other releases. Employees who may cause, detect, or respond to a spill or leak must be trained in these procedures and have necessary spill response equipment available. If possible, one of these individuals should be a member of your stormwater pollution prevention team (see Part 5.1.1); and
- Procedures for notification of appropriate facility personnel, emergency response agencies, and regulatory agencies. Where a leak, spill, or other release containing a hazardous substance or oil in an amount equal to or in excess of a reportable quantity established under either 40 CFR Part 110, 40 CFR Part 117, or 40 CFR Part 302, occurs during a 24-hour period, you must notify the National Response Center (NRC) at (800) 424-8802 or, in the Washington, DC, metropolitan area, call (202) 267-2675 in accordance with the requirements of 40 CFR Part 110, 40 CFR Part 117, and 40 CFR Part 302 as soon as you have knowledge of the discharge. State or local requirements may necessitate reporting spills or discharges to local emergency response, public health, or drinking water supply agencies. Contact information must be in locations that are readily accessible and available.

*2.1.2.5 **Erosion and Sediment Controls.*** You must stabilize exposed areas and contain runoff using structural and/or non-structural control measures to minimize onsite erosion and sedimentation, and the resulting discharge of pollutants. Among other actions you must take to meet this limit, you must place flow velocity dissipation devices at discharge locations and within outfall channels where necessary to reduce erosion and/or settle out pollutants. In selecting, designing, installing, and implementing appropriate control measures, you are encouraged to consult with EPA's internet-based resources relating to BMPs for erosion and sedimentation, including the sector-specific *Industrial Stormwater*

Fact Sheet Series, (www.epa.gov/npdes/stormwater/msgp), *National Menu of Stormwater BMPs* (www.epa.gov/npdes/stormwater/menuofbmps), and *National Management Measures to Control Nonpoint Source Pollution from Urban Areas* (www.epa.gov/owow/nps/urbanmm/index.html), and any similar State or Tribal publications.

2.1.2.6 ***Management of Runoff.*** You must divert, infiltrate, reuse, contain, or otherwise reduce stormwater runoff, to minimize pollutants in your discharges. In selecting, designing, installing, and implementing appropriate control measures, you are encouraged to consult with EPA's internet-based resources relating to runoff management, including the sector-specific *Industrial Stormwater Fact Sheet Series*, (www.epa.gov/npdes/stormwater/msgp), *National Menu of Stormwater BMPs* (www.epa.gov/npdes/stormwater/menuofbmps), and *National Management Measures to Control Nonpoint Source Pollution from Urban Areas* (www.epa.gov/owow/nps/urbanmm/index.html), and any similar State or Tribal publications.

2.1.2.7 ***Salt Storage Piles or Piles Containing Salt.*** You must enclose or cover storage piles of salt, or piles containing salt, used for deicing or other commercial or industrial purposes, including maintenance of paved surfaces. You must implement appropriate measures (e.g., good housekeeping, diversions, containment) to minimize exposure resulting from adding to or removing materials from the pile. Piles do not need to be enclosed or covered if stormwater runoff from the piles is not discharged or if discharges from the piles are authorized under another NPDES permit.

2.1.2.8 ***Sector Specific Non-Numeric Effluent Limits.*** You must achieve any additional non-numeric limits stipulated in the relevant sector-specific section(s) of Part 8.

2.1.2.9 ***Employee Training.*** You must train all employees who work in areas where industrial materials or activities are exposed to stormwater, or who are responsible for implementing activities necessary to meet the conditions of this permit (e.g., inspectors, maintenance personnel), including all members of your Pollution Prevention Team. Training must cover both the specific control measures used to achieve the effluent limits in this Part, and monitoring, inspection, planning, reporting, and documentation requirements in other parts of this permit. EPA recommends training be conducted at least annually (or more often if employee turnover is high).

2.1.2.10 ***Non-Stormwater Discharges.*** You must eliminate non-stormwater discharges not authorized by an NPDES permit. See Part 1.2.3 for a list of non-stormwater discharges authorized by this permit.

2.1.2.11 ***Waste, Garbage and Floatable Debris.*** You must ensure that waste, garbage, and floatable debris are not discharged to receiving waters by keeping exposed areas free of such materials or by intercepting them before they are discharged.

*2.1.2.12 **Dust Generation and Vehicle Tracking of Industrial Materials.*** You must minimize generation of dust and off-site tracking of raw, final, or waste materials.

2.1.3 Numeric Effluent Limitations Based on Effluent Limitations Guidelines

If you are in an industrial category subject to one of the effluent limitations guidelines identified in Table 6-1 (see Part 6.2.2.1), you must meet the effluent limits referenced in Table 2-1 below:

Table 2-1. Applicable Effluent Limitations Guidelines

Regulated Activity	40 CFR Part/Subpart	Effluent Limit
Discharges resulting from spray down or intentional wetting of logs at wet deck storage areas	Part 429, Subpart I	See Part 8.A.7
Runoff from phosphate fertilizer manufacturing facilities that comes into contact with any raw materials, finished product, by-products or waste products (SIC 2874)	Part 418, Subpart A	See Part 8.C.4
Runoff from asphalt emulsion facilities	Part 443, Subpart A	See Part 8.D.4
Runoff from material storage piles at cement manufacturing facilities	Part 411, Subpart C	See Part 8.E.5
Mine dewatering discharges at crushed stone, construction sand and gravel, or industrial sand mining facilities	Part 436, Subparts B, C, or D	See Part 8.J.9
Runoff from hazardous waste landfills	Part 445, Subpart A	See Part 8.K.6
Runoff from non-hazardous waste landfills	Part 445, Subpart B	See Part 8.L.10
Runoff from coal storage piles at steam electric generating facilities	Part 423	See Part 8.O.8

2.2 Water Quality-Based Effluent Limitations.

2.2.1 Water Quality Standards

Your discharge must be controlled as necessary to meet applicable water quality standards.

EPA expects that compliance with the other conditions in this permit will control discharges as necessary to meet applicable water quality standards. If at any time you become aware, or EPA determines, that your discharge causes or contributes to an exceedance of applicable water quality standards, you must take corrective action as required in Part 3.1, document the corrective actions as required in Parts 3.4 and 5.4, and report the corrective actions to EPA as required in Part 7.2.

Additionally, EPA may impose additional water quality-based limitations on a site-specific basis, or require you to obtain coverage under an individual permit, if information in your NOI, required reports, or from other sources indicates that your discharges are not controlled as necessary to meet applicable water quality standards.

2.2.2 Discharges to Water Quality Impaired Waters.

2.2.2.1 Existing Discharge to an Impaired Water with an EPA Approved or Established TMDL. If you discharge to an impaired water with an EPA approved or established TMDL, EPA will inform you if any additional limits or controls are necessary for your discharge to be consistent with the assumptions of any available wasteload allocation in the TMDL, or if coverage under an individual permit is necessary in accordance with Part 1.6.1.

2.2.2.2 Existing Discharge to an Impaired Water without an EPA Approved or Established TMDL. If you discharge to an impaired water without an EPA approved or established TMDL, you are required to comply with Part 2.2.1 and the monitoring requirement of Part 6.2.4. Note that this provision also applies to situations where EPA determines that your discharge is not controlled as necessary to meet water quality standards in a downstream water segment, even if your discharge is to a receiving water that is not specifically identified on a Section 303(d) list.

2.2.2.3 New Discharge to an Impaired Water. If your authorization to discharge under this permit relied on Part 1.1.4.7 for a new discharge to an impaired water, you must implement and maintain any control measures or conditions on your site that enabled you to become eligible under Part 1.1.4.7, and modify such measures or conditions as necessary pursuant to any Part 3 corrective actions. You are also required to comply with Part 2.2.1 and the monitoring requirements of Parts 6.2.4.

2.2.3 Tier 2 Antidegradation Requirements for New or Increased Dischargers

If you are a new discharger, or an existing discharger required to notify EPA of an increased discharge consistent with Part 7.4 (i.e., a "planned changes" report), and you discharge directly to waters designated by a State or Tribe as Tier 2 or Tier 2.5 for antidegradation purposes under 40 CFR 131.12(a) (see list of Tier 2 and 2.5 waters on EPA's website at http://www.epa.gov/npdes/stormwater/msgp), EPA may notify you that additional analyses, control measures, or other permit conditions are necessary to comply with the applicable antidegradation requirements, or notify you that an individual permit application is necessary in accordance with Part 1.6.1.

2.3 Requirements Relating to Endangered Species and Historic Properties

If your eligibility under either Part 1.1.4.5 or Part 1.1.4.6 was made possible through your, or another operator's, agreement to include certain measures or prerequisite actions, or implement certain terms and conditions, you must comply with all such agreed-upon requirements to maintain eligibility under the MSGP.

2.4 Requirements Relating to the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) Review

If your eligibility under Part 1.1.2.5 was made possible through your agreement to implement any mitigation measures as a result of the NEPA review process, you must comply with all such agreed-upon measures to maintain eligibility under the MSGP.

3. Corrective Actions

3.1 Conditions Requiring Review and Revision to Eliminate Problem

If any of the following conditions occur, you must review and revise the selection, design, installation, and implementation of your control measures to ensure that the condition is eliminated and will not be repeated in the future:

- an unauthorized release or discharge (e.g., spill, leak, or discharge of non-stormwater not authorized by this or another NPDES permit) occurs at your facility;
- a discharge violates a numeric effluent limit;
- you become aware, or EPA determines, that your control measures are not stringent enough for the discharge to meet applicable water quality standards;
- an inspection or evaluation of your facility by an EPA official, or local, State, or Tribal entity, determines that modifications to the control measures are necessary to meet the non-numeric effluent limits in this permit; or
- you find in your routine facility inspection, quarterly visual assessment, or comprehensive site inspection that your control measures are not being properly operated and maintained.

3.2 Conditions Requiring Review to Determine if Modifications Are Necessary

If any of the following conditions occur, you must review the selection, design, installation, and implementation of your control measures to determine if modifications are necessary to meet the effluent limits in this permit:

- construction or a change in design, operation, or maintenance at your facility significantly changes the nature of pollutants discharged in stormwater from your facility, or significantly increases the quantity of pollutants discharged; or
- the average of 4 quarterly sampling results exceeds an applicable benchmark. If less than 4 benchmark samples have been taken, but the results are such that an exceedence of the 4 quarter average is mathematically certain (i.e., if the sum of quarterly sample results to date is more than 4 times the benchmark level) this is considered a benchmark exceedence, triggering this review.

3.3 Corrective Action Deadlines

You must document your discovery of any of the conditions listed in Parts 3.1 and 3.2 within 24 hours of making such discovery. Subsequently, within 14 days of such discovery, you

must document any corrective action(s) to be taken to eliminate or further investigate the deficiency, or if no corrective action is needed, the basis for that determination. Specific documentation required within 24 hours and 14 days is detailed in Part 3.4. If you determine that changes are necessary following your review, any modifications to your control measures must be made before the next storm event if possible, or as soon as practicable following that storm event. These time intervals are not grace periods, but are schedules considered reasonable for documenting your findings and for making repairs and improvements. They are included in this permit to ensure that the conditions prompting the need for these repairs and improvements are not allowed to persist indefinitely.

3.4 Corrective Action Report

Within 24 hours of discovery of any condition listed in Parts 3.1 and 3.2, you must document the following information (i.e., questions 3-5 of the Corrective Actions section in the Annual Reporting Form, provided in Appendix I):

- Identification of the condition triggering the need for corrective action review;
- Description of the problem identified; and
- Date the problem was identified.

Within 14 days of discovery of any condition listed in Parts 3.1 and 3.2, you must document the following information (i.e., questions 7-11 of the Corrective Actions section in the Annual Reporting Form, provided in Appendix I):

- Summary of corrective action taken or to be taken (or, for triggering events identified in Part 3.2 where you determine that corrective action is not necessary, the basis for this determination);
- Notice of whether SWPPP modifications are required as a result of this discovery or corrective action;
- Date corrective action initiated; and
- Date corrective action completed or expected to be completed.

You must submit this documentation in an annual report as required in Part 7.2 and retain a copy onsite with your SWPPP as required in Part 5.4.

3.5 Effect of Corrective Action

If the event triggering the review is a permit violation (e.g., non-compliance with an effluent limit), correcting it does not remove the original violation. Additionally, failing to take corrective action in accordance with this section is an additional permit violation. EPA will consider the appropriateness and promptness of corrective action in determining enforcement responses to permit violations.

3.6 Substantially Identical Outfalls

If the event triggering corrective action is linked to an outfall that represents other substantially identical outfalls, your review must assess the need for corrective action for each outfall represented by the outfall that triggered the review. Any necessary changes to control measures that affect these other outfalls must also be made before the next storm event if possible, or as soon as practicable following that storm event.

4. Inspections

You must conduct the inspections in Parts 4.1, 4.2, and 4.3 at your facility.

4.1 Routine Facility Inspections.

4.1.1 Routine Facility Inspection Procedures.

Conduct routine facility inspections of all areas of the facility where industrial materials or activities are exposed to stormwater, and of all stormwater control measures used to comply with the effluent limits contained in this permit. Routine facility inspections must be conducted at least quarterly (i.e., once each calendar quarter) although in many instances, more frequent inspection (e.g., monthly) may be appropriate for some types of equipment, processes, and control measures or areas of the facility with significant activities and materials exposed to stormwater. Perform these inspections during periods when the facility is in operation. You must specify the relevant inspection schedules in your SWPPP document as required in Part 5.1.5. These routine inspections must be performed by qualified personnel (for definition see Appendix A) with at least one member of your stormwater pollution prevention team participating. At least once each calendar year, the routine facility inspection must be conducted during a period when a stormwater discharge is occurring.

4.1.2 Routine Facility Inspection Documentation.

You must document the findings of each routine facility inspection performed and maintain this documentation onsite with your SWPPP as required in Part 5.4. You are not required to submit your routine facility inspection findings to EPA, unless specifically requested to do so. At a minimum, your documentation of each routine facility inspection must include:

- The inspection date and time;
- The name(s) and signature(s) of the inspector(s);
- Weather information and a description of any discharges occurring at the time of the inspection;
- Any previously unidentified discharges of pollutants from the site;
- Any control measures needing maintenance or repairs;
- Any failed control measures that need replacement;
- Any incidents of noncompliance observed; and
- Any additional control measures needed to comply with the permit requirements.

Any corrective action required as a result of a routine facility inspection must be performed consistent with Part 3 of this permit.

4.1.3 Exceptions to Routine Facility Inspections.

Inactive and Unstaffed Sites: The requirement to conduct routine facility inspections on a quarterly basis does not apply at a facility that is inactive and unstaffed, as long as there are no industrial materials or activities exposed to stormwater. Such a facility is only required to conduct an annual comprehensive site inspection in accordance with the requirements of Part 4.3. To invoke this exception, you must maintain a statement in your SWPPP pursuant to Part 5.1.5.2 indicating that the site is inactive and unstaffed, and that there are no industrial materials or activities exposed to precipitation, in accordance with the substantive requirements in 40 CFR 122.26(g)(4)(iii). The statement must be signed and certified in accordance with Appendix B, Subsection 11. If circumstances change and industrial materials or activities become exposed to stormwater or your facility becomes active and/or staffed, this exception no longer applies and you must immediately resume quarterly facility inspections. If you are not qualified for this exception at the time you are authorized under this permit, but during the permit term you become qualified because your facility is inactive and unstaffed, and there are no industrial materials or activities that are exposed to stormwater, then you must include the same signed and certified statement as above and retain it with your records pursuant to Part 5.4.

Inactive and unstaffed facilities covered under Sectors G (Metal Mining), H (Coal Mines and Coal Mining-Related Facilities), and J (Non-Metallic Mineral Mining and Dressing), are not required to meet the "no industrial materials or activities exposed to stormwater" standard to be eligible for this exception from routine inspections, consistent with the requirements established in Parts 8.G.8.4, 8.H.8.1, and 8.J.8.1.

4.2 Quarterly Visual Assessment of Stormwater Discharges.

4.2.1 Quarterly Visual Assessment Procedures.

Once each quarter for the entire permit term, you must collect a stormwater sample from each outfall (except as noted in Part 4.2.3) and conduct a visual assessment of each of these samples. These samples are not required to be collected consistent with 40 CFR Part 136 procedures but should be collected in such a manner that the samples are representative of the stormwater discharge.

The visual assessment must be made:

- Of a sample in a clean, clear glass, or plastic container, and examined in a well-lit area;
- On samples collected within the first 30 minutes of an actual discharge from a storm event. If it is not possible to collect the sample within the first 30 minutes of discharge, the sample must be collected as soon as practicable after the first 30

minutes and you must document why it was not possible to take samples within the first 30 minutes. In the case of snowmelt, samples must be taken during a period with a measurable discharge from your site; and

- For storm events, on discharges that occur at least 72 hours (3 days) from the previous discharge. The 72-hour (3-day) storm interval does not apply if you document that less than a 72-hour (3-day) interval is representative for local storm events during the sampling period.

You must visually inspect the sample for the following water quality characteristics:

- Color;
- Odor;
- Clarity;
- Floating solids;
- Settled solids;
- Suspended solids;
- Foam;
- Oil sheen; and
- Other obvious indicators of stormwater pollution.

4.2.2 Quarterly Visual Assessment Documentation.

You must document the results of your visual assessments and maintain this documentation onsite with your SWPPP as required in Part 5.4. You are not required to submit your visual assessment findings to EPA, unless specifically requested to do so. At a minimum, your documentation of the visual assessment must include:

- Sample location(s)
- Sample collection date and time, and visual assessment date and time for each sample;
- Personnel collecting the sample and performing visual assessment, and their signatures;
- Nature of the discharge (i.e., runoff or snowmelt);
- Results of observations of the stormwater discharge;
- Probable sources of any observed stormwater contamination,
- If applicable, why it was not possible to take samples within the first 30 minutes.

Any corrective action required as a result of a quarterly visual assessment must be performed consistent with Part 3 of this permit.

4.2.3 Exceptions to Quarterly Visual Assessments.

Adverse Weather Conditions: When adverse weather conditions prevent the collection of samples during the quarter, you must take a substitute sample during the next qualifying storm event. Documentation of the rationale for no visual assessment for the quarter must be included with your SWPPP records as described in Part 5.4. Adverse conditions are

those that are dangerous or create inaccessibility for personnel, such as local flooding, high winds, or electrical storms, or situations that otherwise make sampling impractical, such as drought or extended frozen conditions.

Climates with Irregular Stormwater Runoff: If your facility is located in an area where limited rainfall occurs during many parts of the year (e.g., arid or semi-arid climate) or in an area where freezing conditions exist that prevent runoff from occurring for extended periods, then your samples for the quarterly visual assessments may be distributed during seasons when precipitation runoff occurs.

Areas Subject to Snow: In areas subject to snow, at least one quarterly visual assessment must capture snowmelt discharge, as described in Part 6.1.3, taking into account the exception described above for climates with irregular stormwater runoff.

Inactive and unstaffed sites: The requirement for a quarterly visual assessment does not apply at a facility that is inactive and unstaffed, as long as there are no industrial materials or activities exposed to stormwater. To invoke this exception, you must maintain a statement in your SWPPP as required in Part 5.1.5.2 indicating that the site is inactive and unstaffed, and that there are no industrial materials or activities exposed to precipitation, in accordance with the substantive requirements in 40 CFR 122.26(g)(4)(iii). The statement must be signed and certified in accordance with Appendix B, Subsection 11. If circumstances change and industrial materials or activities become exposed to stormwater or your facility becomes active and/or staffed, this exception no longer applies and you must immediately resume quarterly visual assessments. If you are not qualified for this exception at the time you are authorized under this permit, but during the permit term you become qualified because your facility is inactive and unstaffed, and there are no industrial materials or activities that are exposed to stormwater, then you must include the same signed and certified statement as above and retain it with your records pursuant to Part 5.4.

Inactive and unstaffed facilities covered under Sectors G (Metal Mining), H (Coal Mines and Coal Mining-Related Facilities), and J (Non-Metallic Mineral Mining and Dressing), are not required to meet the "no industrial materials or activities exposed to stormwater" standard to be eligible for this exception from quarterly visual assessment, consistent with the requirements established in Parts 8.G.8.4, 8.H.8.1, and 8.J.8.1.

Substantially identical outfalls: If your facility has two or more outfalls that you believe discharge substantially identical effluents, as documented in Part 5.1.5.2, you may conduct quarterly visual assessments of the discharge at just one of the outfalls and report that the results also apply to the substantially identical outfall(s) provided that you perform visual assessments on a rotating basis of each substantially identical outfall throughout the period of your coverage under this permit.

If stormwater contamination is identified through visual assessment performed at a substantially identical outfall, you must assess and modify your control measures as appropriate for each outfall represented by the monitored outfall.

4.3 Comprehensive Site Inspections.

4.3.1 Comprehensive Site Inspection Procedures.

You must conduct annual comprehensive site inspections while you are covered under this permit. Annual, as defined in this Part, means once during each of the following inspection periods beginning with the period you are authorized to discharge under this permit:

Year 1:	September 29, 2008 – September 29, 2009
Year 2:	September 29, 2009 – September 29, 2010
Year 3:	September 29, 2010 – September 29, 2011
Year 4:	September 29, 2011 – September 29, 2012
Year 5:	September 29, 2012 – September 29, 2013

You are waived from having to perform a comprehensive site inspection for an inspection period, as defined above, if you obtain authorization to discharge less than three months before the end of that inspection period.

Should your coverage be administratively continued after the expiration date of this permit, you must continue to perform these inspections annually until you are no longer covered.

Comprehensive site inspections must be conducted by qualified personnel with at least one member of your stormwater pollution prevention team participating in the comprehensive site inspections.

Your comprehensive site inspections must cover all areas of the facility affected by the requirements in this permit, including the areas identified in the SWPPP as potential pollutant sources (see Part 5.1.3) where industrial materials or activities are exposed to stormwater, any areas where control measures are used to comply with the effluent limits in Part 2, and areas where spills and leaks have occurred in the past 3 years. The inspections must also include a review of monitoring data collected in accordance with Part 6.2. Inspectors must consider the results of the past year's visual and analytical monitoring when planning and conducting inspections. Inspectors must examine the following:

- Industrial materials, residue, or trash that may have or could come into contact with stormwater;
- Leaks or spills from industrial equipment, drums, tanks, and other containers;
- Offsite tracking of industrial or waste materials, or sediment where vehicles enter or exit the site;
- Tracking or blowing of raw, final, or waste materials from areas of no exposure to exposed areas; and
- Control measures needing replacement, maintenance, or repair.

Stormwater control measures required by this permit must be observed to ensure that they are functioning correctly. If discharge locations are inaccessible, nearby downstream locations must be inspected.

Your annual comprehensive site inspection may also be used as one of the routine inspections, as long as all components of both types of inspections are included.

4.3.2 Comprehensive Site Inspection Documentation.

You must document the findings of each comprehensive site inspection and maintain this documentation onsite with your SWPPP as required in Part 5.4. In addition, you must submit this documentation in an annual report as required in Part 7.2. At a minimum, your documentation of the comprehensive site inspection must include (see the Annual Reporting Form included as Appendix I):

- The date of the inspection;
- The name(s) and title(s) of the personnel making the inspection;
- Findings from the examination of areas of your facility identified in Part 4.3.1;
- All observations relating to the implementation of your control measures including:
  - previously unidentified discharges from the site,
  - previously unidentified pollutants in existing discharges,
  - evidence of, or the potential for, pollutants entering the drainage system;
  - evidence of pollutants discharging to receiving waters at all facility outfall(s), and the condition of and around the outfall, including flow dissipation measures to prevent scouring, and
  - additional control measures needed to address any conditions requiring corrective action identified during the inspection.
- Any required revisions to the SWPPP resulting from the inspection;
- Any incidents of noncompliance observed or a certification stating the facility is in compliance with this permit (if there is no noncompliance); and
- A statement, signed and certified in accordance with Appendix B, Subsection 11 of the permit.

Any corrective action required as a result of the comprehensive site inspection must be performed consistent with Part 3 of this permit.

5. Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP).

You must prepare a SWPPP for your facility before submitting your Notice of Intent (NOI) for permit coverage. If you prepared a SWPPP for coverage under a previous NPDES permit, you must review and update the SWPPP to implement all provisions of this permit prior to submitting your NOI. The SWPPP does not contain effluent limitations; the limitations are contained in Part 2 of the permit, and for some sectors, Parts 8 and 9 of the permit. The SWPPP is intended to document the selection, design, and installation of control measures. As distinct from the SWPPP, the additional documentation requirements (see Part 5.4) are intended to

document the implementation (including inspection, maintenance, monitoring, and corrective action) of the permit requirements.

5.1 Contents of Your SWPPP.

For coverage under this permit, your SWPPP must contain all of the following elements:

- Stormwater pollution prevention team (see Part 5.1.1);
- Site description (see Part 5.1.2);
- Summary of potential pollutant sources (see Part 5.1.3);
- Description of control measures (see Part 5.1.4);
- Schedules and procedures (see Part 5.1.5);
- Documentation to support eligibility considerations under other federal laws (see Part 5.1.6); and
- Signature requirements (see Part 5.1.7).

Where your SWPPP refers to procedures in other facility documents, such as a Spill Prevention, Control and Countermeasure (SPCC) Plan or an Environmental Management System (EMS) developed for a National Environmental Performance Track facility, copies of the relevant portions of those documents must be kept with your SWPPP.

5.1.1 Stormwater Pollution Prevention Team.

You must identify the staff members (by name or title) that comprise the facility's stormwater pollution prevention team as well as their individual responsibilities. Your stormwater pollution prevention team is responsible for assisting the facility manager in developing and revising the facility's SWPPP as well as maintaining control measures and taking corrective actions where required. Each member of the stormwater pollution prevention team must have ready access to either an electronic or paper copy of applicable portions of this permit and your SWPPP.

5.1.2 Site Description.

Your SWPPP must include the following:

- *Activities at the Facility.* Provide a description of the nature of the industrial activities at your facility.
- *General location map.* Provide a general location map (e.g., U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) quadrangle map) with enough detail to identify the location of your facility and all receiving waters for your stormwater discharges.
- *Site map.* Provide a map showing:
  - the size of the property in acres;
  - the location and extent of significant structures and impervious surfaces;
  - directions of stormwater flow (use arrows);
  - locations of all existing structural control measures;

- locations of all receiving waters in the immediate vicinity of your facility, indicating if any of the waters are impaired and, if so, whether the waters have TMDLs established for them;
- locations of all stormwater conveyances including ditches, pipes, and swales;
- locations of potential pollutant sources identified under Part 5.1.3.2;
- locations where significant spills or leaks identified under Part 5.1.3.3 have occurred;
- locations of all stormwater monitoring points;
- locations of stormwater inlets and outfalls, with a unique identification code for each outfall (e.g., Outfall No. 1, No. 2, etc), indicating if you are treating one or more outfalls as "substantially identical" under Parts 4.2.3, 5.1.5.2, and 6.1.1, and an approximate outline of the areas draining to each outfall;
- municipal separate storm sewer systems, where your stormwater discharges to them;
- locations and descriptions of all non-stormwater discharges identified under Part 2.1.2.10;
- locations of the following activities where such activities are exposed to precipitation:
  - fueling stations;
  - vehicle and equipment maintenance and/or cleaning areas;
  - loading/unloading areas;
  - locations used for the treatment, storage, or disposal of wastes;
  - liquid storage tanks;
  - processing and storage areas;
  - immediate access roads and rail lines used or traveled by carriers of raw materials, manufactured products, waste material, or by-products used or created by the facility;
  - transfer areas for substances in bulk; and
  - machinery; and
- locations and sources of run-on to your site from adjacent property that contains significant quantities of pollutants.

5.1.3 Summary of Potential Pollutant Sources.

You must document areas at your facility where industrial materials or activities are exposed to stormwater and from which allowable non-stormwater discharges are released. *Industrial materials or activities* include, but are not limited to: material handling equipment or activities; industrial machinery; raw materials; industrial production and processes; and intermediate products, by-products, final products, and waste products. *Material handling activities* include, but are not limited to: the storage, loading and unloading, transportation, disposal, or conveyance of any raw material, intermediate product, final product or waste product. For each area identified, the description must include:

5.1.3.1 Activities in the area. A list of the industrial activities exposed to stormwater (e.g., material storage; equipment fueling, maintenance, and cleaning; cutting steel beams).

*5.1.3.2 **Pollutants.*** A list of the pollutant(s) or pollutant constituents (e.g., crankcase oil, zinc, sulfuric acid, and cleaning solvents) associated with each identified activity. The pollutant list must include all significant materials that have been handled, treated, stored, or disposed, and that have been exposed to stormwater in the 3 years prior to the date you prepare or amend your SWPPP.

*5.1.3.3 **Spills and Leaks.*** You must document where potential spills and leaks could occur that could contribute pollutants to stormwater discharges, and the corresponding outfall(s) that would be affected by such spills and leaks. You must document all significant spills and leaks of oil or toxic or hazardous pollutants that actually occurred at exposed areas, or that drained to a stormwater conveyance, in the 3 years prior to the date you prepare or amend your SWPPP.

Note: Significant spills and leaks include, but are not limited to, releases of oil or hazardous substances in excess of quantities that are reportable under CWA Section 311 (see 40 CFR 110.6 and 40 CFR 117.21) or Section 102 of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA), 42 USC §9602. This permit does not relieve you of the reporting requirements of 40 CFR 110, 40 CFR 117, and 40 CFR 302 relating to spills or other releases of oils or hazardous substances.

*5.1.3.4 **Non-Stormwater Discharges.*** You must document that you have evaluated for the presence of non-stormwater discharges and that all unauthorized discharges have been eliminated. Documentation of your evaluation must include:

- The date of any evaluation;
- A description of the evaluation criteria used;
- A list of the outfalls or onsite drainage points that were directly observed during the evaluation;
- The different types of non-stormwater discharge(s) and source locations; and
- The action(s) taken, such as a list of control measures used to eliminate unauthorized discharge(s), if any were identified. For example, a floor drain was sealed, a sink drain was re-routed to sanitary, or an NPDES permit application was submitted for an unauthorized cooling water discharge.

*5.1.3.5 **Salt Storage.*** You must document the location of any storage piles containing salt used for deicing or other commercial or industrial purposes.

*5.1.3.6 **Sampling Data.*** You must summarize all stormwater discharge sampling data collected at your facility during the previous permit term.

5.1.4 Description of Control Measures.

*5.1.4.1 **Control Measures to Meet Technology-Based and Water Quality-Based Effluent Limits.*** You must document the location and type of control measures you have installed and implemented at your site to achieve the non-numeric effluent limits in Part 2.1.2, and where applicable in Part 8, the effluent limitations guidelines-based limits in Part 2.1.3,

the water quality-based effluent limits in Part 2.2, and any agreed-upon endangered species or NEPA-related requirements in Parts 2.3 and 2.4, and describe how you addressed the control measure selection and design considerations in Part 2.1.1. This documentation must describe how the control measures at your site address both the pollutant sources identified in Part 5.1.3, and any stormwater run-on that commingles with any discharges covered under this permit.

5.1.5 Schedules and Procedures

5.1.5.1 Pertaining to Control Measures Used to Comply with the Effluent Limits in Part 2. The following must be documented in your SWPPP:

- Good Housekeeping (See Part 2.1.2.2) – A schedule for regular pickup and disposal of waste materials, along with routine inspections for leaks and conditions of drums, tanks and containers;
- Maintenance (See Part 2.1.2.3) – Preventative maintenance procedures, including regular inspections, testing, maintenance, and repair of all industrial equipment and systems, and control measures, to avoid situations that may result in leaks, spills, and other releases, and any back-up practices in place should a runoff event occur while a control measure is off-line;
- Spill Prevention and Response Procedures (See Part 2.1.2.4) – Procedures for preventing and responding to spills and leaks. You may reference the existence of other plans for Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure (SPCC) developed for the facility under Section 311 of the CWA or BMP programs otherwise required by an NPDES permit for the facility, provided that you keep a copy of that other plan onsite and make it available for review consistent with Part 5.3; and
- Employee Training (Part 2.1.2.9) – A schedule for all types of necessary training.

5.1.5.2 Pertaining to Monitoring and Inspection. You must document in your SWPPP your procedures for conducting the five types of analytical monitoring specified by this permit, where applicable to your facility, including:

- Benchmark monitoring (see Part 6.2.1);
- Effluent limitations guidelines monitoring (see Part 6.2.2);
- State- or Tribal-specific monitoring (see Part 6.2.3);
- Impaired waters monitoring (see Part 6.2.4); and
- Other monitoring as required by EPA (see Part 6.2.5).

For each type of monitoring, your SWPPP must document:

- Locations where samples are collected, including any determination that two or more outfalls are substantially identical;
- Parameters for sampling and the frequency of sampling for each parameter;
- Schedules for monitoring at your facility, including schedule for alternate monitoring periods for climates with irregular stormwater runoff (see Part 6.1.6);

- Any numeric control values (benchmarks, effluent limitations guidelines, TMDL-related requirements, or other requirements) applicable to discharges from each outfall; and
- Procedures (e.g., responsible staff, logistics, laboratory to be used, etc.) for gathering storm event data, as specified in Part 6.1.

If you are invoking the exception for inactive and unstaffed sites for benchmark monitoring, you must include in your SWPPP the information to support this claim as required by Part 6.2.1.3.

You must document the following in your SWPPP if you plan to use the substantially identical outfall exception for your quarterly visual assessment requirements in Part 4.2 or your benchmark monitoring requirements in Part 6.2.1:

- Location of each of the substantially identical outfalls;
- Description of the general industrial activities conducted in the drainage area of each outfall;
- Description of the control measures implemented in the drainage area of each outfall;
- Description of the exposed materials located in the drainage area of each outfall that are likely to be significant contributors of pollutants to stormwater discharges;
- An estimate of the runoff coefficient of the drainage areas (low = under 40%; medium = 40 to 65%; high = above 65%); and
- Why the outfalls are expected to discharge substantially identical effluents.

You must document in your SWPPP your procedures for performing, as appropriate, the three types of inspections specified by this permit, including:

- Routine facility inspections (see Part 4.1);
- Quarterly visual assessment of stormwater discharges (see Part 4.2); and
- Comprehensive site inspections (see Part 4.3).

For each type of inspection performed, your SWPPP must identify:

- Person(s) or positions of person(s) responsible for inspection;
- Schedules for conducting inspections, including tentative schedule for facilities in climates with irregular stormwater runoff discharges (see Part 4.2.3); and
- Specific items to be covered by the inspection, including schedules for specific outfalls.

If you are invoking the exception for inactive and unstaffed sites relating to routine facility inspections and quarterly visual assessments, you must include in your SWPPP the information to support this claim as required by Parts 4.1.3 and 4.2.3.

5.1.6 Documentation to Support Eligibility Considerations Under Other Federal Laws.

*5.1.6.1 **Documentation Regarding Endangered Species.*** You must keep with your SWPPP the documentation supporting your determination with regard to Part 1.1.4.5 (Endangered and Threatened Species and Critical Habitat Protection).

*5.1.6.2 **Documentation Regarding Historic Properties.*** You must keep with your SWPPP the documentation supporting your determination with regard to Part 1.1.4.6 (Historic Properties Preservation).

*5.1.6.3 **Documentation Regarding NEPA Review.*** You must keep with your SWPPP the documentation supporting your certification of eligibility under Part 1.1.2.5 (Discharges Subject to Any New Source Performance Standards).

5.1.7 Signature Requirements.

You must sign and date your SWPPP in accordance with Appendix B, Subsection 11, including the date of signature.

5.2 Required SWPPP Modifications.

You must modify your SWPPP whenever necessary to address any of the triggering conditions for corrective action in Part 3.1 and to ensure that they do not reoccur, or to reflect changes implemented when a review following the triggering conditions in Part 3.2 indicates that changes to your control measures are necessary to meet the effluent limits in this permit. Changes to your SWPPP document must be made in accordance with the corrective action deadlines in Parts 3.3 and 3.4, and must be signed and dated in accordance with Appendix B, Subsection 11.

5.3 SWPPP Availability.

You must retain a copy of the current SWPPP required by this permit at the facility, and it must be immediately available to EPA; a State, Tribal, or local agency approving stormwater management plans; the operator of an MS4 receiving discharges from the site; and representatives of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) or the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) at the time of an onsite inspection or upon request. EPA may provide access to portions of your SWPPP to a member of the public upon request. Confidential Business Information (CBI) may be withheld from the public, but may not be withheld from those staff cleared for CBI review within EPA, USFWS, or NMFS.

EPA encourages you to post your SWPPP online and provide the website address on your NOI.

5.4 Additional Documentation Requirements.

You are required to keep the following inspection, monitoring, and certification records with your SWPPP that together keep your records complete and up-to-date, and demonstrate your full compliance with the conditions of this permit:

- A copy of the NOI submitted to EPA along with any correspondence exchanged between you and EPA specific to coverage under this permit;
- A copy of the acknowledgment letter you receive from the NOI Processing Center or eNOI system assigning your permit tracking number;
- A copy of this permit (an electronic copy easily available to SWPPP personnel is also acceptable);
- Descriptions and dates of any incidences of significant spills, leaks, or other releases that resulted in discharges of pollutants to waters of the U.S., through stormwater or otherwise; the circumstances leading to the release and actions taken in response to the release; and measures taken to prevent the recurrence of such releases (see Part 2.1.2.4);
- Records of employee training, including date training received (see Part 2.1.2.9);
- Documentation of maintenance and repairs of control measures, including the date(s) of regular maintenance, date(s) of discovery of areas in need of repair/replacement, and for repairs, date(s) that the control measure(s) returned to full function, and the justification for any extended maintenance/repair schedules (see Part 2.1.2.3);
- All inspection reports, including the Routine Facility Inspection Reports (see Part 4.1), the Quarterly Visual Assessment Reports (see Part 4.2), and the Comprehensive Site Inspection Reports (see Part 4.3);
- Description of any deviations from the schedule for visual assessments and/or monitoring, and the reason for the deviations (e.g., adverse weather or it was impracticable to collect samples within the first 30 minutes of a measurable storm event) (see Parts 4.2.1, 6.1.4, and 6.2.1.2);
- Description of any corrective action taken at your site, including triggering event and dates when problems were discovered and modifications occurred;
- Documentation of any benchmark exceedances and how they were responded to, including either (1) corrective action taken, (2) a finding that the exceedence was due to natural background pollutant levels, or (3) a finding that no further pollutant reductions were technologically available and economically practicable and achievable in light of best industry practice consistent with Part 6.2.1.2;
- Documentation to support any determination that pollutants of concern are not expected to be present above natural background levels if you discharge directly to impaired waters, and that such pollutants were not detected in your discharge or were solely attributable to natural background sources (see Part 6.2.4.2); and
- Documentation to support your claim that your facility has changed its status from active to inactive and unstaffed with respect to the requirements to conduct routine facility inspections (see Part 4.1.3), quarterly visual assessments (see Part 4.2.3), and/or benchmark monitoring (see Part 6.2.1.3).

6. Monitoring.

You must collect and analyze stormwater samples and document monitoring activities consistent with the procedures described in Part 6 and Appendix B, Subsections 10 – 12, and any additional sector-specific or State/Tribal-specific requirements in Parts 8 and 9, respectively. Refer to Part 7 for reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

6.1 Monitoring Procedures

6.1.1 Monitored Outfalls.

Applicable monitoring requirements apply to each outfall authorized by this permit, except as otherwise exempt from monitoring as a "substantially identical outfall." If your facility has two or more outfalls that you believe discharge substantially identical effluents, based on the similarities of the general industrial activities and control measures, exposed materials that may significantly contribute pollutants to stormwater, and runoff coefficients of their drainage areas, you may monitor the effluent of just one of the outfalls and report that the results also apply to the substantially identical outfall(s). As required in Part 5.1.5.2, your SWPPP must identify each outfall authorized by this permit and describe the rationale for any substantially identical outfall determinations. The allowance for monitoring only one of the substantially identical outfalls is not applicable to any outfalls with numeric effluent limitations. You are required to monitor each outfall covered by a numeric effluent limit as identified in Part 6.2.2.

6.1.2 Commingled Discharges.

If discharges authorized by this permit commingle with discharges not authorized under this permit, any required sampling of the authorized discharges must be performed at a point before they mix with other waste streams, to the extent practicable.

6.1.3 Measurable Storm Events.

All required monitoring must be performed on a storm event that results in an actual discharge from your site ("measurable storm event") that follows the preceding measurable storm event by at least 72 hours (3 days). The 72-hour (3-day) storm interval does not apply if you are able to document that less than a 72-hour (3-day) interval is representative for local storm events during the sampling period. In the case of snowmelt, the monitoring must be performed at a time when a measurable discharge occurs at your site.

For each monitoring event, except snowmelt monitoring, you must identify the date and duration (in hours) of the rainfall event, rainfall total (in inches) for that rainfall event, and time (in days) since the previous measurable storm event. For snowmelt monitoring, you must identify the date of the sampling event.

6.1.4 Sample Type.

You must take a minimum of one grab sample from a discharge resulting from a measurable storm event as described in Part 6.1.3. Samples must be collected within the first 30 minutes of a measurable storm event. If it is not possible to collect the sample within the first 30 minutes of a measurable storm event, the sample must be collected as soon as practicable after the first 30 minutes and documentation must be kept with the SWPPP explaining why it was not possible to take samples within the first 30 minutes. In the case of snowmelt, samples must be taken during a period with a measurable discharge.

6.1.5 Adverse Weather Conditions.

When adverse weather conditions as described in Part 4.2.3 prevent the collection of samples according to the relevant monitoring schedule, you must take a substitute sample during the next qualifying storm event. Adverse weather does not exempt you from having to file a benchmark monitoring report in accordance with your sampling schedule. You must report any failure to monitor as specified in Part 7.1 indicating the basis for not sampling during the usual reporting period.

6.1.6 Climates with Irregular Stormwater Runoff.

If your facility is located in areas where limited rainfall occurs during parts of the year (e.g., arid or semi-arid climates) or in areas where freezing conditions exist that prevent runoff from occurring for extended periods, required monitoring events may be distributed during seasons when precipitation occurs, or when snowmelt results in a measurable discharge from your site. You must still collect the required number of samples.

6.1.7 Monitoring Periods.

Monitoring requirements in this permit begin in the first full quarter following either April 1, 2009 or your date of discharge authorization, whichever date comes later. If your monitoring is required on a quarterly basis (e.g., benchmark monitoring), you must monitor at least once in each of the following 3-month intervals:

- January 1 – March 31;
- April 1 – June 30;
- July 1 – September 30; and
- October 1 – December 31.

For example, if you obtain permit coverage on June 2, 2009, then your first monitoring quarter is July 1 - September 30, 2009. This monitoring schedule may be modified in accordance with Part 6.1.6 if the revised schedule is documented with your SWPPP and provided to EPA with your first monitoring report.

6.1.8 Monitoring for Allowable Non-Stormwater Discharges

You are only required to monitor allowable non-stormwater discharges (as delineated in Part 1.1.3) when they are commingled with stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity.

6.2 Required Monitoring.

This permit includes five types of required analytical monitoring, one or more of which may apply to your discharge:

- Quarterly benchmark monitoring (see Part 6.2.1)
- Annual effluent limitations guidelines monitoring (see Part 6.2.2);
- State- or Tribal-specific monitoring (see Part 6.2.3);
- Impaired waters monitoring (see Part 6.2.4); and
- Other monitoring as required by EPA (see Part 6.2.5).

When more than one type of monitoring for the same parameter at the same outfall applies (e.g., total suspended solids once per year for an effluent limit and once per quarter for benchmark monitoring at a given outfall), you may use a single sample to satisfy both monitoring requirements (i.e., one sample satisfying both the annual effluent limit sample and one of the 4 quarterly benchmark monitoring samples).

All required monitoring must be conducted in accordance with the procedures described in Appendix B, Subsection 10.D.

6.2.1 Benchmark Monitoring.

This permit stipulates pollutant benchmark concentrations that may be applicable to your discharge. The benchmark concentrations are not effluent limitations; a benchmark exceedance, therefore, is not a permit violation. Benchmark monitoring data are primarily for your use to determine the overall effectiveness of your control measures and to assist you in knowing when additional corrective action(s) may be necessary to comply with the effluent limitations in Part 2.

*6.2.1.1 **Applicability of Benchmark Monitoring.*** You must monitor for any benchmark parameters specified for the industrial sector(s), both primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities, applicable to your discharge. Your industry-specific benchmark concentrations are listed in the sector-specific sections of Part 8. If your facility is in one of the industrial sectors subject to benchmark concentrations that are hardness-dependent, you are required to submit to EPA with your first benchmark report a hardness value, established consistent with the procedures in Appendix J, which is representative of your receiving water.

Samples must be analyzed consistent with 40 CFR Part 136 analytical methods and using test procedures with quantitation limits at or below benchmark values for all benchmark parameters for which you are required to sample.

*6.2.1.2 **Benchmark Monitoring Schedule.*** Benchmark monitoring must be conducted quarterly, as identified in Part 6.1.7, for your first 4 full quarters of permit coverage commencing no earlier than April 1, 2009. Facilities in climates with irregular stormwater runoff, as described in Part 6.1.6, may modify this quarterly schedule provided that this revised schedule is reported to EPA when the first benchmark sample is collected and reported, and that this revised schedule is kept with the facility's SWPPP as specified in Part 5.4.

Data not exceeding benchmarks: After collection of 4 quarterly samples, if the average of the 4 monitoring values for any parameter does not exceed the benchmark, you have fulfilled your monitoring requirements for that parameter for the permit term. For averaging purposes, use a value of zero for any individual sample parameter, analyzed using procedures consistent with Part 6.2.1.1, which is determined to be less than the method detection limit. For sample values that fall between the method detection level and the quantitation limit (i.e., a confirmed detection but below the level that can be reliably quantified), use a value halfway between zero and the quantitation limit.

Data exceeding benchmarks: After collection of 4 quarterly samples, if the average of the 4 monitoring values for any parameter exceeds the benchmark, you must, in accordance with Part 3.2, review the selection, design, installation, and implementation of your control measures to determine if modifications are necessary to meet the effluent limits in this permit, and either:

- Make the necessary modifications and continue quarterly monitoring until you have completed 4 additional quarters of monitoring for which the average does not exceed the benchmark; or

- Make a determination that no further pollutant reductions are technologically available and economically practicable and achievable in light of best industry practice to meet the technology-based effluent limits or are necessary to meet the water-quality-based effluent limitations in Parts 2 of this permit, in which case you must continue monitoring once per year. You must also document your rationale for concluding that no further pollutant reductions are achievable, and retain all records related to this documentation with your SWPPP. You must also notify EPA of this determination in your next benchmark monitoring report.

In accordance with Part 3.2, you must review your control measures and perform any required corrective action immediately (or document why no corrective action is required), without waiting for the full 4 quarters of monitoring data, if an exceedance of the 4 quarter average is mathematically certain. If after modifying your control measures and conducting 4 additional quarters of monitoring, your average still exceeds the benchmark (or if an exceedance of the benchmark by the 4 quarter average is mathematically certain prior to conducting the full 4 additional quarters of monitoring), you must again review your control measures and take one of the two actions above.

***Natural background pollutant levels*:** Following the first 4 quarters of benchmark monitoring (or sooner if the exceedance is triggered by less than 4 quarters of data, see above), if the average concentration of a pollutant exceeds a benchmark value, and you determine that exceedance of the benchmark is attributable solely to the presence of that pollutant in the natural background, you are not required to perform corrective action or additional benchmark monitoring provided that:

- The average concentration of your benchmark monitoring results is less than or equal to the concentration of that pollutant in the natural background;
- You document and maintain with your SWPPP, as required in Part 5.4, your supporting rationale for concluding that benchmark exceedances are in fact attributable solely to natural background pollutant levels. You must include in your supporting rationale any data previously collected by you or others (including literature studies) that describe the levels of natural background pollutants in your stormwater discharge; and
- You notify EPA on your final quarterly benchmark monitoring report that the benchmark exceedances are attributable solely to natural background pollutant levels.

Natural background pollutants include those substances that are naturally occurring in soils or groundwater. Natural background pollutants do not include legacy pollutants from earlier activity on your site, or pollutants in run-on from neighboring sources which are not naturally occurring.

*6.2.1.3 **Exception for Inactive and Unstaffed Sites.*** The requirement for benchmark monitoring does not apply at a facility that is inactive and unstaffed, as long as there are no industrial materials or activities exposed to stormwater. To invoke this exception, you must do the following:

- Maintain a statement onsite with your SWPPP stating that the site is inactive and unstaffed, and that there are no industrial materials or activities exposed to stormwater in accordance with the substantive requirements in 40 CFR 122.26(g) and sign and certify the statement in accordance with Appendix B, Subsection 11; and
- If circumstances change and industrial materials or activities become exposed to stormwater or your facility becomes active and/or staffed, this exception no longer applies and you must immediately begin complying with the applicable benchmark monitoring requirements under Part 6.2 as if you were in your first year of permit coverage. You must indicate in your first benchmark monitoring report that your facility has materials or activities exposed to stormwater or has become active and/or staffed.
- If you are not qualified for this exception at the time you are authorized under this permit, but during the permit term you become qualified because your facility is inactive and unstaffed, and there are no industrial materials or activities that are exposed to stormwater, then you must notify EPA of this change in your next benchmark monitoring report. You may discontinue benchmark monitoring once

you have notified EPA, and prepared and signed the certification statement described above concerning your facility's qualification for this special exception.

Note: This exception has different requirements for Sectors G, H, and J (see Part 8).

6.2.2 Effluent Limitations Monitoring.

6.2.2.1 Monitoring Based on Effluent Limitations Guidelines. Table 6-1 identifies the stormwater discharges subject to effluent limitation guidelines that are authorized for coverage under this permit. Beginning in the first full quarter following April 1, 2009 or your date of discharge authorization, whichever date comes later, you must monitor once per year at each outfall containing the discharges identified in Table 6-1 for the parameters specified in the sector-specific section of Part 8.

Table 6-1. Required Monitoring for Effluent Limits Based on Effluent Limitations Guidelines

Regulated Activity	Effluent Limit	Monitoring Frequency	Sample Type
Discharges resulting from spray down or intentional wetting of logs at wet deck storage areas	See Part 8.A.7	1/year	Grab
Runoff from phosphate fertilizer manufacturing facilities that comes into contact with any raw materials, finished product, by-products or waste products (SIC 2874)	See Part 8.C.4	1/year	Grab
Runoff from asphalt emulsion facilities	See Part 8.D.4	1/year	Grab
Runoff from material storage piles at cement manufacturing facilities	See Part 8.E.5	1/year	Grab
Mine dewatering discharges at crushed stone, construction sand and gravel, or industrial sand mining facilities	See Part 8.J.9	1/year	Grab
Runoff from hazardous waste landfills	See Part 8.K.6	1/year	Grab
Runoff from non-hazardous waste landfills	See Part 8.L.10	1/year	Grab
Runoff from coal storage piles at steam electric generating facilities	See Part 8.O.8	1/year	Grab

6.2.2.2 Substantially Identical Outfalls. You must monitor each outfall discharging runoff from any regulated activity identified in Table 6-1. The substantially identical outfall monitoring provisions are not available for numeric effluent limits monitoring.

6.2.3 State or Tribal Provisions Monitoring

6.2.3.1 Sectors Required to Conduct State or Tribal Monitoring. You must comply with any State or Tribal monitoring requirements (see Part 9) applicable to your facility's location.

6.2.3.2 State or Tribal Monitoring Schedule. If a monitoring frequency is not specified for an applicable requirement in Part 9, you must monitor once per year for the entire permit term.

6.2.4 Discharges to Impaired Waters Monitoring.

6.2.4.1 Permittees Required to Monitor Discharges to Impaired Waters. If you discharge to an impaired water, you must monitor for all pollutants for which the waterbody is impaired and for which a standard analytical method exists (see 40 CFR Part 136).

If the pollutant for which the waterbody is impaired is suspended solids, turbidity or sediment/sedimentation, you must monitor for Total Suspended Solids (TSS). If the pollutant for which the waterbody is impaired is expressed in the form of an indicator or surrogate pollutant, you must monitor for that indicator or surrogate pollutant. No monitoring is required when a waterbody's biological communities are impaired but no pollutant, including indicator or surrogate pollutants, is specified as causing the impairment, or when a waterbody's impairment is related to hydrologic modifications, impaired hydrology, or temperature.

6.2.4.2 Impaired Waters Monitoring Schedule.

Discharges to impaired waters without an EPA approved or established TMDL:
Beginning in the first full quarter following April 1, 2009 or your date of discharge authorization, whichever date comes later, you must monitor once per year at each outfall (except substantially identical outfalls) discharging stormwater to impaired waters without an EPA approved or established TMDL. This monitoring requirement does not apply after one year if the pollutant for which the waterbody is impaired is not detected above natural background levels in your stormwater discharge, and you document, as required in Part 5.4 (Additional Documentation Requirements), that this pollutant is not expected to be present above natural background levels in your discharge.

If the pollutant for which the water is impaired is not present and not expected to be present in your discharge, or it is present but you have determined that its presence is caused solely by natural background sources, you should include a notification to this effect in your first monitoring report, after which you may discontinue annual monitoring. To support a determination that the pollutant's presence is caused solely by natural background sources, you must keep the following documentation with your SWPPP records:

- An explanation of why you believe that the presence of the pollutant causing the impairment in your discharge is not related to the activities at your facility; and
- Data and/or studies that tie the presence of the pollutant causing the impairment in your discharge to natural background sources in the watershed.

Natural background pollutants include those substances that are naturally occurring in soils or groundwater. Natural background pollutants do not include legacy pollutants from earlier activity on your site, or pollutants in run-on from neighboring sources which are not naturally occurring.

Discharges to impaired waters with an EPA approved or established TMDL: For stormwater discharges to waters for which there is an EPA approved or established TMDL, you are not required to monitor for the pollutant for which the TMDL was written unless EPA informs you, upon examination of the applicable TMDL and/or WLA, that you are subject to such a requirement consistent with the assumptions of the applicable TMDL and/or WLA. EPA's notice will include specifications on which pollutant to monitor and the required monitoring frequency during the first year of permit coverage. Following the first year of monitoring:

- If the TMDL pollutant is not detected in any of your first year samples, you may discontinue further sampling, unless the TMDL has specific instructions to the contrary, in which case you must follow those instructions. You must keep records of this finding onsite with your SWPPP.

- If you detect the presence of the pollutant causing the impairment in your stormwater discharge for any of the samples collected in your first year, you must continue monitoring annually throughout the term of this permit, unless the TMDL specifies more frequent monitoring, in which case you must follow the TMDL requirements.

6.2.5 Additional Monitoring Required by EPA.

EPA may notify you of additional discharge monitoring requirements. Any such notice will briefly state the reasons for the monitoring, locations, and parameters to be monitored, frequency and period of monitoring, sample types, and reporting requirements.

6.3 Follow-up Actions if Discharge Exceeds Numeric Effluent Limit.

You must conduct follow-up monitoring within 30 calendar days (or during the next qualifying runoff event, should none occur within 30 days) of implementing corrective action(s) taken pursuant to Part 3 in response to an exceedance of a numeric effluent limit contained in this permit. See Part 9 for specific monitoring requirements applicable to individual States or Tribes. Monitoring must be performed for any pollutant(s) that exceeds the effluent limit. If this follow-up monitoring exceeds the applicable effluent limitation, you must comply with both Parts 6.3.1 and 6.3.2.

6.3.1 Submit an Exceedance Report.

You must submit an Exceedance Report consistent with Part 7.3.

6.3.2 Continue to Monitor.

You must continue to monitor, at least quarterly, until your discharge is in compliance with the effluent limit or until EPA waives the requirement for additional monitoring.

7. Reporting and Recordkeeping

7.1 Reporting Monitoring Data to EPA.

All monitoring data collected pursuant to Parts 6.2 and 6.3 must be submitted to EPA using EPA's online eNOI system (www.epa.gov/npdes/eNOI) no later than 30 days (email date or postmark date) after you have received your complete laboratory results for all monitored outfalls for the reporting period. If you cannot access eNOI, paper reporting forms must be submitted by the same deadline to the appropriate address identified in Part 7.6.1. If you are using paper reporting forms, EPA strongly recommends that you use the MSGP discharge monitoring report (MDMR) available at www.epa.gov/npdes/stormwater/msgp. See Part 9 for specific reporting requirements applicable to individual States or Tribes.

For benchmark monitoring, note that you are required to submit sampling results to EPA no later than 30 days after receiving laboratory results for each quarter that you are required to collect benchmark samples, in accordance with Part 6.2.1.2. If you collect multiple samples in a single quarter (e.g., due to adverse weather conditions, climates with irregular stormwater runoff, or areas subject to snow), you are required to submit all sampling results to EPA within 30 days of receiving the laboratory results.

7.2 Annual Report

You must submit an annual report to EPA that includes the findings from your Part 4.3 comprehensive site inspection and any corrective action documentation as required in Part 3.4. If corrective action is not yet completed at the time of submission of this annual report, you must describe the status of any outstanding corrective action(s). In addition to the information required in Parts 3.4 (Corrective Action Report) and 4.3.2 (Comprehensive Site Inspection Documentation), you must include the following information with your annual report:

- Facility name
- NPDES permit tracking number
- Facility physical address
- Contact person name, title, and phone number

EPA strongly recommends that you submit this report using the Annual Reporting Form provided as Appendix I. You must submit the annual report to EPA within 45 days (postmark date) after conducting the comprehensive site inspection to the address identified in Part 7.6.1.

7.3 Exceedance Report for Numeric Effluent Limits

If follow-up monitoring pursuant to Part 6.3 exceeds a numeric effluent limit, you must submit an Exceedance Report to EPA no later than 30 days after you have received your lab results. Your report must include the following:

- NPDES permit tracking number;

- Facility name, physical address and location;
- Name of receiving water;
- Monitoring data from this and the preceding monitoring event(s);
- An explanation of the situation; what you have done and intend to do (should your corrective actions not yet be complete) to correct the violation; and
- An appropriate contact name and phone number.

7.4 Additional Reporting.

In addition to the reporting requirements stipulated in Part 7, you are also subject to the standard permit reporting provisions of Appendix B, Subsection 12.

Where applicable, you must submit the following reports to the appropriate EPA Regional Office listed in Part 7.6.2, as applicable. If you discharge through an MS4, you must also submit these reports to the MS4 operator (identified pursuant to Part 5.1.2).

- 24-hour reporting (see Appendix B, Subsection 12.F) - You must report any noncompliance which may endanger health or the environment. Any information must be provided orally within 24 hours from the time you become aware of the circumstances;
- 5-day follow-up reporting to the 24 hour reporting (see Appendix B, Subsection 12.F) - A written submission must also be provided within five days of the time you become aware of the circumstances;
- Reportable quantity spills (see Part 2.1.2.4) - You must provide notification, as required under Part 2.1.2.4, as soon as you have knowledge of a leak, spill, or other release containing a hazardous substance or oil in an amount equal to or in excess of a reportable quantity.

Where applicable, you must submit the following reports to EPA Headquarters at the appropriate address in Part 7.6.1:

- Planned changes (see Appendix B, Subsection 12.A) – You must give notice to EPA as soon as possible of any planned physical alterations or additions to the permitted facility that qualify the facility as a new source or that could significantly change the nature or significantly increase the quantity of pollutants discharged;
- Anticipated noncompliance (see Appendix B, Subsection 12.B) – You must give advance notice to EPA of any planned changes in the permitted facility or activity which you anticipate will result in noncompliance with permit requirements;
- Transfer of ownership and/or operation – You must submit a complete and accurate NOI in accordance with the requirements of Appendix G of this permit and by the deadlines specified in Table 1-2;
- Compliance schedules (see Appendix B, Subsection 12.F) - Reports of compliance or noncompliance with, or any progress reports on, interim and final requirements contained in any compliance schedule of this permit must be submitted no later than 14 days following each schedule date;

- Other noncompliance (see Appendix B, Subsection 12.G) - You must report all instances of noncompliance not reported in your monitoring report (pursuant to Part 7.1), compliance schedule report, or 24-hour report at the time monitoring reports are submitted; and
- Other information (see Appendix B, Subsection 12.H) – You must promptly submit facts or information if you become aware that you failed to submit relevant facts in your NOI, or that you submitted incorrect information in your NOI or in any report.

7.5 Recordkeeping.

You must retain copies of your SWPPP (including any modifications made during the term of this permit), additional documentation requirements pursuant to Part 5.4 (including documentation related to corrective actions taken pursuant to Part 3), all reports and certifications required by this permit, monitoring data, and records of all data used to complete the NOI to be covered by this permit, for a period of at least 3 years from the date that your coverage under this permit expires or is terminated.

7.6 Addresses for Reports

7.6.1 EPA Addresses

Paper copies of any reports required in Part 6 and 7, not otherwise submitted electronically via EPA's eNOI system (www.epa.gov/npdes/eNOI) must be sent to one of the following addresses:

Via U.S. mail:

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Office of Water, Water Permits Division
Mail Code 4203M, ATTN: MSGP Reports
1200 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, D.C. 20460

Or Via Overnight/Express Delivery:

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Office of Water, Water Permits Division
Room 7420, ATTN: MSGP Reports
1201 Constitution Avenue, NW
Washington, D.C. 20004
Phone number: 202-564-9545

Notices of Intent and Notices of Termination should be submitted using EPA's eNOI system (www.epa.gov/npdes/eNOI) or sent to EPA's NOI Center (see Appendix G for the address).

Attachment C

Letter Designating WWTP Foreman Authority to Administer SWPPP

)WN OF SILVER CITY
BOX 1188, SILVER CITY, NEW MEXICO 88062 • (575) 538-3731 • FAX (575) 538-5123

Memorandum

To: The Record

From: Alex C. Brown, City Manager

Date: May 21, 2010

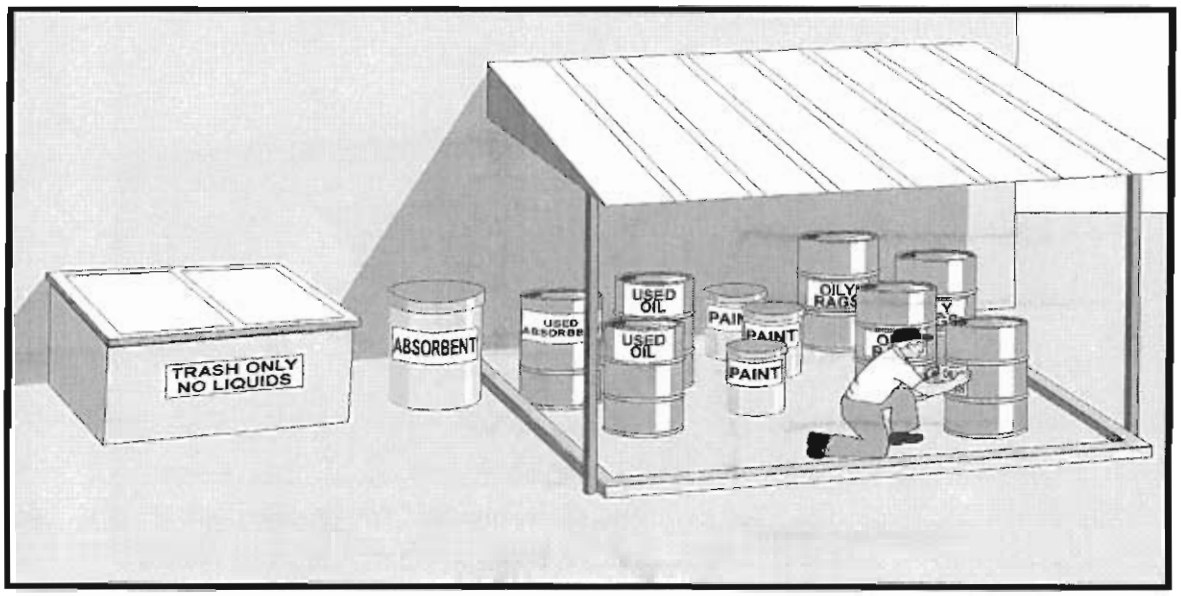
Re: Wastewater Treatment Plant Multi-Sector General Permit

I hereby delegate the Wastewater Treatment Plant Foreman to manage and administer the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan as required by the EPA National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System-Multi-Sector General Permit.

Attachment D

Good Housekeeping BMP's

BMP 001 - Label All Drums, Cans, Containers, Tanks, and Valves



Description of Potential Pollutant and Source: Drums, cans, and containers can be improperly managed and disposed of due to uncertainty of the container's contents. Tanks which are not labeled may result in improper use of the tank or fuel, which may result in the exposure of significant materials to storm water and/or receiving waters. Similarly, unlabeled valves may be opened without proper precaution due to lack of user information. Storm water quality will be affected if significant materials are improperly disposed to the storm drain and/or receiving waters. Lack of labeling will also make it difficult to quickly identify the type of material released so facility personnel can respond correctly. Labels also identify hazardous materials at the facility and are a good way to request caution in certain areas (e.g., drums indicating flammability).

Description of BMP: Label all drums, valves, pumps, cans, tanks, and containers to reduce the chance of misuse and eventual spills. Labeling ensures that the appropriate procedures, equipment, and storage containers are used. All containers will be labeled as to what is in the container (e.g., used solvent, unleaded gas). In addition, containers of hazardous substances will be labeled regarding the potential hazard (e.g., corrosive, flammable). Department of Transportation (DOT) labeling is an effective labeling method. DOT requires that labels be prominently displayed on transported hazardous and toxic materials. Labeling required by DOT will be expanded to piping and containers, making it easy to recognize materials that are corrosive, radioactive, reactive, flammable, explosive, or poisonous. Fuel tanks will be labeled as to the material stored, such as unleaded gasoline, diesel fuel, and JP-4. An uncontrolled storm drain inlet will not be located inside the bermed area and there will not be any cutouts in the berm to release uncontrolled drainage.

For tanks the posted signs will be no less than 8 inches by 10 inches with 3/4-inch letters. They will describe the products stored in each tank and the tank capacity. The lettering will be of sufficient size and boldness to be legible at a distance of 15 feet or more on all of the tank's visible sides.

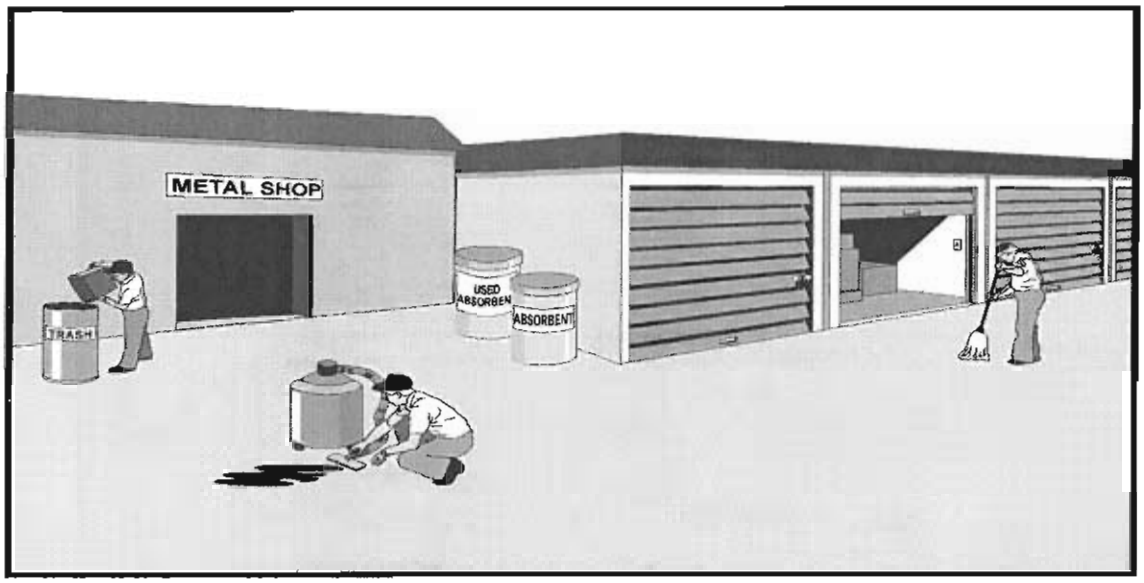
Application Guidance: Proper labeling will always be used.

Training: Personnel will be trained not to remove labels on containers.

Effectiveness and Cost: Proper labeling is an effective, low-cost BMP.

Limitations: None

BMP 003 - Perform Regular Cleaning



Description of Potential Pollutant and Source: Dirt, surplus materials, and spilled or dropped materials are often allowed to accumulate in areas such as maintenance shops, manufacturing facilities, metal fabrication shops, loading docks, and storage areas. Pollutants from the accumulated material can be transported by storm water to the storm drain system. A clean and orderly work area reduces the possibility of accidental spills caused by mishandling of chemicals and equipment and should reduce safety hazards to personnel.

Description of BMP: Maintaining a regular general sweeping and cleaning schedule reduces buildup of waste materials and minimizes the amount of significant materials exposed to storm water. General cleaning includes dusting and keeping work areas neat and organized.

Floors and ground surfaces will be kept dry using brooms, shovels, vacuum cleaners, or cleaning machines. It is important to perform dry sweeping and dry cleaning (as opposed to hosing down areas as discussed in BMP 004). Garbage and waste materials will be collected and disposed regularly. Particular emphasis will be placed on sweeping and cleaning outdoor areas as close as possible to a forecasted rainfall. Any granular absorbent materials used for spill cleanup will be removed and properly disposed before a rainfall.

Application Guidance: Cleanup and sweeping will be performed daily and more often as necessary to remove all loose trash, paint cans, discarded construction materials, sediment, oil, solvents, plastics and other significant materials. Additional clean up and sweeping will be performed before anticipated storm events. Additionally, a regular sweeping schedule will be maintained.

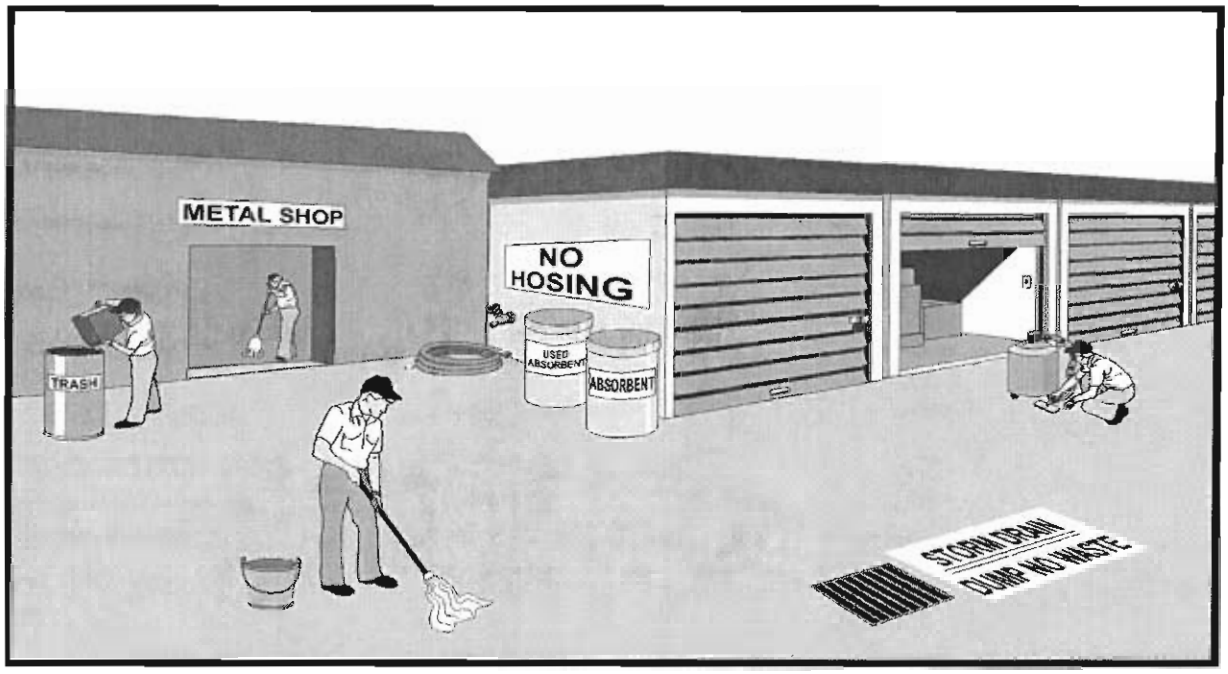
The frequency for implementing of this BMP has been provided as general guidance. However, a facility operator may wish to establish a more suitable frequency. This will require SWPPP implementers to make judgments based on facility operations and conditions.

Training: Personnel will be trained to ensure that all waste be managed within guidelines of applicable federal, state, and local regulations. Signs will be posed as reminders.

Effectiveness and Cost: Regular general cleaning is a highly effective, low-cost BMP.

Limitations: None

BMP 004 - Avoid Hosing Down the Site



Description of Potential Pollutant and Source: Cleaning work sites by hosing down causes wash water to transport pollutants to the storm drain where it can be exposed to storm water.

Description of BMP: Cleaning the work site by hosing down will be avoided and dry methods of cleaning will be used. Dry methods include sweeping or using damp rags or mops. If possible or practical, hoses will be removed. If hosing down is unavoidable, the downstream drain will be temporarily plugged as described in the following BMPs:

- Place Portable Rubber Mats Over Storm Drain Inlets
- Insert Filter In Catch Basin
- Place Absorbent Blankets In Catch Basin

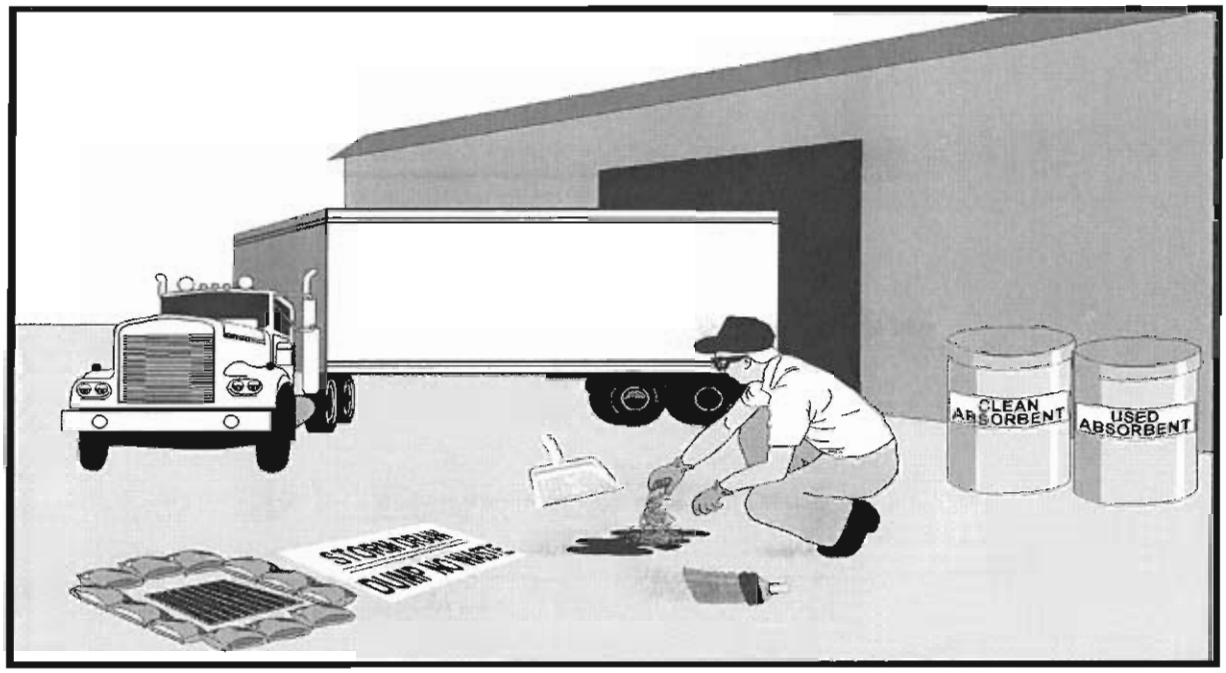
Application Guidance: Methods of dry cleaning will be used whenever possible at all work stations, loading/unloading sites, maintenance sites, storage areas, and parking lots.

Training: New personnel will be notified of the policy; signs should be posted. If possible or practical, hoses should be removed.

Effectiveness and Cost: Eliminating hosing down is a highly effective, low-cost BMP.

Limitations: None

BMP 006 - Control Spills



Description of Potential Pollutant and Source: Spills of significant materials may be exposed to storm water and transported to storm drains and/or receiving waters.

Description of BMP: To reduce the potential for spills, material safety data sheets (MSDS) will be followed for handling, storage, and cleanup of all significant materials.

Any spill, large or small, of significant materials will be controlled immediately to prevent pollutants from being transported to storm drains and/or receiving waters. Appropriate spill control material will be kept on site. Smaller spills will be contained using absorbent material such as kitty litter, straw, or sawdust. Drums of absorbent material will be easily accessible and clearly marked, and containers for spend absorbent material will be readily available. Spend absorbent material will be managed appropriately and disposed in accordance with applicable regulations.

Larger spills will be controlled using spill kits, booms, and other response equipment commensurate with the size of the spill. The methods outlined in the Activity's spill prevention and response for hazardous materials will be followed for spills of any potential storm water pollutants. The date, time, nature and volume of material spilled, and cleanup measures taken will be recorded for all spills.

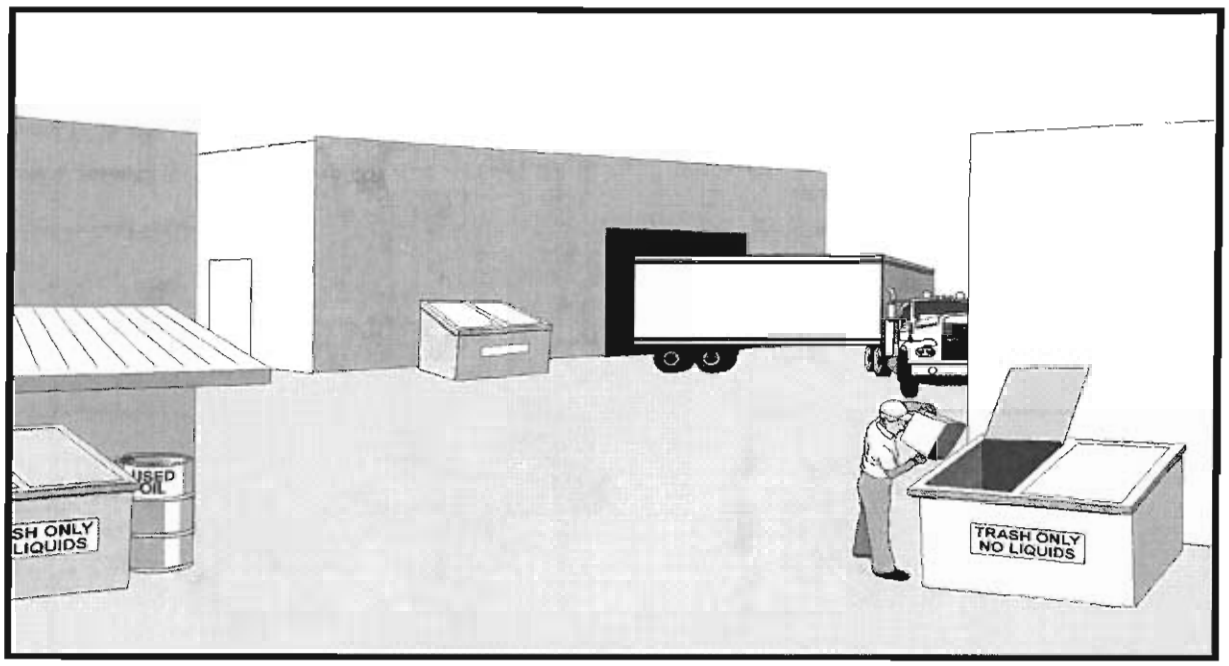
Application Guidance: Controlling spills will be practiced under all working conditions.

Training: Personnel will be trained in spill prevention and response procedures including the use of personal protection equipment (gloves, eye and face protection, etc.). This will include what absorbent or equipment to use, how to use the absorbent or equipment, where to find it, how to dispose of the spent absorbent or other material, and who to notify in the event of a spill.

Effectiveness and Cost: Spill control is a moderately effective, low-cost BMP.

Limitations: None

BMP 007 - Place Trash Receptacles at Appropriate Locations



Description of Potential Pollutant and Source: Improperly located or insufficient numbers of trash receptacles will promote poor housekeeping practices. This will increase the opportunity for pollutants from all source areas to reach storm water.

Description of BMP: Proper and frequent placement of trash receptacles will promote the proper disposal of waste materials. This reduces the opportunity for pollutants to reach storm water. Trash receptacles will be easily accessible for personnel.

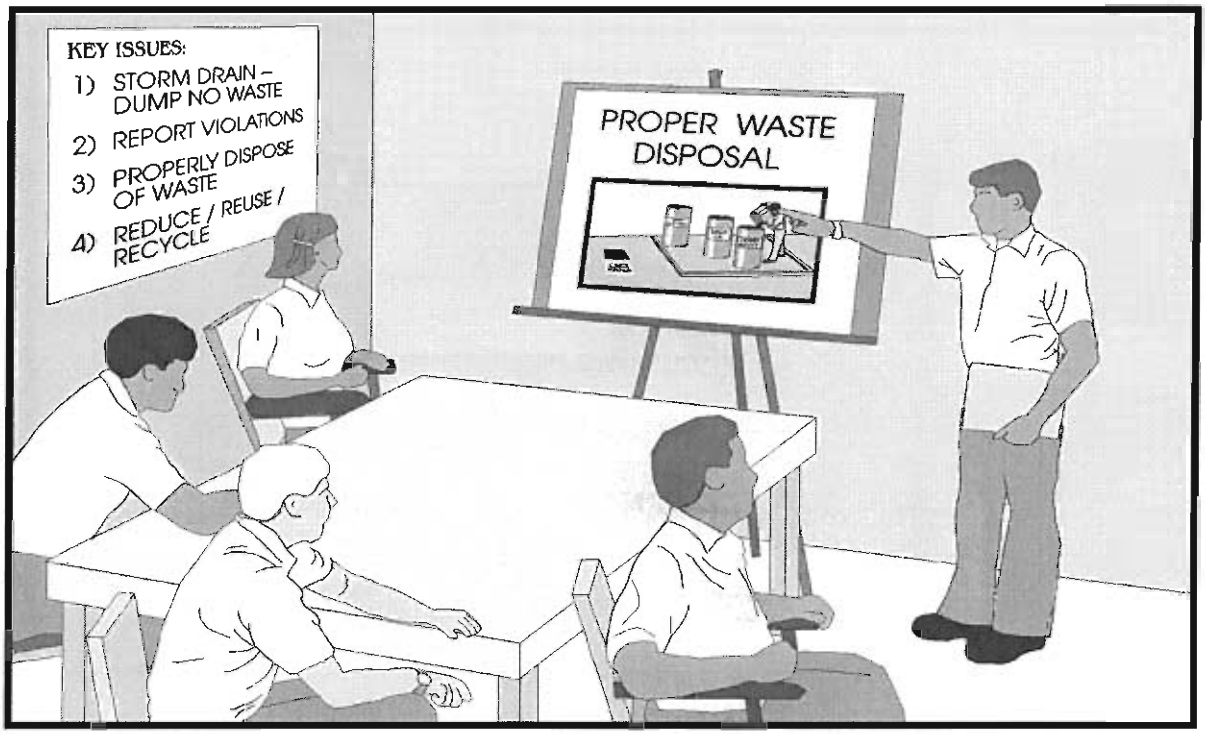
Application Guidance: Placement of trash receptacles at appropriate locations will always be practiced.

Training: Personnel will be trained as to the location of trash receptacles.

Effectiveness and Cost: Appropriately located trash receptacles are an effective, low-cost BMP.

Limitations: None

BMP 008 - Train Employees to Properly Dispose of Wastes



Description of Potential Pollutant and Source: Waste poured or deposited into storm drains contains pollutants which will enter the storm drain system and receiving waters without treatment.

Description of BMP: Employees will be trained on proper waste disposal and recycling procedures.

Application Guidance: Training will be performed for all new personnel and semi-annually for all personnel.

The frequency for implementing of this BMP has been provided as general guidance. However, a facility operator may wish to establish a more suitable frequency. This will require SWPPP implementers to make judgments based on facility operations and conditions.

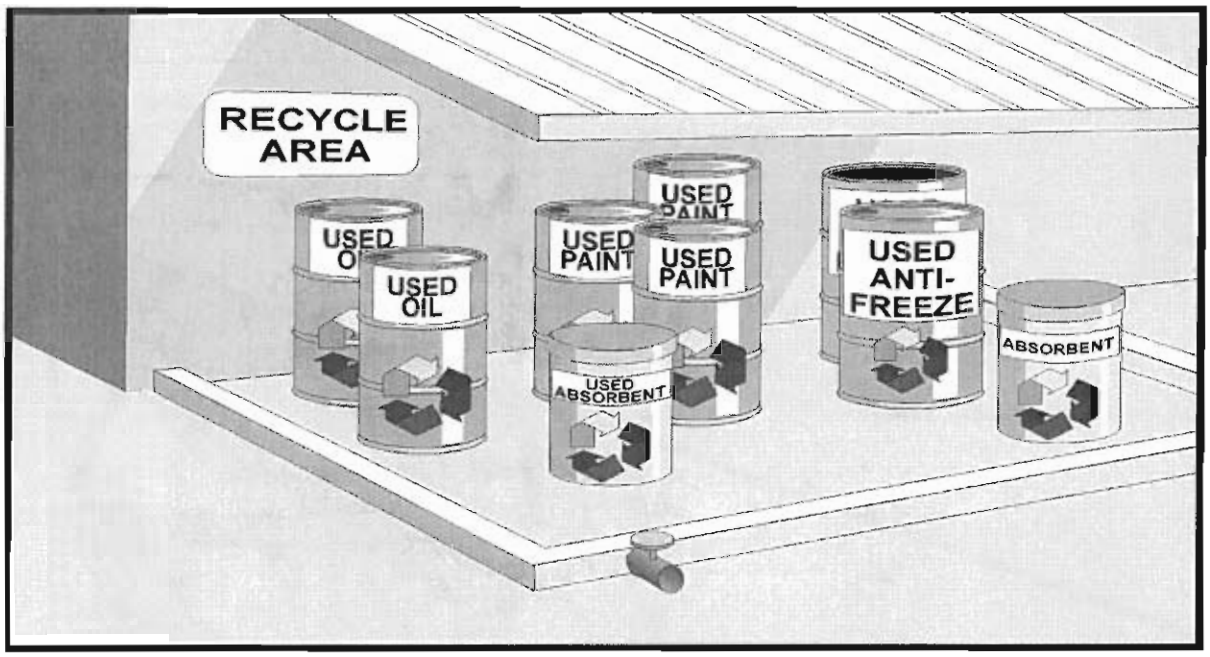
Training: Training will include the following:

- Train personnel at all levels not to pour or deposit wastes into storm drains or storm drain connections.
- Train personnel to properly dispose or recycle materials.
- Train personnel at all levels to report any observable non-storm water discharges.

Effectiveness and Cost: This is a highly effective, low-cost BMP.

Limitations: None

BMP 014 - Recycle



Description of Potential Pollutant and Source: Many materials, both hazardous and non-hazardous, can be sources of pollutants. Recycling will be employed to reduce the amount of waste material exposed to storm water on the Activity.

Description of BMP: Recycling will be used to the fullest extent possible in all situations.

Application Guidance: Recycling collections will be conducted at least weekly for recyclable items such as solvents, oil, scrap metals, wash water and absorbent materials. Separating the recyclable items facilitates recycling.

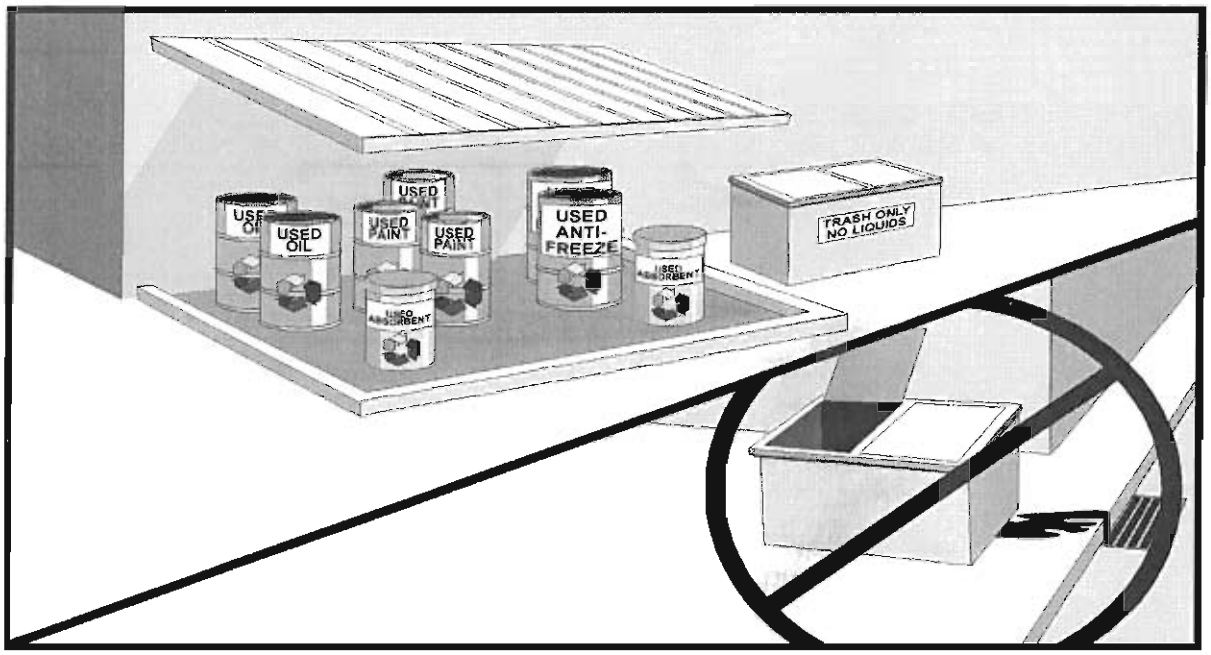
The frequency for implementing of this BMP has been provided as general guidance. However, a facility operator may wish to establish a more suitable frequency. This will require SWPPP implementers to make judgments based on facility operations and conditions.

Training: Personnel will be trained on proper recycling techniques along with posting and maintenance of signs.

Effectiveness and Cost: Effectiveness and cost will be site specific.

Limitations: Local vendors may not be available to receive certain recyclable materials.

BMP 015 - Store Waste and Recycling Materials in Proper Containers



Description of Potential Pollutant and Source: Dry waste, including items such as scrap metal, floor sweepings, metal chips, and paper goods, can be dispersed by wind or operational error if not stored properly. If a dumpster's lid is not kept closed, animals may carry garbage out of the containers. Uncovered dumpsters also expose waste to storm water, which may leak out of the dumpster and into the storm sewer system.

Description of BMP: Waste and recycling drums and containers will be located in centralized areas that provide proper labeling (both containers and location) and easy access. If possible, the area will have secondary containment. Waste containers will be emptied regularly. Dumpsters will all have lids; lids should be kept closed when not in use. If the dumpster has inadequate capacity and it is not possible to keep the cover closed, the frequency of pick-up will be increased, or the dumpster will be replaced with a model of greater capacity.

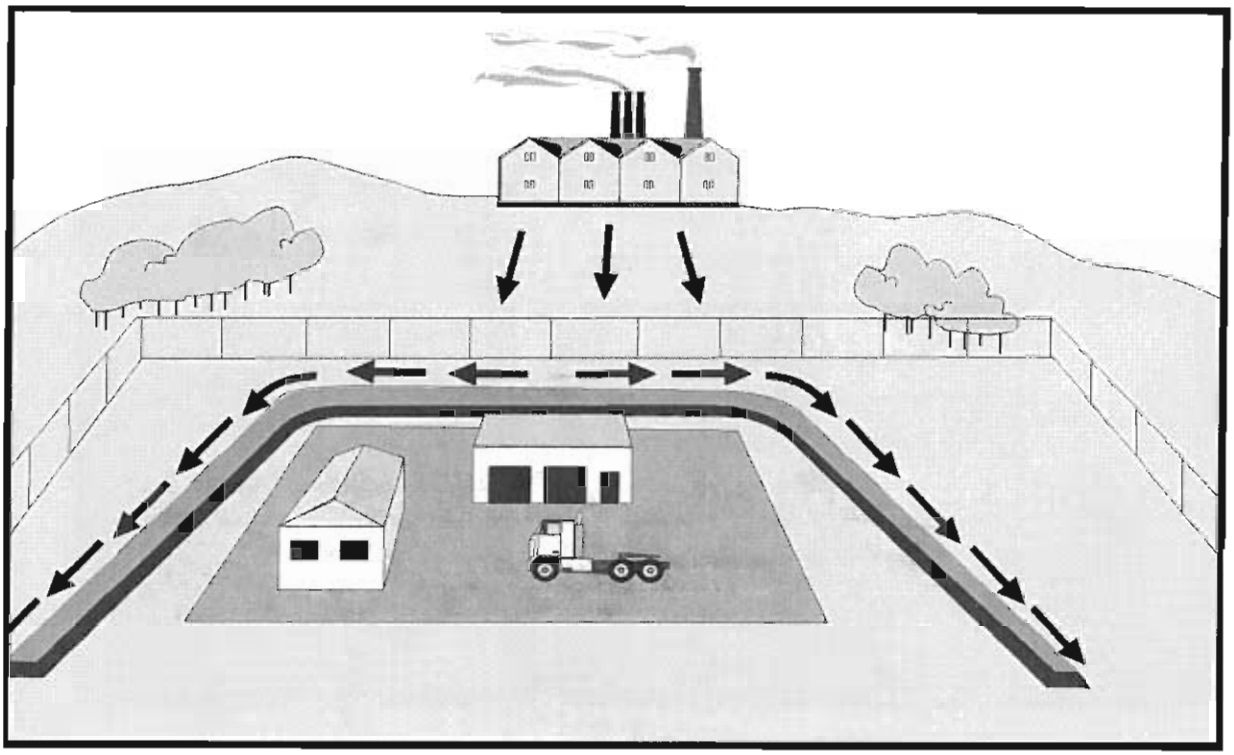
Application Guidance: This practice will be followed wherever waste material, including recycled materials, is stored.

Training: Personnel will be notified of the location of dry waste disposal areas and the proper transportation methods to the sites. Personnel will also be reminded to always keep dumpster lid closed. Signs may be posted at each area indicating type of waste to be disposed depending on need.

Effectiveness and Cost: Controlled waste areas are a moderately effective, low-cost BMP.

Limitations: None

BMP 019 - Minimize Storm Water Run-On from Adjacent Facilities and Properties



Description of Potential Pollutant and Source: Significant run-on from other facilities or adjacent properties can result in either increased pollutant exposure to storm water on site (from the increased volume of water movement) or in increased transport of off-site pollutants onto the facility.

Description of BMP: Run-on will be controlled by berming or using diversion ditches to direct flow away from or around the site. Alternatively, run-on will be slowed by use of vegetated strips, grassed swales, or infiltration basins or trenches.

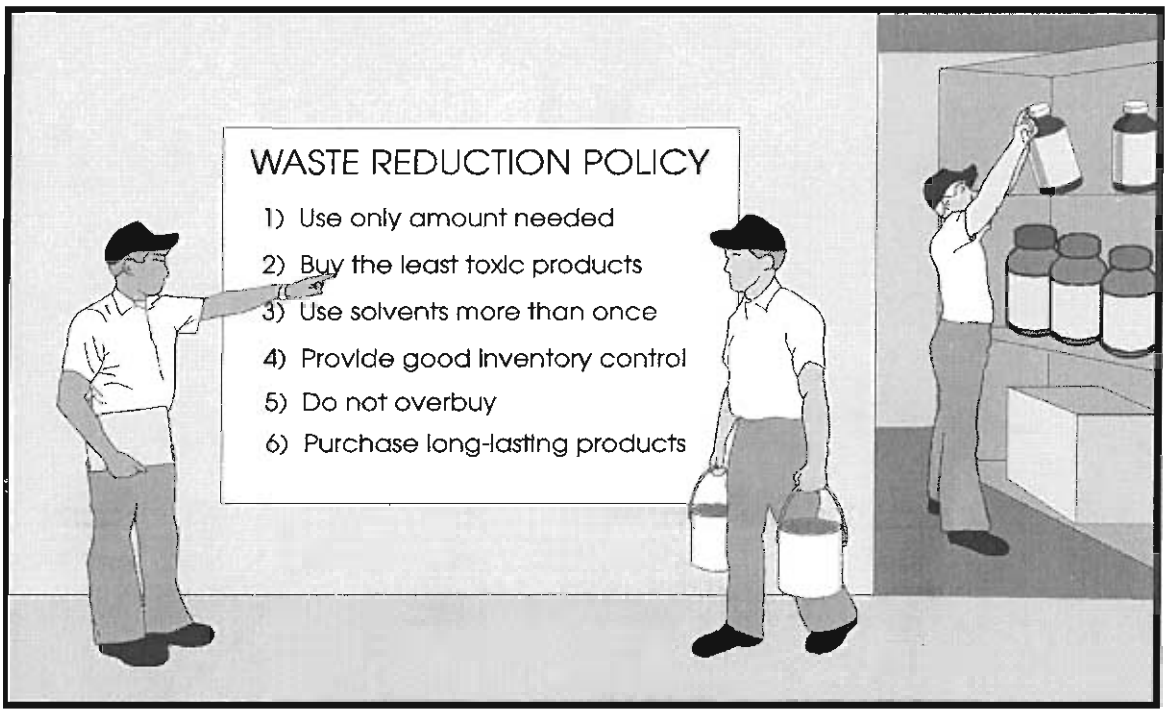
Application Guidance: This BMP will be used whenever a significant volume of off-site drainage flows into an area where possible pollutants are present. This BMP will also be used where run-on may be polluted.

Training: N/A

Effectiveness and Cost: This BMP is effective, but costs can be variable. Creation of diversion channels and an extensive drainage network for a site could be expensive.

Limitations: Concentrating flow in diversion channels may not be possible with the current site drainage system.

BMP 020 - Reduce Waste



Description of Potential Pollutant and Source: Reducing the amount of waste produced at a site reduces the amount of significant materials potentially exposed to storm water.

Description of BMP: Reducing waste will minimize or eliminate the discharge of pollutants to storm water. Methods to reduce waste include, but are not limited to, substituting or eliminating raw materials, modifying existing processes or equipment, planning and sequencing production, tracking waste generation, listing amounts of materials disposed, and separating wastes. Personnel will be trained to: use only the amount needed; buy the least toxic products; use solvents more than once; provide good inventory control; do not overbuy; and purchase long-lasting products.

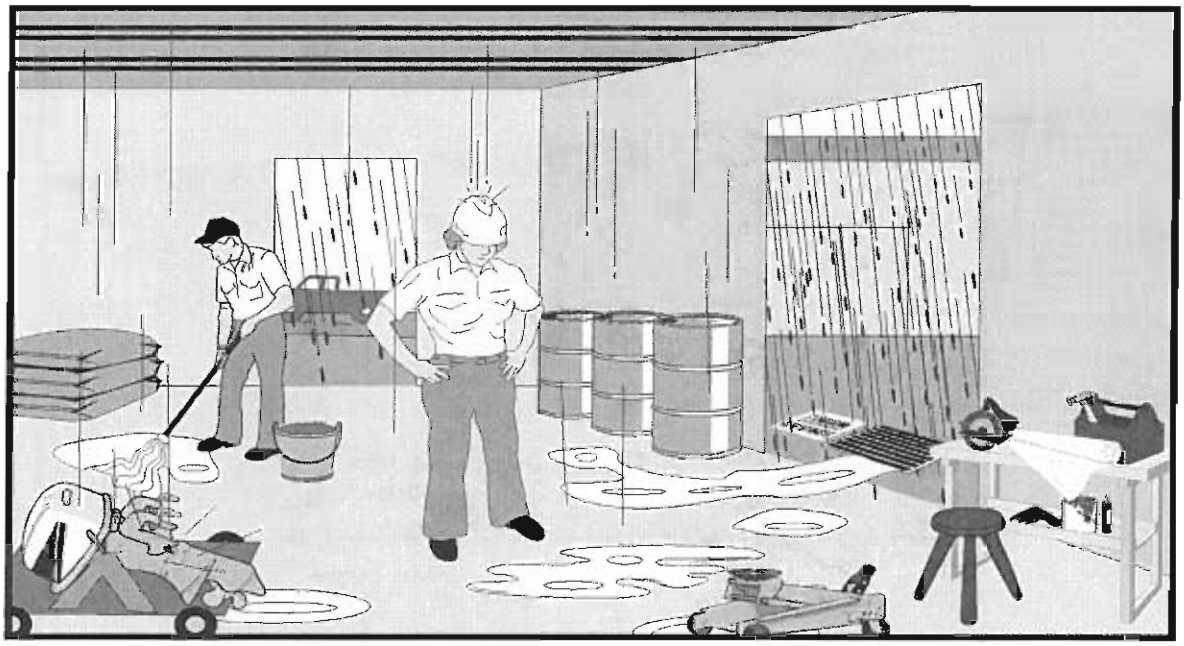
Application Guidance: These methods will be implemented under most working conditions.

Training: N/A

Effectiveness and Cost: Effectiveness and cost will be site specific.

Limitations: None

BMP 021 - Repair Leaky Roofs



Description of Potential Pollutants and Their Source: Hazardous substances, parts, equipment, vehicles, and materials are often stored indoors or in covered areas. During storage, significant materials such as oil, grease, and solvents may leak or spill onto the floor, ground, or pavement. If storm water enters these areas through leaky roofs, the pollutants may be washed into the storm drain system.

Description of BMP: Repair leaky roofs as required for each building. Alternatively, the stored materials will be moved to another covered area.

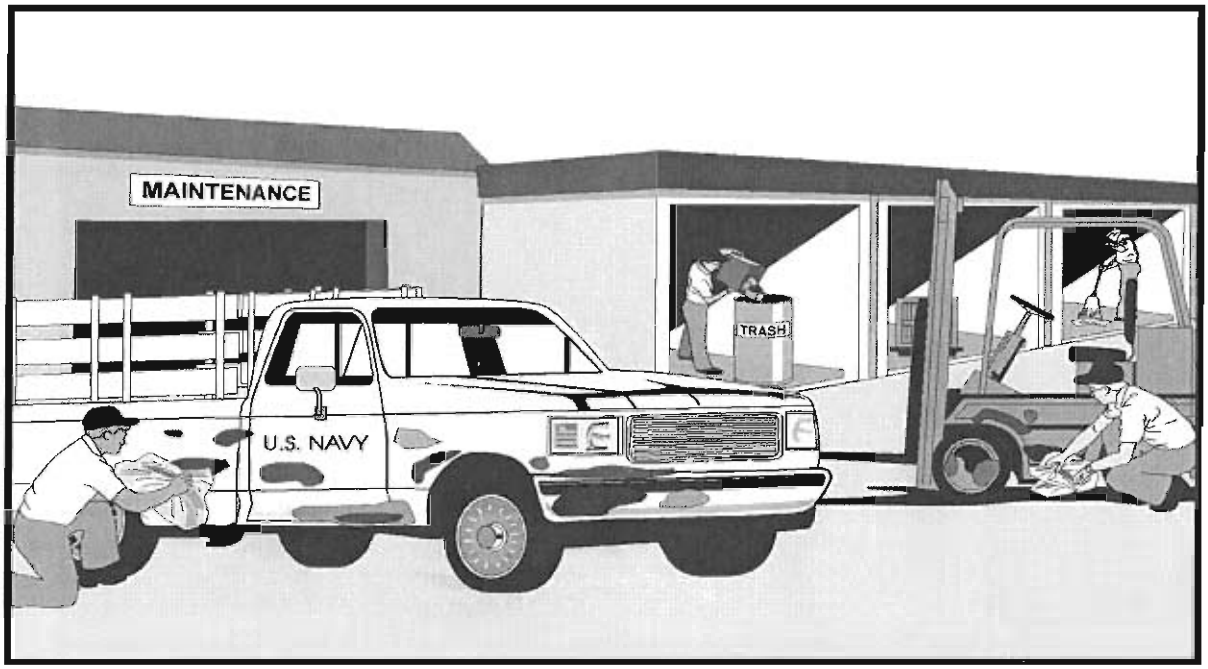
Application Guidance: Leaky roofs will be repaired wherever there is a potential for the exposure of significant materials to storm water.

Training: Personnel will be trained to notify their supervisors when leaks are observed in roofs.

Effectiveness and Cost: This is a moderately effective, variable-cost BMP.

Limitations: None

BMP 028 - Keep Equipment and Vehicles Clean



Description of Potential Pollutant and Source: Through usage, equipment and vehicles accumulate oil and grease. During rain events, these pollutants are exposed to storm water and transported into the receiving waters.

Description of BMP: Equipment and vehicles will be cleaned regularly using either dry or wet methods to reduce the amount of pollutants exposed to rainfall.

Application Guidance: All vehicles and equipment exposed to storm water will be washed monthly and as needed to be kept clean.

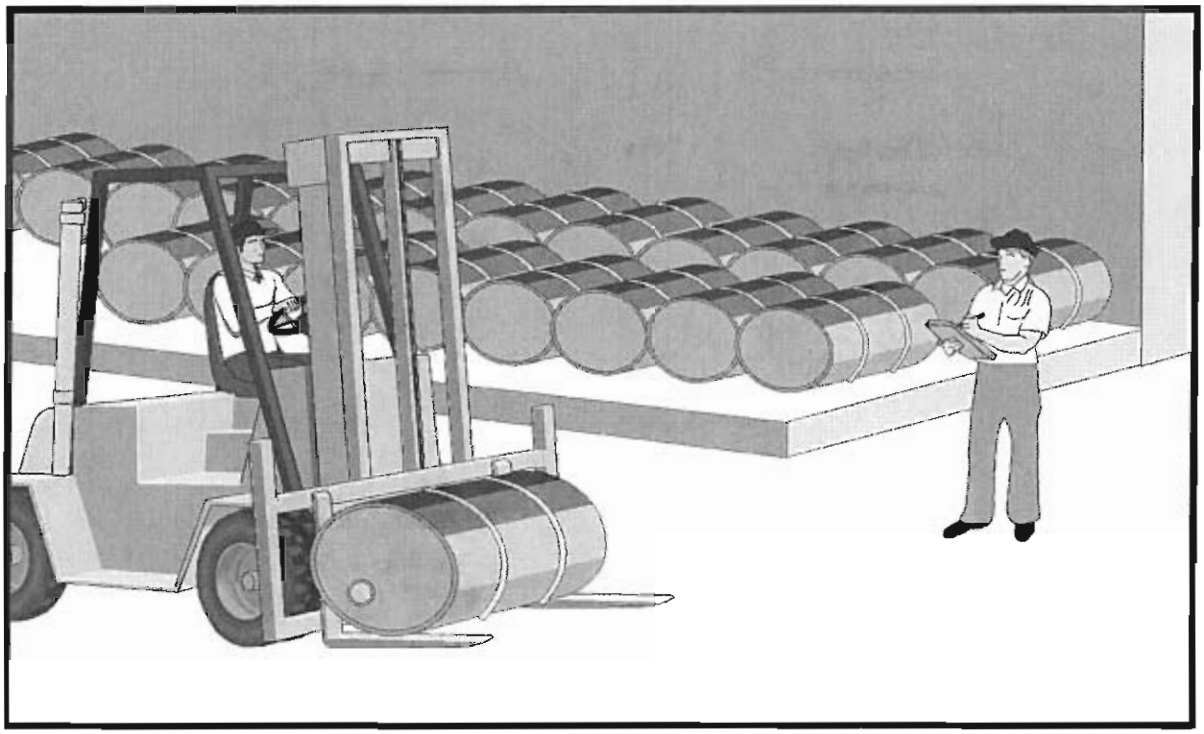
The frequency for implementing of this BMP has been provided as general guidance. However, a facility operator may wish to establish a more suitable frequency. This will require SWPPP implementers to make judgments based on facility operations and conditions.

Training: Personnel will be instructed on how often to clean and wash vehicles or equipment.

Effectiveness and Cost: Keeping equipment and vehicles clean is a highly effective, low-cost BMP.

Limitations: None

BMP 030 - Implement Qualifying Tests for Equipment and Vehicle Operators



Description of Potential Pollutant and Source: Through misuse or unfamiliarity with operating procedures, accidents may occur that result in leaks or spills that may expose significant materials to storm water.

Description of BMP: Implementation of qualifying tests for personnel operating equipment or vehicles reduced the chances of leaks and spills caused by accidents.

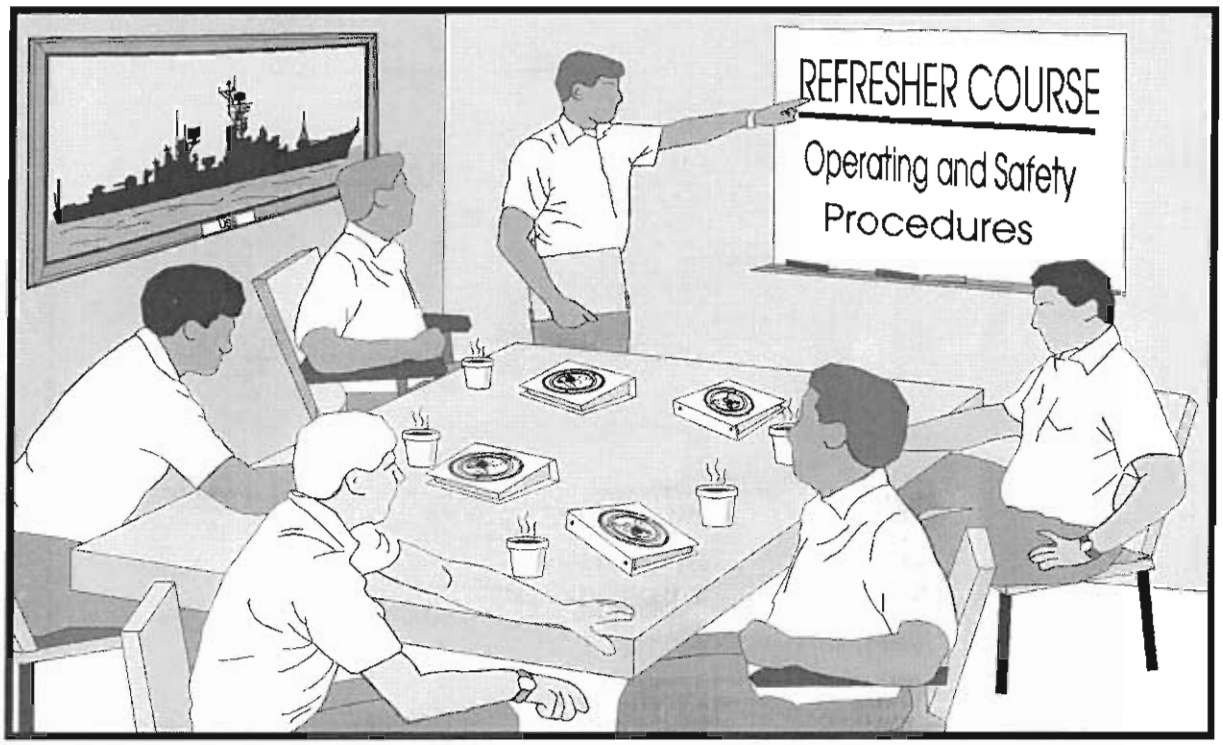
Application Guidance: Qualifying tests will always be used where equipment or vehicles are used.

Training: Personnel will be trained in safe operating procedures, basic maintenance, and spill response procedures associated with the particular equipment or vehicle.

Effectiveness and Cost: Qualifying tests are an effective, variable-cost BMP.

Limitations: None

BMP 031 - Conduct Refresher Courses in Operating and Safety Procedures



Description of Potential Pollutant and Source: Through time, personnel may forget certain correct operating and safety procedures, which may result in storm water pollution. Also, personnel need to be informed of new procedures and policies regarding equipment operation.

Description of BMP: Personnel will be required to have training and refresher courses in operating and safety procedures. This will help to reduce spills and accidents caused by negligence.

Application Guidance: Training and refresher courses will be conducted semi-annually.

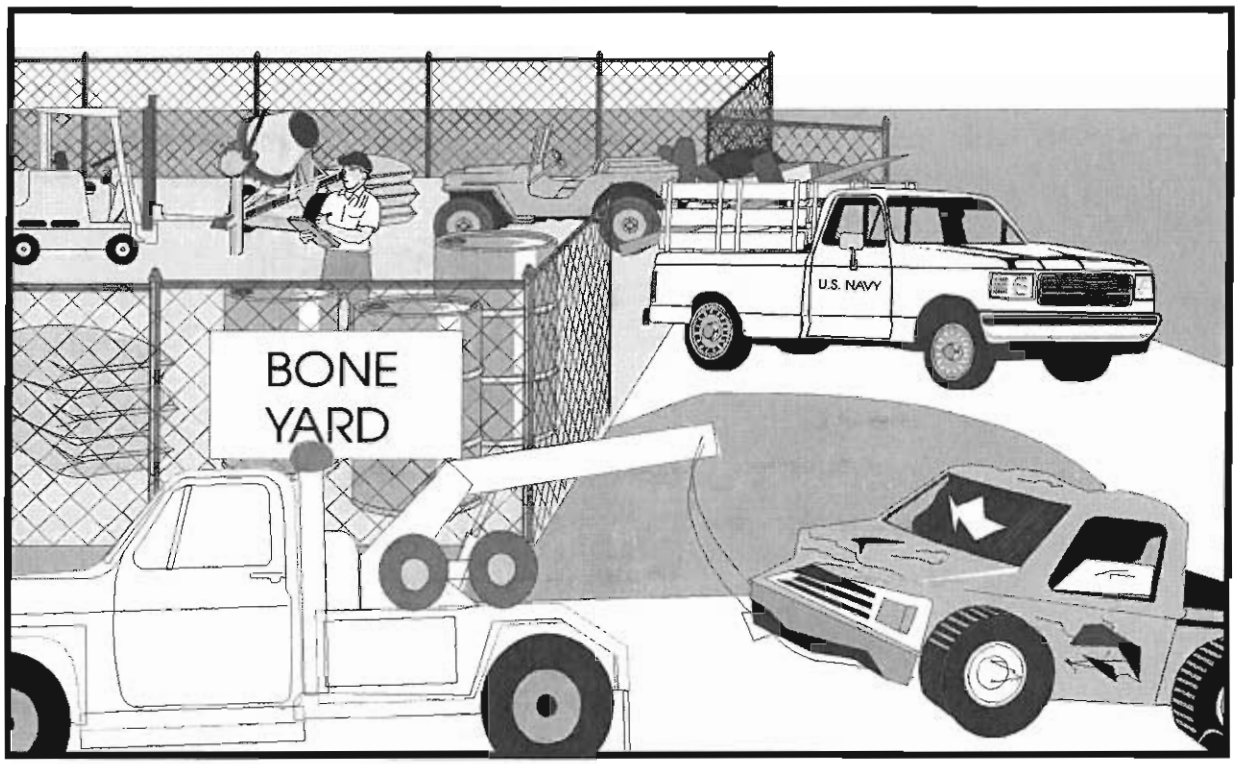
The frequency for implementing of this BMP has been provided as general guidance. However, a facility operator may wish to establish a more suitable frequency. This will require SWPPP implementers to make judgments based on facility operations and conditions.

Training: Instructors will be trained. A course will be prepared that covers both equipment manufacturers' recommendations for safety and operations as well as facility procedures and policies regarding equipment operation.

Effectiveness and Cost: Training is a highly effective, moderate-cost BMP.

Limitations: Cost and logistics could be a problem in implementing this practice.

BMP 032 - Dispose of Obsolete Equipment, Inoperable Vehicles, and Surplus Materials



Description of Potential Pollutant and Source: Obsolete equipment, inoperable vehicles, and surplus materials are often stored in areas not subject to routine inspection. These materials often leak a variety of fluids which can be exposed to storm water.

Description of BMP: Proper off-site disposal of obsolete equipment, inoperable vehicles, and surplus materials reduces the chances of pollutants reaching storm water.

Application Guidance: This practice will be implemented quarterly.

The frequency for implementing of this BMP has been provided as general guidance. However, a facility operator may wish to establish a more suitable frequency. This will require SWPPP implementers to make judgments based on facility operations and conditions.

Training: N/A

Effectiveness and Cost: Disposing of unused equipment and supplies is a highly effective, moderate-cost BMP.

Limitations: None

BMP 033 - Check Vehicles and Equipment for Leaks

Description of Potential Pollutant and Source: Vehicles, aircraft, or equipment entering or stored at a maintenance facility may be leaking a variety of fluids (fuel, oil, antifreeze, freon, etc.). These materials can be exposed to storm water.

Description of BMP: All vehicles and equipment at the site, whether incoming, parked, stored, or salvaged, must be inspected for oil and fluid leaks. Drivers of fleet vehicles, such as delivery trucks, will also check under their vehicles each morning for fluid leaks. If leaks are present, drip pans will be placed under the vehicle or equipment. Once the vehicle is removed from the site, the former parking area will be inspected for stains, and these stains will be cleaned using rags or dry solvents.

Application Guidance: Any vehicle or equipment coming in for repairs, painting, or storage will be inspected for leaks. Fleet vehicles will be inspected each morning. Vehicles that are parked, stored, or salvaged will be provided with drip pans, as will tanker rail cars waiting to be unloaded.

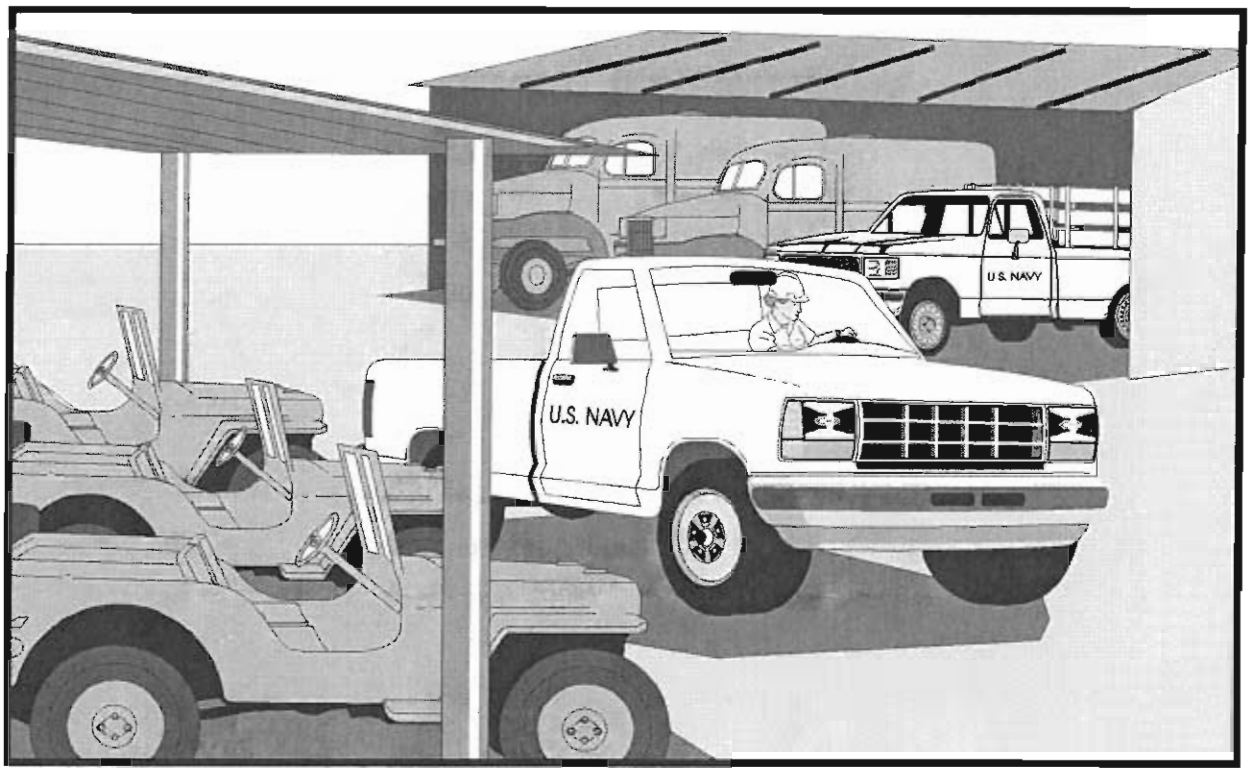
The frequency for implementing of this BMP has been provided as general guidance. However, a facility operator may wish to establish a more suitable frequency. This will require SWPPP implementers to make judgments based on facility operations and conditions.

Training: Signs will be posted to remind personnel of proper procedures.

Effectiveness and Cost: Checking for leaks is a moderately effective, low-cost BMP.

Limitations: None

BMP 034 - Park Vehicles or Equipment Indoors or under a Roof



Description of Potential Pollutant and Source: Vehicles and equipment often leak or may be covered with oil and grease. If exposed to storm water, these pollutants can enter the storm drain system receiving waters.

Description of BMP: By parking vehicles and equipment indoors or under a roof, the exposure of significant materials to storm water from this source will be eliminated or reduced.

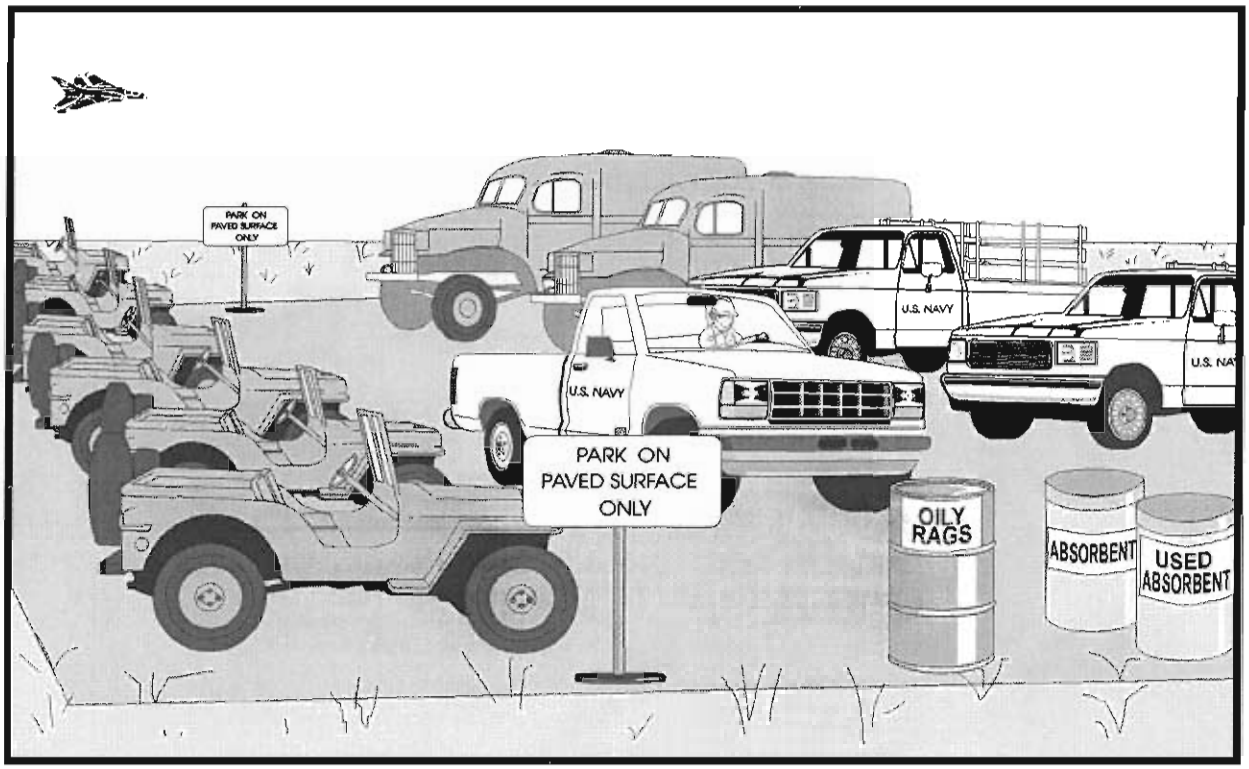
Application Guidance: When available, all vehicles and equipment will be parked indoors or under a roof.

Training: Personnel will be notified of any altered parking locations.

Effectiveness and Cost: Parking vehicles indoors or under cover is a highly effective, low-cost BMP if existing cover is available.

Limitations: The amount of indoor or covered parking available, size of vehicles or equipment and construction costs if cover must be constructed may restrict the use of this practice.

BMP 035 - Park Vehicles on an Impervious Surface



Description: Pollutants leaking or spilled onto the ground surface from vehicles can infiltrate into the soil. These pollutants (i.e., oil, fuel, etc.) may then be exposed to storm water and transported to surface water.

Description of BMP: Vehicles will be parked on an impervious surface. For this BMP, an impervious surface is defined as a surface that cannot be readily penetrated by rainfall, such as concrete and asphalt pavement. Leaks and spills will be cleaned from these surfaces.

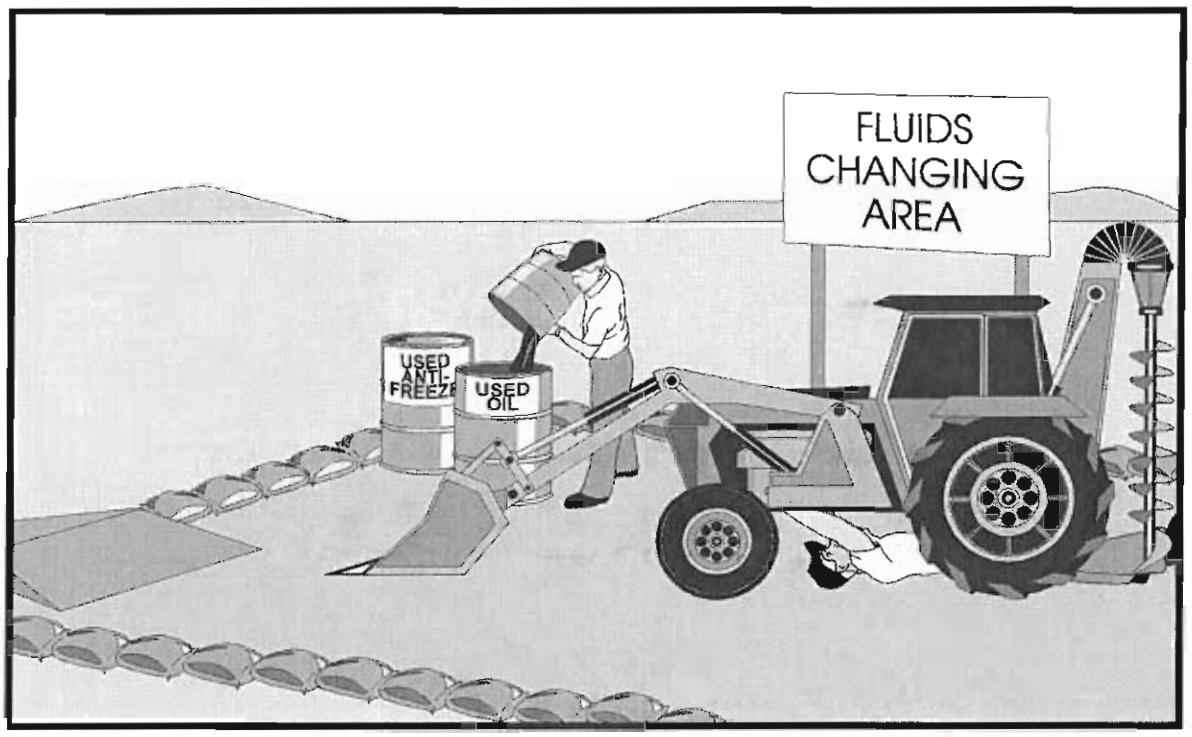
Application Guidance: Vehicles will always be parked on impervious surfaces, especially during the rainy season.

Training: Signs will be posted to remind personnel that all vehicles are to be parked on paved surfaces.

Effectiveness and Cost: Parking vehicles on impervious surfaces is a moderately effective, low-cost BMP.

Limitations: Very large traffic volumes may make implementation of this BMP difficult.

BMP 036 - Designate Special Areas for Draining or Replacing Fluids



Description of Potential Pollutant and Source: Draining and replacing motor oil, coolants, and other fluids in uncontrolled areas of the facility can potentially result in improper handling and disposal of waste and accidental spillage in an unprotected area. These materials can then be exposed to storm water.

Description of BMP: Motor oil, coolants, and other fluids will be drained and replaced at designated maintenance facilities to reduce the potential for improper handling activities. If this is not possible, special areas will be designated for these activities. Consideration will be given to placing these areas indoors or using bermed concrete pads if outdoors.

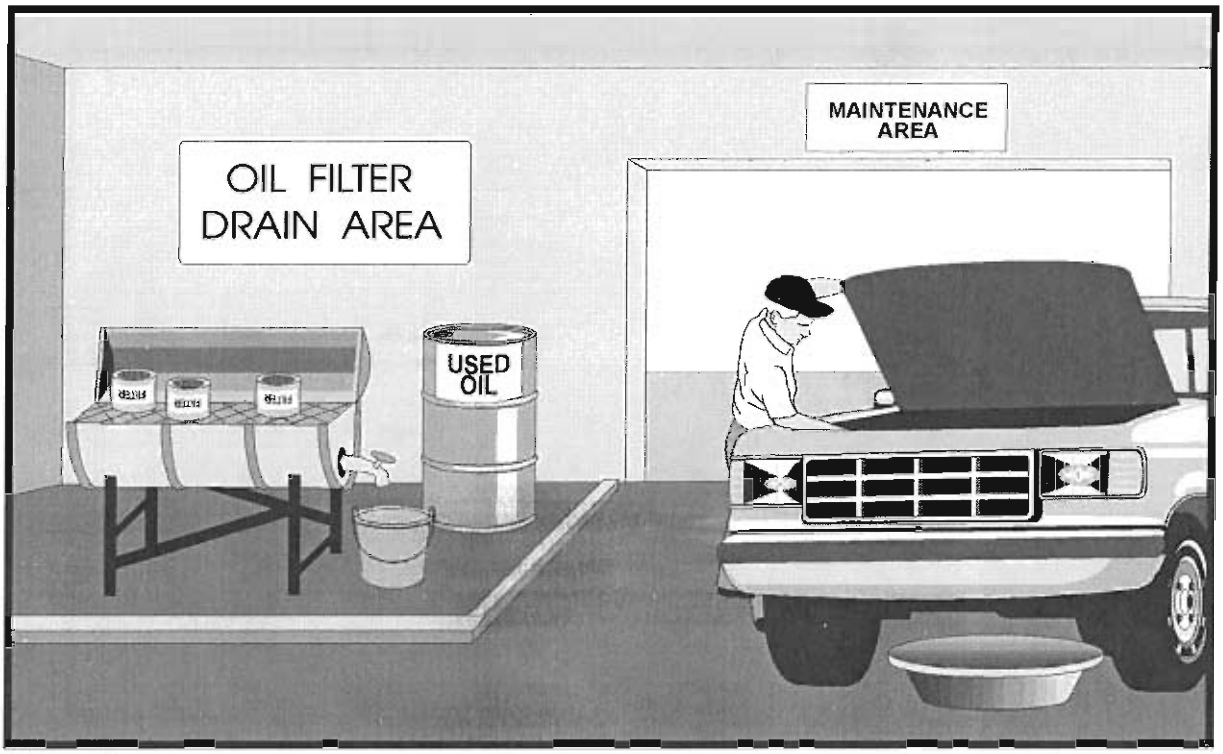
Application Guidance: This procedure will be followed whenever vehicle or equipment maintenance is being performed.

Training: Personnel will be instructed that vehicle maintenance will only be performed at designated areas.

Effectiveness and Cost: Using designated special areas for draining fluids is an effective, low-cost BMP.

Limitations: Existing facilities may be inadequate; construction cost may be prohibitive.

BMP 038 - Completely Drain Oil Filters before Disposal



Description of Potential Pollutant and Source: Oil filters that are disposed in trash containers can leak significant materials which can be exposed to storm water.

Description of BMP: Filters will be completely drained into collection drums before recycling or disposal.

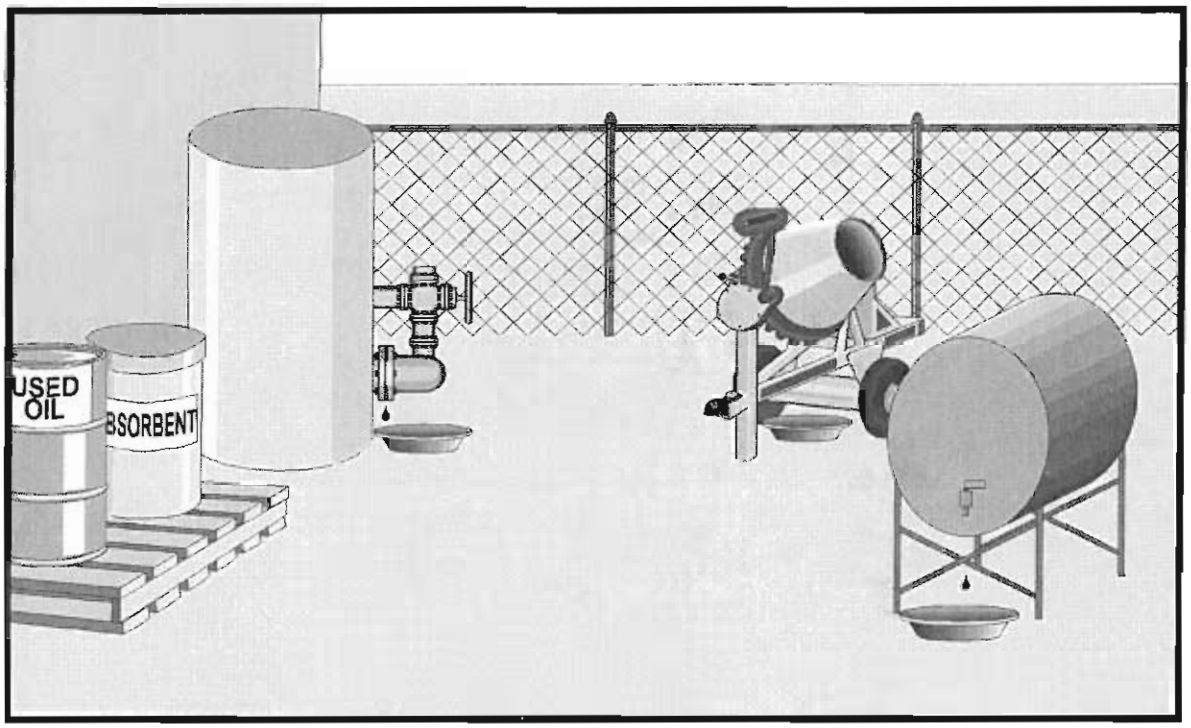
Application Guidance: All filters will be completely drained after being changed.

Training: Signs will be posted to remind personnel of requirement to completely drain oil filters before disposal.

Effectiveness and Cost: Completely draining filters is a moderately effective, low-cost BMP.

Limitations: None

BMP 042 - Use Drip Pans under Leaking Equipment



Description of Potential Pollutants and Source: Equipment such as pumps, air conditioners, and boilers may leak fluids. These fluids typically contain pollutants that may be exposed to storm water and transported into the storm sewer system if they are not collected.

Description of BMP: Drip pans will be placed under leaking equipment to collect any leaking fluid. This temporary BMP will be used until the equipment is properly repaired or replaced.

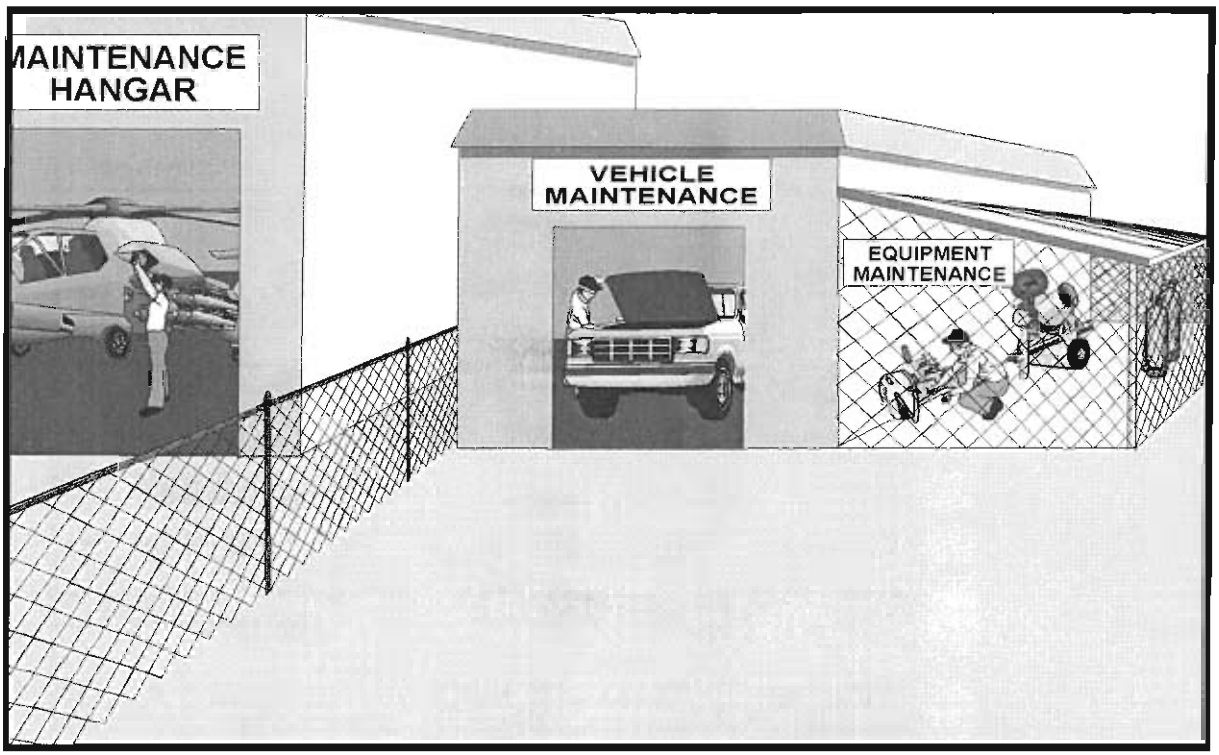
Application Guidance: Any equipment which is leaking fluid will be repaired or replaced. However, until the leak is stopped, a drip pan will be used to collect the fluid.

Training: Personnel will be trained to immediately place a drip pan under leaking equipment and notify the appropriate maintenance personnel. The drip pan will be routinely checked and the collected material disposed properly.

Effectiveness and Cost: This is a highly effective, low-cost BMP.

Limitations: None

BMP 044 - Conduct Maintenance within a Building or Covered Area



Description of Potential Pollutant and Source: Many pollutants such as oil, grease, or solvents may be leaked or spilled during maintenance activities. If maintenance is performed outside, in an uncovered area, storm water may transport the leaked and spilled material into the storm drain system.

Description of BMP: To the extent practical, maintenance will be conducted within a building or covered area. This includes performing aircraft/helicopter maintenance in hangars and vehicle maintenance in garages. If maintenance, including fluid top-offs, is performed outdoors, it will be conducted on an impervious surface, such as a concrete pad. Rainfall runoff from the pad will be directed to a storm water treatment facility. Leaks and spills will be cleaned up as soon as possible using rags or dry absorbents. Used rags and absorbent will be disposed properly. The garage floor will be cleaned regularly and all wash water from cleaning the floor will be disposed in the sanitary sewer.

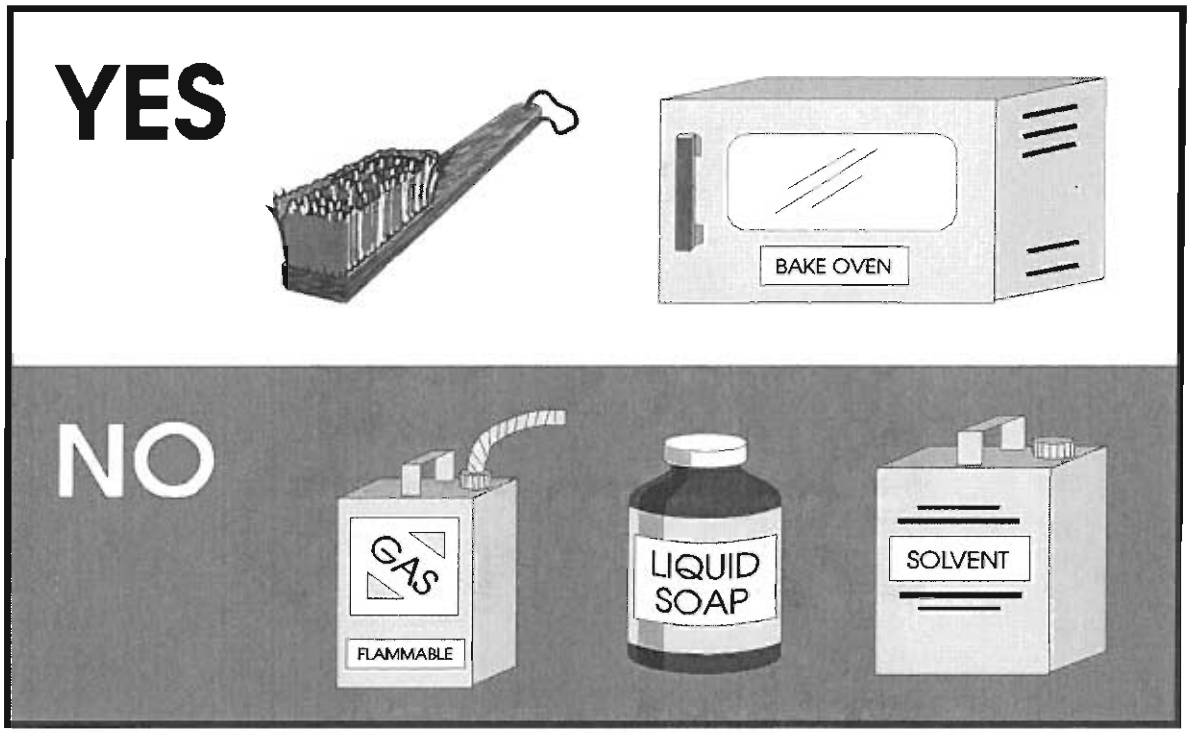
Application Guidance: All maintenance will be conducted within a building or covered area, if possible. If not possible, the maintenance will be done on an impervious surface.

Training: Personnel will be trained to perform all maintenance, including fluid top-offs, only in the designated area. Personnel will be trained in keeping the maintenance area clean.

Effectiveness and Cost: This is a moderately effective BMP. The cost will vary depending upon the availability of a building in which to perform all maintenance.

Limitations: This BMP may not be possible for the maintenance of large equipment and vehicles.

BMP 045 - Reduce the Amount of Liquid Cleaning Agents Used



Description of Potential Pollutant and Source: Liquid cleaners (i.e., soaps, detergents, solvents, gasoline, etc.) are significant materials which must not be exposed to storm water.

Description of BMP: Use of methods other than liquid cleaning agents will reduce the amount of waste produced and the potential for spills of cleaning liquids. Alternative cleaning methods include scraping parts with a wire brush or using a bake oven.

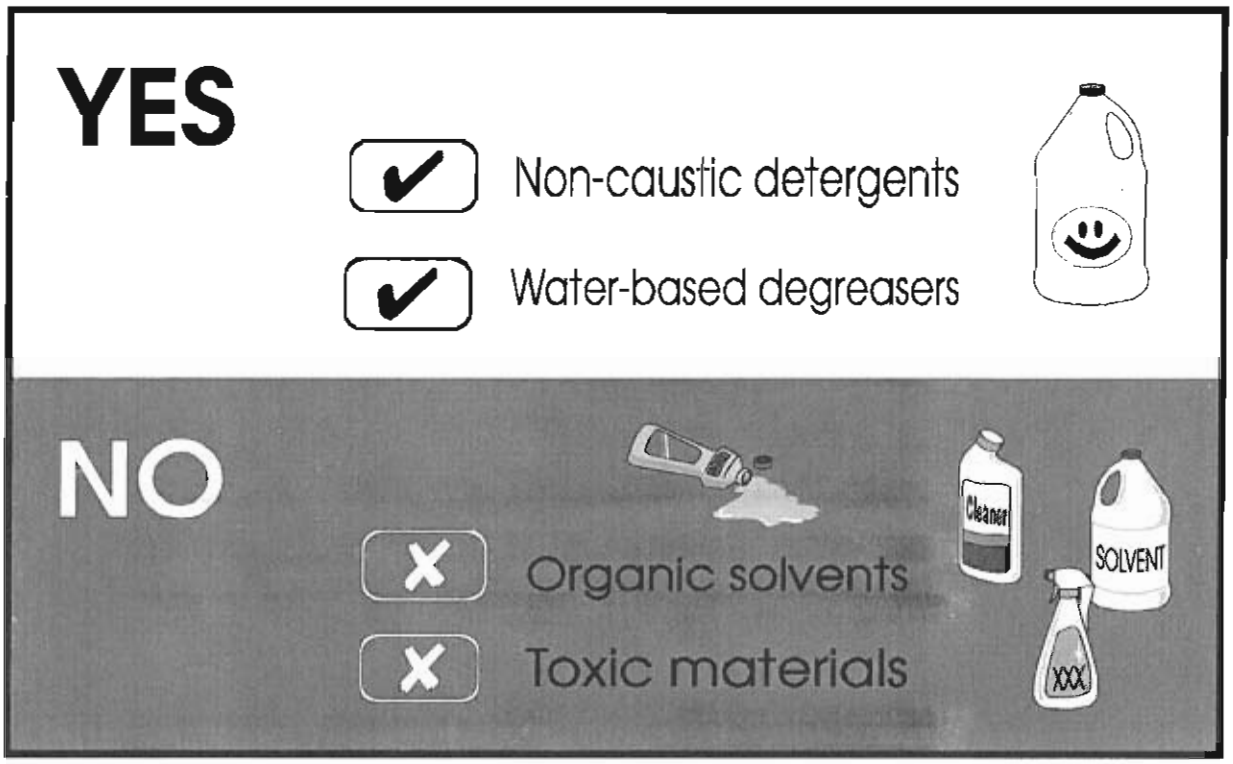
Application Guidance: Substitute cleaning methods will be used in all maintenance operations. These include: vehicle, equipment, aircraft and ship maintenance; metal work; and painting.

Training: Personnel will be trained in selected alternative methods of cleaning. Signs will be posted as reminders.

Effectiveness and Cost: Effectiveness and cost of non-liquid cleaning procedures will be site specific.

Limitations: Substitute cleaning methods may not be adequate for some operations.

BMP 047 - Substitute Non-Toxic or Less-Toxic Cleaning Solvents



Description of Potential Pollutant and Source: Organic solvents, typically used for cleaning equipment and parts, are considered a major pollutant in storm water. Exposure of these materials to storm water can be minimized by using less-toxic substitutes.

Description of BMP: One method to reduce the impact of storm water pollutants is to substitute non-toxic or less-toxic materials. This includes using non-caustic detergents for parts cleaning, detergent or water-based degreasers in place of organic degreasers, replacing chlorinated solvents with non-chlorinated solvents, and using phosphate-free detergents. However, even non-toxic materials are considered storm water pollutants and must be managed properly.

Application Guidance: Less-toxic materials will be substituted whenever possible.

Training: The procurement office will be trained regarding the constituents of cleaning materials and alternative materials. Personnel will be trained to know the differences between new and previously used materials.

Effectiveness and Cost: Effectiveness and cost will vary depending on site conditions.

Limitations: There may be no adequate alternative cleaning solvent available at a reasonable cost.

BMP 049 - Use Outside Contractor for Handling Used Solvents and Other Significant Materials

Description of Potential Pollutants and Source: Improper storage, handling, and disposal of solvents, oils, paint thinners, and other toxic chemicals can occur with untrained personnel. This can result in exposure of these materials to storm water. Use of contractors specializing in handling these materials can minimize this exposure.

Description of BMP: Private contractors handle the disposal and replenishing of solvents, used oil, and other significant materials used in industrial or maintenance operations. An example is "Safety Kleen," a company which handles solvents used for parts washing.

Application Guidance: Private contractors will be used for disposing and replenishing significant materials continually.

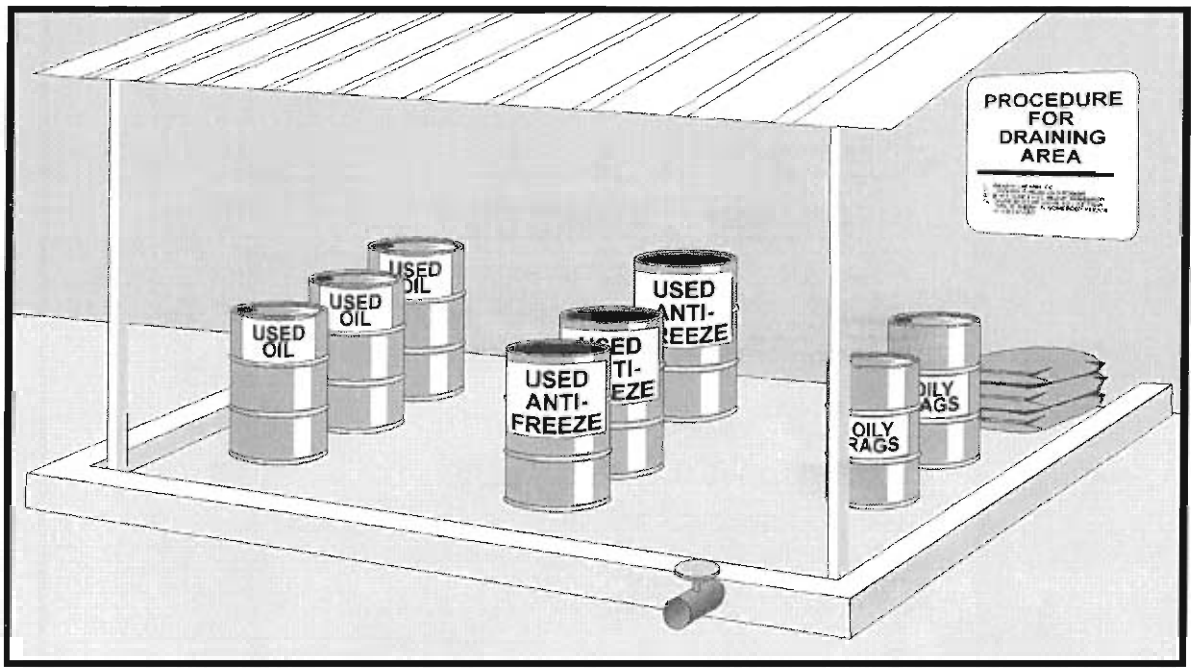
The frequency for implementing of this BMP has been provided as general guidance. However, a facility operator may wish to establish a more suitable frequency. This will require SWPPP implementers to make judgments based on facility operations and conditions.

Training: Personnel will be trained to contact the private contractors when services are needed and prepare the proper manifests (records of transportation).

Effectiveness and Cost: This is a moderately effective, moderate-cost BMP.

Limitations: Availability of private contractors may be a limitation. Quantities of materials/waste will also limit the application of this BMP.

BMP 050 - Properly Store Containers



Description of Potential Pollutant and Source: Improper storage of containers can result in the exposure of significant materials to storm water.

Description of BMP: Containers will be properly stored. This includes the following:

- Providing adequate aisle space (typically 3 feet) to facilitate material transfer and easy access for inspections.
- Storing containers, drums, and bags away from vehicle traffic routes to reduce the potential for mechanical impact and accidental spills. Do not store bags that are easily punctured near high-traffic areas where they may be hit by moving equipment or personnel.
- Stacking containers according to manufacturer's instructions to avoid damaging the containers from improper weight distribution.
- Storing liquid containers in a bermed area.

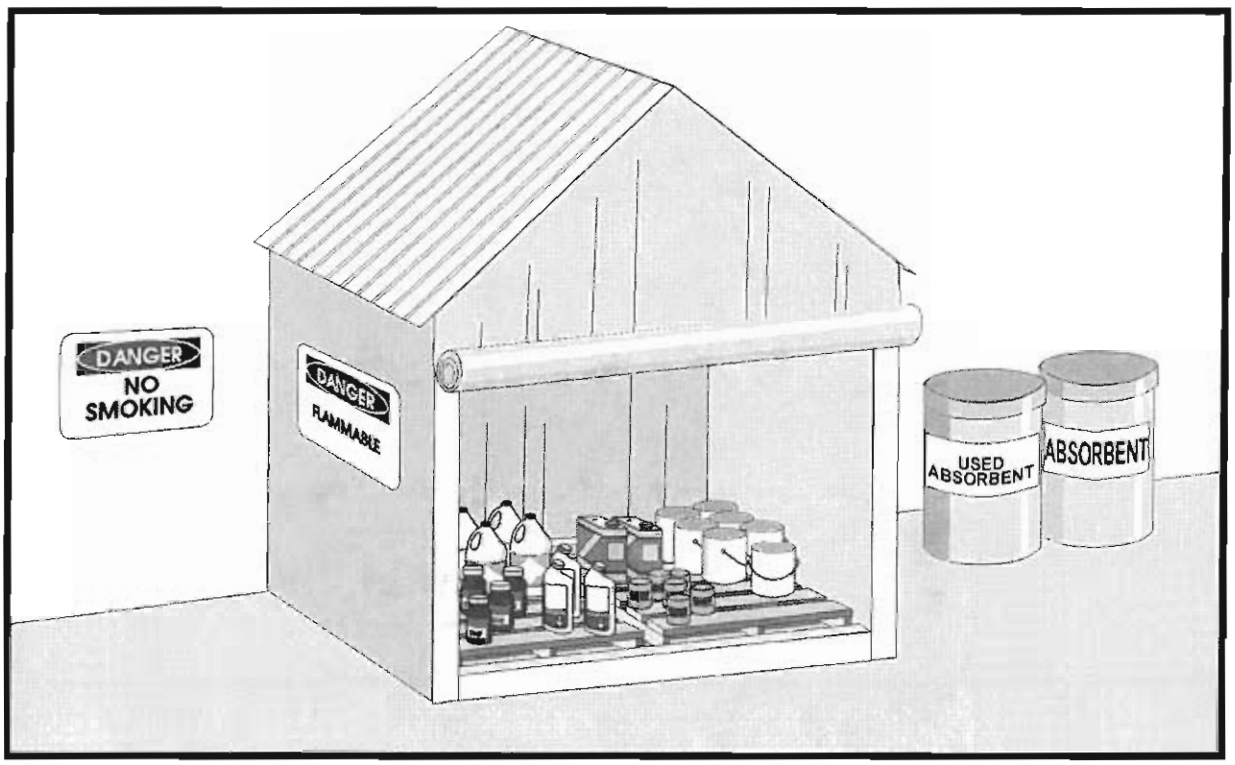
Application Guidance: Containers will be properly stored.

Training: Training on the proper storage of materials will be provided periodically to the appropriate personnel.

Effectiveness and Cost: This is a moderately effective, low-cost BMP.

Limitations: None

BMP 052 - Use "Doghouse" Design for Outdoor Storage of Small Liquid Containers



Description of Potential Pollutant and Source: Small containers of liquid materials (i.e., paints, solvents, antifreeze, etc.) are often stacked or stored outside. Leaks and spills from these containers can be exposed to storm water and be transported to the storm drain or receiving waters.

Description of BMP: Small containers of liquid will be stored properly. Containers can either be stored inside buildings or in "doghouses." The roof and flooring of a doghouse design prevents direct contact of significant materials with storm water. A doghouse design is a term used to describe a storage shed that has two solid structural walls, a roof, and two canvas walls. The structural walls support the structure, while the canvas walls provide easy access to the liquid containers in the shed. Secondary containment, such as berms and curbs, will also be used for this type of structure to contain any leaks or spills that may occur. A doghouse design has two benefits:

1. Protection of liquid containers from direct contact with rainfall

2. Storage of numerous containers in a centralized location without occupying too much space

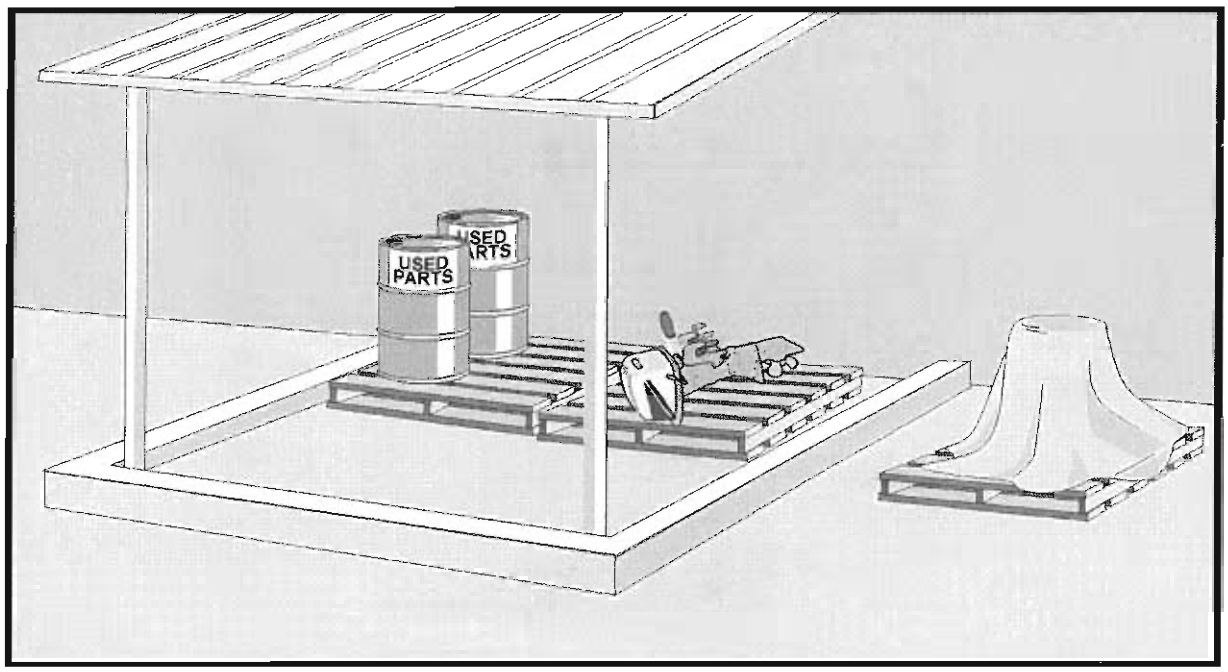
Application Guidance: Liquid containers kept outdoors will be covered at all times.

Training: N/A

Effectiveness and Cost: This is a moderately effective, moderate-cost BMP.

Limitations: Storage sheds often must meet building and fire code requirements, and some fire ordinances may preclude the use of this practice.

BMP 053 - Do Not Store Used Parts or Containers Directly on Ground



Description of Potential Pollutants and Their Source: Used parts are often covered with oil, grease, and other potential pollutants. Containers, such as 55-gallon drums and flammable materials storage lockers, may develop leaks and spill potential pollutants onto the ground or pavement. If the used parts or containers are stored directly on the pavement or ground, significant materials can be exposed to storm water which can transport the pollutants into the storm drain system or receiving waters.

Description of BMP: Used parts and containers will not be stored directly on the pavement or the ground. If possible, used parts and containers will be stored indoors. If outdoor storage is necessary, smaller parts will be placed inside a leak-proof, covered container, such as a labeled 55-gallon drum, and placed on a wooden pallet. Larger parts will be placed on wooden pallets or waterproof tarpaulins and covered with secure tarpaulins. Containers will be placed on wooden pallets to prevent the bottoms from rusting and to facilitate spill and leak detection. Placing used parts and containers in roofed, bermed storage areas is also acceptable.

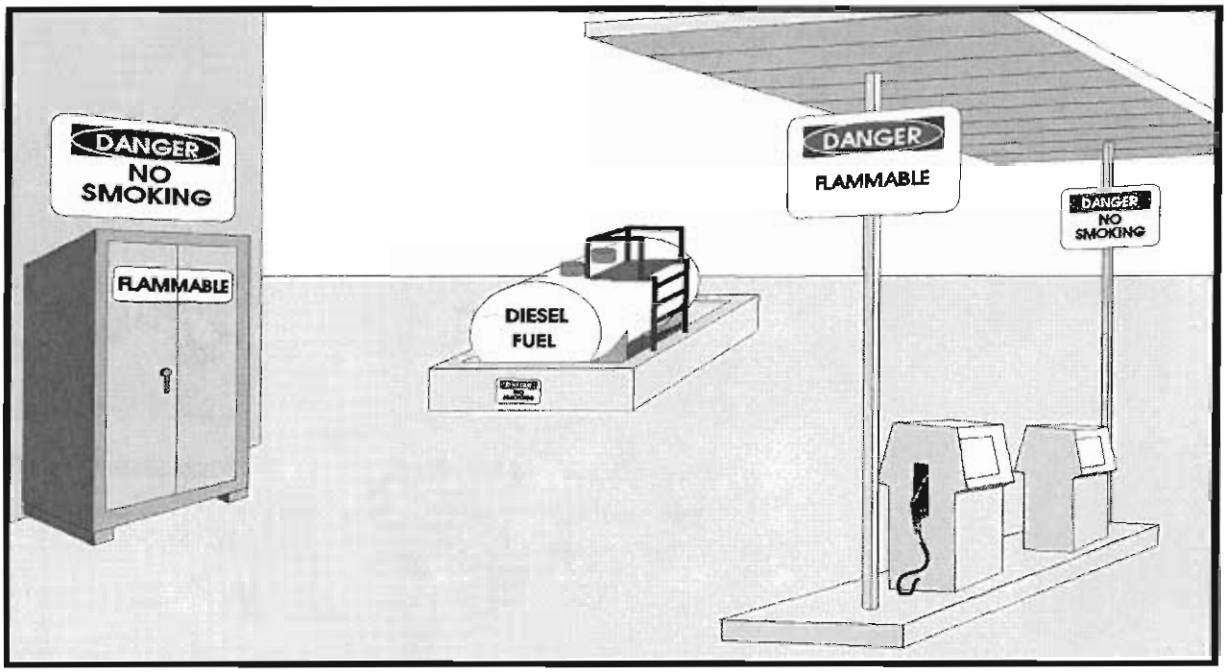
Application Guidance: Used parts and containers will never be stored directly on the pavement or ground.

Training: Personnel will be trained to never store used parts or containers directly on the ground or pavement.

Effectiveness and Cost: This is a moderately effective, low-cost BMP.

Limitations: None

BMP 054 - Do Not Allow Open Flames Near Flammable Material



Description of Potential Pollutant and Source: Water or other material used to extinguish a fire often is washed into the storm drain system. This material could contain pollutants from the item on fire. In addition, an area that has been destroyed by a fire is likely to discharge contaminants into the storm drain system. These materials can be exposed to storm water and transported to receiving waters.

Description of BMP: No open flames of any kind will be permitted within 50 feet of flammable material. Many paints are flammable. Smoking will be forbidden within flammable material areas, and only spark-proof tools will be used. Signs will be posted indicating flammables and no smoking. (Note: 29 CRF 1910.106 requires this BMP for areas where flammables are stored).

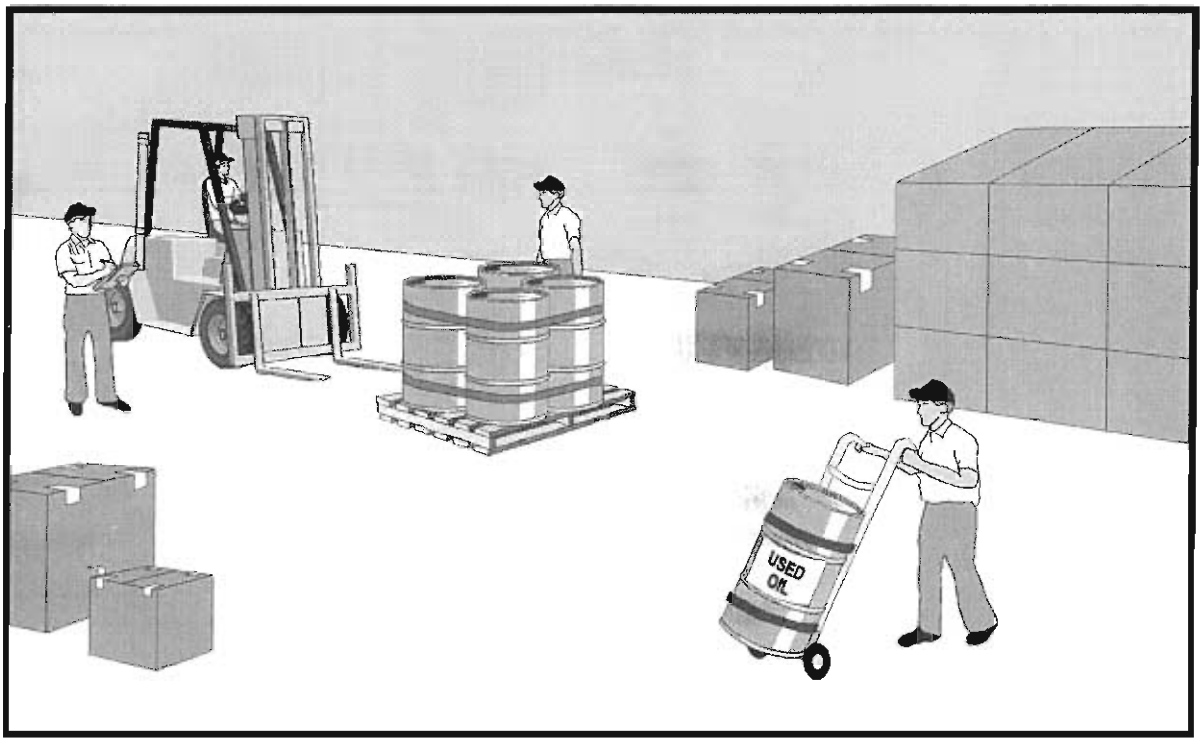
Application Guidance: No open flames or smoking will be allowed near flammable materials that are stored or that are being used. Only spark-proof tools will be used.

Training: Personnel will be trained to routinely check the label on materials to determine if they are flammable. Flammable materials will be properly stored and used.

Effectiveness and Cost: This is an effective, low-cost BMP.

Limitations: None

BMP 056 - Employ Proper Handling Procedures to Transport Materials and Waste



Description of Potential Pollutant and Source: Materials and waste are usually transported using forklifts, trailers, trucks, etc. If these loads are not properly secured or are handled incorrectly, drums can be ruptured and spills can occur. This can expose the materials to storm water, which can transport them to the storm drain system and/or receiving waters.

Description of BMP: Drums will be moved by using a barrel cart or by placing the drum on a pallet and moving it with a forklift. As a minimum, two persons will assist the forklift operator when transferring a drum to or from a pallet. When multiple drums are stacked on a single pallet, the drums will be secured together with metallic strapping to reduce the potential for spillage due to weight shift. Mechanical puncture of a drum with the tines (i.e., the prongs) of the forklift will be avoided.

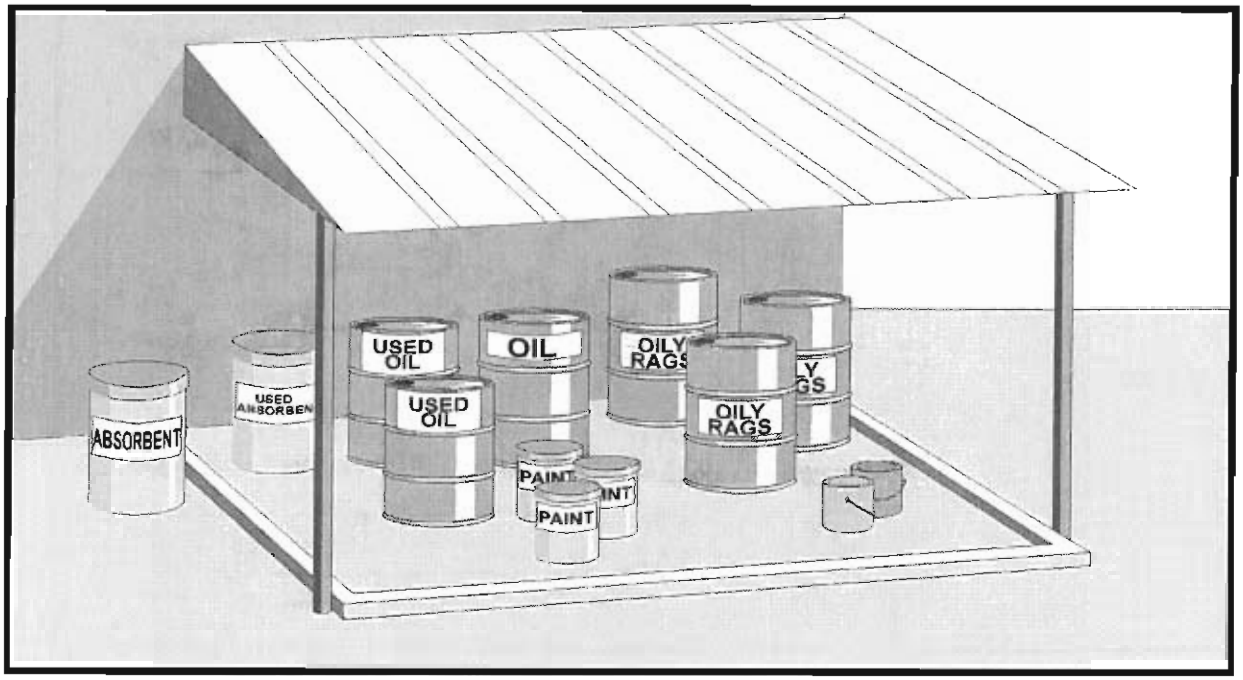
Application Guidance: Significant materials and wastes will be transported according to federal, state, and local regulations at all times.

Training: Personnel will be trained in hazardous material/waste spill prevention procedures.

Effectiveness and Cost: This practice is a highly effective, moderate-cost BMP.

Limitations: None

BMP 057 - Store Liquids and Significant Materials within a Building or Covered Area



Description of Potential Pollutant and Source: Many significant materials may be leaked or spilled during storage, handling, or transport. If significant materials are stored outside, in covered areas, these materials can be exposed to storm water, which can transport the leaked or spilled material into the storm drain system.

Description of BMP: To the extent practical, significant materials will be stored within a building or covered area. The materials will be stored on an impervious surface, such as a concrete pad. Rainfall runoff from the pad will be directed to a storm water treatment facility or contained. Leaks and spills will be cleaned up as soon as possible using rags or dry absorbents. Used rags and absorbents will be disposed of properly. Any wash water from cleaning the floor will be disposed of in the sanitary sewer.

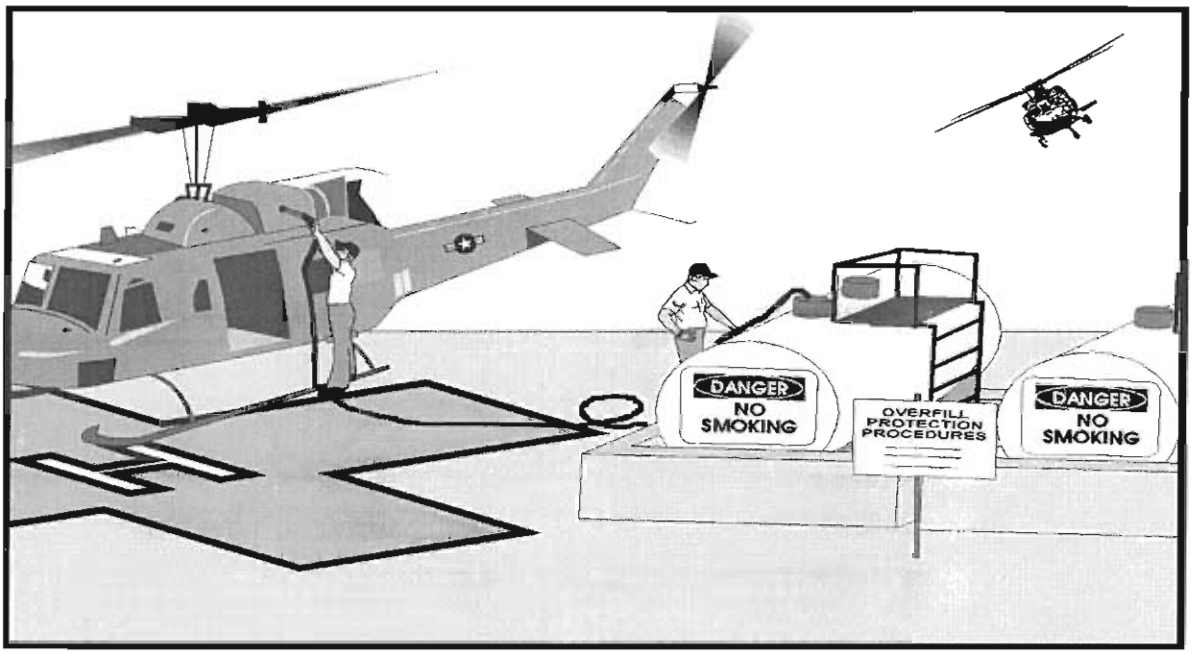
Application Guidance: All significant materials will be stored within a building or covered area.

Training: Personnel will be trained to store significant materials in designated areas.

Effectiveness and Cost: This is a moderately effective BMP. The cost will vary based on whether a building for storing the substances is available.

Limitations: None

BMP 058 - Provide Overfill Protection



Description of Potential Pollutant and Source: Overflows during fueling or transfer of fuels or liquids to the storage tanks can expose significant materials to storm water, which can transport them to the storm drain system and/or receiving waters.

Description of BMP: Adequate control of overflows will be achieved by installing overfill prevention equipment that automatically shuts off flow, restricts flow, or sounds an alarm when the tank is almost full. Existing tanks will be retrofitted with this equipment.

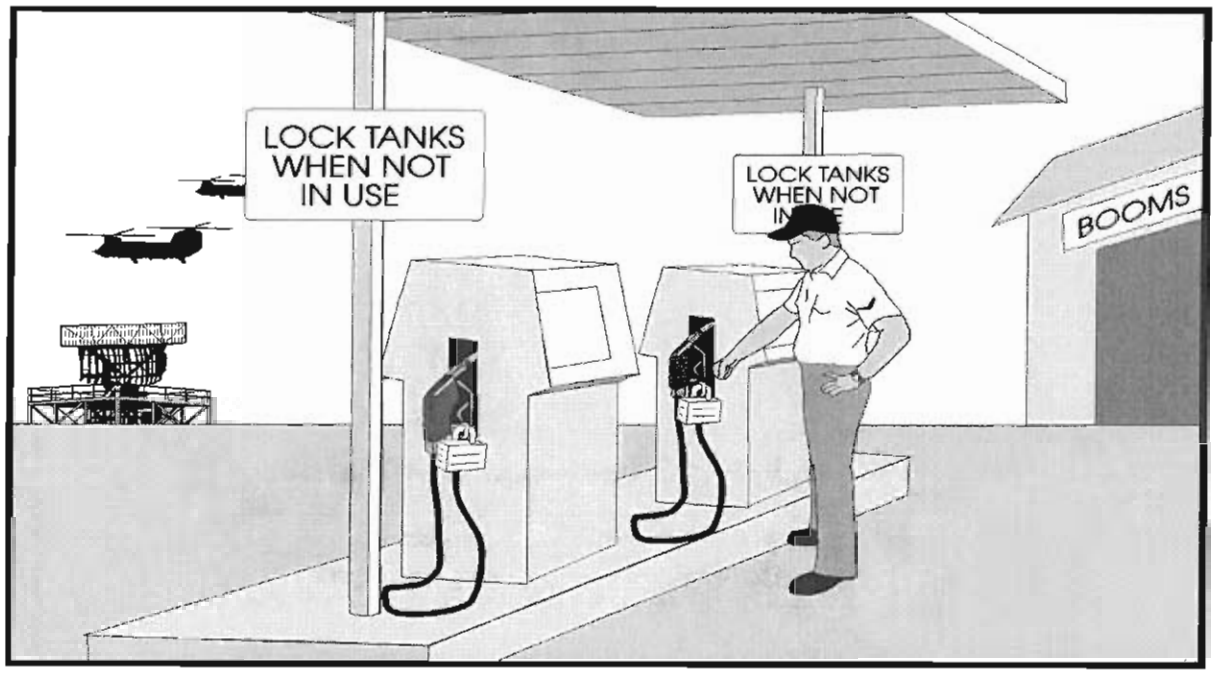
Application Guidance: Overfill protection will be used during any fuel or liquid handling operation. This includes vehicles, equipment, aircraft and ships. Overfill protection will be included in initial construction and retrofitting of existing installations.

Training: Personnel will be trained in the use of the overfill protection devices at their facilities. Overfill protection procedures will be posted in fueling areas and other liquid material transfer areas.

Effectiveness and Cost: Overfill protection is a highly effective, low-cost BMP.

Limitations: None

BMP 065 - Lock Fuel Tanks When Not in Use or on Standby



Description of Potential Pollutant and Source: Unauthorized use of fuel tanks increases the possibility of accidental fuel spills and exposure to storm water. Unauthorized use after normal hours of operation could potentially result in a large spill of fuel.

Description of BMP: Fuel tank valves and fill pipes will be locked when idle to ensure that accidental user error does not occur.

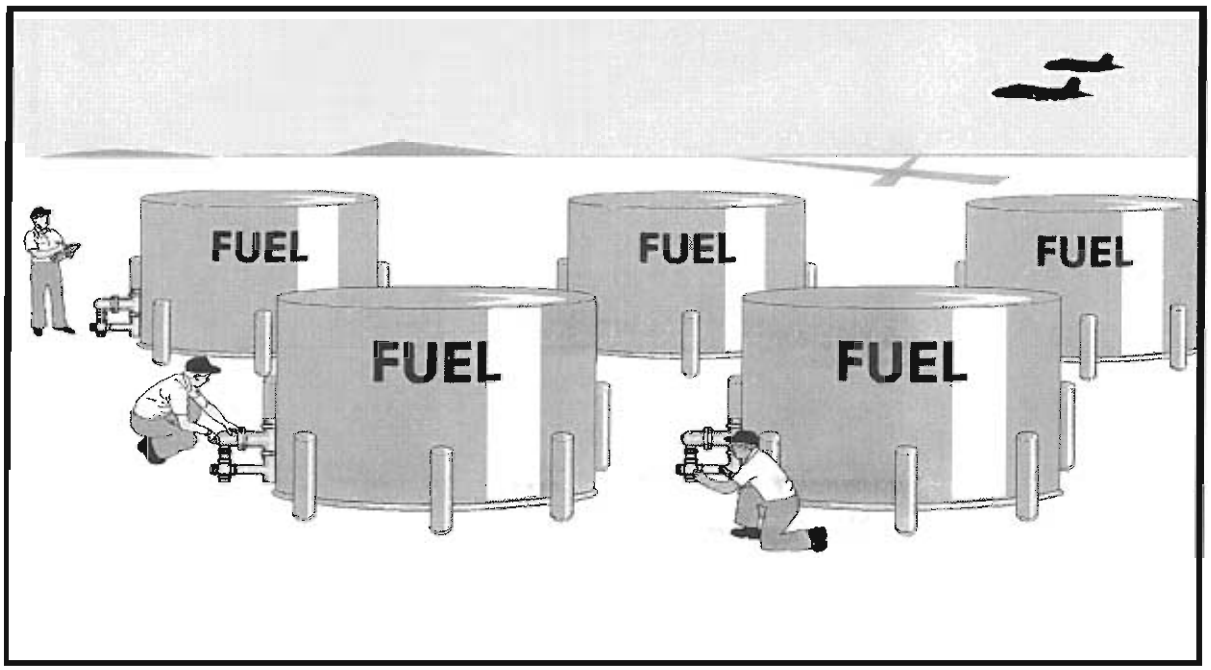
Application Guidance: Idle fuel tanks will be locked at all times.

Training: Personnel operating fuel tanks will be trained to know when tanks should be locked. Tanks which are frequently used will be locked at the end of the normal operating day.

Effectiveness and Cost: Locking tank valves is a highly effective, low-cost BMP.

Limitations: None

BMP 066 - Keep Tanks, Piping, and Valves in Good Condition



Description of Potential Pollutant and Source: Tanks, piping, and valves may leak fuel or other significant materials due to corrosion, loose fittings, poor welding, or improperly or poorly fitted gaskets. This can expose these materials to storm water, which can transport them to storm drains and/or receiving waters.

Description of BMP: Tanks, piping, and valves will be kept in good working condition. Tanks, piping, or valves which are leaking will be repaired or replaced.

Application Guidance: Tanks, piping, and valves will be inspected monthly and kept in good condition at all times. If applicable, preventive maintenance will be performed.

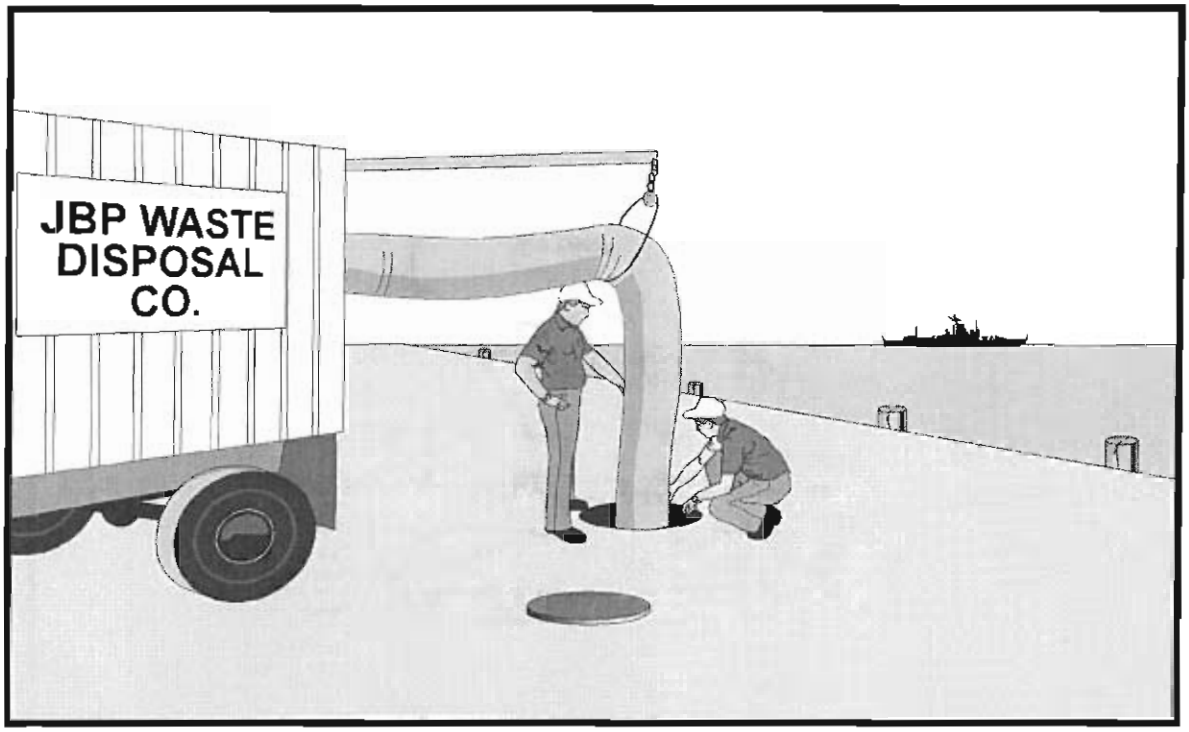
The frequency for implementing of this BMP has been provided as general guidance. However, a facility operator may wish to establish a more suitable frequency. This will require SWPPP implementers to make judgments based on facility operations and conditions.

Training: Personnel will be trained to regularly inspect for leaks or conditions that could lead to the discharge of chemicals, or storm water contact with waste materials. Personnel will be trained to routinely inspect equipment before each use. Tanks, piping and valves which are not frequently used, will be inspected weekly. Procedures for notifying the appropriate maintenance personnel if a leak is found, will be established.

Effectiveness and Cost: Keeping tanks, piping, and valves in good condition is a highly effective BMP. The cost of repairing or replacing piping and valves is typically low. The cost of repairing or replacing tanks will vary based on the size of the tank and its present condition.

Limitations: None

BMP 079 - Properly Dispose of Sediment Generated by Cleaning Sanitary Sewer Lines



Description of Potential Pollutant and Source: The cleaning of sewer lines and manholes generates sediments. These sediments contain both inorganic and organic materials, are odorous, and are contaminated with microorganisms and heavy metals which, if improperly managed, can become exposed to storm water. These materials can then be transported to storm drains and/or receiving waters.

Description of BMP: Sediments generated during the cleaning of sewer lines and manholes will be disposed properly. This will often require disposal in permitted landfills.

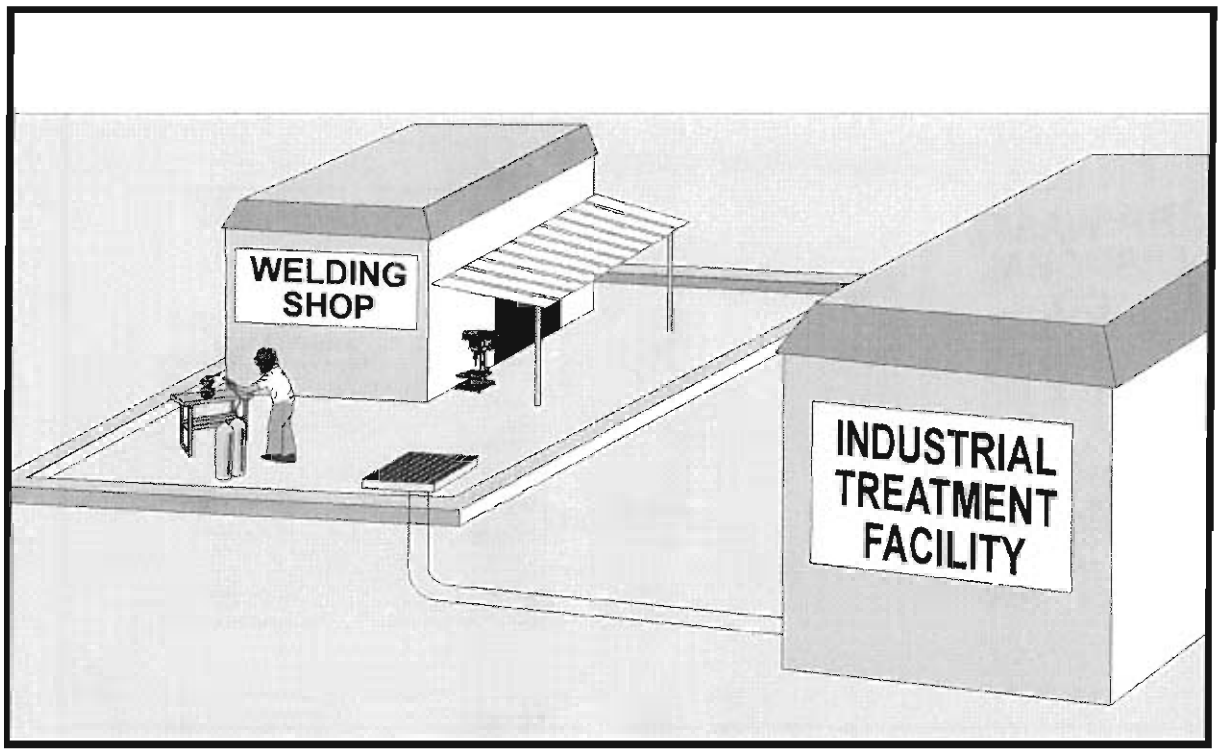
Application Guidance: This BMP will be used whenever cleaning the sewer line.

Training: Personnel will be trained regarding the proper disposal of the sediments.

Effectiveness and Cost: Properly disposing of sediments is a moderately effective, low-cost BMP.

Limitations: None

BMP 083 - Divert Drainage to Treatment Facility/Sanitary Sewer



Description of Potential Pollutant and Source: Diverting drainage to treatment facilities prevents significant materials from entering the storm drain system.

Description of BMP: Using pipes, ditches, swales, and other types of conveyance systems, drainage from industrial areas which may be exposed to significant materials can be diverted to a wastewater treatment facility or sanitary sewer.

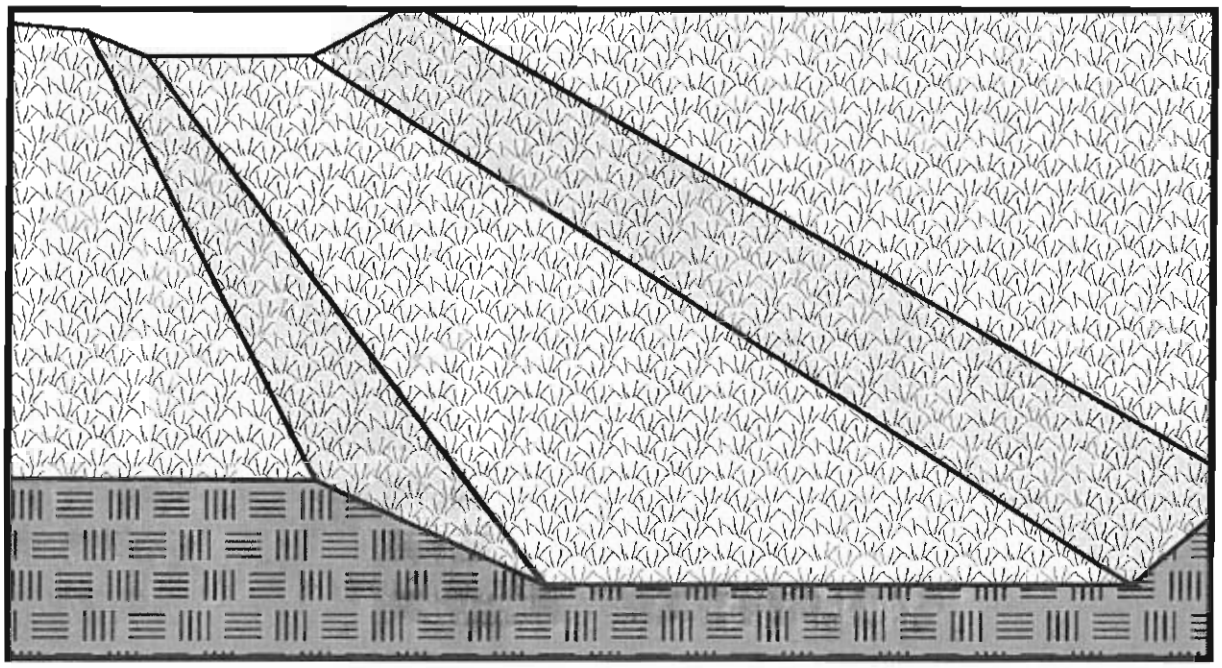
Application Guidance: If source controls cannot be used to keep pollutants from entering the storm water runoff, diverting drainage to treatment facilities/sanitary sewers is the most effective method of reducing pollutants to receiving waters.

It is not practical or allowed by most municipalities to discharge large quantities of storm water to treatment facilities. This BMP will only be used for small quantities of highly polluted water. This may include equipment or vehicle wash water, boiler blowdown, or runoff from maintenance areas (with no off-site drainage onto area).

Effectiveness and Cost: Diverting drainage from industrial areas is a highly effective, high-cost BMP. The initial construction cost of a connection to a sanitary sewer may not be high, if a sewer is located nearby. However, the continuing operating cost of the treatment facility which will treat the diverted drainage makes this a high-cost BMP.

Limitations: Permission must be granted by the wastewater treatment facility to divert the drainage to the facility. In addition, certain pollutants in the runoff may not be removed at a traditional treatment facility. This BMP is not feasible if there is a large quantity of runoff that must be controlled.

BMP 087 - Use Grassed Swales



Description of Potential Pollutant and Source: While concrete storm drains are highly efficient in transporting storm water, they also transport pollutants. However, when grassed swales are used to transport storm water, the vegetation helps remove pollutants (by trapping particulates), slows flow velocities, and enhances infiltration.

Description of BMP: Grassed swales are vegetated channels which have a low gradient. To effectively remove pollutants, the swales should have relatively low slope, adequate length, and be planted with erosion resistant vegetation.

Application Guidance: Swales will replace curb and gutter and storm sewer systems where the topography and volume of flow are appropriate and where the vegetation can be maintained. Swales are not feasible on steep slopes or very flat areas.

Operation and Maintenance: Maintenance requirements are basically the same as normal lawn activities such as mowing, watering, spot reseeding, and weed control. However, maintenance of swales can cause water quality problems by mowing too close to the ground or by excessive application of fertilizers.

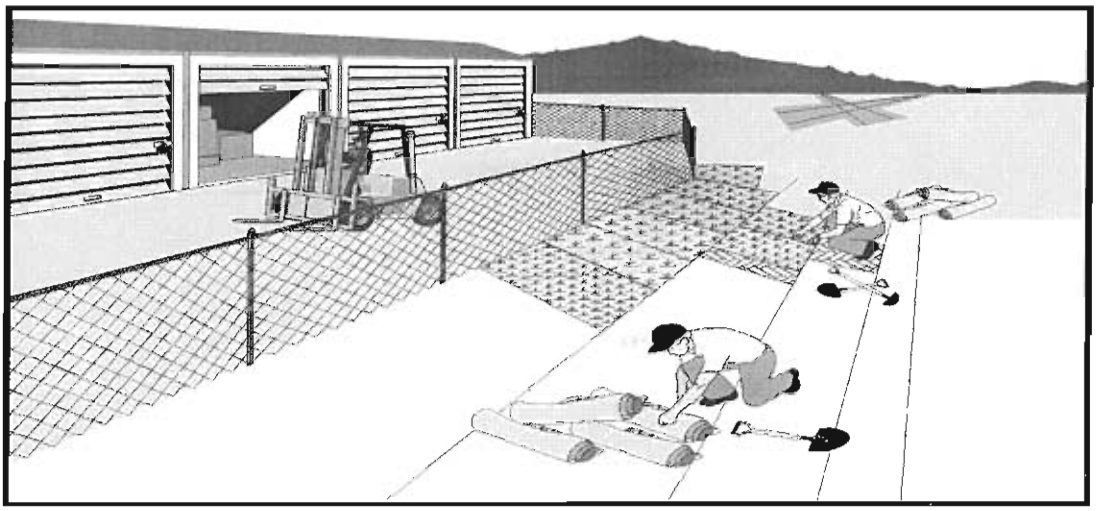
Effectiveness and Cost: Because swales do not have high pollutant removal rates, they are typically used as part of a storm water management system. Properly designed and functioning grassed swales provide some pollutant removal; however, the removal rates are low. In general, swales are not effective in removing soluble pollutants.

Grassed swales are moderately expensive.

Limitations: This BMP should not be used by itself because pollutant removal rates are low. Grassed swales typically cannot be used on highly impervious sites. Grassed swales are not effective on steep slopes or for short distances.

This BMP is limited to areas with a constant source of water for the vegetation.

BMP 088 - Provide Vegetative Filter Strips



Description of Potential Pollutant and Source: Vegetative filter strips are typically located adjacent to a waterway, pollution source area, or property line.

Description of BMP: Vegetative filter strips are strips of vegetation designed to remove particulates from overland sheet flow. They may be grassed (seeded or sodded), or meadow, or other woodier vegetation. Runoff must be evenly distributed across the filter strip. If the water concentrates and forms a channel, the filter strip will not perform properly. Level spreading devices are often used to distribute the runoff evenly across the strip. A vegetative filter strip is typically 25 to 300 feet long in the direction of flow.

Application Guidance: Vegetative filter strips will be used in areas with low to moderate pollutant concentrations in the runoff. Vegetative filter strips will not be used if the runoff is concentrated, such as in a swale or pipe.

Operation and Maintenance: Maintenance requirements for vegetative filter strips are low. The strips will be inspected frequently the first few months after construction and then annually to make sure a dense, vigorous vegetation is established and the flow does not concentrate.

If natural vegetative succession is allowed to proceed, little other maintenance is required. Natural succession typically enhances pollutant removal and includes the transformation of grass to meadow to second growth forest. Short strips are typically maintained as lawns and must be mowed two to three times a year to suppress weeds and to interrupt natural succession. Accumulated sediment must periodically be removed near the top of the strip.

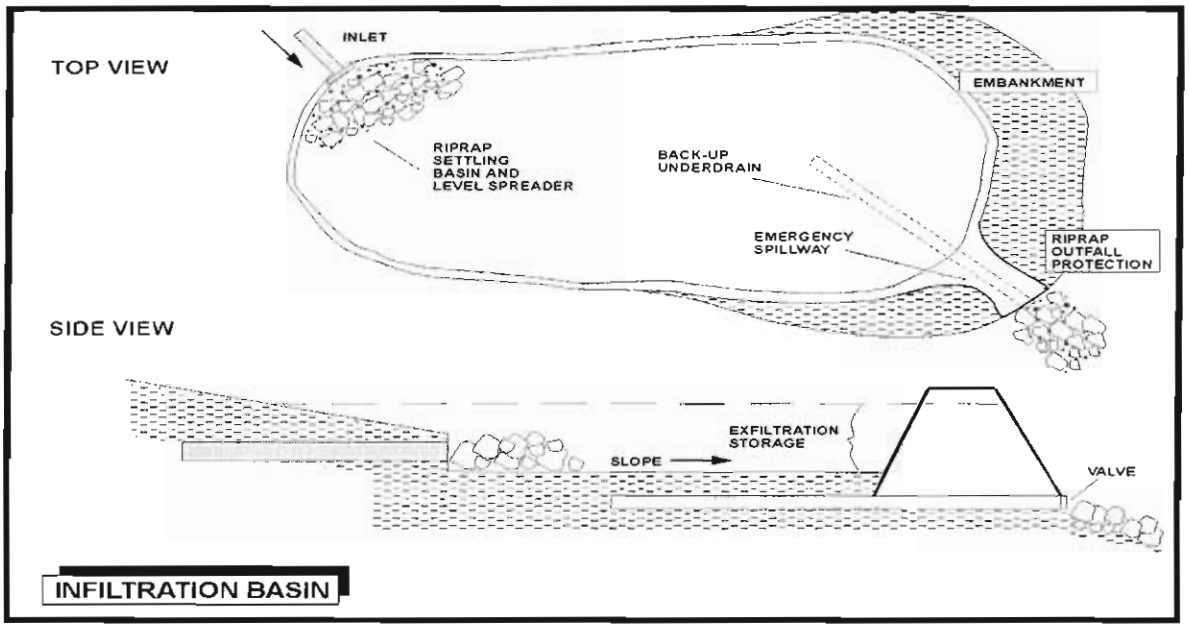
Effectiveness and Cost: Properly designed and functioning vegetative filter strips effectively remove particulates such as sediment, organic matter and many trace metals. Removal of soluble pollutants is not very effective. Forested filter strips appear to be more effective than grassed strips, but a longer length is required for optimal removal rates.

The cost of vegetative filter strips is dependent on the type of vegetation. If the natural vegetation is maintained, the cost is moderate.

Limitations: Vegetative filter strips should not be used if the storm water runoff concentrates. They may not be feasible in areas with limited space.

This BMP is limited to areas with a constant source of water for the vegetation.

BMP 092 - Construct Infiltration Basins



Description of Potential Pollutant and Source: Infiltration basins may be appropriate for large sites (over approximately 5 acres) where sources of pollution are dispersed and cannot be adequately controlled by source control BMPs.

Description of BMP: Infiltration basins temporarily store runoff while it percolates into the soil through the basins' bottom and sides. Infiltration basins are designed to drain within 72 hours and, therefore, are generally dry. Infiltration basins must be designed to trap coarse sediment before it enters the basin proper and clogs the surface soil pores on the basin floor.

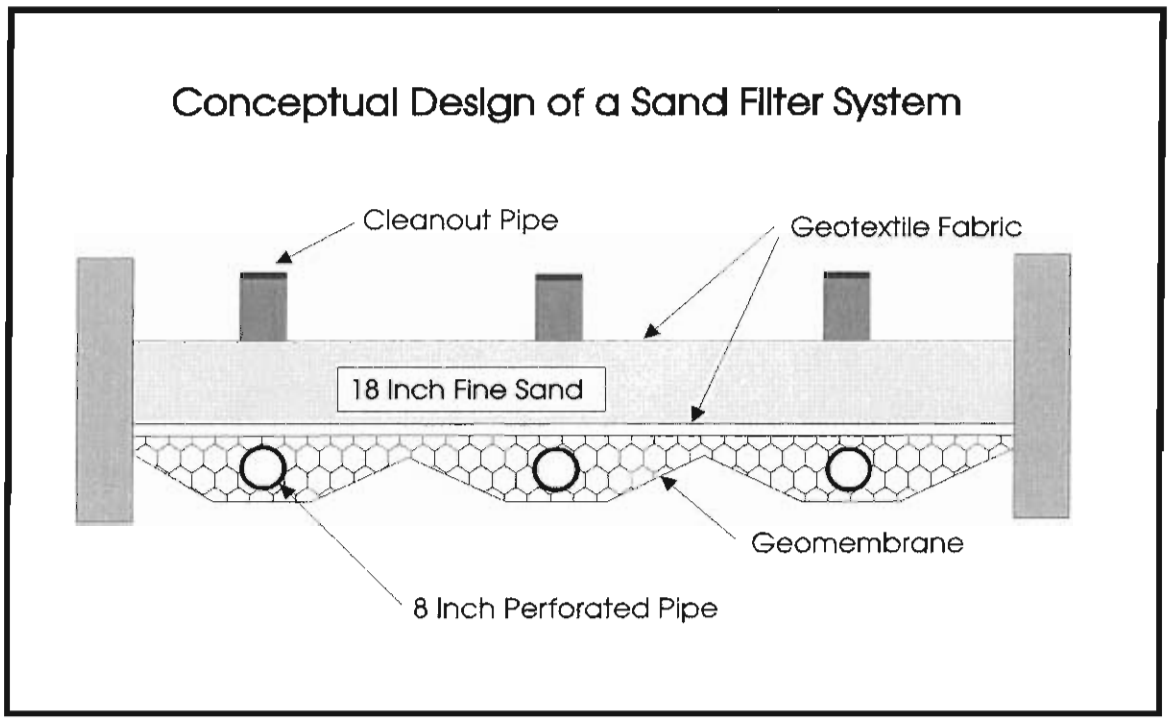
Application Guidance: In-line infiltration basins are typically used for drainage areas of 5 to 50 acres. There will be at least 4 feet of permeable soil between the bottom of the basin and bedrock or high water table. There must be a low potential for long-term erosion in the watershed. There must be an open space available to construct an infiltration basin.

Operation and Maintenance: Routine maintenance requirements include inspecting the basin after every major storm for the first few months after construction and bi-annually thereafter (prior to and following the wet season), mowing frequently enough to prevent woody growth, removing litter and debris, and re-vegetating eroded areas. Accumulated sediment should be removed periodically. The sediment removed during maintenance must be tested; if it is a hazardous waste, it must be properly disposed.

Effectiveness and Cost: Infiltration basins effectively remove soluble and fine-particle pollutants in captured water and the coarse-grained pollutants should be removed before entering the basin proper to keep it from clogging. Actual removal rates in soil will depend on the solubility and chemistry of the pollutant.

This is a high-cost BMP. The cost of infiltration basins is directly related to the area draining to it.

Limitations: Infiltration basins can cause groundwater contamination, have fairly high failure rates, and can breed mosquitoes and create undesirable odors if not adequately maintained. Infiltration basins cannot be used while construction is underway in the watershed. Infiltration basins should not be used in sandy soils located adjacent to water bodies.



Description of Potential Pollutant and Source: Filtration basins may be appropriate for large sites (over 3 acres) where sources of pollution are dispersed and cannot be adequately controlled by source control BMPs.

Description of BMP: Filtration basins are lined with a filter media (such as sand and gravel). Storm water runoff drains through the filter media and into perforated pipes that are located in the filter media. Detention time is typically 4 to 6 hours. The runoff typically requires some form of preliminary treatment such as sedimentation. Hence, sediment trapping structures (such as a forebay) are required for sedimentation to prevent premature clogging of the filter media.

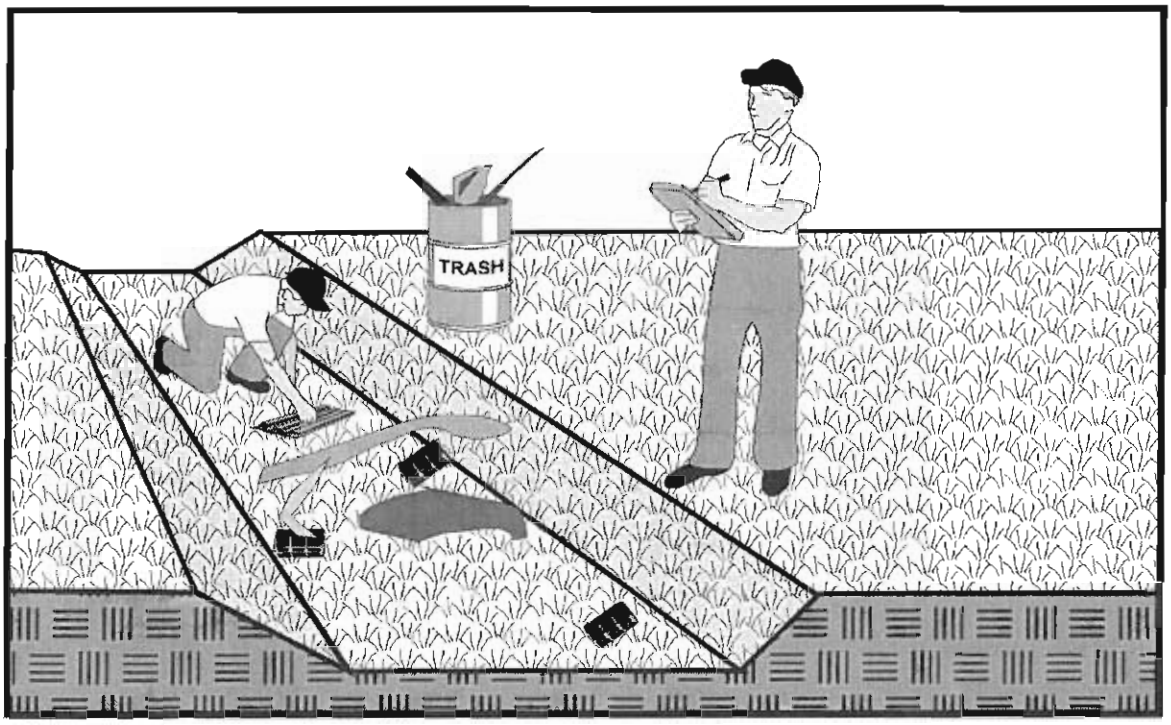
Application Guidance: Filtration basins have been used for drainage areas of 3 to 80 acres. Filtration basins may be used on sites with impermeable soils since the runoff filters through specially placed filter media, not native soils. Filtration basins can be used where unavailability of water prevents the use of wet ponds, wetlands, or biofilters. There must be an open space available to construct a filtration basin.

Operation and Maintenance: Maintenance requirements include inspecting the basin after every major storm for the first few months after construction and annually thereafter, removing litter and debris and re-vegetating eroded areas. In addition, the accumulated sediment should be periodically removed and the filter media with sediment depositions should be removed and replaced. The sediment removed during maintenance must be tested; it if is a hazardous waste, it must be properly disposed.

Effectiveness and Cost: This practice has a relatively moderate pollutant removal rate and high cost.

Limitations: Filtration basins should not be used while construction is underway in the watershed.

BMP 097 - Regularly Inspect and Maintain Storm Water Conveyance Systems



Description of Potential Pollutant and Source: Over time, storm water conveyance systems may fill up with sediments and clog. Also, drainage swales may erode and be a source of sediment pollution to storm water.

Description of BMP: Storm water conveyance systems will be regularly inspected and maintained. This will include inspection of drainage swales and outfall pipes to ensure that the area is not eroding.

Other storm water conveyance systems, such as oil/water separators, catch basins, and detention ponds, will be inspected and properly maintained.

Application Guidance: Storm water conveyance systems will be inspected monthly.

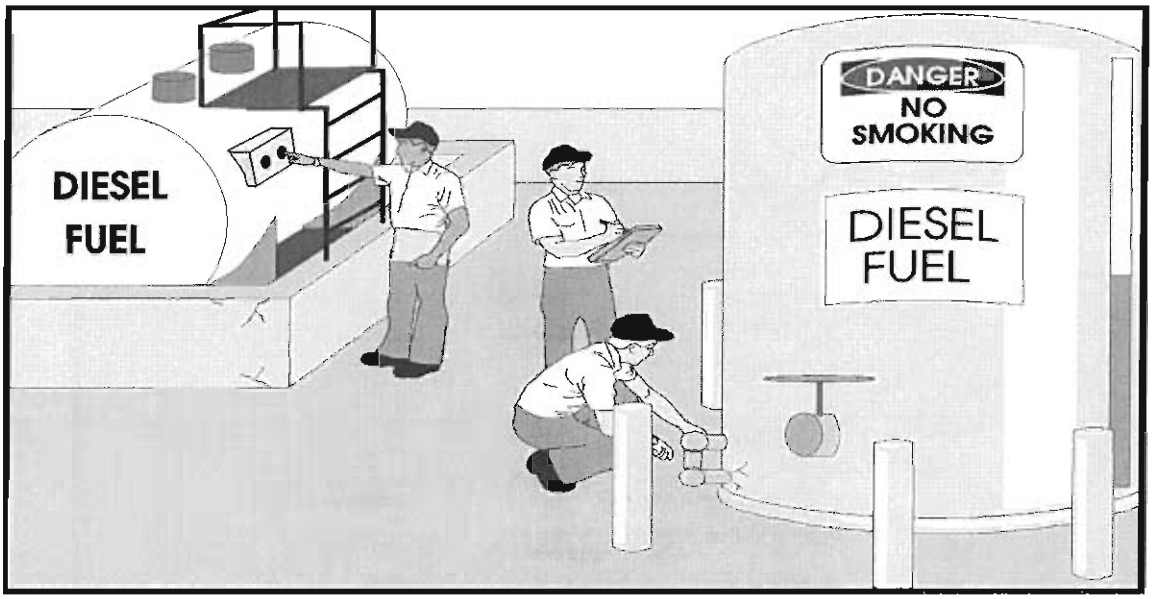
The frequency for implementing of this BMP has been provided as general guidance. However, a facility operator may wish to establish a more suitable frequency. This will require SWPPP implementers to make judgments based on facility operations and conditions.

Training: The Storm Water Pollution Prevention Personnel will assign personnel responsible for inspections. Personnel will be provided a copy of a site plan showing the location of all storm water conveyance systems which need to be inspected.

Effectiveness and Cost: This is a moderately effective, low-cost BMP.

Limitations: None

BMP 098 - Regularly Inspect and Test Equipment



Description of Potential Pollutant and Source: Regular inspection and testing of equipment should prevent breakdowns and failures, which can result in the exposure of significant materials to storm water.

Description of BMP: Equipment will be regularly inspected and tested. These inspections will uncover conditions such as cracks or slow leaks which could cause breakdowns or failures that result in discharges of chemicals to storm sewers or surface waters.

The following is a list of some of the equipment that will be included in the inspection and testing program:

- Aboveground storage tanks
- Machinery
- Material storage areas
- Pressure release valves
- Process and material handling equipment
- Pumps and piping
- Sumps
- Wastewater treatment plants

Application Guidance: Equipment will be inspected and tested monthly.

The frequency for implementing of this BMP has been provided as general guidance. However, a facility operator may wish to establish a more suitable frequency. This will require SWPPP implementers to make judgments based on facility operations and conditions.

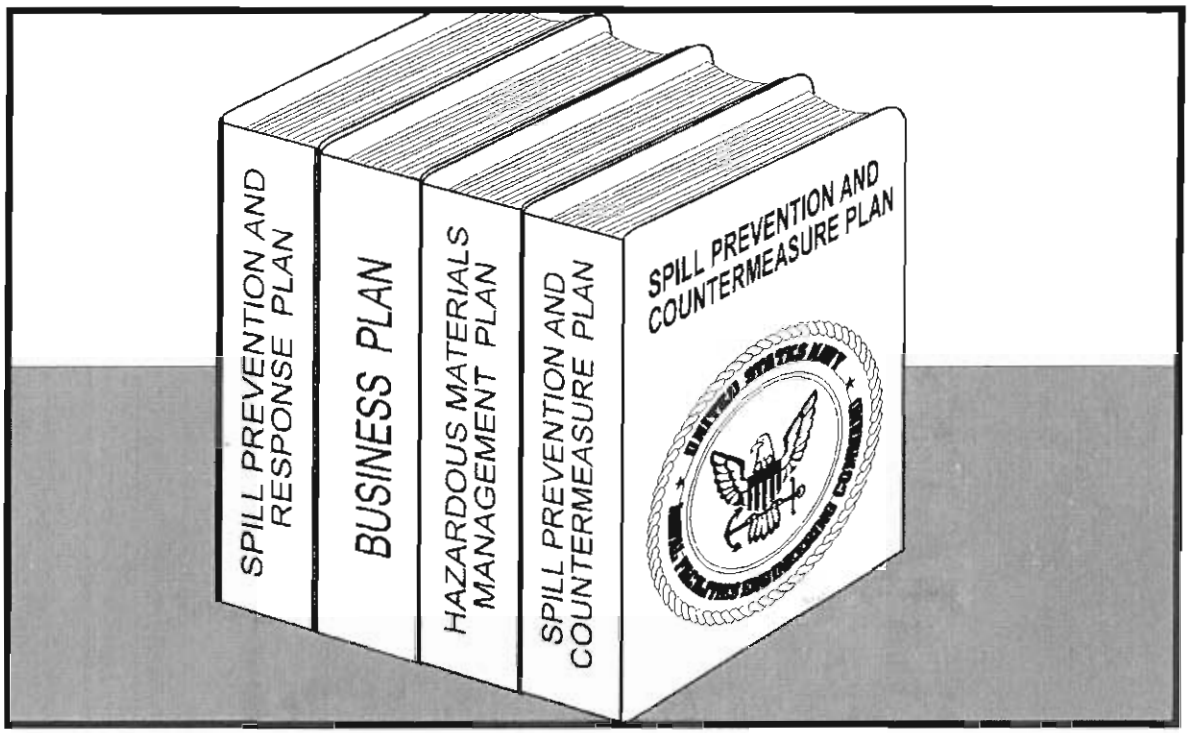
Training: An effective preventive maintenance program will include the following:

- Identification of equipment, systems, and facility areas that will be inspected.
- Schedules for periodic inspections or tests of these equipment and systems.
- Appropriate and timely adjustment, repair, or replacement of equipment and systems.
- Maintenance of complete records on inspections, equipment and systems.

Effectiveness and Cost: This is a highly effective, low-cost BMP.

Limitations: None

BMP 099 - Prepare Appropriate Spill Prevention and Response Plans



Description of Potential Pollutant and Source: Spills of significant materials may be exposed to storm water and transported to storm drains and/or receiving waters.

Description of BMP: Prepare the appropriate plans to comply with all local, state, and federal regulations related to spill prevention and response. The plans may include a Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure (SPCC) Plan, Business Plan, Hazardous Materials Management Plan, and others. The plans should cover all industrial activities involving material handling and storage. (40 CFR 300 requires that sites which store or dispense petroleum products have an SPCC plan.)

The plans address actions that should be taken in the event of a spill of hazardous materials. The plans should include the location of necessary equipment (e.g., absorbent material, fire extinguishers), and internal and external reporting procedures including the names and phone numbers of the appropriate people to notify in the event of a spill. In addition, the plans should describe specific material handling procedures and storage requirements.

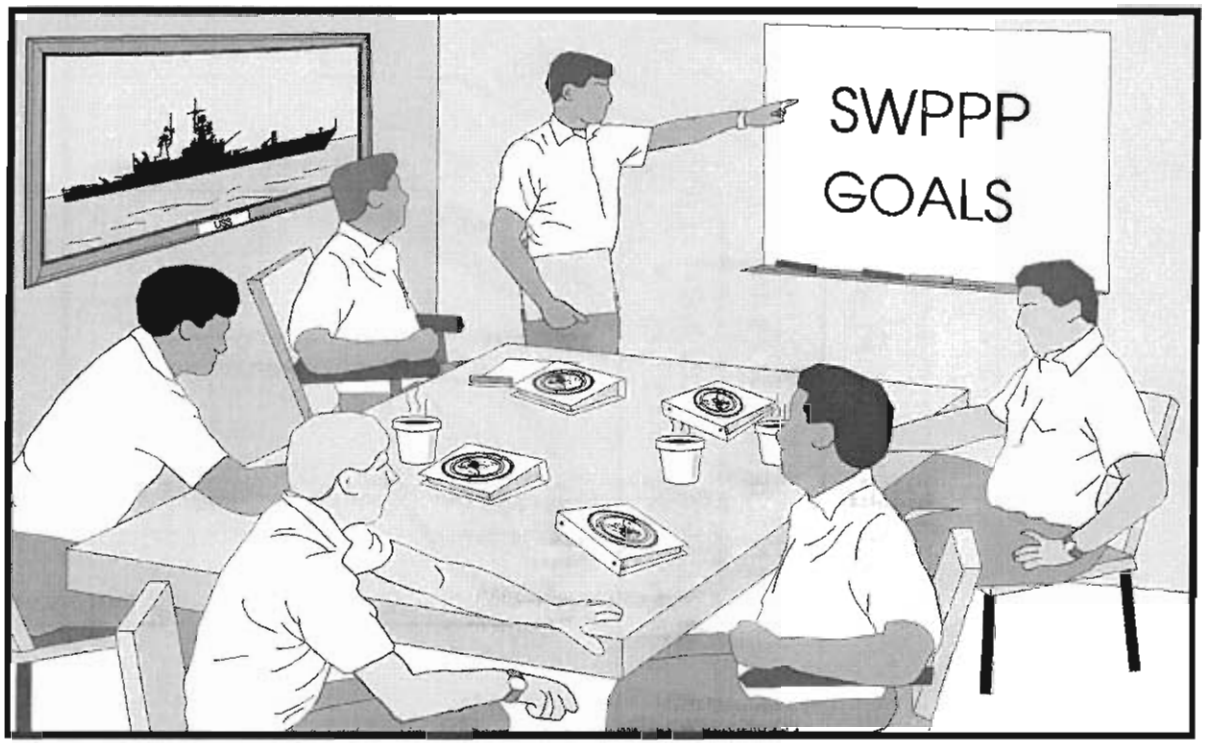
Application Guidance: N/A

Training: Personnel will be trained in the appropriate procedures for all spill prevention and response.

Effectiveness and Cost: This is an effective, low-cost BMP.

Limitations: None

BMP 100 - Conduct Personnel Training Regarding the SWPPP



Description of Pollutant Source: When properly trained, personnel are more capable of preventing spills, responding safely and effectively to an accident when it occurs, and recognizing situations that could lead to storm water contamination.

Description of BMP: Personnel at all levels of responsibility will be trained in the components and goals of the SWPPP.

Application Guidance: Training will be conducted quarterly and at new personnel orientations.

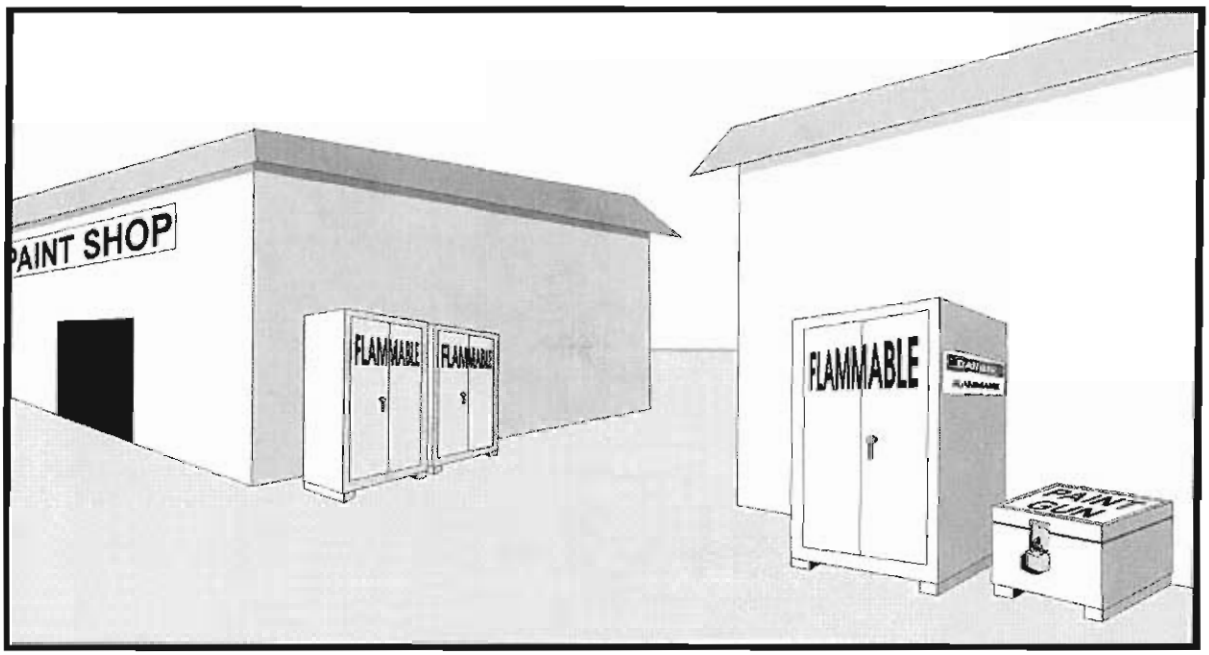
Training: Training will address each component of the SWPPP, including how and why tasks are to be implemented. Topics will include:

- Good housekeeping
- Material management practices
- Spill prevention and response

Effectiveness and Cost: This is a highly effective, moderate-cost BMP.

Limitations: None

BMP 101 - Store Containers Inside Secondary Containment



Description of Potential Pollutant and Source: Improper storage of containers of significant materials can result in the release of materials and chemicals that can cause storm water runoff pollution. Secondary containment can prevent storm water runoff pollution.

Description of BMP: Containers will be properly stored. Containers of significant materials will be stored inside secondary containment cabinets appropriate to the size and quantity of the substances stored. Cabinets will have covered shelves and provide secondary containment for spills of the substances that spill inside the cabinets. In many instances the cabinets will be locked to restrict access to the substances. Metal lockers typically used to store flammable substances are usually appropriate for preventing contact between significant materials and storm water.

The secondary containment will be placed away from vehicle traffic routes to reduce the potential for mechanical impact and accidental spills.

A manifest list of the materials stored inside the locker should be posted on or inside the locker.

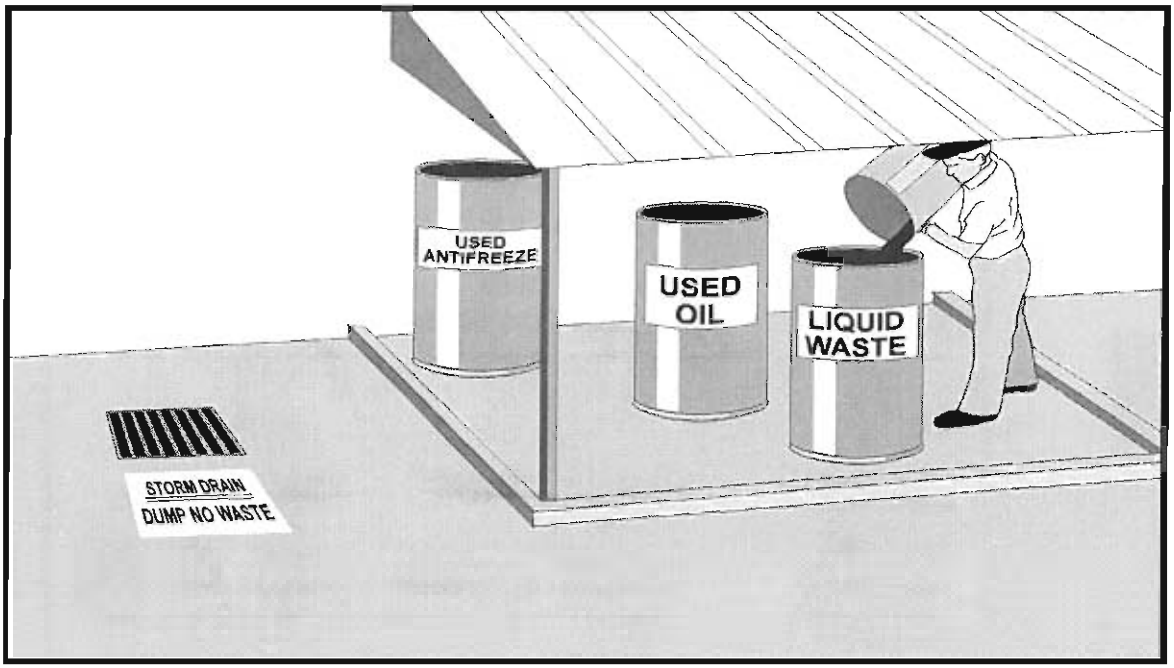
Application Guidance: Containers will always be properly stored.

Training: Personnel will be trained in preventing substances stored outside from entering the storm water and storing substance effectively.

Effectiveness and Cost: This is a moderately effective, low-cost BMP.

Limitations: None

BMP 103 - Do Not Pour or Deposit Waste into Storm Drains



Description of Potential Pollutant and Source: Waste poured or deposited into storm drains contains pollutants that can enter the storm drain system and receiving waters without treatment.

Description of BMP: Waste will not be poured or deposited into storm drains or storm drain connections. All wastes will be disposed properly or recycled. Refer also to BMP 027, "Stencil Signs On Storm Drain Inlets."

Application Guidance: Wastes will always be properly disposed.

Training: Personnel will be trained in proper disposal procedures. Signs will be posted at storm drain inlets.

Effectiveness and Cost: This is a highly effective, low-cost BMP.

Limitations: None

BMP 104 - Routinely Report Any Observed Non-Storm Water Discharges

Description of Potential Pollutant and Source: Unknown significant materials may be present in non-storm water discharges resulting from improper disposal of wastes or illicit connections to the storm drain system. These non-storm water discharges drain to receiving waters without treatment.

Description of BMP: Adequate routine reporting procedures will be developed and made available to all personnel who may observe either an act of illegal dumping or an unexplained non-storm water discharge. Information regarding reporting procedures will be posted in all industrial facilities. A member of the pollution prevention team will be designated to respond to reports.

Application Guidance: Reporting forms will be made available at all times.

Training: Training will be performed as part of BMP 008 training.

Effectiveness and Cost: This is an effective BMP, and the costs are low.

Limitations: None

Attachment E

List of MSDS on File at WWTP

MSDS TABLE OF CONTENTS

April 29, 2010

F. Comprehensive Site Inspection Reports

Instructions:

- Include in your records copies of all comprehensive site inspection reports completed for the facility. Copies of the comprehensive site inspection report form (also called the Annual Reporting Form) can be obtained at http://www.epa.gov/npdes/pubs/msgp2008_appendixi.pdf
- For corrective actions, complete part D (Corrective Actions) of the Annual Reporting Form.

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, DC 20460

Annual Reporting Form

A. GENERAL INFORMATION

1. Facility Name: Silver City Wastewater Treatment Plant

2. NPDES Permit Tracking No.: NMR053019

3. Facility Physical Address:

a. Street: 1660 East Fillaree Rd

b. City: Silver City c. State: NM d. Zip Code: 88061-

4. Lead Inspectors Name: MANUEL OROSCO Title: WWTP SUPERVISOR

Additional Inspectors Name(s): CHRIS MARRUFO OPERATOR

5. Contact Person: CHARLES MELANEY Title: ENGINEER

Phone: 575 - 534 - 6368 Ext. E-mail: tscclfm@qwestoffice.net

6. Inspection Date: / /

B. GENERAL INSPECTION FINDINGS

1. As part of this comprehensive site inspection, did you inspect all potential pollutant sources, including areas where industrial activity may be exposed to stormwater?
☐ YES ☐ NO

If NO, describe why not:

NOTE: *Complete Section C of this form for each industrial activity area inspected and included in your SWPPP or as newly identified in B.2 or B.3 below where pollutants may be exposed to stormwater.*

2. Did this inspection identify any stormwater or non-stormwater outfalls not previously identified in your SWPPP? ☐ YES ☐ NO

If YES, for each location, describe the sources of those stormwater and non-stormwater discharges and any associated control measures in place:

3. Did this inspection identify any sources of stormwater or non-stormwater discharges not previously identified in your SWPPP? ☐ YES ☐ NO

If YES, describe these sources of stormwater or non-stormwater pollutants expected to be present in these discharges, and any control measures in place:

4. Did you review stormwater monitoring data as part of this inspection to identify potential pollutant hot spots? ☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ NA, no monitoring performed

If YES, summarize the findings of that review and describe any additional inspection activities resulting from this review:

5. Describe any evidence of pollutants entering the drainage system or discharging to surface waters, and the condition of and around outfalls, including flow dissipation measures to prevent scouring:

NO OFFSITE FLOW OCCURRED DURING THE ANNUAL MONITORING PERIOD.

6. Have you taken or do you plan to take any corrective actions, as specified in Part 3 of the permit, since your last annual report submission (or since you received authorization to discharge under this permit if this is your first annual report), including any corrective actions identified as a result of this annual comprehensive site inspection?
☐ YES ☐ NO

If YES, how many conditions requiring review for correction action as specified in Parts 3.1 and 3.2 were addressed by these corrective actions? 0 1

NOTE: Complete the attached Corrective Action Form (Section D) for each condition identified, including any conditions identified as a result of this comprehensive stormwater inspection.

C. INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY AREA SPECIFIC FINDINGS

Complete one block for each industrial activity area where pollutants may be exposed to stormwater. Copy this page for additional industrial activity areas.

In reviewing each area, you should consider:

- Industrial materials, residue, or trash that may have or could come into contact with stormwater;
- Leaks or spills from industrial equipment, drums, tanks, and other containers;
- Offsite tracking of industrial or waste materials from areas of no exposure to exposed areas; and
- Tracking or blowing of raw, final, or waste materials from areas of no exposure to exposed areas.

INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY AREA __A__: **NOTE: THE WWTP IS DIVIDED INTO THREE INDUSTRIAL A, B, AND C.**

1. Brief Description: **AREA A CONSISTS OF THE FOLLOWING: OFFICE/LAB BUILDING, LIFT STATION, GRIT CHAMBER, TWO PRIMARY CLARIFIERS, AERATION BASIN, ANOXIC BASIC, THREE AEROBIC DIGESTERS, SLUDGE PUMP ROOM, BLOWER ROOM AND SWITCH GEAR ROOM.**

2. Are any control measures in need of maintenance or repair? ☐ YES ☐ NO

3. Have any control measures failed and require replacement? ☐ YES ☐ NO

4. Are any additional/revised control measures necessary in this area? ☐ YES ☐ NO

If YES to any of these three questions, provide a description of the problem: (Any necessary corrective actions should be described on the attached Corrective Action Form)

SEE SECTION D.

INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY AREA __B__:

1. Brief Description: **AREA B CONSIST OF THE FOLLOWING: TWO SECONDARY CLARIFIERS, UV-DISINFECTION BUILDING, EFFLUENT BASIN, SWITCH GEAR/ WASH WATER PUMP ROOM AND STORAGE ROOM.**

2. Are any control measures in need of maintenance or repair? ☐ YES ☐ NO

3. Have any control measures failed and require replacement? ☐ YES ☐ NO

4. Are any additional/revised c necessary in this area? ☐ YES ☐ NO

If YES to any of these three questions, provide a description of the problem: (Any necessary corrective actions should be described on the attached Corrective Action Form)

INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY AREA __C__:

Brief Description: **AREA C CONSISTS OF THE FOLLOWING: SLUDGE DRYING BEDS, TWO GREASE BEDS, WASH PAD, SEPTAGE DUMPING STATION, MAINTENANCE/GARAGE BUILDING AND STORAGE ROOM.**

2. Are any control measures in need of maintenance or repair? ☐ YES ☐ NO

3. Have any control measures failed and require replacement? ☐ YES ☐ NO

4. Are any additional/revised BMP's necessary in this area? ☐ YES ☐ NO

If YES to any of these three questions, provide a description of the problem: (Any necessary corrective actions should be described on the attached Corrective Action Form)

NPDES Permit Tracking No.:

N	M	R	0	5	3	0	1	9	

NOTE: *Copy this page and attach additional pages as necessary*

INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY AREA ______:

1. Brief Description:

2. Are any control measures in need of maintenance or repair? ☐ YES ☐ NO
3. Have any control measures failed and require replacement? ☐ YES ☐ NO
4. Are any additional/revised BMP's necessary in this area? ☐ YES ☐ NO

If YES to any of these three questions, provide a description of the problem: (Any necessary corrective actions should be described on the attached Corrective Action Form)

INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY AREA ______:

1. Brief Description:

2. Are any control measures in need of maintenance or repair? ☐ YES ☐ NO
3. Have any control measures failed and require replacement? ☐ YES ☐ NO
4. Are any additional/revised BMP's necessary in this area? ☐ YES ☐ NO

If YES to any of these three questions, provide a description of the problem: (Any necessary corrective actions should be described on the attached Corrective Action Form)

INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY AREA ______:

1. Brief Description:

2. Are any control measures in need of maintenance or repair? ☐ YES ☐ NO
3. Have any control measures failed and require replacement? ☐ YES ☐ NO
4. Are any additional/revised BMP's necessary in this area? ☐ YES ☐ NO

If YES to any of these three questions, provide a description of the problem: (Any necessary corrective actions should be described on the attached Corrective Action Form)

D. CORRECTIVE ACTIONS

Complete this page for each specific condition requiring a corrective action or a review determining that no corrective action is needed. Copy this page for additional corrective actions or reviews.

Include both corrective actions that have been initiated or completed since the last annual report, and future corrective actions needed to address problems identified in this comprehensive stormwater inspection. Include an update on any outstanding corrective actions that had not been completed at the time of your previous annual report.

1. Corrective Action # 0 1 of 0 1 for this reporting period.

2. Is this corrective action:

- ☐ An update on a corrective action from a previous annual report; or
- ☐ A new corrective action?

3. Identify the condition(s) triggering the need for this review:

- ☐ Unauthorized release or discharge
- ☐ Numeric effluent limitation exceedance
- ☐ Control measures inadequate to meet applicable water quality standards
- ☐ Control measures inadequate to meet non-numeric effluent limitations
- ☐ Control measures not properly operated or maintained
- ☐ Change in facility operations necessitated change in control measures
- ☐ Average benchmark value exceedance
- ☐ Other (describe): **BLOCKAGE IN DRAIN LINE FROM DIGESTER TO DRYING BEDS.**

4. Briefly describe the nature of the problem identified:

WHILE ATTEMPTING TO LOCATE THE BLOCKAGE POINT, A CLEANOUT DISCHARGED DIGESTER SLUDGE ONTO THE GROUNDS OF THE WWTP. NONE OF THE SLUDGE LEFT THE SITE.

5. Date problem identified: ___ / ___ / ____

6. How problem was identified:

- ☐ Comprehensive site inspection
- ☐ Quarterly visual assessment
- ☐ Routine facility inspection
- ☐ Benchmark monitoring
- ☐ Notification by EPA or State or local authorities
- ☐ Other (describe): **DIGESTER SLUDGE FLOWED UNCONTROLLABLY FROM A CLEAN-OUT ONCE THE CAP WAS REMOVED, AND COULD NOT BE REINSTALLED TO BLOCK THE FLOW.**

7. Description of corrective action(s) taken or to be taken to eliminate or further investigate the problem (e.g., describe modifications or repairs to control measures, analyses to be conducted, etc.) or if no modifications are needed, basis for that determination:

SHUT-OFF VALVES WERE INSTALLED IN FRONT OF 3 MAIN CLEANOUTS THAT DELIVER DIGESTER SLUDGE TO THE DRYING BEDS.

8. Did/will this corrective action require modification of your SWPPP? ☐ YES ☐ NO

9. Date corrective action initiated: ___ / ___ / ____

10. Date correction action completed: ___ / ___ / ____ or expected to be completed: ___ / ___ / ____

11. If corrective action not yet completed, provide the status of corrective action at the time of the comprehensive site inspection and describe any remaining steps (including timeframes associated with each step) necessary to complete corrective action:

E. ANNUAL REPORT CERTIFICATION

1. Compliance Certification

Do you certify that your annual inspection has met the requirements of Part 4.2 of the permit, and that, based upon the results of this inspection, to the best of your knowledge, you are in compliance with the permit? ☐ YES ☐ NO

If NO, summarize why you are not in compliance with the permit:

2. Annual Report Certification

I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gathered and evaluated the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations.

Authorized Representative Printed Name: ALEX C BROWN Title: TOWN MANAGER

Signature: _____ Date Signed: _____

G. Monitoring results

Instructions:

- Include in your records copies of all monitoring results (including benchmarks, effluent limits, and other monitoring conducted) for the facility. Also include copies of MSGP Industrial Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMRs) submitted to EPA, or copies of monitoring data submitted to EPA's eNOI reporting system.

H. Deviations from assessment or monitoring schedule

Instructions:

Include in your records:

- A description of any deviations from the schedule you provided in your SWPPP for visual assessments and/or monitoring, and
- The reason for the deviations (e.g., adverse weather or it was impracticable to collect samples within the first 30 minutes of a measurable storm event) (see Parts 4.2.1, 6.1.4, and 6.2.1.2 of the 2008 MSGP).

Use the fields below to document the deviations. Repeat as necessary for any deviations.

Date:
☐ Visual assessments ☐ Monitoring
Describe deviation from schedule:
Reason for deviation:

Date:
☐ Visual assessments ☐ Monitoring
Describe deviation from schedule:
Reason for deviation:

Date:
☐ Visual assessments ☐ Monitoring
Describe deviation from schedule:
Reason for deviation:

Date:
☐ Visual assessments ☐ Monitoring
Describe deviation from schedule:
Reason for deviation:

I. Benchmark Exceedances

(Section not Applicable: To date there are no established benchmarks.)

Date:	
Parameter Exceeded and Results:	
Quarter 1 (Sample date:	**) Result:**
Quarter 2 (Sample date:	**) Result:**
Quarter 3 (Sample date:	**) Result:**
Quarter 4 (Sample date:	**) Result:**
Average Result:	
Benchmark Value:	

Document how benchmark exceedance(s) responded to:

☐ **Corrective action taken**

Parameter(s):

Complete Part D (corrective actions) of the Annual Report Form (see section F of the Additional MSGP Documentation).

☐ **Finding that the exceedence was due to natural background pollutant levels**

Parameter(s):

Attach the following documentation:

- An explanation of why you believe that the presence of the pollutant causing the impairment in your discharge is not related to the activities at your facility; and
- Data and/or studies that tie the presence of the pollutant causing the impairment in your discharge to natural background sources in the watershed.

☐ **Finding that no further pollutant reductions are technologically available and economically practicable and achievable in light of best industry practice consistent with Part 6.2.1.2.**

Parameter(s):

Attach documentation.

J. Impaired Waters Monitoring: Documentation of Natural Background Sources or Non-Presence of Impairment Pollutant

(Section not Applicable)

Date:

Check one of the boxes below and complete the additional documentation:

☐ **#1 – Pollutant(s) for which the water is impaired is not present and not expected to be present in your discharge**

- Attach documentation that the impairment pollutant(s) was not detected in your discharge sample(s).

☐ **#2 – Pollutant(s) for which the water is impaired is present, but you have determined its presence is caused solely by natural background sources.**

Attach the following documentation:

- An explanation of why you believe that the presence of the pollutant(s) causing the impairment in your discharge is not related to the activities at your facility; and
- Data and/or studies that tie the presence of the pollutant(s) causing the impairment in your discharge to natural background sources in the watershed.

K. Active/Inactive status change

(Section Not Applicable)

Date: Insert Date of Change in Status
New Facility Status: ☐ **Inactive and Unstaffed** ☐ **Active**
Reason for change in status: Describe reason

M. Miscellaneous Documentation

Instructions:

Use this section to keep records of any additional documentation that relates to your compliance with the permit.