

STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN (SWPPP) UPDATE – FINAL

MARINE CORPS AIR STATION BEAUFORT, SOUTH CAROLINA



Submitted to:

Marine Corps Air Station
Natural Resources and Environmental Affairs Office
PO Box 55001
Beaufort, SC 29904

27 February 2026

Multi-MACJV

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MARINE CORPS AIR STATION BEAUFORT, SOUTH CAROLINA

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February 2026
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This report was produced under the direction of a professional engineer and reviewed by a senior professional.

	2/27/2026		2/27/2026
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TABLE OF CONTENTS

Section	Page
1 INTRODUCTION.....	1
1.1 BACKGROUND	1
1.2 PURPOSE OF THIS DOCUMENT	2
1.3 ELEMENTS OF A STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN.....	3
2 STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PROGRAM.....	4
2.1 PERSONNEL TRAINING	5
2.2 INSPECTIONS, MONITORING, AND EVALUATIONS.....	5
2.2.1 Monitoring	6
2.2.2 Routine Inspections.....	10
2.2.3 Annual Comprehensive Site Inspections and SWPPP Evaluation	10
2.2.4 Corrective Actions	11
2.2.5 Control Measure Selection	12
2.3 MAINTENANCE OF STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN.....	13
2.3.1 Plan Revisions and Updates.....	13
2.3.2 Certification of the Plan	15
2.4 RECORD KEEPING AND REPORTING	15
2.5 OTHER ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAMS AND PLANS	15
2.6 ILLICIT CONNECTION INVESTIGATION	15
3 POLLUTION PREVENTION TEAM.....	16
3.1 PURPOSE OF THE TEAM.....	16
3.2 ORGANIZATION OF THE TEAM	16
3.3 RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE TEAM MEMBERS.....	17
3.4 POLLUTION PREVENTION TEAM MEMBERS	18
4 INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY OVERVIEW.....	19
4.1 ACTIVITY OVERVIEW.....	19
4.2 INDUSTRIAL DRAINAGE	19
4.3 NON-INDUSTRIAL DRAINAGE	21
4.4 DRAINAGE MAPS AND OBSERVATIONS	21
5 BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES FOR Covered activities.....	22
5.1 ABOVEGROUND STORAGE TANKS.....	25
5.2 FIREFIGHTING TRAINING AND JET ENGINE TEST FACILITIES	25
5.2.1 Firefighting Training.....	25
5.2.2 Jet Engine Testing Facilities.....	26
5.3 TANK FARM C.....	26
5.3.1 Tank Farm C	26
5.4 EAST MAINTENANCE HANGAR AREA	28
5.4.1 Hangar 729 – VMFA 251.....	28
5.4.2 Building 1313 – Fire/Rescue Station.....	28
5.5 EAST AND WEST HOT FUEL PITS.....	29
5.6 WEST HANGAR MAINTENANCE AREA	30
5.6.1 Hangar 414 and 3090 – VMFA 115 and VMFA 122.....	30

5.6.2	Building 953 – West Wash Rack	30
5.7	HANGAR 418 AREA	31
5.7.1	Hanger 418 – VMFA 332 and VMFA 533	31
5.7.2	Building 857 – AGSE Maintenance.....	31
5.7.3	Hanger 1084 – Fuel Maintenance Facility.....	32
5.7.4	Building 1208 – Ground Support Equipment Mechanical Maintenance...	32
5.8	HANGAR 594, 2146, 3060, AND CORROSION CONTROL FACILITY AREA....	33
5.8.1	Hangar 594 – Aircraft Maintenance Hangar.....	33
5.8.2	Building 3031 – Ground Support Equipment Maintenance	33
5.8.4	Building 1256 – Corrosion Control Facility	34
5.8.5	Hangar 2146 and Hangar 3060 – VMFAT 501 and VMFA (AW) - 533	34
5.8.6	Building 1213 – East Wash Rack	35
5.9.2	Cogeneration Heating Plant.....	35
5.9	DAY TANK FACILITY.....	36
5.10.1	Day Tanks (Tank Farm B)	36
5.10.1	Facility 1082 – Oil Spill Prevention Structure	38
5.10	STATION FUELS	38
5.11.1	Building 620 – Government Gas Station.....	38
5.11	FUEL PIER (TANK FARM A)	39
5.12	Airfield.....	40
6	SAMPLING AND ANALYSIS	42
6.1	FREQUENCY OF VISUAL ASSESSMENTS.....	42
6.1.1	Parameters for Determination.....	43
6.1.2	Outfalls – Sampling Locations	43
6.1.3	Unauthorized Non-Stormwater Discharges.....	45
6.1.4	Record Keeping and Reporting	45

LIST OF APPENDICES

Appendix	Page
Appendix A	Outfall Map and Drawings of Industrial Facilities
Appendix B	MCAS Beaufort Order
Appendix C	NOI and SCDES Industrial General Stormwater Permit
Appendix D	Quarterly Routine Facility Inspection Checklist
Appendix E	Quarterly Visual Outfall Assessment Log
Appendix F	Annual Spill Report Log
Appendix G	Annual Non-Stormwater Discharge Evaluation
Appendix H	SCDES Watershed and Water Quality Information Tool
Appendix I	Aboveground Storage Tank Inventory

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1: Substantially Identical Outfalls.....	8
Table 2: Pollution Prevention Team Responsibilities	17
Table 3: Pollution Prevention Team	18
Table 4: Sources of Potential Pollution.....	22
Table 5: BMPs for MCAS Beaufort.....	23
Table 6: Inventory of Oil/Water Separators	24
Table 8: BMPs for Aboveground Storage Tanks	25
Table 9: BMPs for Firefighting Training	26
Table 10: BMPs for Jet Engine Testing	26
Table 11: BMPs for Tank Farm C.....	27
Table 12: BMPs for Hangar 729.....	28
Table 13: BMPs for Fire/Rescue Station	28
Table 14: BMPs for East and West Hot Fuel Pits	29
Table 15: BMPs for Hangar 414 and 3090	30
Table 16: BMPs for West Wash Rack	31
Table 17: BMPs for Hangar 418.....	31
Table 18: BMPs for Building 857	32
Table 19: BMPs for Hangar 1084.....	32
Table 20: BMPs for Building 1208.....	32
Table 21: BMPs for the Aircraft Maintenance Hangar.....	33
Table 22: BMPs for Building 3031	34
Table 23: BMPs for Corrosion Control Facility	34
Table 24: BMPs for Hangar 2146 and 3060	35
Table 25: BMPs for the East Wash Rack	35
Table 26: BMPs for Heating Plant	36
Table 27: BMPs for the Day Tank Facility	37
Table 30: BMPs for Fuel Pier	40
Table 31: BMPs for Airfield.....	41
Table 32: Substantially Identical Outfalls.....	44

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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 gather and evaluate 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 SIGNATORY(S)	TITLE	PHONE NO.	DATE
Chris Vaignuer	Natural Resources and Environmental Affairs Officer (NREAO)	(843) 228-7370	08/21/2019
Chris Vaignuer	Natural Resources and Environmental Affairs Officer (NREAO)	(843) 228-7370	09/X302022
Chris Vaignuer	Natural Resources and Environmental Affairs Officer (NREAO)	(843) 228-7370	07/31/2024

This SWPPP has been examined by a licensed professional engineer familiar with the NPDES permit rules and regulations. It should be clearly noted that there is no legal guarantee associated with the SWPPP, but is a statement that, to the best of his/her knowledge, the plan has been prepared in accordance with good engineering practices. No other warranties, expressed or implied, are provided. This statement shall in no way relieve MCAS Beaufort of their duty to prepare or fully implement this plan.



Angela Vandelay, PE
SC# 32022

2/27/2026

Date

SWPPP REVIEW CERTIFICATION SHEET

DATE OF REVIEW	REVIEW STATUS, NO CHANGE, OR AMENDMENT REQUIRED	PRINTED NAME	SIGNATURE – OTHER
08/2019	Update to meet IGP requirements and changes at MCRD Parris Island	Angela Vandelay	SC 32022
12/2022	Amendment required (Update to meet new IGP requirements, remove facilities, add new IGP as Appendix)	Angela Vandelay	SC 32022
07/2024	Update for Annual SWPPP Review, new 2020/2022 303d list and remove Oily Waste tanks	Angela Vandelay	SC 32022
02/2026	Annual Update for 2025 (Draft was completed on 9/30/2025)	Angela Vandelay	SC 32022

Note: If Professional Engineer certification is required, enter state and license number in the "other" column.

As a result of this review, this activity may be required by 40 CFR 122 to amend this SWPPP to include more effective pollution prevention technology and best management practices (BMPs), if such technology is field proven and if implementation of the technology will significantly reduce the likelihood of the contamination of stormwater.

The SWPPP Team leader is assigned the responsibility of ensuring that this plan will be reviewed and amended in accordance with 40 CFR 122.

RECORD OF AMENDMENTS

40 CFR 122 requires an activity to amend their SWPPP whenever there is a change in facility design, construction, operation, or maintenance that materially affects the potential for stormwater contamination at the facility. All amendments will be implemented as soon as possible after such change occurs.

This record sheet is provided to summarize amendments to the SWPPP. The SWPP Team leader will be responsible for ensuring that the SWPPP is amended in strict accordance with 40 CFR 122.

DATE	SUMMARY OF AMENDMENT (REFERENCE ATTACHMENTS)	PRINTED NAME	SIGNATURE
12/2005	Change to Tank 979; update with review of landfills	JB Sinclair	
01/2007	Changes to staff/team and unit listings	JB Sinclair	
02/2007	Update SWPP Team listing to reflect promotions (SSgt Brady)	JB Sinclair	
06/2007	Update SWPP Team members – Figure 1 and Table 1	JB Sinclair	
01/2009	Update SWPP Team members – Figure 1 and Table 1; update OCRM; remove WWTPs	JB Sinclair	
11/2009	Update SWPP Team member, add FHA guidelines, complete re-printing	JB Sinclair	
03/2010	Update Team, modify BMP for hangars, update drawing, update FHA guidance	JB Sinclair	
12/2010	Update Team.	JB Sinclair	
02/2010	Update Team, add monitoring specifics.	JB Sinclair	
02/2012	Complete update.	Reece Batten	
12/2012	Update Team, spill summary.	Reece Batten	
12/2014	Update spill summary, checklists, areas updated	Reece Batten	
10/2015	Update team	Reece Batten	
08/2019	Five-year SWPPP recertification	Angela Vandelay	
12/2022	SWPPP recertification for new IGP. Update monitoring, facilities, and SWPPP Team.	Angela Vandelay	

07/2024	Annual SWPPP update for changes at MCAS Beaufort, 2020/2022 303d list and removal of Oily Waste tanks	Angela Vandelay	
09/	Annual SWPPP update for 2024 303d list	Angela Vandelay	
02/2026	Annual SWPPP update	Angela Vandelay	

My signature below certifies that I have read this SWPPP, dated 26 February 2026, and clearly understand my responsibilities, as laid out in this plan, concerning the prevention of potential pollutants entering storm drainage systems and this command's dedication to the quality of water at MCAS Beaufort.

[illegible]

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AC/S I&L	Assistance Chief of Staff for Installation and Logistics
AST	Aboveground Storage Tank
BMP	Best Management Practice
CO	Commanding Officer
CWA	Clean Water Act
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
EPCRA	Emergency Preparedness and Community Right-to-Know Act
FMD	Facilities Maintenance Division
GIS	Geographical Information System
IGP	NPDES General Permit for Stormwater Discharges Associated with Industrial Activities (Industrial General Permit)
JV	Joint Venture
MCCS	Marine Corps Community Services
MCAS	Marine Corps Air Station
MCX	Marine Corps Exchange
NREAO	Natural Resources and Environmental Affairs Office
NOI	Notice of Intent
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
BCM	Bureau of Coastal Management
OWS	Oil-Water Separator
O&M	Operation & Maintenance
SCDES	South Carolina Department of Environmental Services
SPCC	Spill Prevention, Control and Countermeasure
SWPP	Stormwater Pollution Prevention
SWPPP	Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan
TMDL	Total Maximum Daily Load
USGS	United States Geological Survey
WQA	Water Quality Act

1 INTRODUCTION

Marine Corps Air Station (MCAS) Beaufort is located in southeast South Carolina, near the City of Beaufort. The MCAS Beaufort is on the northern end of Port Royal Island in Beaufort County. Port Royal Island is separated from the mainland by the Broad River to the west and by Whale Branch and the Coosaw River to the north. MCAS Beaufort lies approximately three miles northwest of downtown Beaufort, on the east side of U.S. Highway 21. South Carolina State Route 116 extends west from the main gate of MCAS Beaufort three miles to the entrance gate of the Laurel Bay Housing Area.

MCAS Beaufort is situated in an environmentally sensitive tidewater area, in a low-lying coastal plain. Marsh areas and tidal creeks dominate the eastern boundary, and the MCAS Beaufort encompasses extensive wetlands and low-lying areas. Groundwater elevations are as high as 3.5 feet below ground surface. The southern and central portions of MCAS Beaufort are well developed, including administrative, maintenance, and support structures; barracks; and housing.

1.1 BACKGROUND

The Federal Clean Water Act (CWA) prohibits the discharge of any pollutant to waters of the United States from a point source unless that discharge is authorized by a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit. The Water Quality Act of 1987 (WQA) added to the CWA a provision requiring the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to promulgate regulations governing stormwater discharges under the NPDES program.

In November 1990, the EPA published final regulations that established permitting requirements for stormwater point-source discharges associated with industrial activity. The State of South Carolina, through delegation from the EPA, administers the NPDES program in the State. Administration of the NPDES program includes management of the stormwater program. As a delegated state, South Carolina must have requirements that are at least as stringent as the federal program. A copy of the MCAS Beaufort Order implementing the requirements of the NPDES Stormwater Permit and the MCAS Beaufort's SWPP program is included in Appendix B.

In September 1992, the South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control, now the South Carolina Department of Environmental Services (SCDES), Division of Industrial and Agricultural Wastewater, issued NPDES General Permit No. SCR000000 for stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity (IGP). General Permit SCR000000 became effective on 01 October 1992. The IGP has since been renewed five times. The most recent version of the IGP was effective 01 July 2022 and expires on 30 June 2027. The current IGP found in Appendix C did not include significant changes to the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) requirements from the 2016 IGP. The IGP requires MCAS Beaufort to develop and implement a SWPPP for the industrial activities covered in the IGP (Certificate of Coverage (COC) SCR001845). The NOI (submitted to SCDES on 9/28/2022) is also included in Appendix C.

The contact for industrial and construction activity stormwater permitting in South Carolina is:

South Carolina Department of Environmental Services
Bureau of Water
2600 Bull Street
Columbia, SC 29201
803-898-3544

1.2 PURPOSE OF THIS DOCUMENT

This SWPPP was developed specifically for the applicable industrial activities at MCAS Beaufort, located at Geiger Boulevard, Beaufort, SC (Figure 1 in Appendix A). The SWPPP was prepared in accordance with the terms and conditions outlined in the IGP, and guidance set forth in the EPA document titled "Storm Water Management for Industrial Activities: Developing Pollution Prevention Plans and Best Management Practices" (1992).

The purposes of the SWPPP are to:

- Identify sources of pollution that potentially affect the quality of stormwater discharges from the MCAS Beaufort;
- Describe and provide a means to ensure that practices are implemented to eliminate, minimize, or control pollutants from entering stormwater discharges; and
- Ensure compliance with the terms and conditions of the stormwater discharge permit.

The contents of the SWPPP are specified in Section 5 of the IGP. In general, the SWPPP must contain a detailed site description (including figures), summary of potential pollutant sources, description of control measures, schedules and procedures, spill prevention and response procedures, a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Team, an employee training program and inspection and monitoring procedures. Updated copies of documentation of training, monitoring, inspections, and maintenance activities are to be kept with the annual review documentation.

This Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) must be amended whenever there is a change in the design, construction, operation, or maintenance of the site that significantly affects the potential for discharge of pollutants to the waters of South Carolina. The SWPPP must also be amended if the SWPPP proves to be ineffective in eliminating or significantly minimizing discharge of pollutants from potential pollutant sources, or in otherwise achieving the general objectives of controlling pollutants in stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity. Where corrective actions result in changes to any of the controls or procedures documented in the SWPPP, the SWPPP must be modified accordingly within 14 calendar days of completing corrective action work. In addition, the SCDES may notify the site at any time that the SWPPP does not meet the minimum requirements. Within 30 days of notification, required changes to the plan must be made and written certification must be submitted to SCDES that the requested changes have been completed.

Implementation of the SWPPP includes documentation of corrective measures, inspections and maintenance activities, and training provided to employees. The MCAS Beaufort must retain the SWPPP, copies of all reports required by the IGP, and records of all data used to complete the NOI until at least three years after Permit coverage expires. Such information must be made available to the SCDES upon request.

The SWPPP must be signed by either a principal executive officer, or other duly authorized employee. A principal executive officer of a Federal agency includes: the chief executive officer of the agency, or a senior executive officer having responsibility for the overall operations of a principal geographic unit of the agency. A person is a duly authorized representative only if authorization is made in writing and submitted to the SCDES. The authorized person must have responsibility for the overall operation of the regulated facility or activity such as the position of plant manager, superintendent, position of equivalent responsibility or an individual or position having overall responsibility for environmental matters for the company or organization.

1.3 ELEMENTS OF A STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN

The SWPPP consists of information regarding potential sources of stormwater pollution at a given site and the BMPs either recommended or in place at that site that minimize that potential. BMPs include structures, processes, procedures, and prohibitions on activities or practices that could prevent pollutants from (or reduce the amount of pollutants) entering stormwater.

This SWPPP contains the information suggested by the EPA for preparation of such plans. Section 2 describes various elements of the SWPP program at MCAS Beaufort, including training, monitoring, maintenance of the SWPPP, and overlap with other programs affecting stormwater management. Section 3 describes the organization of the SWPPP Team, identifies its members, and lists their responsibilities; and Section 4 is an overview of the MCAS Beaufort's industrial activities. Potential sources of pollutants are detailed by industrial area in Section 5. For each area, the BMPs used as the fundamental means of minimizing releases of hazardous or toxic compounds to stormwater are detailed. BMPs recommended for implementation at specific areas are also included. Under the IGP, quarterly monitoring is required; the monitoring requirements and plan for such monitoring at the MCAS Beaufort are described in Section 6.

2 STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PROGRAM

The goal of all federal, state, and local stormwater management programs is to improve water quality by reducing pollutants contained in stormwater discharges. Several things can make this challenging. The original sources of pollutants transported in stormwater can be spread out over a wide area. Small oil and grease spills at hundreds of different activities at a single facility can collectively represent a major pollution problem once combined in stormwater effluent. Further, the nature of stormwater is such that the amount of pollutants that enter the receiving waters will vary in accordance with the frequency, intensity, and duration of rainfall and the nature of the drainage patterns.

A program to prevent stormwater pollution will consist of a variety of elements, from structural to practical. MCAS Beaufort's program includes the following:

- Identifying and evaluating potential sources of stormwater pollution,
- Implementing BMPs (both structural and operational) to prevent operations and facilities from becoming actual sources of stormwater pollution,
- Training personnel involved in industrial operations that are potential sources of stormwater pollution to ensure they know and understand BMPs applicable to their operations,
- Inspecting industrial facilities to ensure that BMPs are fully implemented and that the integrity of structures in place to prevent releases to stormwater is maintained,
- Regularly evaluating the adequacy and effectiveness of existing BMPs to determine whether additional or modified BMPs are needed,
- Monitoring discharges to ensure conformance with guidelines, and
- Implementing timely corrective actions to address unauthorized releases or discharges, a discharge that violates a numeric effluent limit, control measures not stringent enough for the discharge to meet applicable water quality standards, modifications to control measures are necessary to meet the non-numeric effluent limits or control measures are not being properly operated or maintained.

The IGP includes requirements for the elements listed above, most of which are included in the section that addresses the contents of the SWPPP (Part 5). Documentation of the first two elements (identifying and evaluating potential sources of stormwater pollution and the BMPs put in place to eliminate or reduce the risk of stormwater pollution) is in Section 5 of this SWPPP.

Section 2.5 of this SWPPP addresses the overall program's relationship with other pollution prevention and response programs, including MCAS Beaufort's responsibilities for reporting water priority chemical releases under EPCRA Section 313. Section 2.6 updates the MCAS Beaufort's program to correct illicit discharges,

2.1 PERSONNEL TRAINING

Facilities covered under the IGP are required to train employees in good housekeeping and stormwater pollution preventive measures at the facility. At the MCAS Beaufort, stormwater training will be conducted annually, or more often if considered necessary by the Pollution Prevention Team, with each industrial facility. The training will address the following if related to the scope of the personnel's job duties:

- An overview of the SWPPP
- Spill response procedures
- Good housekeeping practices
- Maintenance requirements
- Materials management practices
- Spill prevention and response
- The location of all controls on the site required by the IGP, and how they are to be maintained. The proper procedures to follow with respect to the IGP's pollution prevention requirements
- When and how to conduct inspections, record applicable findings and take corrective actions
- When and how to conduct monitoring and visual assessments.

For all employees at the industrial facilities covered under the IGP, and members of the SWPP Team, personnel refresher training is held annually, and new personnel receive training within thirty (30) days of assignment. Personnel training is documented through the Comprehensive Environmental Training and Education Program (CETEP) coordinator, who maintains records of all environmental training at the MCAS Beaufort. The SWPP Team Leader coordinates training for all SWPP Team members in the elements of the SWPPP. The SWPP Team members coordinate training for all area personnel within their jurisdiction on the proper implementation of BMPs. Documentation of employee training is included in each Stormwater Pollution Prevention Annual Comprehensive Site Inspection Reviews.

2.2 INSPECTIONS, MONITORING, AND EVALUATIONS

The IGP requires a system of monitoring (Part 6), routine inspections of applicable industrial facilities (Part 4.1), and to ensure pollutants are not discharged to waters of the State and to improve the effectiveness of this program.

An industrial facility must evaluate the IGP requirements for monitoring outfalls and substantially identical outfalls for the pollutants associated with (1) parameters for which the receiving Water of the State may be impaired and/or (2) parameters associated with the industrial operation associated with the outfall. Aspects of a monitoring program, if applicable, would include the following:

- Frequency of monitoring
- Determination of parameters for which samples should be analyzed

- Identification of outfalls for monitoring

The IGP includes several industry sectors for which the permit specifies the parameters to be monitored and the effluent limits associated with each parameter. Only two industry sectors apply to the operations identified as industrial activities at MCAS Beaufort (Sector O and Sector S). Section 2.2.1 details the monitoring requirements at MCAS Beaufort. The following sections discuss which monitoring and/or visual assessments may be required at MCAS Beaufort.

2.2.1 Monitoring

Monitoring requirements in the IGP include benchmark monitoring, effluent limitations monitoring, Impaired Waters monitoring, Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) monitoring and visual assessments. When adverse weather conditions prevent the collection of samples or visual assessment during the quarter, they must be collected during the next qualifying storm event. Documentation of the rationale for not collecting a sample or making a visual assessment for the quarter must be included with your SWPPP. While impaired water monitoring runs on an annual sampling basis following the same practices. 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.

Benchmark Monitoring – Regarding the benchmark monitoring requirements for Sector S, the MCAS Beaufort airfield does not use more than 100,000 gallons of glycol in glycol-based deicing fluids and/or 100 tons or more of urea on an average annual basis, so there are no benchmark requirements for Sector S at MCAS Beaufort. And, Sector O does not have any benchmark monitoring requirements. Thus, none of the industrial activities at MCAS Beaufort covered under the IGP have benchmark monitoring requirements.

Effluent Limitations Monitoring – The Heating Plant (Sector O) has no coal storage piles and the airfield (Sector S) does not use pavement deicers containing urea. Thus, MCAS Beaufort has no industrial activity with effluent limitations monitoring requirements.

Impaired Waters Monitoring – The status of impaired streams and TMDL development for receiving waters must be evaluated during the annual comprehensive site inspection review. Under the IGP, the permittee “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 may cease after one year if the pollutant for which the water body is impaired is not detected above natural background levels in the stormwater discharge. MCAS Beaufort discharges to two subwatersheds, each of which has one impairment, according to the SCDES Watershed and Water Quality Information Tool.

Coosaw River – Approximately a third of the northern property of MCAS Beaufort discharges into the Coosaw River subwatershed (HUC 030502071102), though the only industrial facility covered under the IGP which discharges to the Coosaw River Watershed

is the Airfield. As of the date of this SWPPP, according to the SCDES Watershed and Water Quality Information Tool, eight of the nine closest water quality monitoring stations (WQMS) downstream and upstream of MCAS Beaufort in the Coosaw River subwatershed (15-01, 15-01A, 15-33, 14-12A, 14-13, RO-21463, 14-02 and 14-13A) are fully supporting for all parameters, assessed at an upstream facility or not assessed at that station (Appendix G). However, one SCDES WQMS to which MCAS Beaufort industrial activities discharge within the watershed is impaired for turbidity with standards not supported on the 2024 303d list (RT-11015). This impaired station is listed as long-term priority (Priority 3) and will be addressed by SCDES through development of a TMDL (or alternative restoration plan) after 2028. Thus, MCAS Beaufort has only one impaired stream parameter for which to monitor its outfalls in the Coosaw River subwatershed: turbidity. MCAS Beaufort is committed to collecting annual turbidity samples on a rotating basis (one outfall per year) from the substantially identical outfalls in the Coosaw River subwatershed (Type B Outfalls: 9, 53, 54, 55, 56, 123, 124, 125, 130, 131, 133, 134, 135, 136, 138, 140).

Upper Beaufort River – Atlantic Intracoastal Waterway – A majority of the MCAS Beaufort discharges into the Upper Beaufort River subwatershed (HUC 030502080502).

As of the date of this SWPPP, according to the DES Watershed and Water Quality Information Tool, 12 of the 13 closest monitoring stations upstream and downstream of MCAS Beaufort in the Upper Beaufort - Intracoastal Waterway Watershed (15-02, 15-03, 15-03A, 15-03B, MD-001, 15-04, MD-002, RT-032039, 15-05, RO-02003, MD-003 and RO-07338) are fully supporting for all parameters, assessed at an upstream facility or not assessed at that station (Appendix G). However, one SCDES WQMS to which MCAS Beaufort industrial activities discharge within the Upper Beaufort River – Atlantic Intracoastal Waterway subwatershed is impaired for Enterococcus and standards not supported on the 2024 303d list (RT-21253). This impaired station is listed as long-term priority (Priority 3) and will be addressed by SCDES through development of a TMDL (or alternative restoration plan) after 2028. Thus, MCAS Beaufort has only one impaired stream parameter for which to monitor its outfalls in the Upper Beaufort River – Atlantic Intracoastal Waterway watershed: Enterococcus. MCAS Beaufort is committed to collecting annual Enterococcus samples on a rotating basis (one Type A Outfall per quarter) from the substantially identical outfalls in the Upper Beaufort River – Atlantic Intracoastal Waterway (Type A Outfalls # 2, 5, 10, 11, 12, 47, 48, 99, 126, 127, 128, 129, 132, 137, 139) and one Type C Outfall per year (Outfall 8).

Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDL) – The IGP requires an annual review of TMDLs for the receiving water(s). This information is available from the Watershed and Water Quality Information Tool on the SCDES website. Most of the Sector O and Sector S facilities at MCAS Beaufort discharge into a TMDL watershed – the Beaufort River, impaired for low dissolved oxygen (DO). The water quality monitoring stations upstream and downstream of the Sector O and Sector S facilities at the MCAS Beaufort in the Beaufort River Watershed are fully supporting

for DO, or not assessed for DO. Therefore, no monitoring is required during the current permit cycle related to the Beaufort River TMDL for DO as of the date of this SWPPP.

Visual Assessment – According to the IGP, each outfall “authorized by the permit” must be visually assessed for pollutant discharges every quarter after a rainfall event and to assess potential release of pollutants. MCAS Beaufort has identified 54 drainage basins within the installation. However, only 13 industrial facilities have been identified as industrial activities covered by the IGP (shown in Figures 6 through 23). The 32 outfalls at these 13 industrial facilities can be categorized as three types of substantially identical outfalls. The IGP allows a rotational sampling of substantially equivalent outfalls. Thus, substantially identical regulated outfalls located within each industrial facility covered under this SWPPP will be inspected and visually assessed on a rotational basis, at a frequency of once per quarter per Outfall Type (A, B and C). The distinction between substantially identical outfalls is initially derived from their difference in subwatershed, given other considerations being similar. Three categories exist at MCAS Beaufort; Type A - outfalls discharging in the Upper Beaufort River-Atlantic Intracoastal Waterway Subwatershed; Type B- outfalls discharging in the Coosaw River Subwatershed; and Type C is a single outfall discharging from a retention pond in the Upper Beaufort River-Atlantic Intracoastal Waterway Subwatershed. Table 1 details the outfalls identified in the three types of substantially identical outfall(s) receiving stormwater discharge from each regulated industrial facility.

Table 1: Substantially Identical Outfalls

INDUSTRIAL FACILITY	INDUSTRIAL OUTFALL - UPPER BEAUFORT RIVER TYPE A OUTFALLS (ENTEROCOCCUS)	INDUSTRIAL OUTFALL - COOSAW RIVER TYPE B OUTFALLS (TURBIDITY)	INDUSTRIAL OUTFALL - UPPER BEAUFORT RIVER TYPE C OUTFALLS RETENTION POND (ENTEROCOCCUS)
Firefighting Training and Engine Testing		123, 124, 125	
Tank Farm C	5		
East Hangar Maintenance Area			8
East Hot Fuel Pits			8
West Hot Fuel Pits			8
West Hangar Maintenance Area			8
Hangar 418 Area			8
Hangar 594, 2146, 3060, and Corrosion Control Facility			8

INDUSTRIAL FACILITY	INDUSTRIAL OUTFALL - UPPER BEAUFORT RIVER TYPE A OUTFALLS (ENTEROCOCCUS)	INDUSTRIAL OUTFALL - COOSAW RIVER TYPE B OUTFALLS (TURBIDITY)	INDUSTRIAL OUTFALL - UPPER BEAUFORT RIVER TYPE C OUTFALLS RETENTION POND (ENTEROCOCCUS)
Heating Plant	11, 12		
Day Tank Facility (Tank Farm B)	99		
Station Fuels	2		
Fuel Pier	10		
Airfield	47, 48, 126, 127, 128, 129, 132, 137, 139	9, 53, 54, 55, 56, 130, 131, 133, 134, 135, 136, 138, 140	

If pollutants are identified during assessment of any location, the mitigation strategy devised to address the source(s) will be applied to all outfalls within the regulated outfall's drainage basin, or more extensive sampling undertaken for all such other outfalls. After qualifying rainfall events at least once every quarter, a stormwater sample will be collected and visually evaluated for qualification of pollutant discharge.

The stormwater discharge at selected outfalls will be visually assessed quarterly for the following water quality characteristics:

- Color
- Odor
- Clarity
- Floating solids
- Settled solids
- Suspended solids
- Foam
- Oil sheen

The visual examination will be of a sample collected in a clean, clear glass or plastic container and must be made during daylight hours within 30 minutes after stormwater begins to runoff. Observed problems and comments will be recorded with date and time. The source of contamination and corrective action taken to eliminate it will also be recorded. The Visual Outfall Assessment Inspection Log is located in Appendix E.

The following information should be included in the documentation:

- Sample location

- Sample collection date and time
- Personnel collecting the sample
- Nature of the discharge (e.g. runoff or snowmelt)
- Results of observation of the stormwater discharge
- Probable sources of any observed stormwater contamination and
- If applicable, why it was not possible to take the sample within the first 30 minutes.

2.2.2 Routine Inspections

The facility inspections should be performed by qualified personnel with at least one member of the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Team participating. Based on the results of each facility inspection, the description of potential pollutant sources and pollution prevention measures and controls identified in the SWPPP must be revised as appropriate.

All Routine and Comprehensive Inspection results along with any Corrective Action reports will be recorded on inspection sheets and included in the Annual Comprehensive Site Inspection Review Report and kept for a period of at least 3 years after the date that coverage under the IGP expires or is terminated.

The facilities covered under the IGP must be inspected quarterly, or more frequently if considered necessary by the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Team. The Routine Facility Inspection form is found in Appendix D. The documentation of each routine 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 will be performed according to Corrective Action Documentation in Section 2.2.6.

2.2.3 Annual Comprehensive Site Inspections and SWPPP Evaluation

The Annual Comprehensive Site Inspection Report documents the quarterly inspections and visual assessments conducted at the industrial facilities covered under the IGP during the year and documents the conclusions of the annual SWPPP evaluation. The Annual Comprehensive Site Inspection may take the place of one quarterly Routine Facility Inspection each year.

As with routine facility inspections, all areas contributing to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity covered under the IGP must be inspected during an annual inspection. Potential

pollutants at industrial facilities covered under the IGP at MCAS Beaufort include fuels, AFFF, oily waste, bacteria and sediment.

The annual inspection should:

- verify list of potential pollutant sources;
- confirm the accuracy of the SWPPP drainage map;
- determine if all stormwater pollution prevention measures are accurately identified in the SWPPP, in place, maintained and working properly to adequately minimize pollutant loadings;
- determine if additional or alternative control measures are required;
- document findings; and
- complete SWPPP modifications as needed.

The Annual Comprehensive Site Inspection must include:

- (1) The date of the inspection;
- (2) The name(s) and title(s) of the personnel making the inspection;
- (3) Findings from the examination of areas of the facility identified in Section 3.2 of this Plan;
- (4) All observations relating to the implementation of control measures (including stormwater ponds) including:
 - a. previously unidentified discharges from the site;
 - b. previously unidentified pollutants in existing discharges;
 - c. evidence of, or the potential for, pollutants entering the drainage system;
 - d. 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
 - e. additional control measures needed to address any conditions requiring corrective action identified during the inspection;
- (5) Any required revisions to the SWPPP resulting from the inspection or corrective action;
- (6) Any incidents of noncompliance observed or a certification stating the facility is in compliance with the IGP (if there is no noncompliance); and
- (7) A statement, signed and certified in accordance with SC Reg. 61-9. Section 122.22.

As with routine facility inspections, the Annual Comprehensive Inspection must be documented on the form provided in Appendix D, plus the additional items listed in this section.

2.2.4 Corrective Actions

Corrective actions must take place after any incidence of an unauthorized release or discharge, a violation of a numeric effluent limit, if SCDES gives notice that control measures are not stringent enough, or if control measures are found to be inadequate during routine facility inspections. If construction or a change in design, operation or maintenance significantly changes the quantity of pollutants discharged, or if four quarterly sampling results exceed benchmark requirements (which are not required for the industrial facilities covered by the IGP at MCAS Beaufort), the corrective actions must be reviewed to determine if modifications are necessary to meet the effluent limits permitted.

Immediate action should be taken to temporarily minimize or prevent the discharge until new control measures can be put in place.

According to the IGP, corrective actions must be completed before the next storm event if possible, and within 14 calendar days from the time of discovery of the corrective action condition. If it is infeasible to complete the corrective action within 14 calendar days, the reason it is infeasible to complete the corrective action within the 14-day timeframe must be documented. The documentation must identify the schedule for completing the work (as soon as practicable after the 14-day timeframe, but no longer than 45 days from discovery. If the corrective action implementation will exceed a 45-day (after discovery of incident) timeframe, SCDES must be notified with the intention, explanation, and completion date of the corrective action with the rationale of why an extension is needed.

This SWPPP must be updated with the new control measures within 14 days of the completion of the corrective action work.

2.2.5 Control Measure Selection

The following must be considered when selecting and designing control measures, when needed:

- 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 the 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 the permit;
- minimizing impervious areas 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 groundwater contamination;
- attenuating flow using open, vegetated swales and natural depressions can reduce in-stream impacts of erosive flows; conserving and/or restoring riparian buffers will help protect streams from stormwater runoff and improve water quality;
- conserving and/or restoring riparian buffers will help protect streams from storm water 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.; and
- implementing structural improvements, enhanced/resilient pollution prevention measures, and other mitigation measures can help to minimize impacts from stormwater discharges from major storm events such as hurricanes, storm surge, extreme/heavy precipitation, and flood events.

- Reinforce materials storage structures to withstand flooding and additional exertion of force;
- Prevent floating of semi-stationary structures by elevating to the Base Flood Elevation (BFE) level or securing with non-corrosive device;
- When a delivery of exposed materials is expected, and a storm is anticipated within 48 hours, delay delivery until after the storm or store materials as appropriate (refer to emergency procedures);
- Temporarily store materials and waste above the BFE level;
- Temporarily reduce or eliminate outdoor storage;
- Temporarily relocate any mobile vehicles and equipment to higher ground;
- Develop scenario-based emergency procedures for major storms that are complementary to regular stormwater pollution prevention planning and identify emergency contacts for staff and contractors; and
- Conduct staff training for implementing emergency procedures at regular intervals.

2.2.5.1 2.2.6 Corrective Action Documentation

Within 24 hours or by the end of the next business day, the corrective action for an incident must be documented with the following information:

- Identification of the condition triggering the need for a corrective action;
- Description of the problem identified;
- The date and time the problem was identified; and
- Any immediate actions taken to temporarily correct the situation.

Within 14 days of the discovery any of the conditions listed in Section 5.3 of this plan, the incident must be documented with the following information:

- Summary of the permanent corrective action taken or to be taken;
- Notice of whether SWPPP modifications are required as a result of this corrective action;
- Date the corrective action is initiated; and
- Date the corrective action is completed or expected to be completed.

Corrective action reports must be kept on file and included in the Annual Comprehensive Site Inspection detailed in Section 2.2.3 of this plan.

2.3 MAINTENANCE OF STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN

2.3.1 Plan Revisions and Updates

This SWPPP is maintained on site at the office of the SWPP Team Leader (Section 3). It represents operations at the MCAS Beaufort as of the date listed for this revision. The IGP requires that the SWPPP be revised if inspections reveal that either the description of potential sources or BMPs need to be added or amended. Such would be the case, for example, if MCAS

Beaufort added or eliminated an activity or facility that represented a potential source of stormwater pollution. Updates reflecting personnel changes do not constitute substantive changes to the plan. Review and revision of this Plan should occur, but not be limited to, any of the following times:

- When there are changes in the design, construction, operation, or maintenance of an operation potentially affecting stormwater that will have a significant effect on the potential for pollutant discharge into stormwater released from the site;
- When new chemicals or other materials are brought onto the site, and the storage or use of the chemicals or other materials potentially affects stormwater releases of pollutants;
- When a portion of the SWPPP is noted as ineffective through routine inspections or an annual audit (or assessment) of program performance; and
- When the permit is being renewed

Revisions are tracked in the log sheet at the beginning of this SWPPP. Each plan revision will be numbered, dated, and initialed by the SWPP Team Leader. Changes to the Plan will be communicated to operating staff through routine meetings of the Team.

The following facilities are in sectors of industrial activity covered by this permit, and thus included in this SWPPP:

- Firefighting Training and Engine Testing
- Tank Farm C
- East Hangar Maintenance Area
- East Hot Fuel Pits
- West Hot Fuel Pits
- West Hangar Maintenance Area
- Hangar 418 Area
- Hangar 594, 2146, 3060, 3090
- Corrosion Control Facility
- Heating Plant
- Day Tank Facility (Tank Farm B)
- Station Fuels
- Fuel Pier
- Airfield

Note that the Oily Waste Tanks at the Heating Plant are empty and inoperable, and therefore were previously removed from this SWPPP.

MCAS Beaufort is not required to submit this SWPPP for review by the EPA or SCDES, unless specifically requested by them. If the SWPPP is reviewed by the EPA or the SCDES and found to be deficient in some way, the reviewing authority can require MCAS Beaufort to amend the SWPPP.

2.3.2 Certification of the Plan

The IGP specifies that the principal executive officer or senior executive officer having responsibility for the overall operations of the principal geographic unit of the agency must sign the SWPPP. The Assistant Chief of Staff for Installations and Logistics (AC/S, I&L) is that responsible official for MCAS Beaufort; the NREAO is an authorized alternate designee. The certification for this SWPPP follows the Table of Contents at the front of this document.

2.4 RECORD KEEPING AND REPORTING

The record of the Annual Comprehensive Site Inspection and compliance evaluation (described in Section 2.2.3 and Part 4.3 of the IGP) will be maintained by the SWPP Team Leader for at least three years after coverage under the permit terminates. MCAS Beaufort is not required to submit these reports or certifications to the SCDES unless requested.

2.5 OTHER ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAMS AND PLANS

Requirements of existing environmental management programs and plans that are applicable to stormwater management have been evaluated and incorporated as appropriate into the SWPPP. Future stormwater management practices required by other regulations will be evaluated by the SWPP Team and incorporated into the SWPPP during updates.

The following pollution management plans may contain potentially relevant elements that have been incorporated into the SWPPP.

- Integrated Contingency Plan (2010, 2014, 2022, 2023)
- SC Coastal Zone Management Program
- Hazardous Waste Management Plan (1994, 2000, 2013, 2018, 2020, 2023)
- Pesticide Management Plan (2016)

2.6 ILLICIT CONNECTION INVESTIGATION

Illicit connections are defined as direct physical connections to the storm drainage system that allow non-permitted wastewaters or illicit flows to discharge to the storm drainage system. Illicit discharge reports, dated 13 January 1995 and 21 January 2000, detail the procedures and findings for the illicit connection investigation at MCAS Beaufort. Dye testing was used in the investigation to test potential sources of illicit discharges. All industrial-related buildings and structures were tested and documented in these reports.

All of the findings of the 13 January 1995 illicit discharge report were implemented by January 2000. The 21 January 2000 illicit discharge report found seven discharges to the stormwater collection system, which were eliminated or re-routed to the sanitary sewer by March 2002.

3 POLLUTION PREVENTION TEAM

2.7 PURPOSE OF THE TEAM

The purpose of the SWPP Team, as defined by the IGP, is to assist in the implementation, evaluation, and revision of the SWPPP. Individuals selected to serve on the Team represent industrial and administrative activities at MCAS Beaufort and will provide proper coordination of the military commands and support activities.

Implementation of the initial SWPPP involved evaluation of existing BMPs; implementation of recommended BMPs (including associated design and construction activities); personnel training; inspections; and establishment of required records. Ongoing implementation includes inspections, record keeping, continuing evaluation of the effectiveness of existing BMPs, and revisions and/or additions of BMPs as needed for new and/or modified activities that have potential to be sources of stormwater pollution. SWPPP implementation continues to involve all members of the Team and all facilities that are addressed in the SWPPP.

Implementation of the BMPs described in the SWPPP is the responsibility of the individual operating units, working under the direction of a designated SWPP Team member. As with the other environmental programs at MCAS Beaufort, NREAO personnel assist and coordinate as described herein.

2.8 ORGANIZATION OF THE TEAM

The individual responsible for all activities at MCAS Beaufort, including implementation of the SWPPP, is the Commanding Officer. However, the SWPPP requires many detailed actions at all levels that are best handled by the SWPP Team. To accommodate the military chain-of-command, the SWPP Team is organized to follow established command structures and includes all levels of responsibility from the office to work center personnel (Table 2).

The SWPP Team assists in coordinating the compliance activities of each command by providing guidance, training coordination, site inspections, and detailed assistance as required.

The SWPP Team is responsible for assisting with the following activities:

- Developing and revising the SWPPP
- Maintaining control measures
- Taking corrective actions where required
- At least one member of the SWPP Team must participate in each routine and comprehensive site inspection.

2.9 RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE TEAM MEMBERS

Table 2: Pollution Prevention Team Responsibilities

POSITION	RESPONSIBILITIES
Responsible Official (RO)	• Implement the SWPPP at all commands at MCAS Beaufort. • Ensure compliance with the SWPPP at each activity. • Certify the SWPPP and approve revisions based on annual site compliance evaluations for all facilities.
SWPP Team Leader	• Assist the RO in implementing the SWPPP. • Serve as chairperson of the SWPP Team. • Coordinate with the SWPP Team members to verify compliance with SWPPP implementation and operating requirements. • Coordinate with the SWPP Team members to verify that qualified personnel conduct compliance evaluations at appropriate intervals as specified in the SWPPP. • Prepare annual revisions of the SWPPP, as necessary, based on the quarterly inspections and SWPP Team member recommendations. • Review and forward to the RO for approval the annual update of the SWPPP, as necessary, covering all industrial facilities. • Verify the adequacy of SWPP Team member response actions for spills, leaks, or other discharges covered by the SWPPP. • Verify that SWPP Team members properly keep, update, and retain records within their area of responsibility as required by this SWPPP. • Coordinate annual SWPPP compliance inspections and evaluations of the designated units within each Command as specified in the SWPPP including: • Evidence of pollutant discharges; • Use of pollutant reduction measures; • Maintenance and condition of spill response equipment; and, • Records maintenance and updating. • Monitor the activities of facility personnel on a random basis as needed to ensure compliance with SWPPP implementation and operating requirements. • Prepare a report summarizing the results of each annual compliance inspection and evaluation. Annual reviews must include all incidents of non-compliance and a review of the current 303d list and TMDLs for potential changes in monitoring requirements. • Review plans and drawings related to industrial facilities for new construction or remodeling for erosion control, maintenance, and recommended BMPs, to determine whether a revision to the SWPPP is required.

POSITION	RESPONSIBILITIES
	- Implement any modifications required to achieve compliance with the SWPPP as soon as possible after a change in design, construction operations, or maintenance of a facility. - Provide technical guidance for training in stormwater pollution prevention. - Coordinate corrective actions for non-compliance within the timeframes required by the IGP. - Coordinate collection and analysis of required visual assessment and monitoring samples.
SWPP Team Member	- Implement the initial SWPPP requirements within designated area of responsibility. - Ensure compliance with the SWPPP implementation and operating requirements. - Conduct and/or direct qualified personnel to complete compliance evaluations and BMP forms at the intervals specified in this plan. - Oversee facility personnel to ensure compliance with the SWPPP implementation and operating requirements. - Provide recommendations for SWPPP revisions based on quarterly and annual site compliance inspections. - Designate and direct qualified personnel to conduct and document appropriate response action for spills, leaks, or other discharges covered by the SWPPP. - Ensure that records are properly kept, updated, and retained at each facility within their area of responsibility. - Provide training and technical guidance for SWPPP compliance and implementation.

2.10 POLLUTION PREVENTION TEAM MEMBERS

To ensure proper implementation, operation, and updating of the SWPPP, specific individuals are identified to serve on the SWPP Team (as listed below).

Table 3: Pollution Prevention Team

TEAM MEMBER	ORGANIZATION	PHONE NUMBER
Responsible Official	Commanding Officer	(843) 228-7370
SWPPP Team Leader	NREAO	(843) 228-6055
HAZMAT Coordinator	MAG 31/JHC	(843) 228-6529
HAZMAT Coordinator	MALS 31	(843) 228-6008
Station Fuels	PWM/Fuels	(478) 251-4733
BOS Contractor (T&H)	T&H	(843) 441-7434

4 INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY OVERVIEW

MCAS Beaufort is an operational United States Marine Corps air base which provides support for Marine Aircraft Group 31 (MAG-31) and its associated squadrons, Marine Corps support units and tenant Navy strike fighter squadrons. The MCAS Beaufort's industrial activities covered under the IGP only make up approximately 250 acres of the 6,100-acre facility.

4.1 ACTIVITY OVERVIEW

MCAS Beaufort discharges stormwater associated with the following industrial activities in accordance with the IGP:

- Sector O - Steam Electric Power Generating Facilities. The Heating Plant meets the qualifications for Sector O.
- Sector S: Air Transportation Facilities. The following facilities are associated with air transportation activities and meet the qualifications for Sector S: Firefighting Training and Engine Testing, Tank Farm C, East Hangar Maintenance Area, East Hot Fuel Pits, West Hot Fuel Pits, West Hangar Maintenance Area, Hangar 418 Area, Hangar 594, Hangar 2146, Hangar 3060, and Corrosion Control Facility, Day Tank Facility (Tank Farm B), Station Fuels, Fuel Pier, and the Airfield.

Outside of IGP requirements for industrial activities, MCAS Beaufort is responsible for obtaining a permit from regulatory agencies for discharging stormwater from construction sites. Construction must be conducted in accordance with approved state or local sediment and erosion or stormwater pollution prevention plans.

4.2 INDUSTRIAL DRAINAGE

The drainage network within MCAS Beaufort comprises various types of drainage structures, grass swales, and lined channels. Other drainage on the MCAS Beaufort flow directly to the surrounding creeks or tidal marshes. Three main bodies of water act as receiving streams from the MCAS Beaufort. To the north is McCalley's Creek, to the south is Albergoe Creek, and to the east is Brickyard Creek.

A study completed by Multi-MAC JV determined 54 catchment basins drain the main MCAS Beaufort property. During development of this SWPPP, 21 of the 54 total drainage areas were identified as containing potential sources of industrial pollutants related to airport operation and heating plant. Each of these catchment basins are identified below and on the enclosed site maps (Appendix A).

Basin 3 is one of the two largest drainages (approximately 261 acres) and serves 9 of the industrial facilities covered in this SWPPP. The drainage is located central to the MCAS Beaufort property and drains generally west to east and north to south. Stormwater runoff within this drainage is conveyed via ditches, swales, gravity mains, and sheet flow ultimately discharging into a large stormwater

impoundment located in the southeast extent of the basin. A spill gate prevents uncontrolled discharge from the pond. In the event the gate is opened, water discharges directly to an unnamed tributary of Albergottie Creek. Industrial facilities discharging stormwater within the basin are the Day Tank Facility, East Hangar Maintenance, Hangar 418, Hangars 594, 2146, 3060 and Corrosion Control, Tank Farm C, West Hangar Maintenance, West Hot Fuels Pit, Airfield and Day Tank Facility (Tank Farm B). Potential pollutants resulting from industrial activities are hazardous waste, oily waste, hydraulic fluids, fuels, AFFF, and corrosives.

Basin 20 (approximately 164 acres) serves 4 of the industrial facilities covered in this SWPPP. The drainage is located central to the MCAS Beaufort property draining the southern portions of the runways and flight deck associated with Hangars 594, 2146, and 3060. The drainage is located central to the MCAS Beaufort property and drains generally west to east and north to south. Stormwater runoff within this drainage is conveyed via ditches, swales, gravity mains, and sheet flow ultimately discharging into the same large stormwater impoundment as Basin 3 located in the southern extent of the basin. The East Fuel Pits, West Fuel Pits, East Hangar Maintenance Area, and Airfield are the industrial facilities covered under this SWPPP within the basin. Potential pollutants resulting from industrial activities are hazardous waste, oily waste, hydraulic fluids, fuels, AFFF, and corrosives.

Basin 2 is one of the two largest drainages on the MCAS Beaufort property (approximately 263 acres) and serves 2 of the industrial facilities covered in this SWPPP. Generally, stormwater runoff drains west to east through concrete conveyances terminating with direct discharge to unnamed tributaries of Albergottie Creek in its eastern extent. Much of the MCAS Beaufort ground operation buildings are located within this basin, however industrial activities associated with the airport are limited. The Tank Farm C facility in the northwest and the Heating Plant in the northeast portions are the only industrial facilities covered under this SWPPP within the basin. Potential pollutants resulting from industrial activities are AFFF and fuels.

Basin 4 (approximately 133 acres) serves 2 of the industrial facilities covered in this SWPPP and is comprised mostly of maintained open herbaceous land situated southeast of the runway. Stormwater within this basin is subject to infiltration as impervious surfaces are limited. Swales and ditches convey stormwater runoff as necessary, discharging to an unnamed tributary of Albergottie Creek in the western extent of the basin. The Day Tank Facility (Tank Farm B), and Station Fuels are the only industrial facilities covered under this SWPPP located within basin 4. Potential pollutants resulting from industrial activities are fuels.

Basin 34 (approximately 152 acres) serves 3 of the industrial facilities and is the only basin that discharges to municipal stormwater infrastructure. Maintained herbaceous land to the southwest of the runway comprises the majority of basin 3. Stormwater within this basin is subject to infiltration as impervious surfaces are limited, however, swales and ditches convey stormwater runoff discharging to municipal stormwater infrastructure in the western extent of the drainage. Tank Farm C, Fire Fighting Training and Engine Testing Facility, and Airfield are the industrial facilities covered under

this SWPPP located within Basin 34. Potential pollutants resulting from industrial activities are fuels, and oily waste.

Basin 9 is approximately 84 acres and serves 1 of the industrial facilities covered in this SWPPP. The majority of the basin is comprised of tidal marsh along Brickyard Creek in the southeast extent of the MCAS Beaufort Property. Stormwater is subject to infiltration and sheet flow from portions of the riverbank and facility located within the basin as well as roadside ditches. The Fuel Pier (Tank Farm A) is the only industrial facility covered under this SWPPP within basin 9. Potential pollutants resulting from industrial activities are fuels.

The Airfield located central to the MCAS Beaufort property is served by 15 drainage basins totaling approximately 3,195 acres. Generally, stormwater is stored in large grassy basins within the 15 drainages. Where impervious surfaces prevent infiltration, stormwater is generally conveyed through swale, ditch, gravity main, and sheet flow. During periods of significant inundation, ditches, swales, gravity mains, wetlands and streams convey stormwater to the Coosaw River and Upper Beaufort River. Stormwater in the southern portion of the Airfield drains to Basins 3 and 20 and is stored in a large stormwater pond located to the southeast of the Airfield. Potential pollutants resulting from industrial activities are hazardous waste, oily waste, hydraulic fluids, fuels, AFFF, and corrosives.

4.3 NON-INDUSTRIAL DRAINAGE

Of the 54 drainage basins serving the MCAS Beaufort property 33 are not associated within industrial activities with SIC codes covered under the IGP.

4.4 DRAINAGE MAPS AND OBSERVATIONS

The Catchment Basin and Substantially Identical Outfalls Map enclosed in Appendix A depicts information obtained from the following:

- Esri Aerial Imaging.
- Geographic Information System (GIS) data provided by MCAS Beaufort Public Works Department.
- Light Detection and Ranging (LiDAR) data from “The National Map” developed by USGS.
- Onsite Observations – 2021-2022.

Figure 1 in Appendix A is an overall map of MCAS Beaufort showing site location and utilities. Figure 2 in Appendix A is an overall map of MCAS Beaufort showing the locations of the industrial facilities. Figure 3 is an overall map of MCAS Beaufort showing derived catchment basin and outfall locations. The individual facility site maps in Figures 6 through 23 in Appendix A include the information required by the IGP such as buildings, ASTs, USTs, and operation and storage areas, as well as stormwater drainage patterns and features, stormwater control structures, stormwater outfalls and receiving streams at each industrial facility at MCAS Beaufort covered under the IGP.

5 BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES FOR COVERED ACTIVITIES

MCAS Beaufort houses thirteen industrial operations which meet the industrial classification for coverage under the IGP. This SWPPP was prepared to include only those thirteen facilities (Table 4). This section includes a description of the buildings and areas where activities at these facilities pose a potential source of stormwater pollution, a description of those activities and the BMPs in place to minimize the possibility of stormwater pollution at each facility. Spills or releases at MCAS Beaufort are documented each year in the Annual Comprehensive Site Inspection Review Report.

Table 4: Sources of Potential Pollution

#	INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY AREA	TENANT
1	Firefighting Training and Engine Testing	MALS 31
2	Tank Farm C	Fuels
3	East Hangar Maintenance Area	MAG 31
4	East Hot Fuel Pits	Fuels
5	West Hot Fuel Pits	Fuels
6	West Hangar Maintenance Area	MAG 31
7	Hangar 418 Area	MALS 31/MCAS S3
8	Hangars 594, 2146, 3060, and Corrosion Control Facility	MALS 31
9	Heating Plant	PWD/NREAO
10	Day Tank Facility	Fuels/NREAO
11	Station Fuels	PWM/Fuels/MWSS 273
12	Fuel Pier	Fuels
13	Airfield	NREAO – MCAS Beaufort

Stormwater pollution is prevented through the use of BMPs, which, for the most part, fall into the following categories:

1. **Baseline BMPs.** Which are general in nature (e.g., good housekeeping),
2. **Activity Specific BMPs,** which pertain to specific functions of a facility (e.g., fueling), and
3. **Site Specific BMPs,** which pertain to a certain facility (e.g., construction of concrete containment around an individual fuel tank).

The EPA emphasizes the implementation of pollution prevention measures and BMPs that reduce the possibility of pollutant discharges at the source. Source reduction measures include preventive maintenance, chemical substitution, spill prevention, good housekeeping, training, and proper materials management. Where such practices are not appropriate to a particular source

or do not effectively reduce pollutants in stormwater discharges, the EPA supports the use of source control measures and BMPs such as material segregation or covering, water diversion, and dust control. Like source reduction measures, source control measures and BMPs are intended to keep pollutants out of stormwater. BMPs that involve recycling or treatment of stormwater allow the reuse of stormwater or attempt to lower pollutant concentrations before effluent discharge.

This Section describes the BMPs in place or recommended for each building and area addressed in this SWPPP. Site maps for each area (Appendix A) show building locations, existing structural BMPs (if applicable) and general stormwater runoff patterns.

BMPs are to be implemented to the maximum extent practicable, given existing technology. The SWPP Team continues to review activities at MCAS Beaufort to determine what additional BMPs can and should be implemented at the various facilities. Additional BMP needs could result from changes in activities performed in the building or outside areas. Quarterly inspections should be made to confirm that new personnel are properly trained in the BMPs at each location or activity. During the inspections, applicable BMP checklists must be completed for each building/area. This update to the SWPPP reflects the structural BMPs recommended in previous assessments have been implemented. The following BMPs (Table 5) are part of standard operating procedures implemented throughout MCAS Beaufort.

Table 5: BMPs for MCAS Beaufort

BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICE	STATUS
All spills are reported to the Structural Fire Department and NREAO	I
All hazardous waste storage areas have less than a 90-day hold time	I
Industrial activities are conducted inside and isolated from stormwater contact	I
Good housekeeping procedures are implemented throughout MCAS Beaufort	I
Above ground storage tanks are properly contained	I
A maintenance program is in place for oil/water separators. The program includes monthly inspections, maintenance, and removal of oil	I
Drain valves on containment areas are closed and locked at all times	I
A spill kit is readily available, well-labeled, and easily accessible at all hazardous material/waste storage areas	I
All containment basins are regularly inspected for cracks, valve operation, locks, and proper sizing	I
Contractors are provided with environmental management plans pertinent to their activities; the plans are implemented as standard operating procedures with any specialized procedures of the individual contractor	I
Proper security measures are in place throughout MCAS Beaufort	I
Drip pans are used for aircraft; drip pans are properly emptied to avoid overflow.	I

BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICE	STATUS
Dumpsters and recycle bins should be covered at all times to prevent rainfall from contacting the contents of the containers. Bungs may be used to ensure that nothing can drain from the dumpsters	R
Vehicle maintenance should be performed under a roof whenever possible and drip pans should be used for vehicle storage areas.	R
Equipment no longer in use or out-of-service, such as unused fuel oil tanks, should be removed.	R

I = Implemented; R = Recommended.

MCAS Beaufort's base-wide effort to prevent stormwater pollution includes the maintenance of several oil/water separators. These are located throughout the MCAS Beaufort to collect oil from water that could be a source of stormwater pollution, either directly (such as from a wash rack) or indirectly (such as sheet flow from paved areas like runways or hangar aprons). MCAS Beaufort maintains the following inventory of oil/water separators associated with industrial airport operations covered under the IGP. All oil/water separators in Table 6 with the exception of two (403 and 1226) discharge to sanitary sewer.

Table 6: Inventory of Oil/Water Separators

ID	LOCATION/ASSOCIATION	DISCHARGES TO
403	Building 403—Tank Farm C	Stormwater
426	Building 426— Former Heating Plant Area	Sanitary Sewer
414	Hangar 414	Sanitary Sewer
418	Hangar 418	Sanitary Sewer
627/628	Building 627/628— Day Tanks (Tank Farm B)	Sanitary Sewer
594	Hangar 594	Sanitary Sewer
729	Hangar 729	Sanitary Sewer
1084	Building 1084—FA 18 Fuel Maintenance Facility	Sanitary Sewer
1208	Building 1208—GSE Shop	Sanitary Sewer
1226	Building 1226—Day Tanks Laboratory (Tank Farm B)	Stormwater
1256	Building 1256—Corrosion Control Facility	Sanitary Sewer
1313	Building 1313—ARFF	Sanitary Sewer
1331	Building 1331—Acoustical Enclosure (Hush House)	Sanitary Sewer
1004A	Burn Pit	Sanitary Sewer
953	Wash Rack Adjacent to Hangar 728	Sanitary Sewer
959	Wash Rack Adjacent to Hangar 594	Sanitary Sewer
2045	Hangar 2146	Sanitary Sewer
3031	Building 3031	Sanitary Sewer
3060	Hangar 3060	Sanitary Sewer
3090	Hangar 3090	Sanitary Sewer

5.1 ABOVEGROUND STORAGE TANKS

Accidental releases of chemicals from aboveground storage tanks (listed below) can contaminate stormwater. Materials spilled, leaked, or lost from storage tanks may accumulate in soils or on other surfaces and can be carried away by rainfall runoff. Unintentional releases can be caused by external corrosion and structural failure of the tank, installation problems, spills and overflows due to operator error, and failure of piping systems (pipes, pumps, flanges, couplings, hoses, and valves). The above ground storage tanks inventory can be found in appendix I.

Table 7: BMPs for Aboveground Storage Tanks

BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICE
One individual is responsible for inspecting and draining secondary containment
Corrective action items and inspections are documented
A preventive maintenance program is in place to control leaks and spills
Equipment is regularly inspected
Tanks are routinely inspected for leaks that could lead to contact with stormwater
Tanks have overflow protection
Access to tanks and valves is restricted
Valves are maintained in proper position

5.2 FIREFIGHTING TRAINING AND JET ENGINE TEST FACILITIES

Fire fighter training and jet engine testing facilities are collocated along the northwestern stretch of the old Merritt Field runway, north of the primary East/West runway at the MCAS Beaufort. This area lies along the northern edge of Basin 48.

5.2.1 Firefighting Training

MCAS Beaufort trains Aircraft Rescue and Fire Fighting (ARFF) personnel to extinguish fires involving jet fuel at a circular pit that has an area of approximately 1,900 square feet and is surrounded by a berm approximately 4 inches high. An AST (3076) containing JP-5 fuel for training fires is also surrounded by a concrete berm. During a training exercise, the pit is covered with a layer of water and jet fuel is pumped onto the surface of the water and ignited. Approximately 25 gallons of fuel are burned per event. Water remaining in the pit after exercises is drained through an oil/water separator before discharge to the sewer system. Currently the fire training pit is inoperable and out of use.

Adjacent to the ARFF training pit is a concrete block building for training on structural fires. This “smokehouse” is a two-story structure that is fueled with wooden pallets and straw for training of Structural Fire Department personnel up to five times each month. Water used in training at the

smokehouse drains from this area to the main stormwater drains along the runway and into the surrounding woods.

MCAS Beaufort has published the Firefighting Operations and Training ESOP to ensure that firefighter training operations are conducted in a manner that minimizes the potential for a discharge to the stormwater system.

Table 8: BMPs for Firefighting Training

BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICE
Tank has secondary containment
Employees are trained in spill prevention measures and techniques

5.2.2 Jet Engine Testing Facilities

Until 2002, jet engine testing at MCAS Beaufort has been conducted at various locations around the runways. With construction of the T10 enclosed test cell, all engine testing was consolidated along the northwestern reach of the old Merritt Field runway, east of the ARFF training pit. Engine testing facilities include the T10 enclosed test cell, an enclosed test stand for auxiliary power units (APUs), and an open test stand. An acoustical enclosure (Building 1331) for testing engines still mounted on the wing (i.e., a hush house) stands at the end of this engine testing area.

The T10 cell is equipped with an oil/water separator. The open stands are not so equipped, although water used in the open stand testing is collected and pumped into a truck. Stormwater from the engine testing area drains to the surrounding woods and to the main stormwater drains along the runway. The jet engine testing facility is no longer in use; however, the oil/water separator is still present.

Table 9: BMPs for Jet Engine Testing

BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICE
Emergency response alarms are installed in T-10 Test Cell
Fuel trailer is inside drive-in concrete containment area
Temporary, uncovered containment is used for POL
Employees are trained in spill prevention measures and techniques
Sorbent materials are kept near the fuel transfer area

5.3 TANK FARM C

5.3.1 Tank Farm C

Tank Farm C is located on Reed Avenue just west of the flight line. This facility stores fuel for staging of daily operations on the flight line. Primary activities include tank truck fueling, tanker

unloading, and fuel storage for supplying JP-5 to the east rapid refueling pits on the flight line. The Tank Farm B area includes the following permanent features:

- Two 210,000-gallon JP-5 ASTs (3070 and 3071)
- One 4,000-gallon underground product recovery tank (3072)
- One truck loading stand (2 slots)
- One tanker truck unloading stand (2 slots)
- One truck defueling stand (1 slot)

Tanks 3070 and 3071 are field-erected steel ASTs with internal floating roofs. The tanks supply jet fuel directly to the west hot fuel pits on the flight line and to the truck fuel loading rack for filling MCAS Beaufort's fleet of mobile refuelers. Tanks are equipped with high-level alarms to prevent overfilling. Secondary containment is provided by a shared concrete containment dike with a manual drainage valve that is normally closed. A pumphouse sits beside the containment structure.

The PRT (3072) is identical to the PRTs at Tank Farms A and B and is normally empty.

The fuel unloading stand is equipped to receive fuel oil deliveries by commercial tanker trucks. A separate port is also available for offloading fuel from Station Fuel trucks to return to the large tanks. The containment includes a grated sump and a discharge valve located inside a locked vault. Discharge is to the storm drainage system.

A drive-through containment area, for the loading operation, is located on the east end of Reed Avenue. The containment includes a grated sump and a discharge valve inside a locked vault. Discharge is to the storm drainage system. Two fuelers can be loaded at a time at this location.

Table 10: BMPs for Tank Farm C

BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICE
Containment dikes surround the fuel tanks
Sorbents are readily available
Fuel loading and unloading areas are contained
Discharges from containment have lockable valves
The area is fenced with lockable gate
The area is well-lit
Patrolled by Provost Marshall 24 hours per day, 7 days per week
Fuel transfer hoses are stored in contained racks

BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICE
Containment valves are more accessible to persons loading/unloading fuel; valves are in closed position when transferring fuel
Signs describing operation of containment are posted

5.4 EAST MAINTENANCE HANGAR AREA

5.4.1 Hangar 729 – VMFA 251

This facility serves as an aircraft maintenance and repair facility for an F/A-18 squadron. A used POL tank with spill containment is at the east end of Hangar 729. Empty aircraft belly tanks are stored outside the hangar; aircraft are parked on the apron adjacent to the hangar.

Table 11: BMPs for Hangar 729

BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICE
Sorbents are readily available for use in the event of a spill
Drip pans are used for aircraft; drip pans are properly emptied to avoid overflow.
Good housekeeping and preventive maintenance measures are implemented
Employees are trained in spill prevention measures and techniques
Wastes are properly segregated and disposed
Most storage tanks/drums are properly labeled
The area is properly secured with fences
Maintenance activities are conducted under roof, where feasible

5.4.2 Building 1313 – Fire/Rescue Station

Fire/Rescue personnel respond to all MCAS Beaufort flightline fires, spills, and disasters, especially any incident involving aircraft. The Fire/Rescue station is alerted when any chemical (including oil) is spilled along the flightline. Fire trucks are parked both inside and outside the station. Firefighting equipment is also stored outside the building. With this new facility, minor maintenance activities are conducted inside one the several bays which house the rolling equipment.

Table 12: BMPs for Fire/Rescue Station

BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICE
Hazardous materials are stored in covered lockers
Sorbents are readily available for use in the event of a spill
Good housekeeping and preventive maintenance measures are implemented

Employees are trained in spill prevention measures and techniques
No materials are stored outside of the building
Wastes are properly segregated and disposed
Storage tanks/drums are properly labeled

5.5 EAST AND WEST HOT FUEL PITS

The Hot Fuel Pits are designed to allow aircraft to refuel while the engines are running. JP-5 is pumped from Tank Farms B and C to the filter assembly at the pit, where it is dispensed to the aircraft.

Four pairs of fuel sites are located between the aircraft parking apron and taxiway for Runway 32 (East Hot Fuel Pits). Two pairs of fuel pits are located between the aircraft parking apron and the taxiway for Runway 5 (West Hot Fuel Pits). A concrete containment curb borders the perimeter of each site at both the East and West Hot Fuel Pits. The curbs direct stormwater runoff and any spill that may occur in the fueling area into concrete flumes, which drain to grated pits in a grass median. Three pits are located along the Runway 5 taxiway, and five pits are located along the Runway 32 taxiway.

The discharge from the pits is controlled by a manually operated valve that allows the effluent from the pit to flow into the storm drainage system. The pits function as a containment system when the valves are closed to prevent spilled fuel from entering the storm drainage system. The valves are locked in the closed position such that each pit retains stormwater runoff as well as any fuel that may spill. Waste oil trucks periodically visit each pit and suction the fuel off the water surface with vacuum hoses. The valve is then opened to drain the remaining water.

Any fuel that may spill during refueling on the apron would flow into the grass median and/or the concrete flumes. There is no containment around the apron areas where the refueling of aircraft occurs. The Fire Department would respond to a fuel spill.

MCAS Beaufort has published the Aircraft Fueling and Defueling ESOP to ensure that operations in the Hot Fuel Pits are conducted in a manner that minimizes the potential for a discharge to the stormwater system.

Table 13: BMPs for East and West Hot Fuel Pits

BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICE
Fuel pumps and lines are in curbed areas and drain via concrete chutes to pits which function as containment for fuel spills
Valves to drain the pits are locked in the closed position and a warning sign is printed on the roof of the valve pit stating that the valve is to be closed during fueling and is to be opened only to drain

BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICE	
Fuel is suctioned off the water surface in the pits to a waste oil truck before discharging to stormwater system	
All spills are immediately reported to the Fire Department	
Operator who suctions fuel off the water surface in the pits are trained to recognize the presence of oil; test kits are provided for detecting petroleum products before discharge to stormwater system	
Rainwater accumulated in the pits should be removed in a timely manner, particularly during periods of heavy rain	
The pit valves are routinely inspected	

5.6 WEST HANGAR MAINTENANCE AREA

5.6.1 Hangar 414 and 3090 – VMFA 115 and VMFA 122

These hangars serve two squadrons of F/A-18s in the maintenance and repair of aircraft. Storage of aircraft occurs on the apron adjacent to the hangar. This facility includes a contained hazardous waste site and a contained used oil bowser.

Table 14: BMPs for Hangar 414 and 3090

BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICE	
Hazardous wastes (paints, paint thinner) are stored in lockers	
Drip pans are used for aircraft; drip pans are properly emptied to avoid overflow.	
Sorbents are readily available for use in the event of a spill	
Good housekeeping and preventive maintenance measures are implemented	
Employees are trained in spill prevention measures and techniques	
Wastes are properly segregated and disposed	
Storage tanks and drums are properly labeled	
The area is properly secured with fences	
Maintenance activities are conducted under roof, where feasible	

5.6.2 Building 953 – West Wash Rack

This facility is one of the three aircraft wash racks on base. This wash rack has curbing and sloping pavement that force all flow toward the center grate inlets, which discharge through an oil/water separator to the sanitary system. All wash racks go through post indicator valves. When valves are “open,” flow goes to sanitary sewer. When valves are “closed,” flow goes to stormwater system.

Table 15: BMPs for West Wash Rack

BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICE
Good housekeeping and preventive maintenance measures are implemented
Employees are trained in spill prevention measures and techniques
No material is stored in outdoor areas without tarp or cover
Pavement slopes toward center grate, which discharges to sanitary sewer

5.7 HANGAR 418 AREA

5.7.1 Hanger 418 – VMFA 332 and VMFA 533

This hangar, which is used by VMFA 332 and VMFA 533, houses aircraft maintenance and repair operations. One contained hazardous waste storage area is located on the south side of the building. A used oil bowser at this facility is also contained. Enclosed containers housing jet engines and components are stored around the perimeter of the building. Aircraft are parked on the apron north of the hangar.

Table 16: BMPs for Hangar 418

BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICE
Most hazardous wastes are stored in concrete containment
Drip pans are used for aircraft; drip pans are properly emptied to avoid overflow.
The used oil tank is in concrete containment
Sorbents are readily available for use in the event of a spill
Good housekeeping and preventive maintenance measures are implemented
Employees are trained in spill prevention measures and techniques
Wastes are properly segregated
Most storage tanks/drums are properly labeled
The area is properly secured with fences
Maintenance activities are conducted under roof, where feasible

5.7.2 Building 857 – AGSE Maintenance

This ground support equipment shop is responsible for maintenance of the fuel tanks and other support equipment. A storage area for aircraft fuel tanks is south of this shop. These fuel tanks are reportedly empty during storage or transport.

Table 17: BMPs for Building 857

BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICE
Sorbents are readily available for use in the event of a spill
Good housekeeping and preventive maintenance measures are implemented
Employees are trained in spill prevention measures and techniques
Wastes are properly segregated and disposed
Storage tanks/drums are properly labeled
The area is properly secured with fences
Maintenance activities are conducted under roof, where feasible

5.7.3 Hangar 1084 – Fuel Maintenance Facility

Hangar 1084 is currently occupied by Beech Aerospace Support Services (BASS). It was constructed to be a fuel maintenance facility and is currently used to house small aircraft. No material is stored outside the hangar.

Table 18: BMPs for Hangar 1084

BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICE
Sorbents are readily available for use in the event of a spill
Drip pans are used for aircraft; drip pans are properly emptied to avoid overflow.
Good housekeeping and preventive maintenance measures are implemented
No material is stored outside of the hangar
Deliveries are made under roof, when feasible
Maintenance activities are conducted under roof, where feasible

5.7.4 Building 1208 – Ground Support Equipment Mechanical Maintenance

This facility houses mechanical maintenance work for the ground support equipment division. This area includes an outdoor storage building for hazardous materials.

Table 19: BMPs for Building 1208

BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICE
Most hazardous wastes are stored in concrete containment basins
Sorbents are readily available for use in the event of a spill
Good housekeeping and preventive maintenance measures are implemented
Employees are trained in spill prevention measures and techniques

BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICE
Wastes are properly segregated and disposed
The area is properly secured with fences
Maintenance activities are conducted under roof, where feasible

5.8 HANGAR 594, 2146, 3060, AND CORROSION CONTROL FACILITY AREA

5.8.1 Hangar 594 – Aircraft Maintenance Hangar

Hangar 594, operated by MALS 31, houses aircraft maintenance and component repair. Outside Hangar 594 are two hazardous/flammable material storage buildings (Buildings 1014 and 924), and waste is stored at the east end of the hangar. Ground support equipment parking is evident around the hangar.

Table 20: BMPs for the Aircraft Maintenance Hangar

BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICE
Most hazardous wastes are stored in hazardous waste concrete containment basins
Hazardous materials are stored in covered lockers
Sorbents are readily available for use in the event of a spill
Good housekeeping and preventive maintenance measures are implemented
Employees are trained in spill prevention measures and techniques
Wastes are properly segregated and disposed
Most storage tanks/drums are properly labeled
The area is properly secured with fences
Vehicles are positioned properly during unloading and loading to eliminate discharges of leaks or spills to the stormwater system
All metal stock is stored under cover and off the ground
Maintenance activities are conducted under roof, where feasible

5.8.2 Building 3031 – Ground Support Equipment Maintenance

This facility houses a main building and sheds for maintenance work for the ground support equipment division. This area includes storage for hazardous materials. Maintenance of aircraft ground support equipment is performed in various structures in the complex. A fuel island is located on the north end of this building 3032; it is contained.

Table 21: BMPs for Building 3031

BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICE
Sorbents are readily available for use in the event of a spill
Concrete containment is around the fuel pumps (north end of Bldg. 3032)
Most hazardous wastes are properly segregated and disposed, with concrete containment
Good housekeeping and preventive maintenance measures are implemented
Employees are trained in spill prevention measures and techniques
The entire area is properly secured with fences
Maintenance activities are conducted under roof

5.8.4 Building 1256 – Corrosion Control Facility

The corrosion control facility (CCF) was constructed in 2001 to house all aircraft painting operations at the MCAS Beaufort. The CCF is located at the eastern end of the flight line. All operations at the CCF occur in enclosed, controlled service bays. Stormwater from the roof and surrounding area drains away from the building and collects in surface drains on the northeastern and southwestern corners of the facility. Stormwater from the CCF drains east to the retention basin east of the facility.

Table 22: BMPs for Corrosion Control Facility

BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICE
Hazardous materials are stored indoors
Sorbents are readily available for use in the event of a spill
Good housekeeping and preventive maintenance measures are implemented
Employees are trained in spill prevention measures and techniques
Wastes are properly segregated and disposed
The area is properly secured inside the flight line (fencing)
Maintenance activities are conducted under roof, where feasible

5.8.5 Hangar 2146 and Hangar 3060 – VMFAT 501 and VMFA (AW) - 533

This facility serves as an aircraft maintenance and repair facility for two F-35B Lightning squadrons. A used POL tank (double-wall) is available. Aircraft are staged under covers outside the hangars. Material management and spill control are similar to those techniques applied to other squadron hangars.

Table 23: BMPs for Hangar 2146 and 3060

BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICE
Sorbents are readily available for use in the event of a spill
Drip pans are used for aircraft; drip pans are properly emptied to avoid overflow.
Good housekeeping and preventive maintenance measures are implemented
Employees are trained in spill prevention measures and techniques
Wastes are properly segregated and disposed
Most storage tanks/drums are properly labeled
The area is properly secured with fences
Maintenance activities are conducted under roof, where feasible

5.8.6 Building 1213 – East Wash Rack

This aircraft wash rack Building 1213 is located southeast of Hangar 3060. Drainage from the wash rack goes to the sanitary sewer system via an oil/water separator.

Wash racks are present at numerous facilities across MCAS Beaufort and are used for washing aircraft, vehicles, and/or support equipment. Dirty water is contained within the wash racks and drains to an OWS and then typically to the sanitary sewer. Some wash racks do discharge to the stormwater system, or directly to the sanitary sewer with pre-treatment by an OWS. Most of the wash rack OWS discharge to the sanitary sewer. Wash racks should be inspected monthly by operators.

MCAS Beaufort has published the Vehicle and Aircraft Wash Rack ESOP to ensure that wash rack operations are conducted in a manner that minimizes the potential for a discharge to the stormwater system.

Table 24: BMPs for the East Wash Rack

BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICE
Sorbents are readily available for use in the event of a spill
Good housekeeping and preventive maintenance measures are implemented
Employees are trained in spill prevention measures techniques
Vehicle and aircraft are positioned to prevent discharge of wash water to stormwater system

5.9 COGENERATION HEATING PLANT

The Cogeneration Heating Plant, located just south of the Waste Storage Tanks, includes three 30,000-gallon propane tanks.

Table 25: BMPs for Heating Plant

BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICE
Area is properly secured with fence

5.10 DAY TANK FACILITY

5.10.1 Day Tanks (Tank Farm B)

Tank Farm B is located just southeast of the flight line on Kimes Avenue. This facility stores fuel for staging of daily operations on the flight line. Primary activities at this location include tank truck fueling and defueling, and fuel storage for supplying JP-5 to the east rapid refueling pits on the flight line.

The Tank Farm B includes the following permanent features:

- Two 210,000-gallon JP-5 ASTs (3064 and 3065)
- One 4,000-gallon underground product recovery tank (3066)
- One truck loading rack (four trucks at a time)
- One tanker truck unloading stand (2 slots)
- One truck defueling stand (1 slot)
- Two 10,000-gallon used oil ASTs (941, 942)
- Four 5,000-gallon JP-5 mobile refueling trucks
- Seven 6,000-gallon JP-5 mobile refueling trucks
- One 1,200-gallon gasoline bulk transport truck
- Two 1,200-gallon diesel bulk transport trucks

Tanks 3064 and 3065 are field-erected steel ASTs with internal floating roofs. The tanks supply jet fuel directly to the east hot fuel pits on the flight line and to the truck fuel loading rack for filling MCAS Beaufort's fleet of mobile refuelers. Tanks are equipped with high-level alarms to prevent overfilling. Secondary containment is provided by a shared concrete containment dike with a manual drainage valve that is normally closed. A pumphouse sits beside the containment structure.

The PRT (3066) is identical to the PRT at Tank Farm A and is normally empty.

The truck loading rack is used to load JP-5 into fuelers for routine fueling of the aircraft on the flight line aprons. The loading rack has capacity for loading up to four fuelers at one time. The area around the loading rack is completely contained by a system of curbs and drive-over concrete berms. The four bays of the loading rack are covered. A grated sump runs the length of the south side of the containment and has a discharge valve that is closed and locked. Filled fuelers are parked with their tanks inside the containment and the cab of the truck outside the contained area. The containment has enough area to park several filled fuelers without

interrupting the use of the loading rack. Small volumes of fuel may spill into the containment area when disconnecting the fueling hose.

The commercial tanker unloading stand is used for filling the day tanks from off-site tanker trucks when service from Tank Farm A is interrupted. On average, this facility is used no more than twice per year. The tanker unloading stand is inside the northern end of the containment provided for the truck loading rack. A separate port is also available for offloading fuel from Station Fuel trucks to return to the large tanks. Drainage from this area is conducted to an OWS on the north side of the stand, and then to a stormwater drainage ditch.

Unused fuel is unloaded from aircraft on the flight line to a defueling truck and returned to Tank Farm B for reuse. Fuel trucks unload JP-5 at a defueling stand located just east of the used oil tanks on Simpson Street. The fuel is pumped from the truck, through a series of fuel filters, and then directly back to Tanks 3064 and 3065. The defueling stand has both concrete curbing and a grated sump to capture any spilled material. The sump has a valve box which is normally closed and locked.

Used oil is stored in two 10,000-gallon ASTs (941 and 942) that share a concrete containment dike. The containment has one discharge point valved to the OWS installed at the transfer rack.

Fuel trucks are parked in a designated parking area with a long-grated sump, which drains to a trench. The trench is valved, and the valve is locked within a manhole. The valve discharges to the aforementioned ditch alongside the railroad tracks.

Table 26: BMPs for the Day Tank Facility

BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICE
Good housekeeping and preventive maintenance procedures are implemented
Visual inspections are held daily
Containment is provided around all tanks and the truck loading stand
Bays are covered at truck loading stand
Containment discharge valves are closed and locked at all times
Sump discharge valves are closed and locked at all times
Liquids in sumps are inspected before discharge; contaminated liquids in sumps are pumped into tank trucks for proper disposal
Sorbent materials are stored on site
Drip pans are used when pumping used oil from storage tanks
Emergency phone is located at operator building
Employees are trained in spill prevention measures and techniques
Booms are permanently deployed at the Oil Spill Prevention Structure immediately downstream in the drainage system
Site is protected by fence and locked gate

BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICE
Site is well-lit
Site is patrolled by Provost Marshall 24 hours per day, 7 days per week

5.10.2 Facility 1082 – Oil Spill Prevention Structure

The Oil Spill Prevention Structure is located in a tributary to Albergottie Creek just south of Kimes Avenue and across the street from the Day Tanks. This facility serves as a last line of control and containment for spills along the flight line and from the Day Tank area.

The structure consists of four sheet pile seawalls forming a box configuration. The walls are approximately 100 feet apart with a floating boom spanning the opening between the outside walls. This structure is equipped with an oil skimmer pump to remove spilled oils from behind the boom and a waste oil tank to store the skimmed oil in. Additional booms are stored in a building adjacent to the structure.

Table 28: BMPs for Facility 1082

BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICE
Structure is visually inspected daily
Booms are permanently deployed

5.11 STATION FUELS

5.11.1 Building 620 – Government Gas Station

The government gas station, also known as Station Fuels or ground fuels farm, is located at the intersection of Rutledge and Moore Streets. The purpose of this facility is to dispense diesel fuel and unleaded gasoline for use in government owned vehicles.

The government gas station includes the following permanent features:

- One 5,000-gallon steel underground gasoline tank (770)
- One 5,000-gallon steel underground diesel tank (771)
- One 15,000-gallon steel aboveground gasoline tank (622)
- Two 15,000-gallon steel aboveground diesel tanks (622 624)
- One 10,046-gal E85 gasoline tank (2081)
- One 8,254-gal Bryant portable, self-contained JP5 tank (1276)
- Six fuel dispensers (620)

Fuel is delivered to the ASTs at the fuel unloading station. Fuel is gravity dropped to pumps, which then pump the fuels into the storage tanks. The fuel unloading station is covered and has drive-

through containment berms made of concrete. The containment area has grated sumps that discharge to a large secondary containment tank. This tank has a discharge valve that is kept in the closed position. Discharge from the containment travels west under Rutledge Street and eventually into a tributary of Albergotie Creek.

Sized secondary containment is provided for all ASTs. Two concrete-lined dikes provide containment for the larger tanks, one for the diesel AST and the other for the two gasoline ASTs. Discharge from the containment areas is controlled by valves that are in the closed position. The E85 tank is equipped with its own containment dike and discharge. The Bryant tank for JP5 is self-contained. The USTs are made of fiberglass and serve the fuel dispensers; they are gravity filled from the ASTs. All tanks are equipped with high-level alarms to prevent tank overfilling.

The main fuel dispensing island is covered (although the E85 and JP-5 dispensers are not under cover). Drainage from the dispenser islands is controlled with spill collection sumps. Piping to the fuel dispensers is secondary-contained fiberglass piping with leak detection monitoring. The dispenser containment sumps also have integral leak detection monitoring.

Table 29: BMPs for Building 620

BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICE
Building 620 has a spill block mat, fire extinguisher, and fire pull alarm
Fuel unloading area is contained and covered
Aboveground storage tanks have containment
Aboveground storage tanks have overfill warning
Sorbents are readily available for use in the event of a spill
Employees are trained in spill prevention measures and techniques
The area is well-lit and patrolled by PMO 24 hours per day, 7 days per week

5.12 FUEL PIER (TANK FARM A)

The Fuel Pier (Tank Farm A) is on the Intracoastal Waterway at the end of Quilali Road. This area includes both a fuel unloading pier, two 630,000-gallon ASTs (3077 and 3078), and one 4,000-gallon underground PRT (3079). This facility is the primary location of unloading operations for JP-5 jet fuel. On average, 450,000 gallons of jet fuel are delivered by barge and unloaded weekly.

The pier is not covered, but containment curbing designed to prevent stormwater discharge to the bay is present beneath pipe valves. Two booms are used on the pier: one boom encloses the landside area of the pier as backup containment to the curbing on the pier; the second boom is kept on the pier in a roll and is deployed around the barge and tug while moored at the fuel unloading side of the pier. This second boom also encircles the loading area of the pier, leaving the walkway between the landside and shipside piers as the only area without a backup form of containment. A covered building that houses spill prevention equipment (986) is on the pier.

Tanks 3077 and 3078 are field-erected steel ASTs with internal floating roofs. The ASTs are filled via an 8-inch pipe that originates at the ship-side pier and runs to shore and to the storage tanks. Tank contents are measured daily and before and after each delivery. Tanks are equipped with high-level alarms to prevent overfilling. Secondary containment is provided by a shared concrete containment dike with a manual drainage valve that is normally closed. A pumphouse sits beside the containment structure.

The PRT (3079) is a steel tank that sits in a below-grade concrete containment structure. It is used to temporarily recover fuel from system components so they can be isolated and serviced or repaired as necessary. As such, the PRT is normally empty.

Table 27: BMPs for Fuel Pier

BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICE
Good housekeeping and preventive maintenance measures are implemented
Visual inspections are held daily/weekly
Booms are permanently deployed at the pier, and barges are enclosed before commencement of fuel unloading operations
Containment is provided on the pier by curbing beneath valves
Sorbent materials and additional booms are stored on site
Emergency phone is located at entrance to fuel pier
Employees are trained in spill prevention measures and techniques
Containment dikes are provided around underground tank area
Tank containment discharge valves are closed and locked at all times
Site is protected by fence and locked gate on shore side
Site is well-lit
Site is patrolled by Provost Marshall 24 hours per day, 7 days per week

5.13 AIRFIELD

The Airfield is the largest industrial facility within MCAS Beaufort and is comprised of runways, taxiways, and access roads. Aircraft, GSE, and Airfield fire-fighting equipment utilize the airfield. The majority of the approximately 752-acre Airfield is large open grassy drainage, however approximately 229 acres of impervious surface is currently installed and in use. The primary potential hazard to stormwater within the Airfield is resultant from any incidental release of pollutants during the operation of aircraft within the area. Minimal aircraft and GSE are stored within the airfield.

Table 28: BMPs for Airfield

BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICE
Good housekeeping and preventive maintenance measures are implemented
Sorbents are readily available for use in the event of a spill
Employees are trained in spill prevention measures and techniques
Drainages and outfalls are maintained to ensure proper functioning.
Site is well-lit
Site is patrolled by Provost Marshall 24 hours per day, 7 days per week

6 SAMPLING AND ANALYSIS

The 2022 IGP requires routine sampling to assess the quality of the stormwater being discharged (Section 6 – Monitoring). Sampling is conducted on outfalls and substantially identical outfalls for the pollutants associated with (1) parameters for which the receiving water of the state is impaired and/or (2) parameters associated with the industrial operation associated with the outfall. The aspects of the monitoring program include the following:

- Determination of parameters for which samples are analyzed
- Identification of outfalls for sampling
- Frequency of sampling

The IGP includes a number of specific industry sectors for which the permit specifies the parameters to be sampled and the effluent limits associated with each parameter. None of these specific industry sectors apply to the operations identified as industrial activities at the installation. Therefore, the parameters and effluent limits of these specific industry sectors do not apply.

6.1 FREQUENCY OF VISUAL ASSESSMENTS

The IGP requires quarterly visual assessments of the outfalls after qualifying rainfall events. The sample must be collected during every quarter after a measurable storm event (that is, a storm event that results in an actual discharge from the site). The 2022 IGP establishes the following periods as the quarters during which samples must be collected.

- 01 July – 31 September
- 01 October – 31 December
- 01 January – 31 March
- 01 April – 30 June

Samples must be collected within the first 30 minutes of an actual discharge from a storm event, though the permit recognizes that collecting a sample within the first 30 minutes of a storm event may not be possible, so the sample should be as soon as practicable after the first 30 minutes; if this approach is necessary, though, the reason(s) for the delay must be documented. It is clear that sampling must be conducted after storm events. In the case of multiple storm events and associated discharges, samples should be collected on discharges that occur at least 72 hours (3 days) from the previous discharge from a measurable storm event. In the case of snowmelt, the monitoring should be performed at a time when a measurable discharge occurs at the site. Given these constraints, because the environmental staff who must collect these samples is only present during regular business hours (M—F, 7:30 am – 4:00 pm), sampling is limited to these normal business hours.

The permit recognizes that there will occasionally be periods where adverse weather conditions, timing of storm events or high tide conditions may prevent the regular quarterly sampling within the first 30 minutes of discharge. In this case, the quarterly sample must be taken in the following quarter during the next qualifying storm event. In addition, the rationale for not taking the regular

sample must be documented in the records and reported on the annual comprehensive site inspection. The permit describes adverse weather conditions as “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.”

6.1.1 Parameters for Determination

The general sampling requirements in Part 4.2 of the permit specify parameters for assessment during the quarterly assessment of discharges. Samples must be collected in clean, clear containers, for assessment later, in a well-lit place. Clean bottles and a well-lit environment are needed to make proper visual assessment of the following required parameters:

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

The regulated industrial activities at MCAS Beaufort predominately involve fuel storage and transfer. Thus, the parameters listed above are reflective of the installation’s industrial operations, by targeting hydrocarbons and oils.

Corrective actions are required should any samples indicate abnormal levels, such a presence of oil sheen or obvious fuel odor, and follow-up monitoring may be required.

6.1.2 Outfalls – Sampling Locations

According to the IGP, each outfall “authorized by the permit” must be visually assessed for pollutant discharges every quarter. The MCAS Beaufort has identified 54 drainage basins within the installation, with 140 outfalls. Of these, 21 basins have been identified as potentially having industrial activities. This is a large number of potential locations for sampling. The permit recognizes the potential for facilities to have substantially identical outfall, that is, outfalls discharging “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.”

All industrial outfalls at the installation are contained within the basins discussed in Section 4, with descriptions of industrial activities given in Section 5. The industrial activities that potentially release pollutants to stormwater involve fuel storage and handling, maintenance, operations, and waste storage.

The distinction between substantially identical outfalls is derived from their difference in subwatershed, given other considerations being similar. Three categories exist at MCAS Beaufort; Type A - outfalls discharging in the Coosaw River Subwatershed without retention. Type B- outfalls discharging in the Upper Beaufort River-Atlantic Intracoastal Waterway Subwatershed without retention. Type C outfalls discharge from a retention pond in the Upper Beaufort River-Intracoastal Waterway Subwatershed. Table 33 is the list of the selected substantially identical outfalls. MCAS Beaufort will visually assess these select outfalls on a rotating basis, one outfall per quarter from each Outfall Type.

Table 29: Substantially Identical Outfalls

INDUSTRIAL FACILITY	INDUSTRIAL OUTFALL - UPPER BEAUFORT TYPE A	INDUSTRIAL OUTFALL - COOSAW RIVER TYPE B	INDUSTRIAL OUTFALL - UPPER BEAUFORT Type C
Firefighting Training and Engine Testing	123, 124, 125		
Tank Farm C	5		
East Hangar Maintenance Area			8
East Hot Fuel Pits			8
West Hot Fuel Pits			8
West Hangar Maintenance Area			8
Hangar 418 Area			8
Hangar 594, 2146, 3060, and Corrosion Control Facility			8
Heating Plant	11, 12		
Day Tank Facility	99		
Station Fuels	2		
Fuel Pier	10		
Airfield	47, 48, 126, 127, 128, 129, 132, 137, 139	9, 53, 54, 55, 56, 130, 131, 133, 134, 135, 136, 138, 140	

By electing the approach of sampling on a rotational basis for substantially identical outfalls, the installation agrees that the results of that sampling are truly representative of all substantially identical outfalls. Thus, should stormwater contamination be identified through visual assessment or monitoring performed at the identified outfall, control measures for each substantially identical outfall of that Type must be assessed and modified for all outfalls of that Outfall Type, as appropriate based on the assessment.

6.1.3 Unauthorized Non-Stormwater Discharges

The IGP requires an annual evaluation for the presence of non-stormwater discharges and requires elimination of all unauthorized discharges. Documentation of this annual evaluation must include the following (Form in Appendix F) and must be conducted on all 32 industrial outfalls annually:

- the date of 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
- the action(s) taken, such as a list of control measures used to eliminate unauthorized discharge(s), if any were identified.

6.1.4 Record Keeping and Reporting

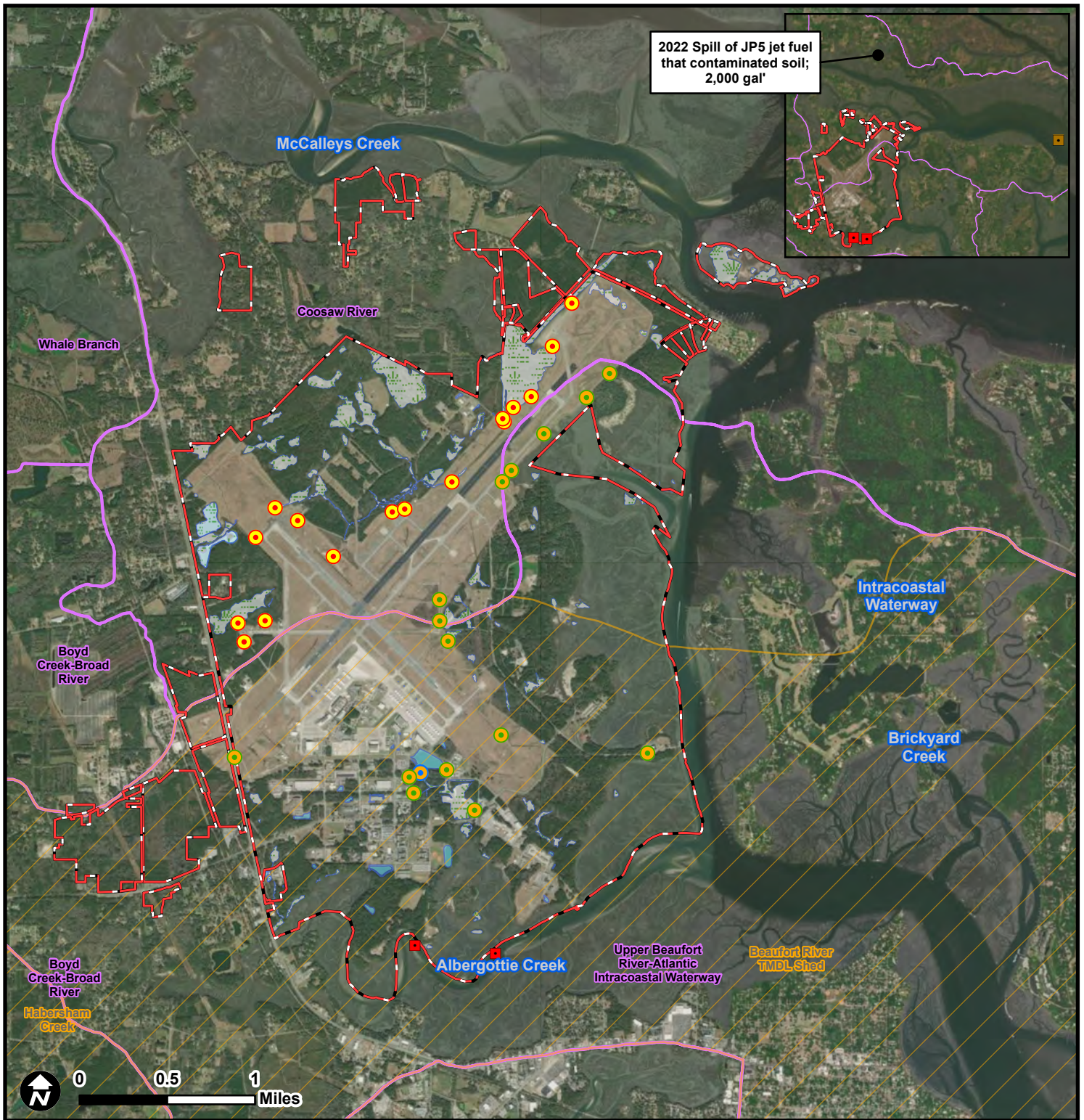
The following documentation must be kept for a period of at least 3 years after the date that coverage under the IGP expires or is terminated:

- The facility's latest NOI
- This SWPPP (including any modifications)
- Acknowledgement letter from SCDES with Certificate of Coverage number
- Copy of the IGP
- Descriptions and dates of any incidences of significant spills, leaks or other releases that resulted in discharges of pollutants to waters of the State or U.S. through stormwater or otherwise
- Records of employee training
- Quarterly Routine Facility Inspection reports
- Annual Comprehensive Site Inspection
- Quarterly Visual Assessment Reports
- For each sampling event: location, 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
- Descriptions of any deviations from the schedule for visual assessments and/or monitoring and reason for the deviations

- Descriptions of any corrective action taken
- Documentation of 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 if you discharge directly to impaired waters
- Documentation to support a claim that the facility has changed its status from active to inactive.

Although not currently required at MCAS Beaufort, should effluent limitations monitoring be required in the future, effluent limitations monitoring data for Sector O and/or Sector S would need to be submitted annually by the 28th day of the month following the end of the monitoring period in a format approved by SCDES. Refer to www.scdes.sc.gov/stormwater for current instructions and guidance, as SCDES is transitioning from paper submittals.

APPENDIX A: OUTFALL MAP AND DRAWINGS OF INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES



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MultiMAC JV

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(803)-798-1200

Legend

- MCAS Beaufort Boundary (6,105.71 acres)
- HUC-12 Watershed Boundary
- Wetland
- Stormwater Impoundment
- TMDL Shed for DO
- SCS 2022-2022 303(d) List
- Fecal Coliform Impairment
- Turbidity Impairment

Substantially Identical Stormwater Outfall

- Discharging to the Upper Beaufort River Subwatershed (Type A)
- Discharging to the Coosaw River Subwatershed (Type B)
- Discharging to the Upper Beaufort River Subwatershed (Type C)

Note: Data shown in this figure is from various datasets provided by MCAS Beaufort.

Figure 1. General Location Map

Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan
Marine Corps Air Station, Beaufort, South Carolina

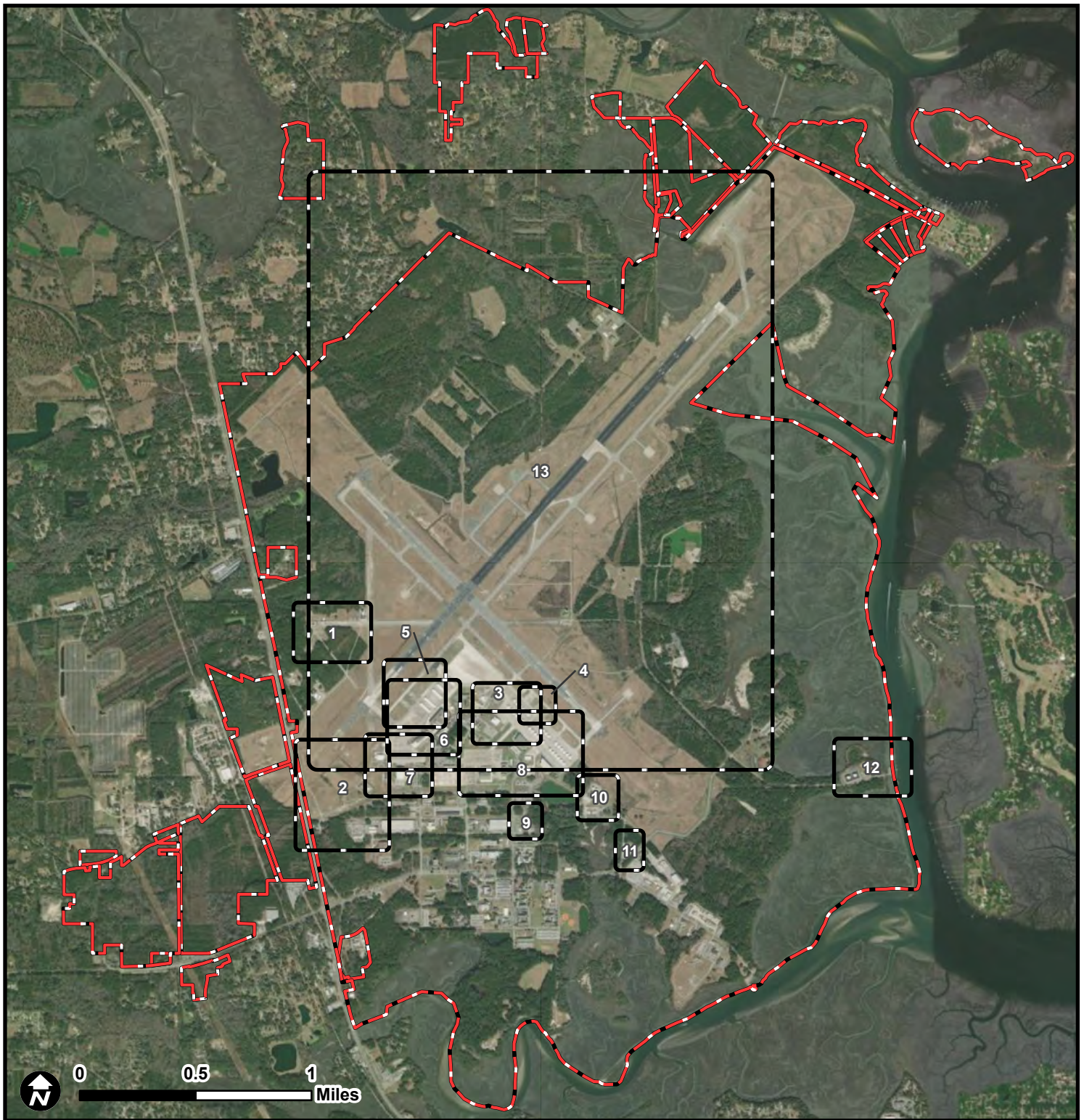
Job No. 6480210230

Drawn By: MJC

Reviewed By: AV

Date: 2/6/2024

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Legend

-  MCAS Beaufort Boundary
(6,105.71 acres)
-  Approximate Industrial Facility
Location

Note: Data shown in this figure is from various
datasets provided by MCAS Beaufort.

Figure 2. Industrial Facility Locations (SWPPP Facility ID)

Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan
Marine Corps Air Station, Beaufort, South Carolina

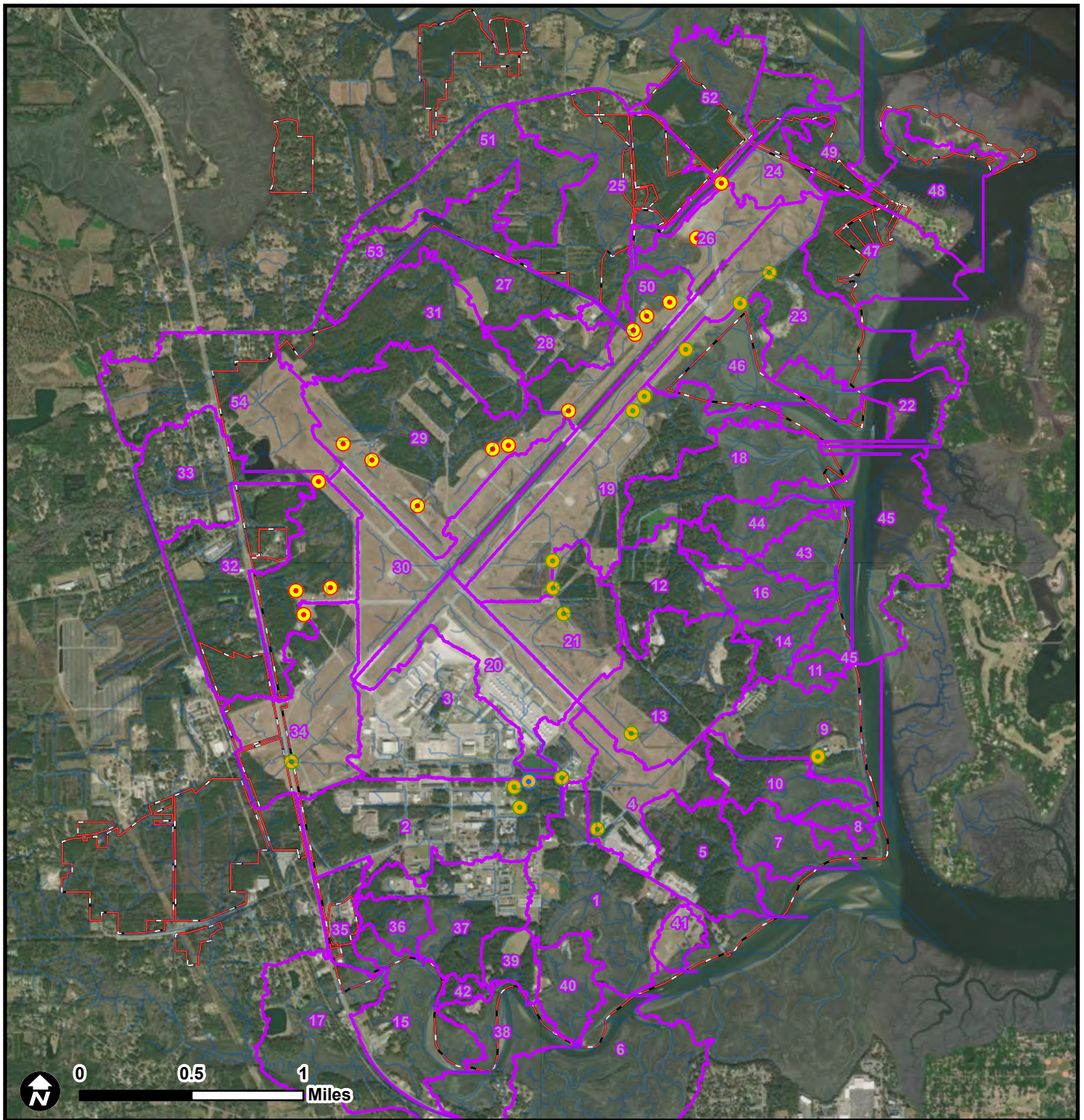
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Legend

- MCAS Beaufort Boundary (6,105.71 acres)
- Approximate MCAS Beaufort Catchment Basin
- Approximate Stormwater Runoff Conveyance

Substantially Identical Stormwater Outfall

- Discharging to the Upper Beaufort River (Type A)
- Discharging to the Coosaw River (Type B)
- Discharging to the Upper Beaufort River Subwatershed (Type C)

Note: Data shown in this figure is from various datasets provided by MCAS Beaufort.

Figure 3. Catchment Basins and Industrial Outfalls

Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan
Marine Corps Air Station, Beaufort, South Carolina

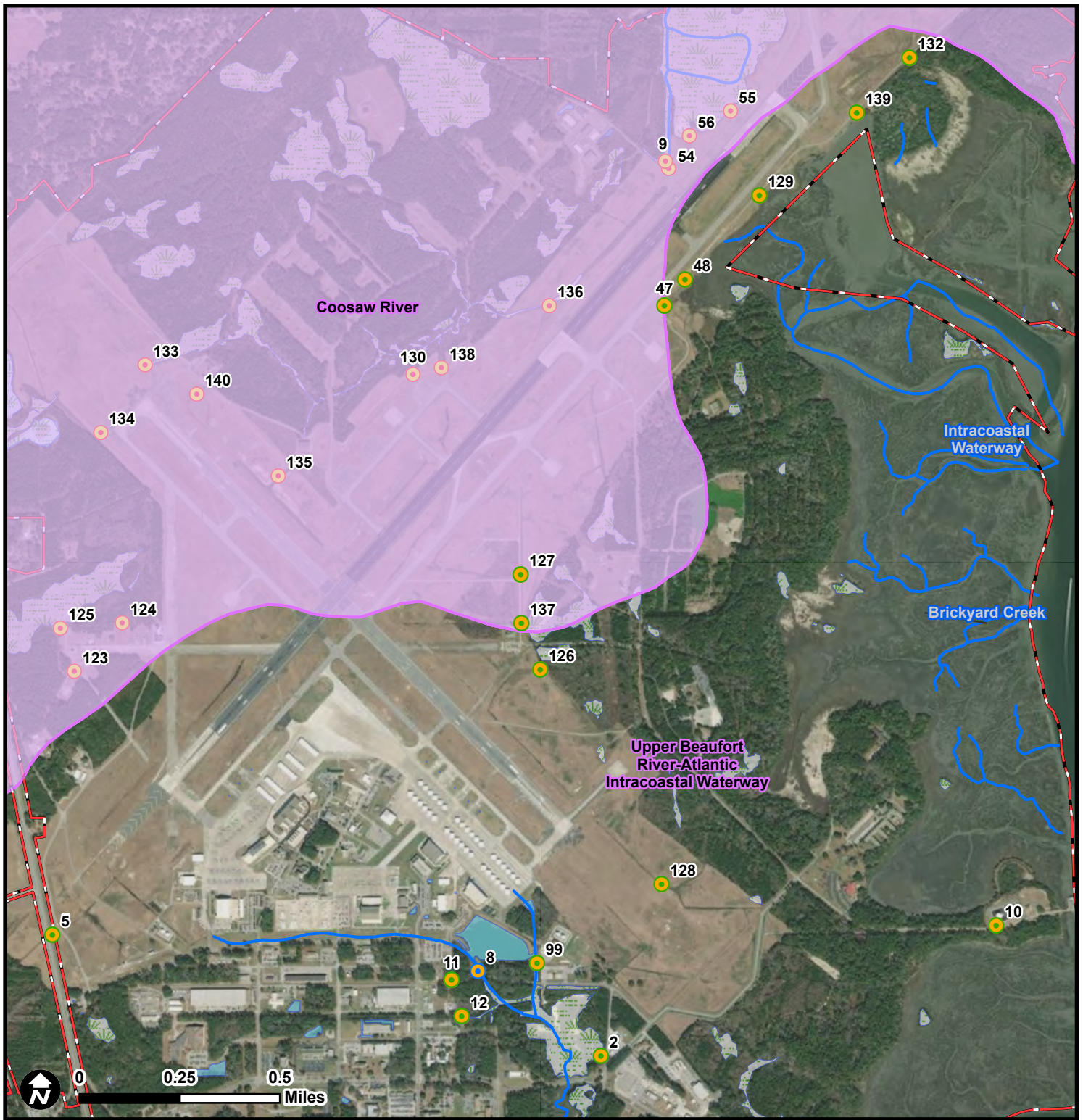
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Legend

- MCAS Beaufort Boundary (6,105.71 acres)
- HUC-12 Watershed Boundary
- Wetland
- Stormwater Impoundment

Substantially Identical Stormwater Outfall

- Discharging to the Upper Beaufort River Subwatershed (Type A)
- Discharging to the Coosaw River Subwatershed (Type B)
- Discharging to the Upper Beaufort River Subwatershed (Type C)

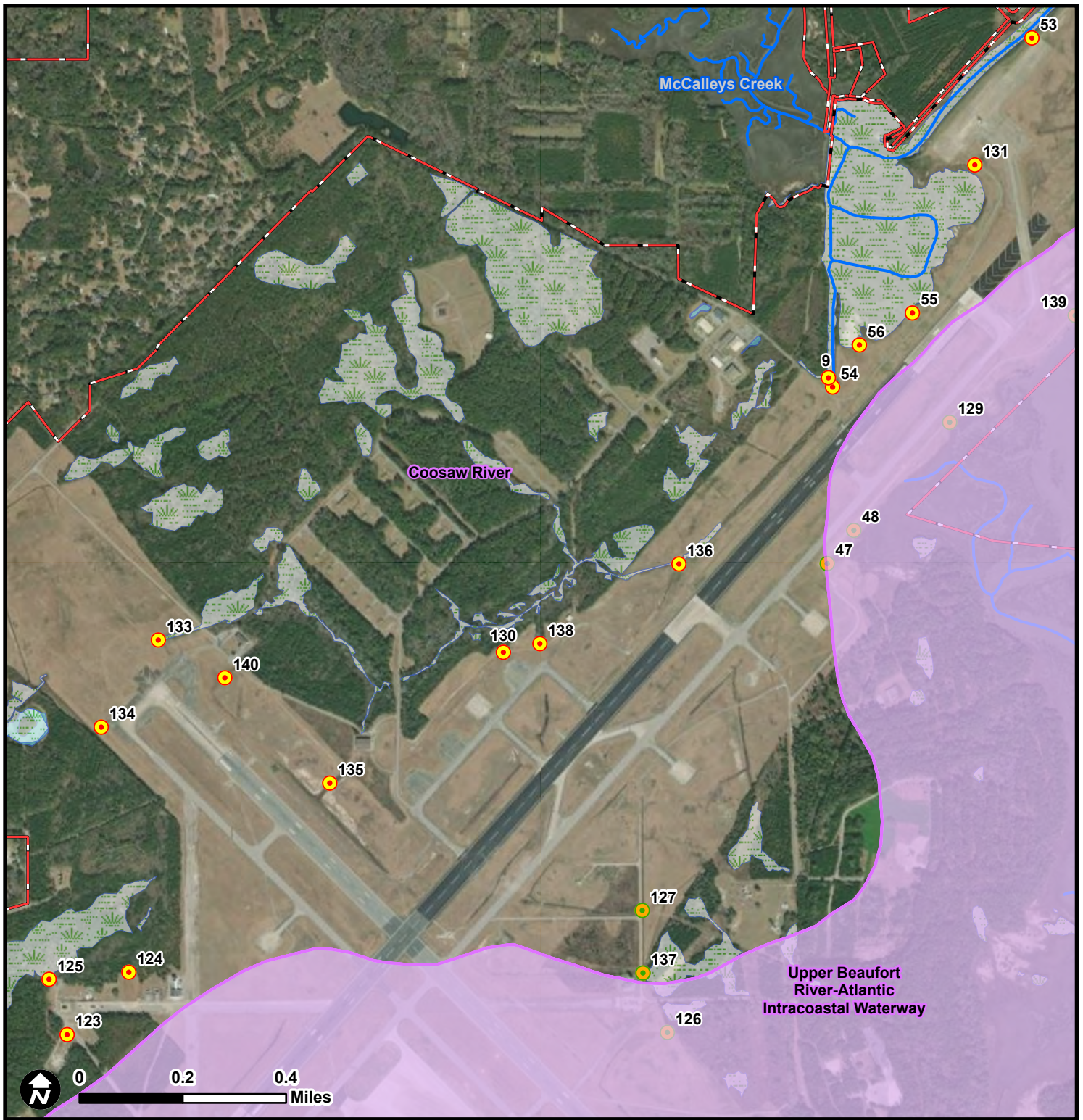
Note: Data shown in this figure is from various datasets provided by MCAS Beaufort.

Figure 4. Industrial Outfalls in the Upper Beaufort River-Atlantic Intracoastal Waterway Subwatershed (Type A and C Outfalls)

Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan
Marine Corps Air Station, Beaufort, South Carolina

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Legend

- MCAS Beaufort Boundary (6,105.71 acres)
- HUC-12 Watershed Boundary
- Wetland
- Stormwater Impoundment

Substantially Identical Stormwater Outfall

- Discharging to the Upper Beaufort River Subwatershed (Type A)
- Discharging to the Coosaw River Subwatershed (Type B)
- Discharging to the Upper Beaufort River Subwatershed (Type C)

Note: Data shown in this figure is from various datasets provided by MCAS Beaufort.

Figure 5. Industrial Outfalls in the Coosaw River Subwatershed (Type B Outfalls)

Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan
Marine Corps Air Station, Beaufort, South Carolina

Job No. 6480210230

Drawn By: MJC

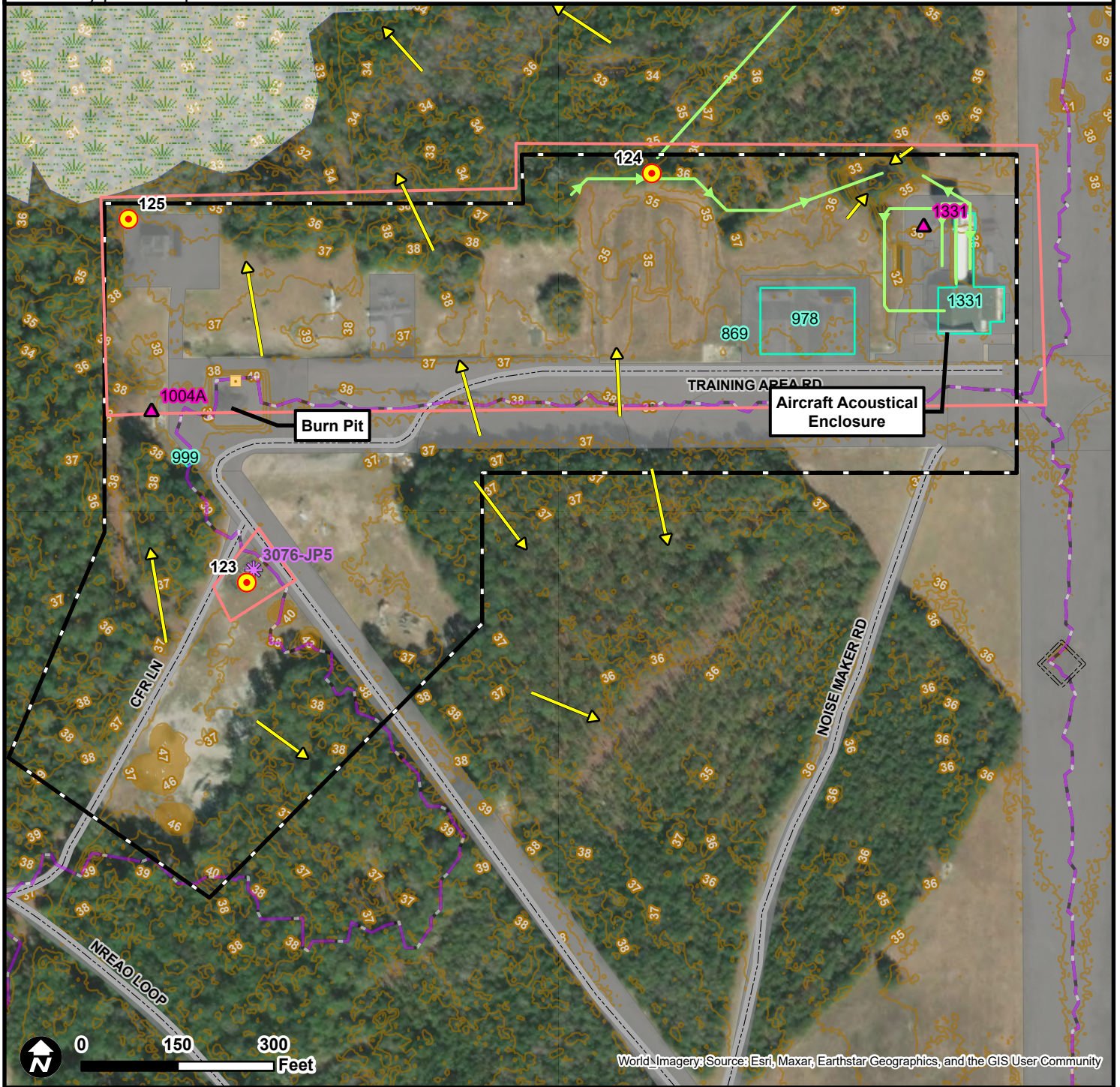
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Notes:

1. Industrial outfalls #123, 124, and 125.
2. Facility potential pollutants: JP5.



World Imagery; Source: Esri, Maxar, Earthstar, Geographics, and the GIS User Community

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MultiMAC JV

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Legend

- Approximate Facility Boundary (22.51 acres)
- Building/Structure
- Impervious Surface
- Road
- Fence
- Wetland
- Stormwater Drainage Feature
- Approximate Industrial Outfall Drainage Area
- Stormwater Drainage Node
- Contour (1ft.)
- Surface Runoff Direction
- Oil Water Separators
- Approximate MCAS Beaufort Catchment Basin
- Substantially Identical Stormwater Outfall
 - Discharging to the Coosaw River Subwatershed (Type B)
- Water Quality Monitoring Stations
 - STATUS
 - Impaired on 2018 303'd List
 - Not on 2018 303'd List
 - UST

- F
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- S
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- F
- S
- St
- W
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- R
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- R
- Hi
- R

Figure 6. Firefighting Training and Engine Testing

Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan
Marine Corps Air Station, Beaufort, South Carolina

Job No. 6480210230

Drawn By: MJC

Reviewed By: AV

Date: 1/23/2024

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Notes:

1. Stormwater discharges indirectly to Salt Creek a tributary of Albergottie Creek from outfall (5). Albergottie Creek impaired for shellfish fecal coliform (FC).
2. Industrial outfall #5.
3. Facility potential pollutants: ULSD and JP5.



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Legend

- Approximate Facility Boundary (53.53 acres)
- Building/Structure
- Impervious Surface
- Road
- Fence
- Wetland
- Contour (1ft.)
- Stormwater Drainage Feature
- Stormwater Drainage Node
- Fuel Pipeline Segment
- Surface Runoff Direction
- AST
- UST
- Oil Water Separators
- Approximate MCAS Beaufort Catchment Basin
- Approximate Industrial Outfall Drainage Area
- Substantially Identical Stormwater Outfall
- Discharging to the Upper Beaufort River Subwatershed (Type A)
- Water Quality Monitoring Stations
- STATUS
- Impaired on 2018 303'd List

Note: Data shown in this figure is from various datasets provided by MCAS Beaufort.

Figure 7. Tank Farm C

Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan
Marine Corps Air Station, Beaufort, South Carolina

Job No. 6480210230

Drawn By: MJC

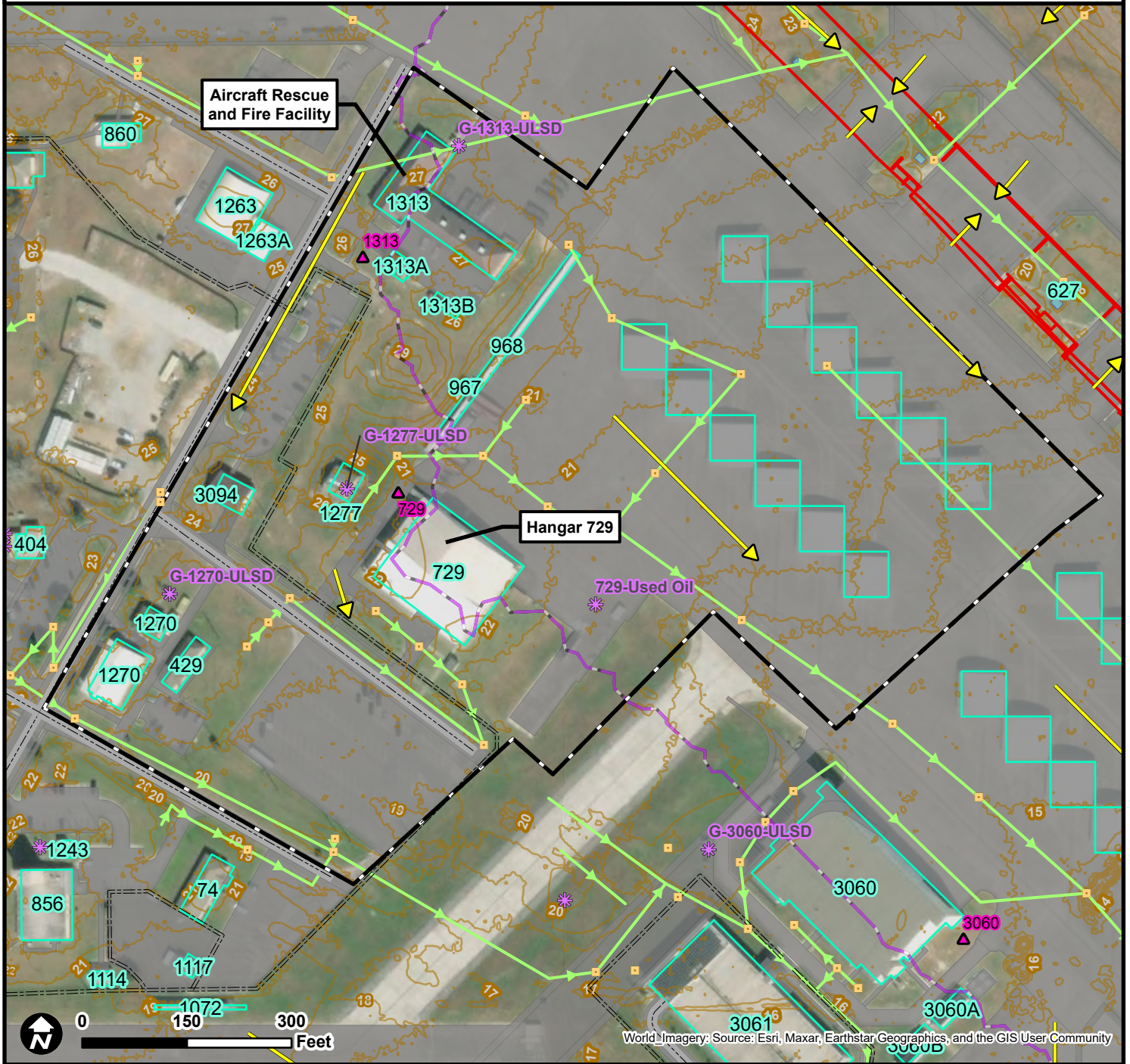
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Notes:

1. No associated receiving water within proximity of industrial facility.
2. Potential for hazardous substance run-off from flight deck or building 1313 should a spill occur.
3. Facility potential pollutants: ULSD and JP5.



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Legend

- Approximate Facility Boundary (21.9 acres)
- Building/Structure
- Impervious Surface
- Road
- Fence
- Stormwater Impoundment
- Contour (1ft.)
- Stormwater Drainage Feature
- Stormwater Drainage Node
- Fuel Pipeline Segment
- Surface Runoff Direction
- AST
- Oil Water Separators
- Approximate MCAS Beaufort Catchment Basin

Note: Data shown in this figure is from various datasets provided by MCAS Beaufort.

Figure 8. East Hangar Maintenance Area

Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan
Marine Corps Air Station, Beaufort, South Carolina

Job No. 6480210230

Drawn By: MJC

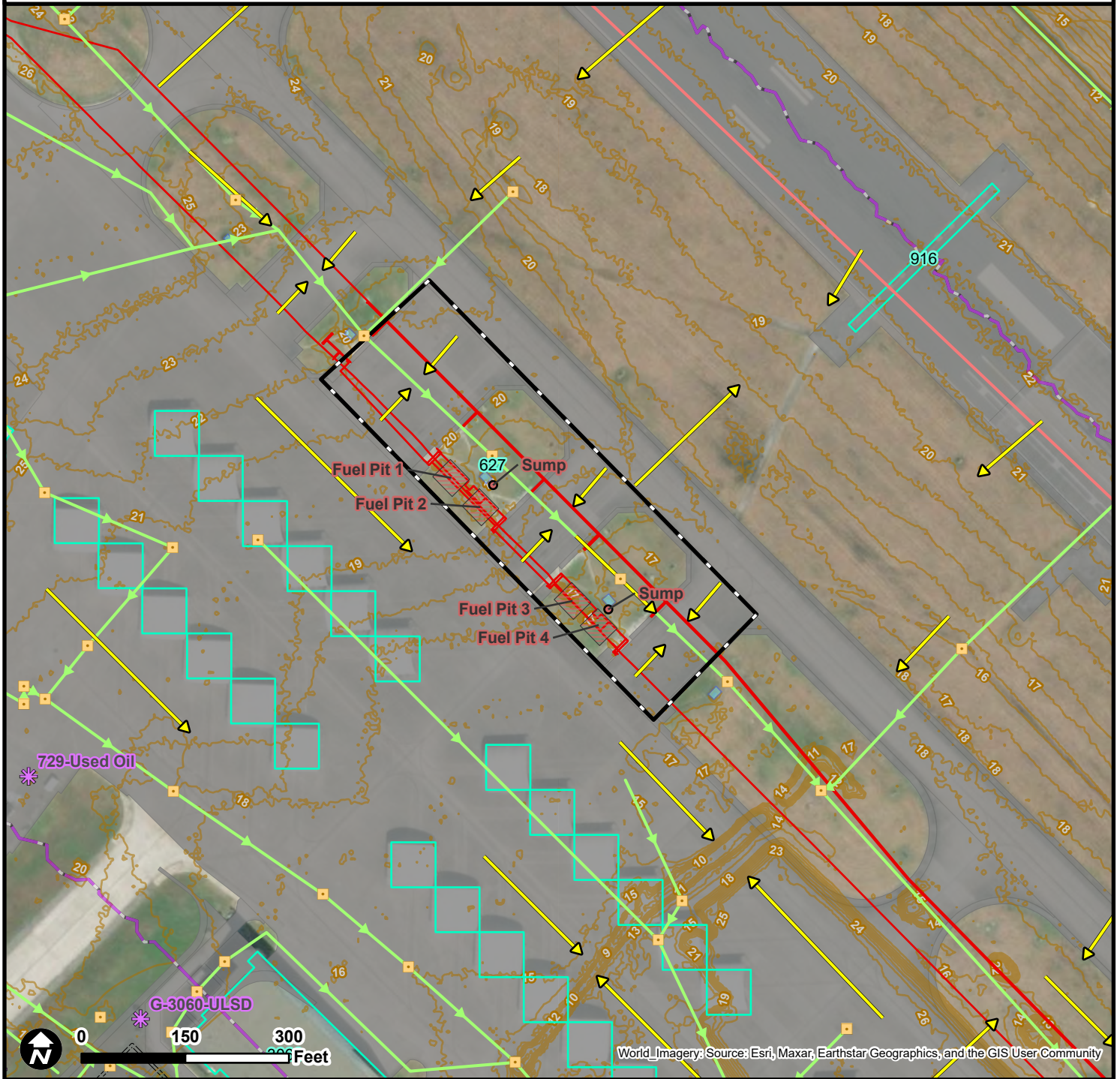
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Notes:

1. No associated receiving water within proximity of industrial facility
2. Potential for hazardous substance run-off from the flight deck should a spill occur.



World Imagery: Source: Esri, Maxar, Earthstar Geographics, and the GIS User Community

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MultiMAC JV

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(803)-798-1200

Legend

- Approximate Facility Boundary (3.24 acres)
- Building/Structure
- Impervious Surface
- Road
- Fence
- Stormwater Drainage Feature
- Stormwater Drainage Node
- Contour (1ft.)
- Fuel Pipeline Segment
- Surface Runoff Direction
- AST
- Approximate MCAS Beaufort Catchment Basin
- Approximate Industrial Outfall Drainage Area

Note: Data shown in this figure is from various datasets provided by MCAS Beaufort.

Figure 9. East Hot Fuel Pits

Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan
Marine Corps Air Station, Beaufort, South Carolina

Job No. 6480210230

Drawn By: MJC

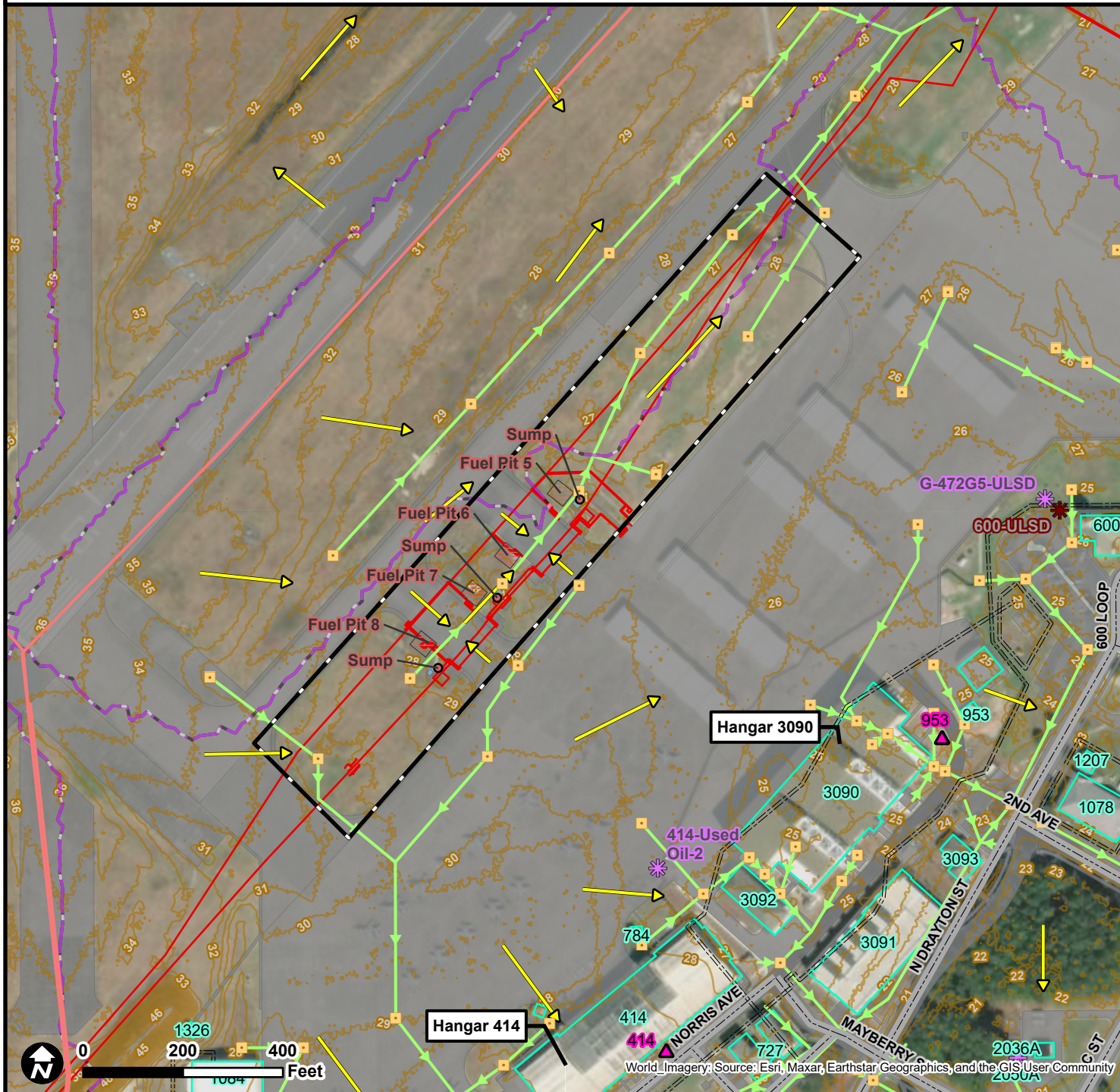
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Notes:

1. No associated receiving water within proximity of industrial facility
2. Potential for hazardous substance run-off from the flight deck should a spill occur.



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Legend

- Approximate Facility Boundary (9.19 acres)
- Building/Structure
- Impervious Surface
- Road
- Fence
- Contour (1ft.)
- Fuel Pipeline Segment
- Stormwater Drainage Feature
- Stormwater Drainage Node
- Surface Runoff Direction
- AST
- UST
- Oil Water Separators
- Approximate MCAS Beaufort Catchment Basin
- Approximate Industrial Outfall Drainage Area

Note: Data shown in this figure is from various datasets provided by MCAS Beaufort.

Figure 10. West Hot Fuel Pits

Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan
Marine Corps Air Station, Beaufort, South Carolina

Job No. 6480210230

Drawn By: MJC

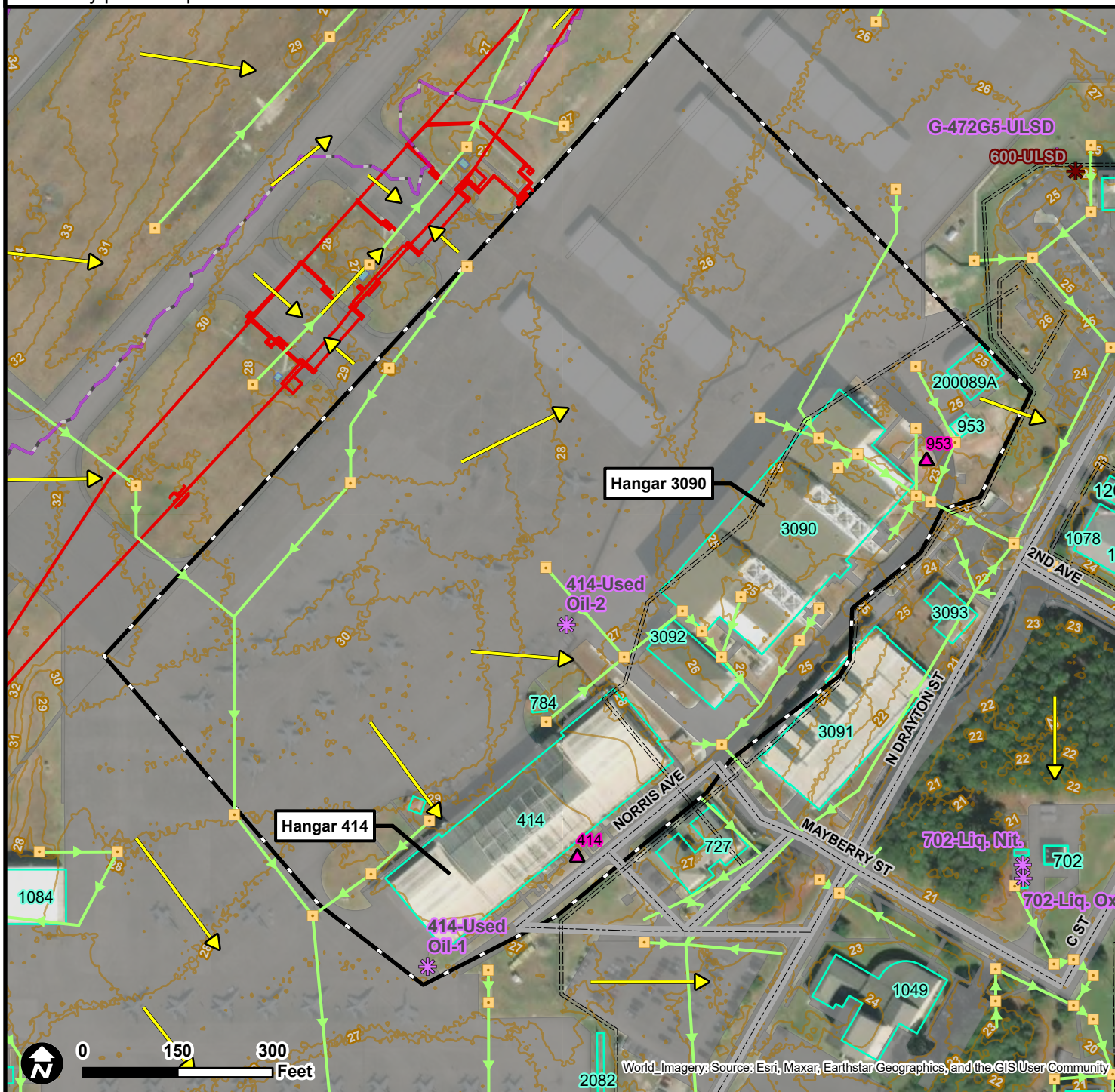
Reviewed By: AV

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Notes:

1. No associated receiving water within proximity of industrial facility.
2. Facility potential pollutants: used oil.



104 West Corporate Blvd #407
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Legend

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---|
| Building/Structure | Surface Runoff Direction |
| Impervious Surface | Stormwater Drainage Node |
| Road | AST |
| Fence | UST |
| Stormwater Impoundment | Oil Water Separators |
| Wetland | Approximate MCAS Beaufort Catchment Basin |
| Contour (1ft.) | |
| Stormwater Drainage Feature | |
| Fuel Pipeline Segment | |

Note: Data shown in this figure is from various datasets provided by MCAS Beaufort.

Figure 11. West Maintenance Hangar Area

Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan
Marine Corps Air Station, Beaufort, South Carolina

Job No. 6480210230

Drawn By: MJC

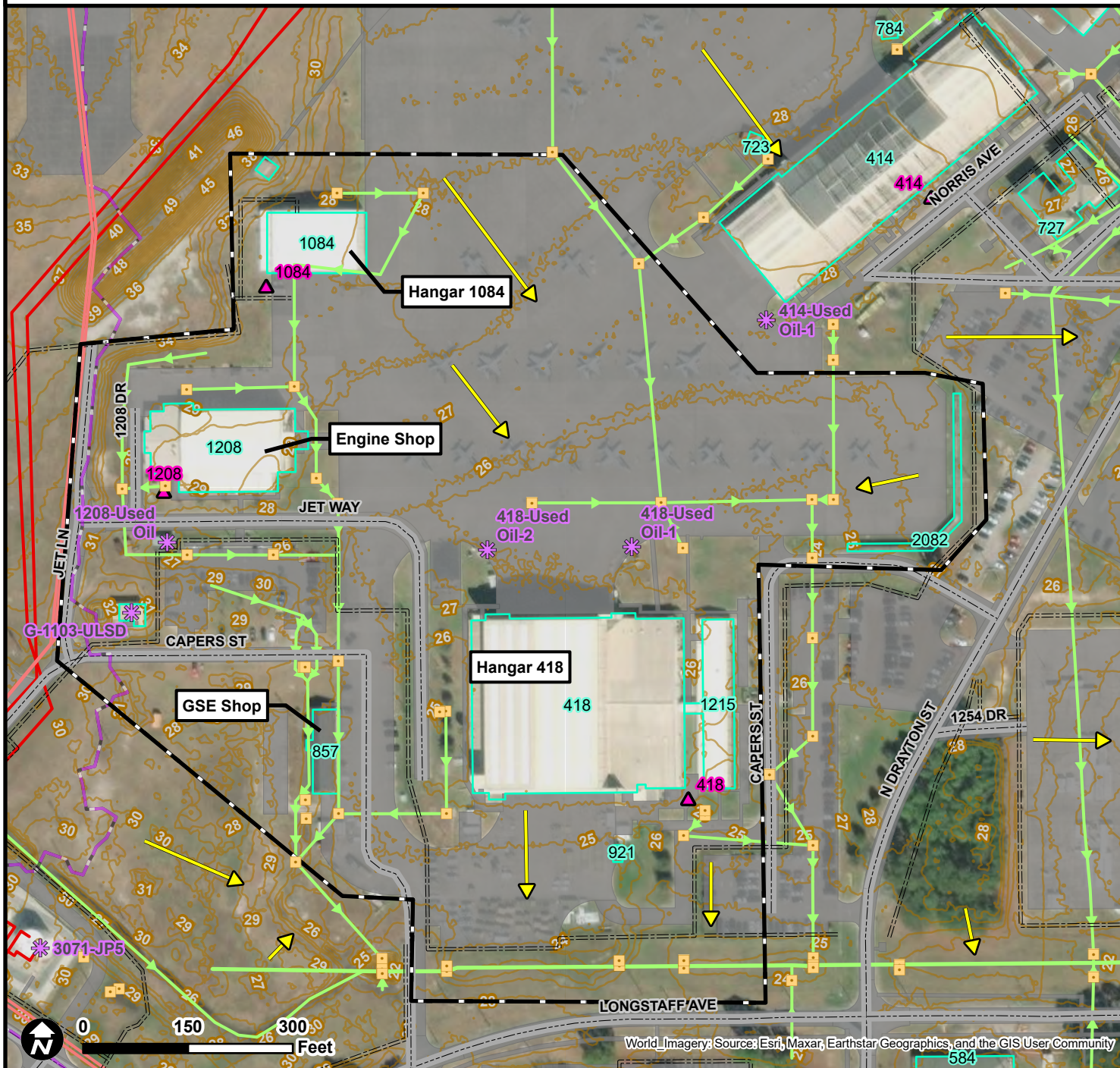
Reviewed By: AV

Date: 1/23/2024

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Notes:

1. No associated receiving water within proximity of industrial facility.
2. Potential for hazardous substance run-off from flight deck or Hangar 414 should a spill occur.
3. Facility potential pollutants: used oil.



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Legend

- Approximate Facility Boundary (24.0 acres)
- Building/Structure
- Impervious Surface
- Road
- Fence
- Contour (1ft.)
- Stormwater Drainage Feature
- Stormwater Drainage Node
- Surface Runoff Direction
- AST
- Oil Water Separators
- Approximate Industrial Outfall Drainage Area

Note: Data shown in this figure is from various datasets provided by MCAS Beaufort.

Figure 12. Hangar 418 Area

Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan
Marine Corps Air Station, Beaufort, South Carolina

Job No. 6480210230

Drawn By: MJC

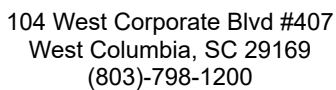
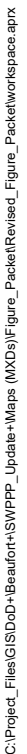
Reviewed By: AV

Date: 1/23/2024

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C:\Project_Files\GIS\DoD\Beaufort\NSWPP\Update+Maps (MXDs)\Figure_Packet\Revised_Figure_Packet\workspace1.aprx

1. Stormwater discharge to unnamed tributary of Alborgottie Creek from industrial outfall 8. Albergottie Creek impaired for shellfish fecal coliform (FC).
2. Potential for hazardous substance run-off from flight deck should a spill occur.
3. Industrial outfall #8.
4. Facility potential pollutants: USLD and used oil.

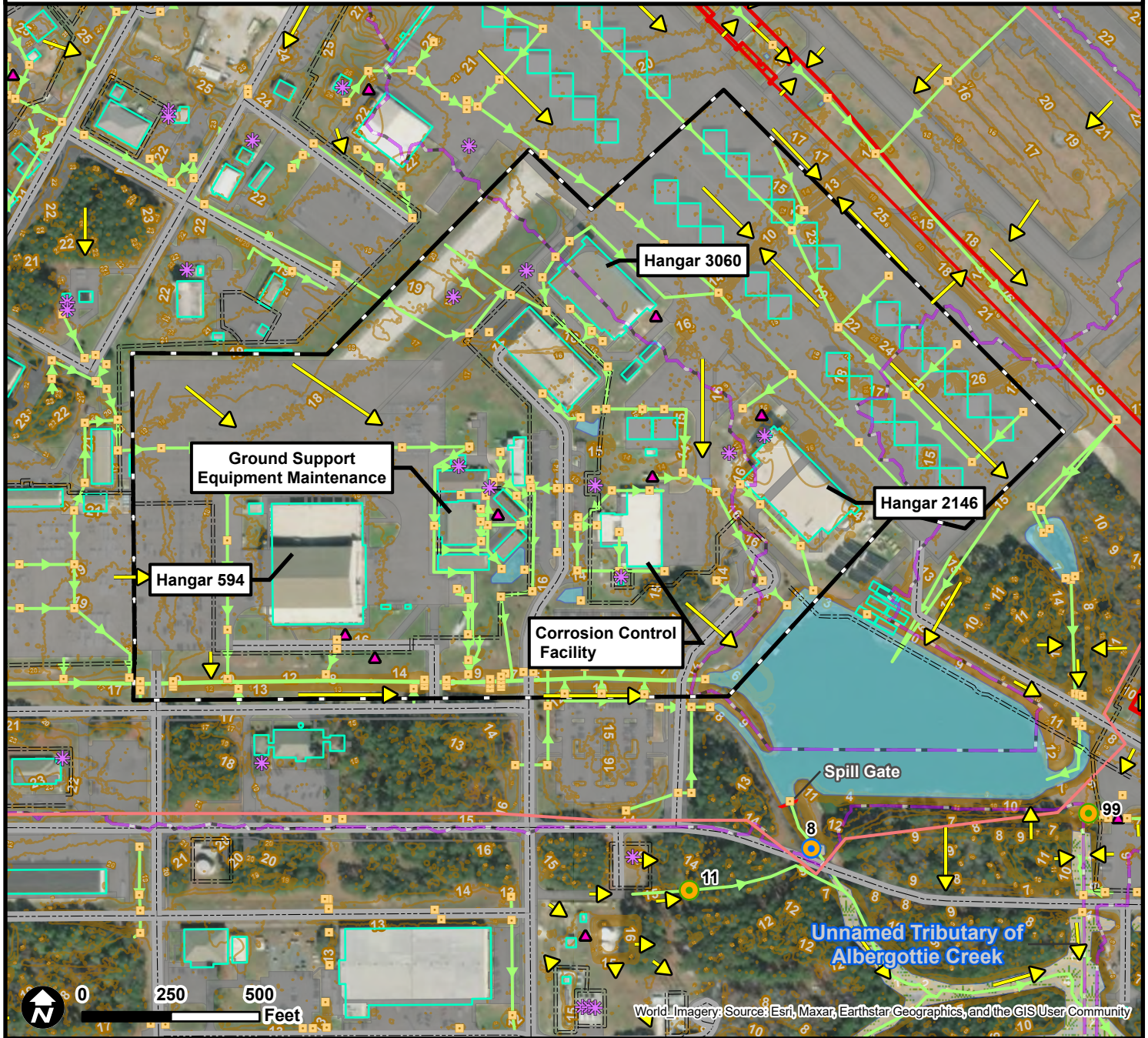


	Approximate Facility Boundary (65.93 acres)		Approximate MCAS Beaufort Catchment Basin
	Building/Structure		Approximate Industrial Outfall Drainage Area
	Impervious Surface		
	Road		
	Fence		
	Stormwater Impoundment		
	Wetland		
	Fuel Pipeline Segment		
	AST		Discharging to the Upper Beaufort River Subwatershed (Type A)
	Oil Water Separators		Discharging to the Upper Beaufort River Subwatershed (Type C)

The map shown here has been created with all due and reasonable care and is strictly for use with Wood Environment & Infrastructure Solutions, Inc. (Wood) project number 6480210230. Wood assumes no liability, direct or indirect, whatsoever for any such third party or unintended use.

Notes:

1. Stormwater discharge to unnamed tributary of Albergotie Creek from industrial outfall 8. Albergotie Creek impaired for shellfish fecal coliform (FC).
2. Potential for hazardous substance run-off from flight deck should a spill occur.
3. Industrial outfall #8.
4. Facility potential pollutants: USLD and used oil.



104 West Corporate Blvd #407
West Columbia, SC 29169
(803)-798-1200

Legend

- Approximate Facility Boundary (65.93 acres)
- Building/Structure
- Impervious Surface
- Road
- Fence
- Stormwater Impoundment
- Wetland
- Contour (1ft.)
- Stormwater Drainage Feature
- Stormwater Drainage Node
- Fuel Pipeline Segment
- Surface Runoff Direction
- AST
- Oil Water Separators
- Approximate MCAS Beaufort Catchment Basin
- Approximate Industrial Outfall Drainage Area
- Substantially Identical Stormwater Outfall
- Discharging to the Upper Beaufort River Subwatershed (Type A)
- Discharging to the Upper Beaufort River Subwatershed (Type C)

Note: Data shown in this figure is from various datasets provided by MCAS Beaufort.

Figure 14. Hangar 594 and 2146 and Corrosion Control Facility [b]

Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan
Marine Corps Air Station, Beaufort, South Carolina

Job No. 6480210230

Drawn By: MJC

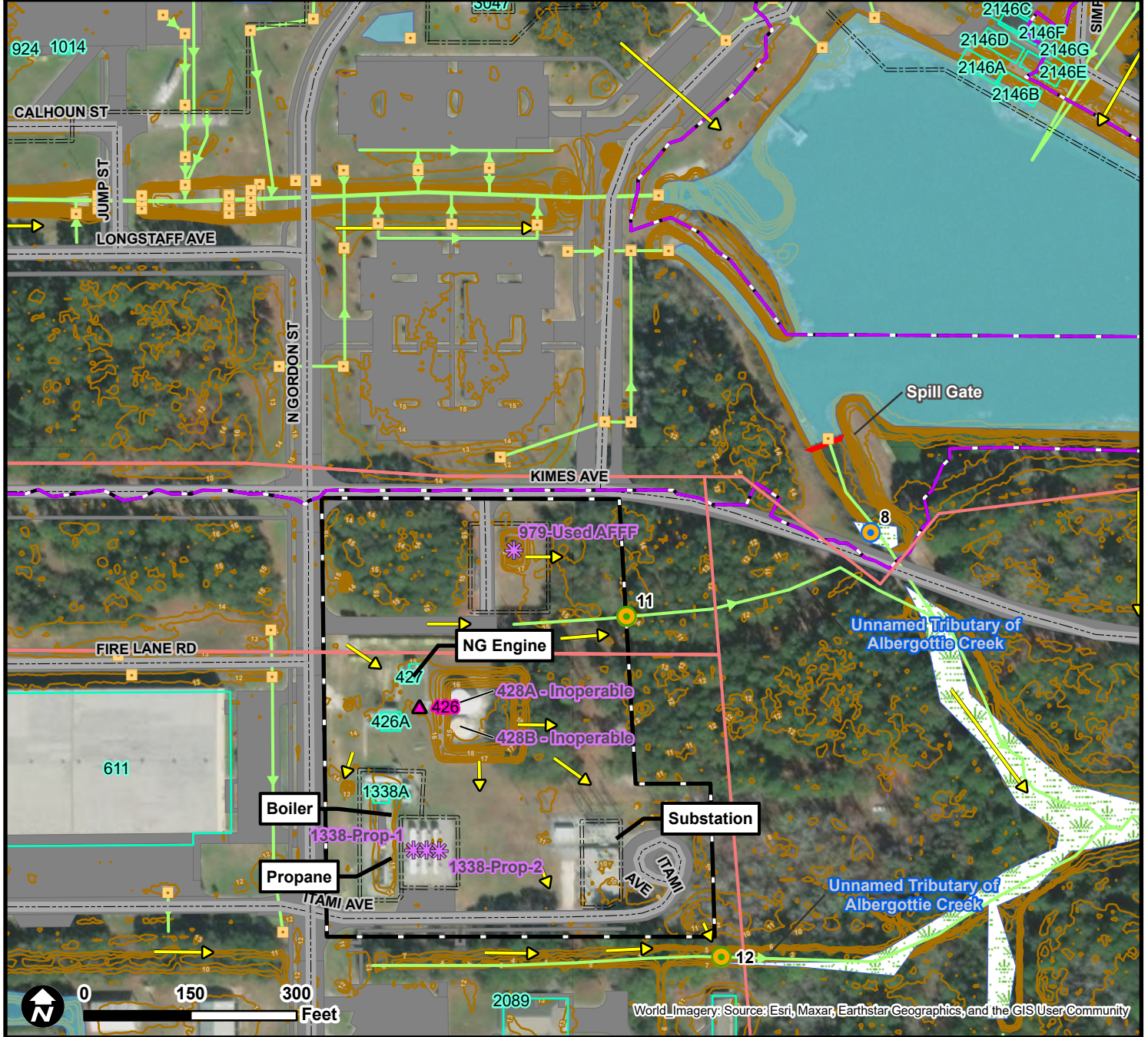
Reviewed By: AV

Date: 1/23/2024

The map shown here has been created with all due and reasonable care and is strictly for use with Wood Environment & Infrastructure Solutions, Inc. (Wood) project number 6480210230. Wood assumes no liability, direct or indirect, whatsoever for any such third party or unintended use.

Notes:

1. Stormwater discharge to unnamed tributary of Albergottie Creek from industrial outfall 11. Albergottie Creek impaired for shellfish fecal coliform (FC).
2. No potential for hazardous substance run-off was identified.
3. Industrial Outfalls #11 and #12.
4. Facility potential pollutants: AFFF.



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Legend

- Approximate Facility Boundary (6.78 acres)
- Building/Structure
- Impervious Surface
- Road
- Fence
- Stormwater Impoundment
- Spill Gate
- Wetland
- Contour (1ft.)
- Fuel Pipeline Segment
- Stormwater Drainage Feature
- Stormwater Drainage Node
- Surface Runoff Direction
- AST
- Oil Water Separators
- Approximate MCAS Beaufort Catchment Basin
- Approximate Industrial Outfall Drainage Area
- Substantially Identical Stormwater Outfall
 - Discharging to the Upper Beaufort River Subwatershed (Type A)
 - Discharging to the Upper Beaufort River Subwatershed (Type C)

Note: Data shown in this figure is from various datasets provided by MCAS Beaufort.

Figure 15. Heating Plant

Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan
Marine Corps Air Station, Beaufort, South Carolina

Job No. 6480210230

Drawn By: MJC

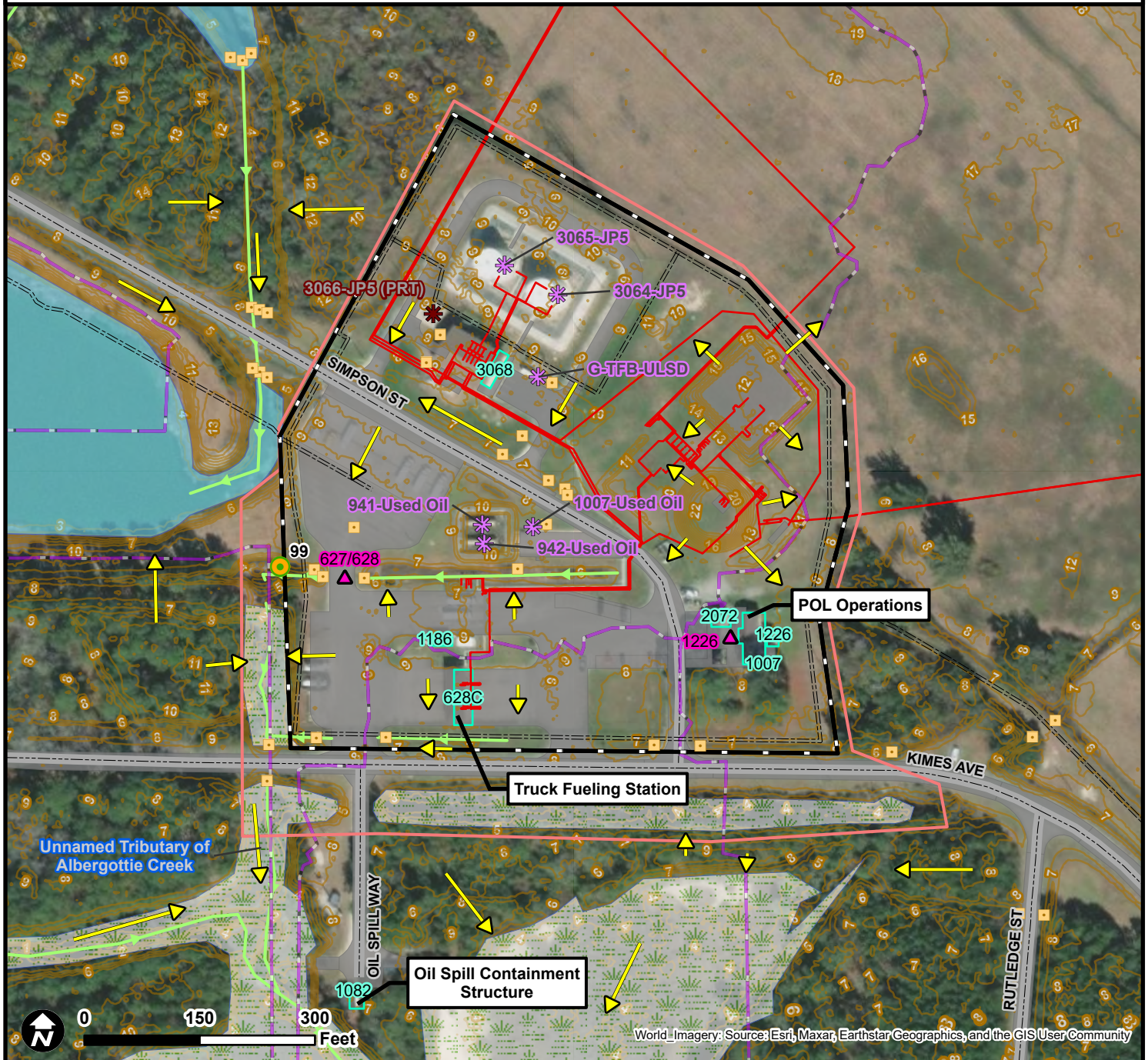
Reviewed By: AV

Date: 1/23/2024

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Notes:

1. Stormwater discharge to unnamed tributary of Albergottie Creek from industrial outfall 99. Albergottie Creek impaired for shellfish fecal coliform (FC).
2. Industrial outfall #99.
3. Facility potential pollutants: JP5 and used oil.



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Legend

- Approximate Facility Boundary (10.92 acres)
- Building/Structure
- Impervious Surface
- Road
- Fence
- Stormwater Impoundment
- Wetland
- Contour (1ft.)
- Stormwater Drainage Feature
- Stormwater Drainage Node
- Fuel Pipeline Segment
- Surface Runoff Direction
- AST
- UST
- Oil Water Separators
- Approximate MCAS Beaufort Catchment Basin
- Approximate Regulated Outfall Drainage Area
- Substantially Identical Stormwater Outfall
- Discharging to the Upper Beaufort River Subwatershed (Type A)

Note: Data shown in this figure is from various datasets provided by MCAS Beaufort.

Figure 16. Day Tank Facility (Tank Farm B)

Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan
Marine Corps Air Station, Beaufort, South Carolina

Job No. 6480210230

Drawn By: MJC

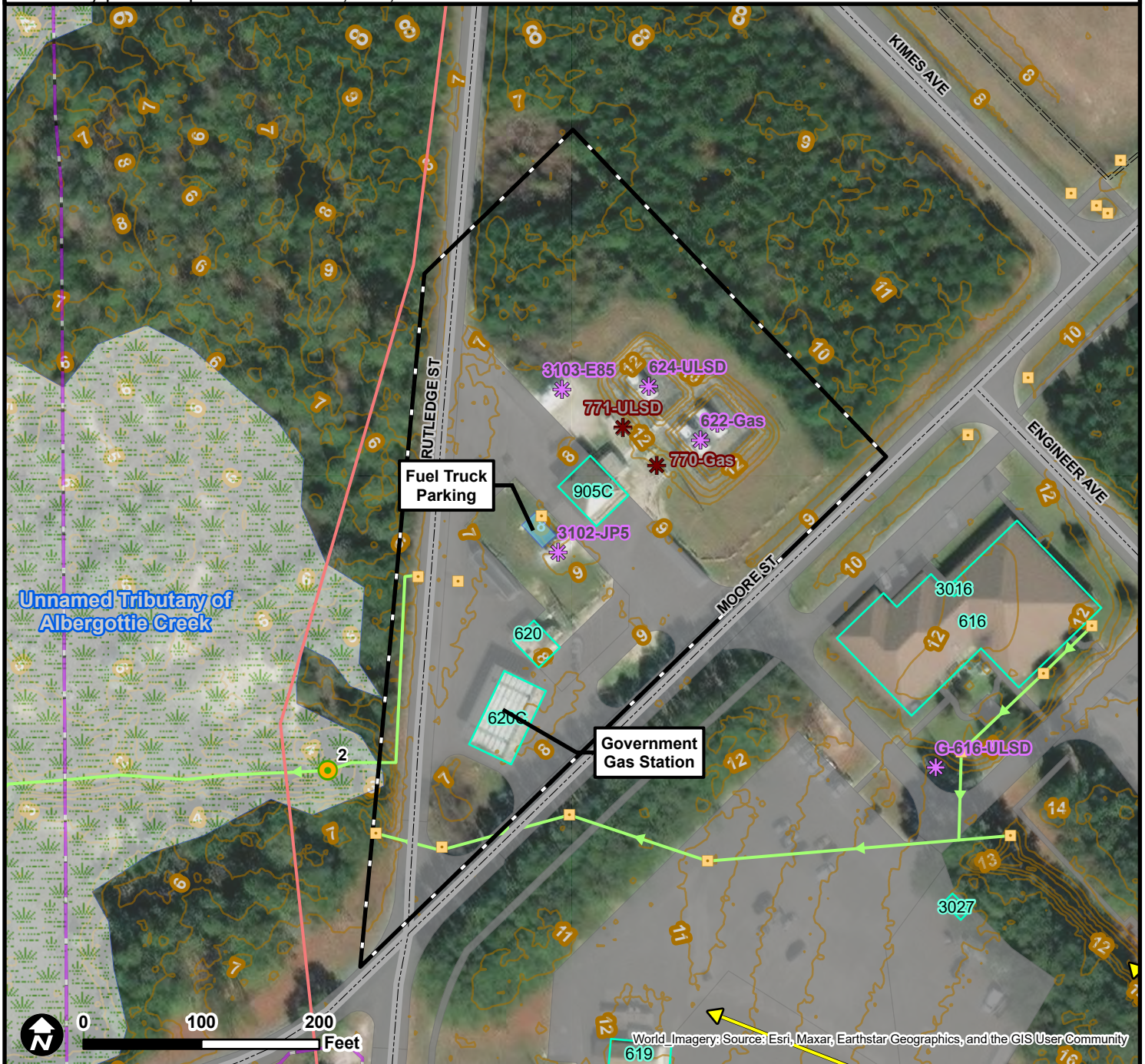
Reviewed By: AV

Date: 1/23/2024

The map shown here has been created with all due and reasonable care and is strictly for use with Wood Environment & Infrastructure Solutions, Inc. (Wood) project number 6480210230. Wood assumes no liability, direct or indirect, whatsoever for any such third party or unintended use.

Notes:

1. Stormwater discharge to unnamed tributary of Albergottie Creek from industrial outfall 2. Albergottie Creek impaired for shellfish fecal coliform (FC).
2. Industrial outfall #2.
3. Facility potential pollutants: ULSD, JP5, and E85.



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Legend

- Approximate Facility Boundary (3.51 acres)
- Building/Structure
- Impervious Surface
- Road
- Fence
- Wetland
- Contour (1ft.)
- Stormwater Drainage Feature
- Stormwater Drainage Node
- Surface Runoff Direction
- AST
- UST
- Oil Water Separators
- Approximate Industrial Outfall Drainage Area
- Approximate MCAS Beaufort Catchment Basin
- Substantially Identical Stormwater Outfall
- Discharging to the Upper Beaufort River Subwatershed (Type A)

Note: Data shown in this figure is from various datasets provided by MCAS Beaufort.

Figure 17. Station Fuels

Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan
Marine Corps Air Station, Beaufort, South Carolina

Job No. 6480210230

Drawn By: MJC

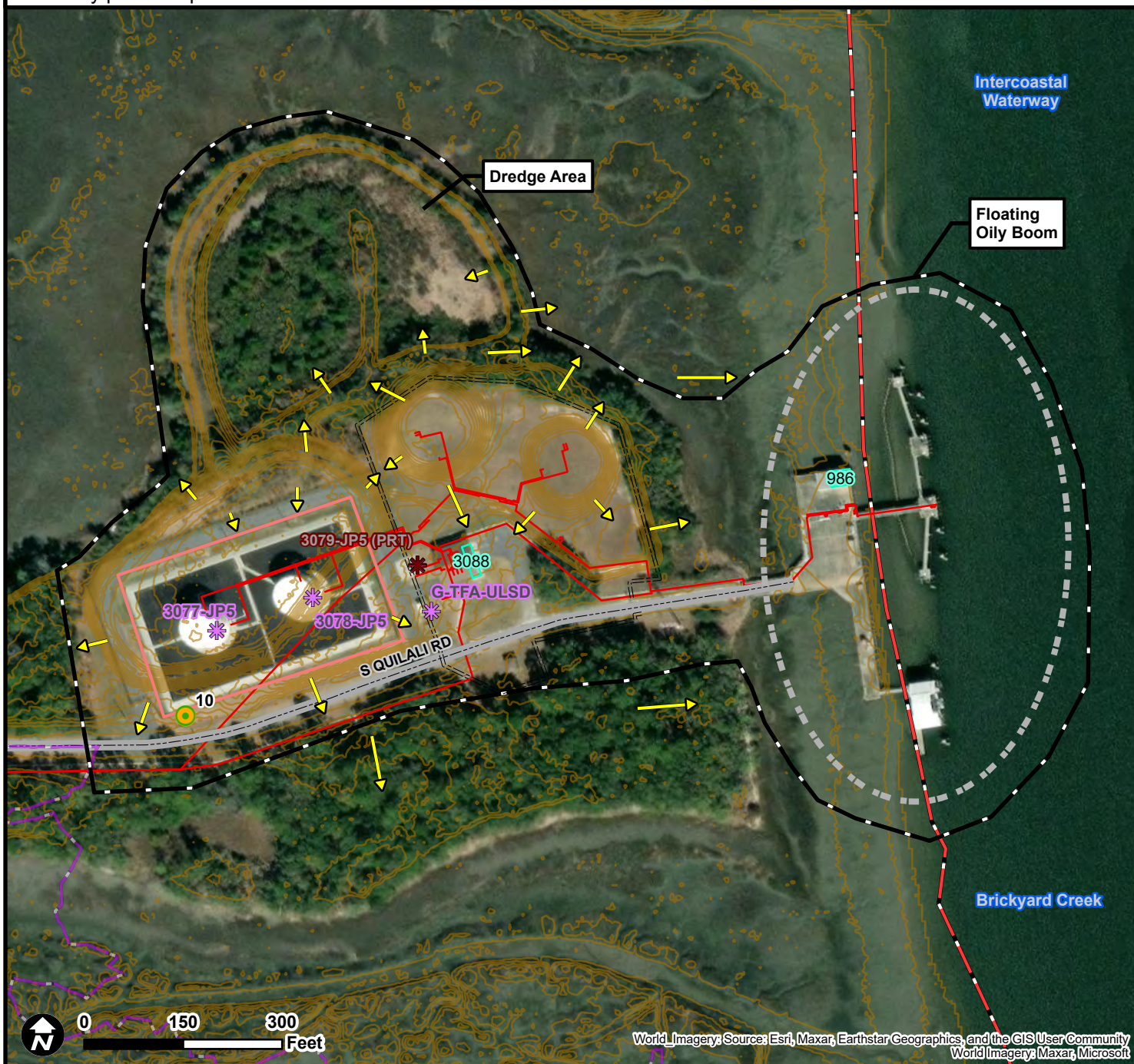
Reviewed By: AV

Date: 3/13/2024

The map shown here has been created with all due and reasonable care and is strictly for use with Wood Environment & Infrastructure Solutions, Inc. (Wood) project number 6480210230. Wood assumes no liability, direct or indirect, whatsoever for any such third party or unintended use.

Notes:

1. Stormwater discharge to unnamed tributary of Alborgottie Creek from industrial outfall 2. Albergottie Creek impaired for shellfish fecal coliform (FC).
2. Industrial Outfall #10.
3. Facility potential pollutants: ULSD and JP5



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Legend

- Approximate Facility Boundary (24.62 acres)
- MCAS Beaufort Boundary
- Building/Structure
- Road
- Fence
- Contour (1ft.)
- Fuel Pipeline Segment
- Surface Runoff Direction
- AST
- UST
- Approximate MCAS Beaufort Catchment Basin
- Approximate Industrial Outfall Drainage Area
- Substantially Identical Stormwater Outfall**
- Discharging to the Upper Beaufort River Subwatershed (Type A)

Note: Data shown in this figure is from various datasets provided by MCAS Beaufort.

Figure 18. Fuel Pier (Tank Farm A)

Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan
Marine Corps Air Station, Beaufort, South Carolina

Job No. 6480210230

Drawn By: MJC

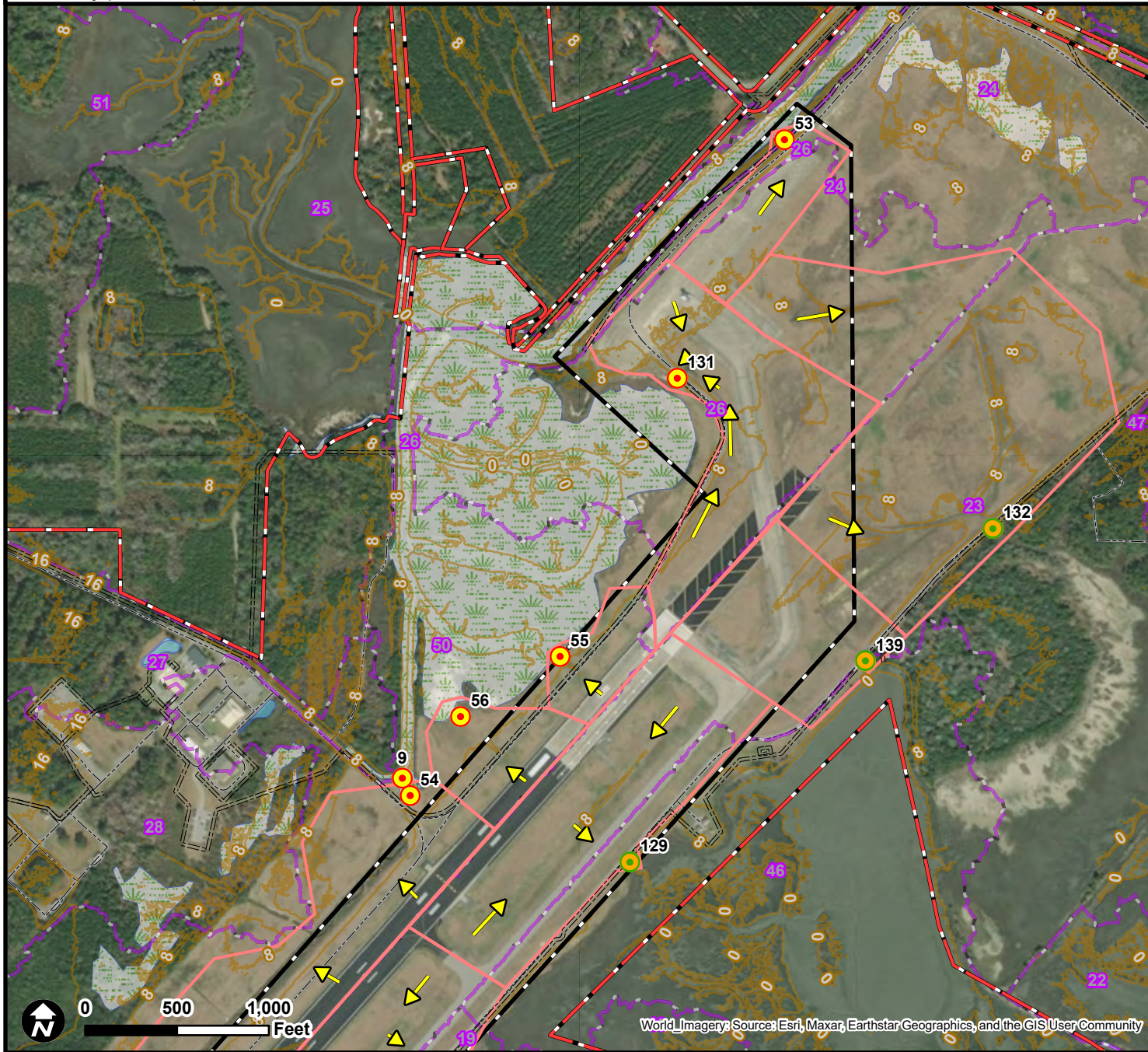
Reviewed By: AV

Date: 2/6/2024

The map shown here has been created with all due and reasonable care and is strictly for use with Wood Environment & Infrastructure Solutions, Inc. (Wood) project number 6480210230. Wood assumes no liability, direct or indirect, whatsoever for any such third party or unintended use.

Notes:

1. Stormwater from the Airfield discharges directly to the Coosaw River (stations fully supporting for all parameters), the Upper Beaufort River (impaired for fecal coliform [FC]), and indirectly to Salt Creek and other tributaries of Albergottie Creek (impaired for fecal coliform [FC]).
2. Industrial Outfalls 9, 47, 48, 53, 54, 55, 56, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140
3. Facility potential pollutants: ULSD, JP5, and E85.



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Legend

- Approximate Facility Boundary (751.82 acres)
- Road
- Fence
- Stormwater Impoundment
- Wetland
- Contour (8ft)
- Surface Runoff Direction
- Approximate MCAS Beaufort Catchment Basin
- Approximate Industrial Outfall Drainage Area
- Substantially Identical Stormwater Outfall**
 - Discharging to the Upper Beaufort River Subwatershed (Type A)
 - Discharging to the Coosaw River Subwatershed (Type B)

Note: Data shown in this figure is from various datasets provided by MCAS Beaufort.

Figure 19. Air Fields (Northeast Section [a])

Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan
Marine Corps Air Station, Beaufort, South Carolina

Job No. 6480210230

Drawn By: MJC

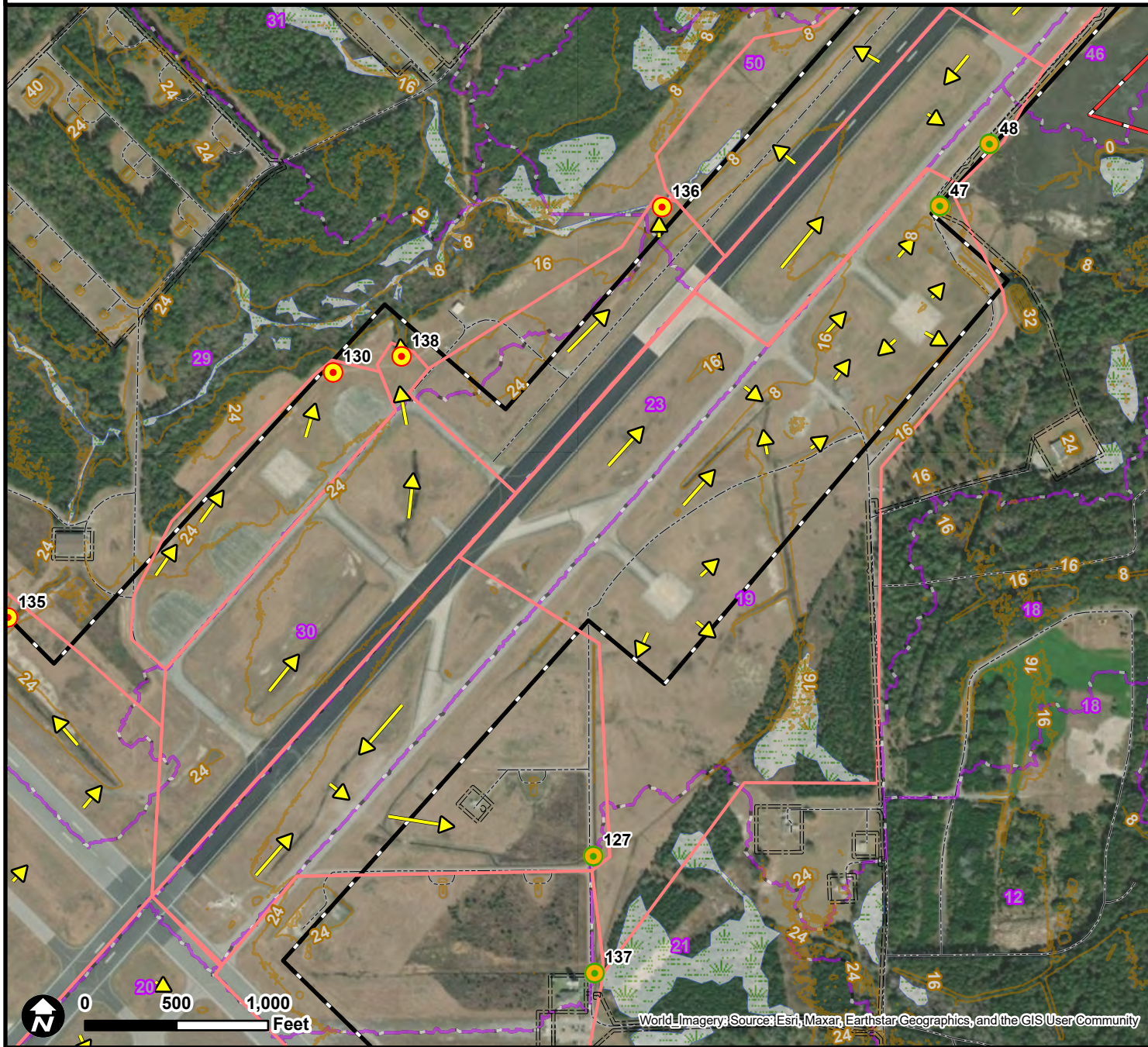
Reviewed By: AV

Date: 1/23/2024

The map shown here has been created with all due and reasonable care and is strictly for use with Wood Environment & Infrastructure Solutions, Inc. (Wood) project number 6480210230. Wood assumes no liability, direct or indirect, whatsoever for any such third party or unintended use.

Notes:

1. Stormwater from the Airfield discharges directly to the Coosaw River (stations fully supporting for all parameters), the Upper Beaufort River (impaired for fecal coliform [FC]), and indirectly to Salt Creek and other tributaries of Albergottie Creek (impaired for fecal coliform [FC]).
2. Industrial Outfalls 9, 47, 48, 53, 54, 55, 56, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140
3. Facility potential pollutants: ULSD, JP5, and E85.



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Legend

- Approximate Facility Boundary (751.82 acres)
- Road
- Fence
- Stormwater Impoundment
- Wetland
- Contour (8ft)
- Surface Runoff Direction
- Approximate MCAS Beaufort Catchment Basin
- Approximate Industrial Outfall Drainage Area
- Substantially Identical Stormwater Outfall**
 - Discharging to the Upper Beaufort River Subwatershed (Type A)
 - Discharging to the Coosaw River Subwatershed (Type B)

Note: Data shown in this figure is from various datasets provided by MCAS Beaufort.

Figure 20. Air Fields (Northeast Section [b])

Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan
Marine Corps Air Station, Beaufort, South Carolina

Job No. 6480210230

Drawn By: MJC

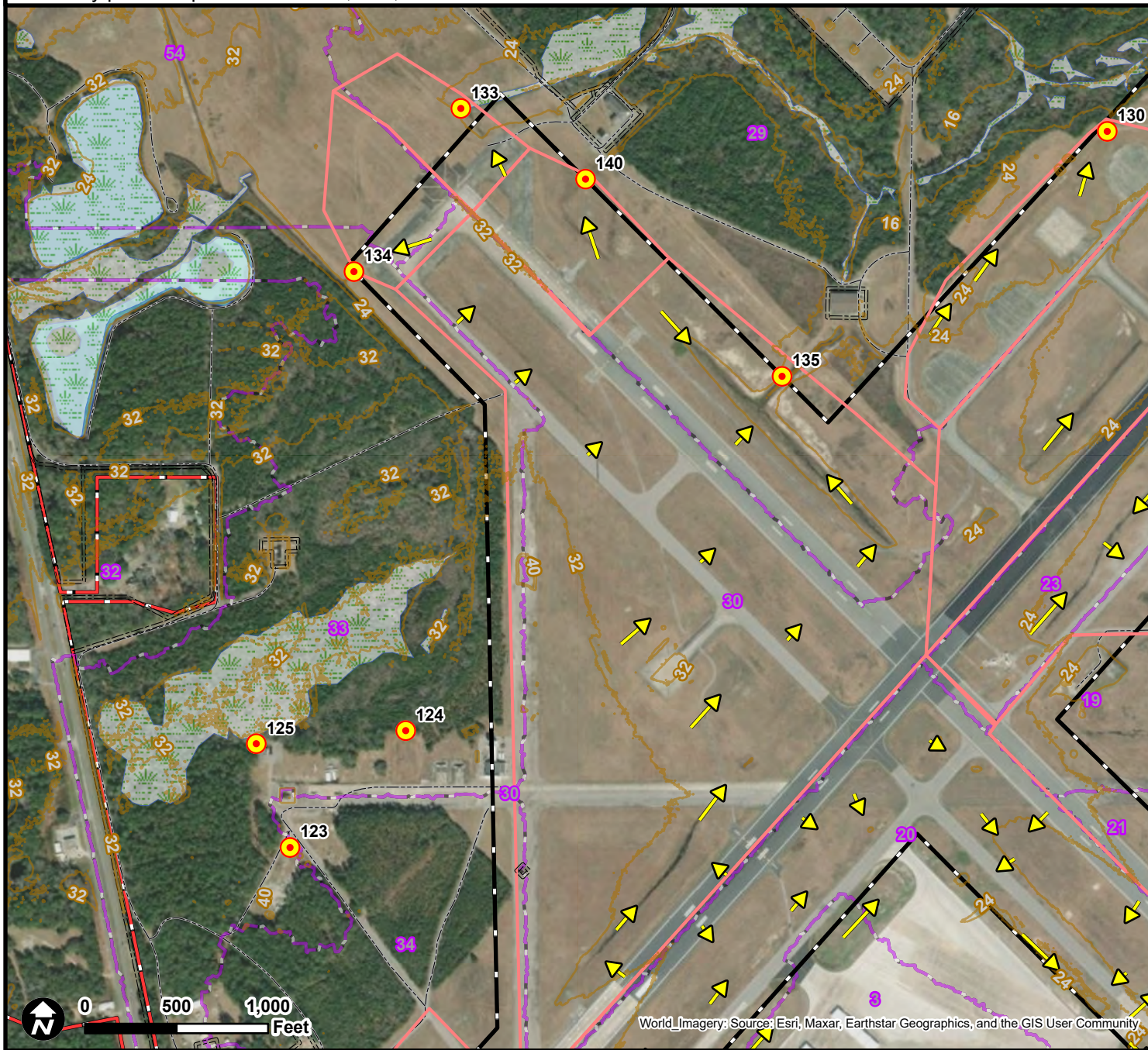
Reviewed By: AV

Date: 1/23/2024

The map shown here has been created with all due and reasonable care and is strictly for use with Wood Environment & Infrastructure Solutions, Inc. (Wood) project number 6480210230. Wood assumes no liability, direct or indirect, whatsoever for any such third party or unintended use.

Notes:

1. Stormwater from the Airfield discharges directly to the Coosaw River (stations fully supporting for all parameters), the Upper Beaufort River (impaired for fecal coliform [FC]), and indirectly to Salt Creek and other tributaries of Albergottie Creek (impaired for fecal coliform [FC]).
2. Industrial Outfalls 9, 47, 48, 53, 54, 55, 56, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140
3. Facility potential pollutants: ULSD, JP5, and E85.



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Legend

- | | |
|--|---|
| Approximate Facility Boundary (751.82 acres) | Approximate MCAS Beaufort Catchment Basin |
| — Road | Approximate Industrial Outfall Drainage Area |
| — Fence | Substantially Identical Stormwater Outfall |
| Stormwater Impoundment | Discharging to the Coosaw River Subwatershed (Type B) |
| Wetland | |
| Contour (8ft) | |
| Surface Runoff Direction | |

Note: Data shown in this figure is from various datasets provided by MCAS Beaufort.

Figure 21. Air Fields (Northwest Section)

Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan
Marine Corps Air Station, Beaufort, South Carolina

Job No. 6480210230

Drawn By: MJC

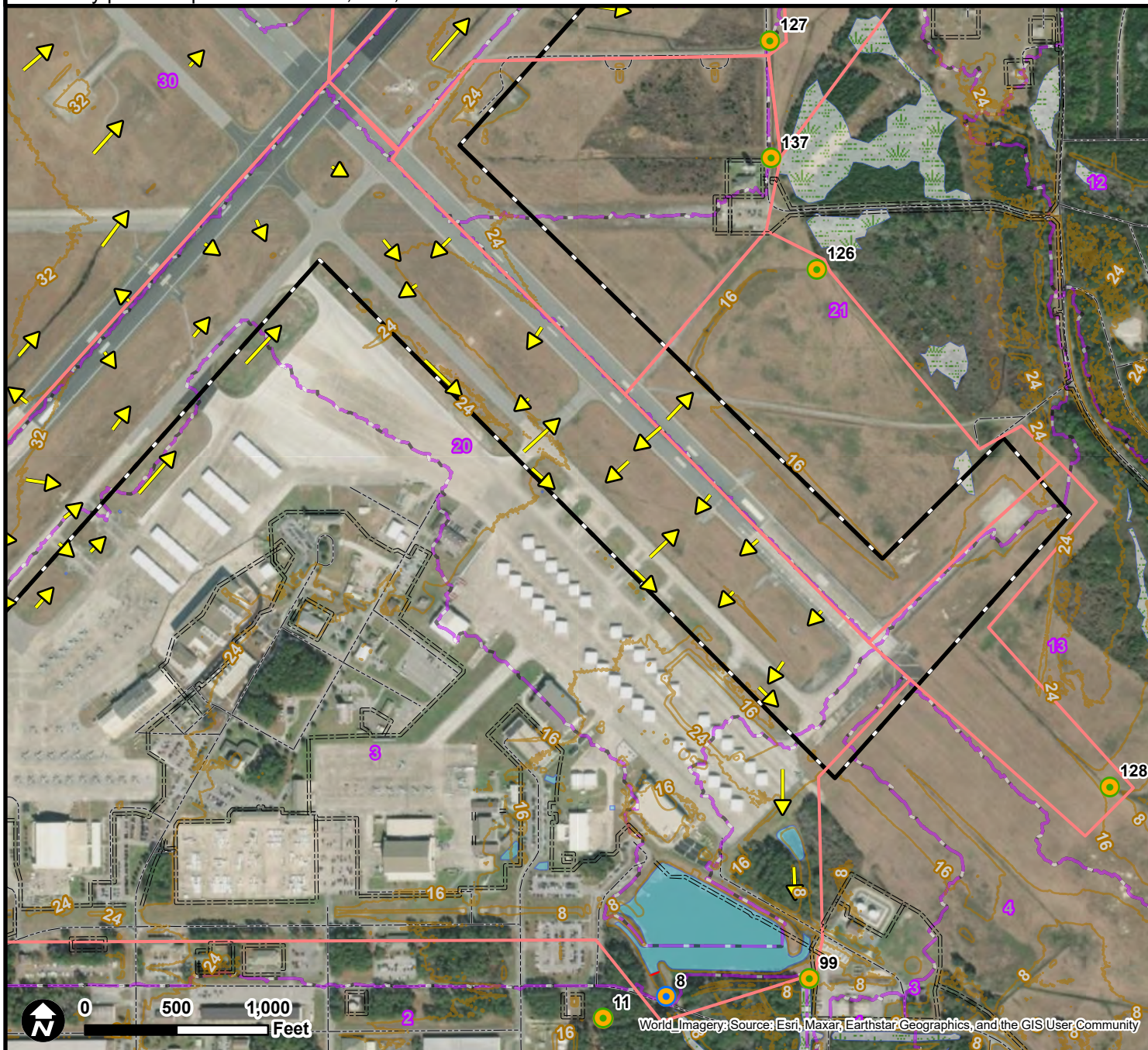
Reviewed By: AV

Date: 1/23/2024

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Notes:

1. Stormwater from the Airfield discharges directly to the Coosaw River (stations fully supporting for all parameters), the Upper Beaufort River (impaired for fecal coliform [FC]), and indirectly to Salt Creek and other tributaries of Albergottie Creek (impaired for fecal coliform [FC]).
2. Industrial Outfalls 9, 47, 48, 53, 54, 55, 56, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140
3. Facility potential pollutants: ULSD, JP5, and E85.



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Legend

- Approximate Facility Boundary (751.82 acres)
- Road
- Fence
- Stormwater Impoundment
- Wetland
- Contour (8ft)
- Surface Runoff Direction
- Approximate MCAS Beaufort Catchment Basin
- Approximate Industrial Outfall Drainage Area
- Substantially Identical Stormwater Outfall**
 - Discharging to the Upper Beaufort River Subwatershed (Type A)
 - Discharging to the Upper Beaufort River Subwatershed (Type C)

Note: Data shown in this figure is from various datasets provided by MCAS Beaufort.

Figure 22. Air Fields (Southeast Section)

Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan
Marine Corps Air Station, Beaufort, South Carolina

Job No. 6480210230

Drawn By: MJC

Reviewed By: AV

Date: 1/23/2024

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1. Stormwater from the Airfield discharges directly to the Coosaw River (stations fully supporting for all parameters), the Upper Beaufort River (impaired for fecal coliform [FC]), and indirectly to Salt Creek and other tributaries of Albergottie Creek (impaired for fecal coliform [FC]).
2. Industrial Outfalls 9, 47, 48, 53, 54, 55, 56, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140
3. Facility potential pollutants: ULSD, JP5, and E85.

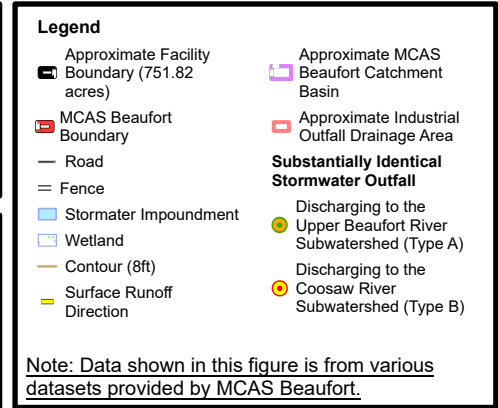
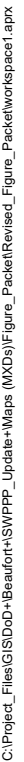


**Figure 23. Air Fields
(Southwest Section)**

Job No. 6480210230
Drawn By: MJC
Reviewed By: AV
Date: 1/23/2024

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APPENDIX B: MCAS BEAUFORT ORDER



UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS

MARINE CORPS AIR STATION
BEAUFORT, SOUTH CAROLINA 29904-5001

ASO 5090.4B

NREAO

30 AUG 2012

AIR STATION ORDER 5090.4B

From: Commanding Officer, Marine Corps Air Station Beaufort
To: Distribution List

Subj: STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN

- Ref:
- (a) Storm Water General Permit No. SCR000000, NPDES General Permit for Storm Water Discharges Associated With Industrial Activities
 - (b) Storm Water Construction General Permit No. SCR100000, NPDES General Permit for Storm Water Discharges from Large and Small Construction Activities
 - (c) Storm Water Pesticide General Permit No. SCG160000, NPDES General Permit for Storm Water Discharges from Pesticide Application
 - (d) 40 CFR 122, 123, AND 124, National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit Application Regulations for Storm Water Discharge
 - (e) 40 CFR 124.10, NPDES General Permits and Facts Sheet, Storm Water Discharges from Industrial Activity
 - (f) Storm Water Management Plan Overview (SWMPO) for Marine Corps Air Station (MCAS) Beaufort
 - (g) Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) for Marine Corps Air Station (MCAS) Beaufort
 - (h) MCO 5090.2A, Environmental Compliance and Protection Manual (NOTAL)
 - (i) SC DHEC Regulation 72-300

1. Situation. This Order implements the Storm Water Management Plan Overview (SWMPO) and the Storm Water Pollution Prevention (SWPP) Plan. The SWMPO establishes procedures and requirements for management of storm water from various activities at Marine Corps Air Station (MCAS) Beaufort under multiple National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permits pertaining to storm water discharges. The SWPP Plan is required by reference (a) and establishes procedures for monitoring storm water and assessing operations to ensure the protection of the quality of storm water runoff from property industrial activities at MCAS Beaufort. General storm water controls are required for other structures at MCAS Beaufort and Laurel Bay Housing Area (LBHA) for management to the maximum extent practicable.

2. Cancellation. ASO 5090.4A

3. Mission. Per the references, MCAS Beaufort will fully support and implement the requirements within. MCAS Beaufort will manage storm water releases within the requirements of the applicable permits through regular inspections performed by Natural Resources and Environmental Affairs Office (NREAO) staff, contractors working at their direction, construction contractors (or their qualified representatives), and the Storm Water Pollution Prevention Team (SWPPT) to ensure implementation and adherence of the SWPP Plan. Specifically, the SWPPT will be responsible for performing inspections of areas of industrial activity.

DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT A: Approved for public release; distribution is unlimited.

30 AUG 2012

4. Executiona. Commander's Intent and Concept of Operations

(1) Commander's Intent. The policies and responsibilities established in this instruction shall be fully implemented in conjunction with those described in the SWMPO and the SWPP Plan, both of which describe the requirements for managing storm water releases and for personnel managing the compliance program implementing those plans.

(2) Concept of Operations

(a) In accordance with federal and state requirements, storm water runoff from industrial activities, construction activities, pesticide application, and other operations will be managed in accordance with applicable general permits for storm water discharges issued by the South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control (DHEC) and with a program of source and structural controls and work practices identified in the SWMPO and SWPP Plan, which applies to storm water from industrial activities alone.

(b) The SWPP Plan applies to operations which might contribute to the release of pollutants from industrial activities at the MCAS Beaufort. The SWPP Plan presents the requirements for monitoring storm water releases and reviewing practices at the following selected work centers in accordance with regulatory requirements:

1. Maintenance, fueling, washing and servicing of aircraft (excluded from sampling based on non-exposure certification).
2. Vehicle and equipment maintenance shops (excluded from sampling based on non-exposure certification).
3. Treatment, storage and disposal sites.
4. Landfill (certified as closed and capped, indicating no need for monitoring), including Storm Water Management Unit 1 (SWMU)-Fenced Hazard Area, SWMU2-Lafrene Road Landfill, SWMU3-Borrow Pit Landfill, SWMU4-Southeast Point Disposal Area, SWMU14/6-Inert Landfill and Seepage Trenches, SWMU8-Kavieng Street Landfill, and SWMU17-Funa Futi Road Disposal Area.

(c) Under the industrial activities general permit and SWPP Plan, MCAS Beaufort is required to conduct quarterly sampling at each outfall from the facility, or from equivalent outfalls. Such sampling is conducted quarterly at a single substantially identical outfall from the flight line and runway. Further, visual monitoring should be conducted quarterly to confirm the effectiveness of the SWPP Plan.

(d) Under the construction general permit, MCAS Beaufort is required to apply for releases under the permit through submittal of a notice of intent (NOI), with the construction contractor as co-permittee. The permittee(s) must follow all the requirements of the approved SWPP plan for the project and conduct inspections weekly and after rainfall events to

30 AUG 2012

ensure the best management practices determined for the project remain effective.

(e) Under the pesticides general permit, MCAS Beaufort is required to log all pesticide use, the amount used, the date(s) of use, and the specific locations of the pesticide use. The logging of use requirement also applies to use by contractors operating aboard MCAS Beaufort.

(f) The SWMPO and the SWPP Plan shall be reviewed annually for potential changes, with page updates as warranted but a complete update at least every four years.

b. Subordinate Element Missions. Headquarters and Headquarters Squadron and Marine Aircraft Group 31.

(1) The Commanding Officer, Marine Aircraft Group 31 shall concur with this Order insofar as it pertains to Fleet Marine Force units stationed aboard MCAS Beaufort.

(2) Commanding Officers, Department Heads, and Officers-in-Charge shall ensure all personnel assigned to the above referenced activities aboard MCAS Beaufort become familiar with the contents of the SWPP Plan.

(3) Commanding Officers, Department Heads, and Officers-in-Charge shall ensure no unpermitted release of storm water occurs from operations under their command.

(4) Resident Officers-in-Charge of Construction and their construction contractors shall ensure no unpermitted release of storm water occurs from projects and associated operations under their command.

5. Administration and Logistics. In accordance with the requirements and guidance contained in the SWMPO and SWPP Plan, the NREAO Officer is responsible for managing storm water within all applicable state and federal regulations listed under the references.

6. Command and Signal

a. Command. This Order is applicable to Marine Aircraft Group 31 and all applicable tenant commands and contractors conducting operations listed in the SWPP Plan, application of pesticides, or construction activities.

b. Signal. This Order is effective the date signed.


B. C. MURTHA

DISTRIBUTION: A

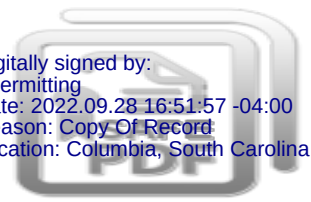
APPENDIX C: NOI AND SCDES INDUSTRIAL GENERAL STORMWATER PERMIT

Stormwater - Industrial Notice of Intent Recertification (NOI) (D 2629)

version 3.0

(Submission #: HPK-046G-KYAK3, version 1)

Digitally signed by:
ePermitting
Date: 2022.09.28 16:51:57 -04:00
Reason: Copy Of Record
Location: Columbia, South Carolina



Details

Submission ID HPK-046G-KYAK3

Submission Reason Renewal

Form Input

Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP)

Do you have a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP)?

Yes

General Permit (GP) (SCR000000)

Please click the link below to view the General Permit.

[General Permit \(SCR000000\)](#)

Permit Information

Permit Number to be recertified by this form:

SCR001845

Is this permit that you intend to recertify?

Yes

Applicant Information

Contact Type

Owner

Applicant

Prefix

NONE PROVIDED

First Name

NONE PROVIDED

Last Name

NONE PROVIDED

Title

NONE PROVIDED

Organization Name

USMC BEAUFORT

Phone Type**Number****Extension**

Business

8432287370

Email

NONE PROVIDED

Fax

8432286980

Address

PO BOX 55001

COMMANDING OFFICER, ATTN: NREAO

BEAUFORT, SC 29904

[NO COUNTY SPECIFIED], United States

Contacts

Stormwater Billing Contact

First Name

Ryan

Last Name

Dunn

Title

Environmental Engineer

Phone Type**Number****Extension**

Business

8432286055

Email

ryan.m.dunn@usmc.mil

Address

PO BOX 55001

MCAS BEAUFORT NREAO

BEAUFORT, SC 29904

United States

Stormwater Facility Contact

First Name **Last Name**

Ryan Dunn

Title

Environmental Engineer

Phone Type **Number** **Extension**

Business 8432286055

Email

ryan.m.dunn@usmc.mil

Address

PO BOX 55001

MCAS BEAUFORT NREAO

BEAUFORT, SC 29904

United States

NOI Preparer

First Name **Last Name**

Angela Vandelay

Title

Senior Engineer

Phone Type **Number** **Extension**

Business 803-798-1200

Email

angela.vandelay@wsp.com

Address

104 CORPORATE BLVD

STE 407

WEST COLUMBIA, SC 29169

USA

Do you have additional contacts?

Yes

Additional Contacts (1 of 1)

Contact Role

Operator

Owner

Contact

Prefix

NONE PROVIDED

First Name

Chris

Last Name

Vaigneur

Title

NREAO

Organization Name

NONE PROVIDED

Phone Type

Business

Number

843-228-7370

Extension**Email**

christopher.vaigneur@usmc.mil

Fax

NONE PROVIDED

Mailing address

PO Box 55001

MCAS Beaufort NREAO

Beaufort, SC 29904

USA

Facility Information

Facility Name

Marine Corps Air Station Beaufort

Facility Address

PO Box 55001

BEAUFORT, SC 29904

Facility Location

32.45779999999999,-80.73330000000000

Is your facility owned by a Sole Proprietorship or a Company, Corporation, or Partnership?

Sole Proprietorship

Estimated area of industrial activity in acres at your site exposed to stormwater

1,105.00

Is this a Federal facility?

Yes

Is this facility located on Indian lands?

No

SIC/NAICS Crosswalk

[SIC/NAICS Crosswalk - NAICS](#)

Primary SIC Code

4581-Airports, Flying Fields, and Airport Terminal Services,4581-Airports, Flying Fields, and Airport Terminal Services

SIC Information - other than primary

Priority	SIC Code, Sector, Subsector and Description (start typing to filter list)
NONE PROVIDED	NONE PROVIDED

GIS Information

Navigate to the GIS site (click below). Please use this tool to determine Waterbody and water quality information.
[GIS site](#)

GIS File

Water Quality Information Report - MCAS Beaufort 09272022.pdf - 09/27/2022 02:18 PM

Comment

NONE PROVIDED

Receiving Waterbody (RWB) (1 of 4)

Enter the name of the waterbody

Unnamed Tributary

Is the receiving waterbody a tributary?

Yes

Distance to the nearest waterbody.

0.00

Units of Measure for distance to Waterbody

Feet

Classification of Receiving Waterbody

Tidal Waters - Saltwater SA

Receiving Waterbody (RWB) (2 of 4)

Enter the name of the waterbody

Mulligan Creek

Is the receiving waterbody a tributary?

No

Distance to the nearest waterbody.

0.00

Units of Measure for distance to Waterbody

Feet

Classification of Receiving Waterbody

Shellfish Harvesting Waters

Receiving Waterbody (RWB) (3 of 4)

Enter the name of the waterbody

Unnamed Tributary

Is the receiving waterbody a tributary?

Yes

Distance to the nearest waterbody.

0.00

Units of Measure for distance to Waterbody

Feet

Classification of Receiving Waterbody

Shellfish Harvesting Waters

Receiving Waterbody (RWB) (4 of 4)

Enter the name of the waterbody

Brickyard Creek

Is the receiving waterbody a tributary?

Yes

Distance to the nearest waterbody.

0.00

Units of Measure for distance to Waterbody

Feet

Classification of Receiving Waterbody

Shellfish Harvesting Waters

Discharge Details**Does your facility discharge stormwater to a permitted Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4)?**

No

Does your facility have stormwater discharges that are mixed with non-stormwater discharges covered under another NPDES permit?

No

Is this facility subject to the effluent limitation guidelines found in SCR000000?

No

Do you discharge to an impaired waterbody?

Yes

Is a waterbody you discharge to found on the 303(d) List of Impaired Waters?

Yes

Does the waterbody have an EPA approved or established Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL)?

Yes

Impaired Waters (1 of 1)

Name of Impaired Water Quality Monitoring Stations (WQMS) that received stormwater from your facility and/or through an MS4? Start typing the station number. Add rows as needed for additional stations.

Water Quality Monitoring Stations (WQMS)
15-03A:FC (15-03A:FC (ALBERGOTTIE CREEK 1.0 MILES UPSTREAM OF STATION 15-03) Impairment Cause: FC, 15-03A) Impairment Cause: FC

Are the pollutants causing the impairment present in your discharge?

No

Maps

[Maps](#)

Approved Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) (1 of 1)

Name of Impaired Water Quality Monitoring Stations (WQMS) that receive Stormwater from your facility and/or through an MS4? Please add or remove rows for additional stations respectively.

Water Quality Monitoring Stations (WQMS)
MD-001:DO (MD-001:DO (BEAUFORT RVR AB BEAUFORT AT CHANNEL MARKER 231) Impairment Cause: DO, Fully Supported) Impairment Cause: DO

Are the pollutants causing the impairment present in your discharge?

No

Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) Watersheds

Please click on the link below to review the Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) Watershed list.

[Total Maximum Daily Load \(TMDL\) Watersheds](#)

Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) Sites

Please click on the link below to review the Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) Sites list.

[Total Maximum Daily Load \(TMDL\) Sites](#)

Agreements and Signature(s)

SUBMISSION AGREEMENTS

- ☒ I am the owner of the account used to perform the electronic submission and signature.
- ☒ I have the authority to submit the data on behalf of the facility I am representing.
- ☒ I agree that providing the account credentials to sign the submission document constitutes an electronic signature equivalent to my written signature.
- ☒ I have reviewed the electronic form being submitted in its entirety, and agree to the validity and accuracy of the information contained within it to the best of my knowledge.

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 gather and evaluate 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 (See Section 122.22 of S.C. Reg. 61-9 for signatory authority information.)

Signed
By Christopher Vaigneur on 09/28/2022 at 4:49 PM



**NPDES GENERAL PERMIT
FOR
STORMWATER DISCHARGES
ASSOCIATED
WITH
INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITIES
(EXCEPT CONSTRUCTION)**

In compliance with the provisions of the Clean Water Act (CWA), as amended (33 U.S.C. 1251 *et seq.*) and the South Carolina Pollution Control Act, (SC Code 48-1-10, *et seq.*), operators of stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity located in South Carolina are authorized to discharge to waters of the State and 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 consists of general requirements that apply to all facilities, found in Parts 1 through 7, and industry-sector-specific requirements, found in Part 8. Appendices (A through K), contain additional permit conditions that apply to all operators covered under this permit.

**Jill C. Stewart, P.E., Director
Dam Safety and Stormwater Permitting Division
Bureau of Water**

Permit No.: SCR000000

Issued: May 26, 2022

Effective: July 1, 2022

Expires: June 30, 2027

**NPDES GENERAL PERMIT FOR
STORMWATER DISCHARGES ASSOCIATED WITH INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY
TABLE OF CONTENTS**

1. Coverage under this Permit.	6
1.1 Eligibility.	6
1.1.1 Facilities Covered.	6
1.1.2 Allowable Stormwater Discharges.	6
1.1.3 Allowable Non-Stormwater Discharges.	7
1.1.4 Limitations on Coverage.	9
1.1.4.1 <i>Discharges Mixed with Non-Stormwater.</i>	9
1.1.4.2 <i>Stormwater Discharges Associated with Construction Activity.</i>	9
1.1.4.3 <i>Discharges Currently or Previously Covered by Another Permit.</i>	9
1.1.4.4 <i>Stormwater Discharges Subject to Effluent Limitations Guidelines.</i>	9
1.1.4.5 <i>Consistency with Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems (MS4).</i>	8
1.1.4.6 <i>New Discharges to Water Quality Impaired Waters.</i>	10
1.1.4.7 <i>New Discharges to Waters Designated as ONRW for Antidegradation Purposes.</i>	10
1.2 Permit Compliance.	10
1.3 Authorization under this Permit.	10
1.3.1 How to Obtain Authorization.	11
1.3.2 Continuation of this Permit.	13
1.4 Terminating Coverage.	13
1.4.1 Submitting a Notice of Termination.	13
1.4.2 When to Submit a Notice of Termination.	13
1.5 Conditional Exclusion for No Exposure.	14
1.6 Alternative Permits.	15
1.6.1 Department Requiring Coverage under an Alternative Permit.	15
1.6.2 Permittee Requesting Coverage under an Alternative Permit.	15
1.7 Severability.	15
2. Control Measures and Effluent Limits.	16
2.1 Control Measures.	16
2.1.1 Control Measure Selection and Design Considerations	16
2.1.2 Non-Numeric Technology-Based Effluent Limits (BPT/BAT/BCT).	17
2.1.2.1 <i>Minimize Exposure.</i>	17
2.1.2.2 <i>Good Housekeeping.</i>	18
2.1.2.3 <i>Maintenance.</i>	18
2.1.2.4 <i>Spill Prevention and Response Procedures.</i>	19
2.1.2.5 <i>Erosion and Sediment Controls.</i>	20
2.1.2.6 <i>Management of Runoff.</i>	20
2.1.2.7 <i>Salt Storage Piles or Piles Containing Salt/Pavement Deicing Activities</i>	20
2.1.2.8 <i>Sector Specific Non-Numeric Effluent Limits.</i>	20
2.1.2.9 <i>Employee Training.</i>	21
2.1.2.10 <i>Non-Stormwater Discharges.</i>	21
2.1.2.11 <i>Waste, Garbage and Floatable Debris.</i>	21
2.1.2.12 <i>Dust Generation and Vehicle Tracking of Industrial Materials.</i>	21
2.1.3 Numeric Effluent Limitations Based on Effluent Limitations Guidelines	22
2.2 Water Quality-Based Effluent Limitations.	22
2.2.1 Water Quality Standards	22
2.2.2 Discharges to Water Quality Impaired Waters.	23
2.2.2.1 <i>Existing Discharge to an Impaired Water with an EPA Approved or Established TMDL.</i>	23
2.2.2.2 <i>Existing Discharge to an Impaired Water without an EPA Approved or Established TMDL.</i>	23
2.2.2.3 <i>New Discharge to an Impaired Water.</i>	23
2.2.3 Antidegradation Requirements for New or Increased Dischargers	23

3. Corrective Actions	24
3.1 Conditions Requiring Review and Revision to Eliminate Problem	24
3.2 Conditions Requiring Review to Determine if Modifications Are Necessary	24
3.3 Corrective Action Deadlines	24
3.4 Corrective Action Report	25
3.5 Effect of Corrective Action	26
3.6 Substantially Identical Outfalls	26
4. Inspections	26
4.1 Routine Facility Inspections.	26
4.1.1 Routine Facility Inspection Procedures.	26
4.1.2 Routine Facility Inspection Documentation.	27
4.1.3 Exceptions to Routine Facility Inspections.	27
4.2 Quarterly Visual Assessment of Stormwater Discharges.	28
4.2.1 Quarterly Visual Assessment Procedures.	28
4.2.2 Quarterly Visual Assessment Documentation.	29
4.2.3 Exceptions to Quarterly Visual Assessments.	29
4.3 Comprehensive Site Inspections.	30
4.3.1 Comprehensive Site Inspection Procedures.	30
4.3.2 Comprehensive Site Inspection Documentation.	31
5. Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP).	32
5.1 Contents of Your SWPPP.	33
5.1.1 Stormwater Pollution Prevention Team.	33
5.1.2 Site Description.	33
5.1.3 Summary of Potential Pollutant Sources.	34
5.1.3.1 <i>Activities in the area.</i>	34
5.1.3.2 <i>Pollutants.</i>	35
5.1.3.3 <i>Spills and Leaks.</i>	35
5.1.3.4 <i>Non-Stormwater Discharges.</i>	35
5.1.3.5 <i>Salt Storage.</i>	35
5.1.3.6 <i>Sampling Data.</i>	36
5.1.4 Description of Control Measures.	36
5.1.4.1 <i>Control Measures to Meet Technology-Based and Water Quality-Based Effluent Limits.</i>	36
5.1.5 Schedules and Procedures	36
5.1.5.1 <i>Pertaining to Control Measures Used to Comply with the Effluent Limits in Part 2.</i>	36
5.1.5.2 <i>Pertaining to Monitoring and Inspection.</i>	37
5.1.6 Signature Requirements.	38
5.2 Required SWPPP Modifications.	38
5.3 SWPPP Availability.	38
5.4 Additional Documentation Requirements.	39
6. Monitoring.	40
6.1 Monitoring Procedures	40
6.1.1 Monitored Outfalls.	40
6.1.2 Commingled Discharges.	40
6.1.3 Measurable Storm Events.	41
6.1.4 Sample Type.	41
6.1.5 Adverse Weather Conditions.	42
6.1.6 Monitoring Periods.	42
6.1.7 Monitoring for Allowable Non-Stormwater Discharges	42
6.2 Required Monitoring.	42
6.2.1 Benchmark Monitoring.	43
6.2.1.1 <i>Applicability of Benchmark Monitoring.</i>	43
6.2.1.2 <i>Benchmark Monitoring Schedule.</i>	43
6.2.1.3 <i>Exception for Inactive and Unstaffed Sites.</i>	45
6.2.2 Effluent Limitations Monitoring.	46
6.2.2.1 <i>Monitoring Based on Effluent Limitations Guidelines.</i>	46

6.2.2.2	Substantially Identical Outfalls.	47
6.2.3	[Reserved]	47
6.2.4	Discharges to Impaired Waters Monitoring.	47
6.2.4.1	Permittees Required to Monitor Discharges to Impaired Waters.	47
6.2.4.2	Impaired Waters Monitoring Schedule.	48
6.2.5	Additional Monitoring Required by the Department.	51
6.3	Follow-up Actions if Discharge Exceeds Numeric Effluent Limit.	51
7.	Reporting and Recordkeeping	51
7.1	Reporting Monitoring Data to the Department.	51
7.2	Additional Reporting.	52
7.3	Recordkeeping.	53
7.4	Contacts	53
8.	Sector Specific Requirements	55
8A.	Sector A: Timber Products	55
8B.	Sector B: Paper and Allied Products	58
8C.	Sector C: Chemicals and Allied Products Manufacturing	59
8D.	Sector D: Asphalt Paving and Roofing Materials and Lubricant Manufacturing	61
8E.	Sector E: Glass, Clay, Cement, Concrete, and Gypsum Products	63
8F.	Sector F: Primary Metals	65
8G.	Sector G: Metal Mining (Ore Mining and Dressing)	67
8H.	Sector H: Coal Mines and Coal Mining-Related Facilities	86
8I.	Sector I: Oil and Gas Extraction and Refining	86
8J.	Sector J: Mineral Mining and Dressing	86
8K.	Sector K: Hazardous Waste Treatment, Storage, or Disposal Facilities	87
8L.	Sector L: Landfills, Land Application Sites, and Open Dumps	91
8M.	Sector M: Automobile Salvage Yards	95
8N.	Sector N: Scrap Recycling Facilities	97
8O.	Sector O: Steam Electric Generating Facilities	102
8P.	Sector P: Land Transportation and Warehousing	105
8Q.	Sector Q: Water Transportation	107
8R.	Sector R: Ship and Boat Building and Repairing Yards	110
8S.	Sector S: Air Transportation Facilities	113
8T.	Sector T: Treatment Works	119
8U.	Sector U: Food and Kindred Products	121
8V.	Sector V: Textile Mills, Apparel, and Other Fabric Product Manufacturing; Leather and Leather Products	123
8W.	Sector W: Furniture and Fixtures	125
8X.	Sector X: Printing and Publishing	126
8Y.	Sector Y: Rubber, Miscellaneous Plastic Products, and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	128
8Z.	Sector Z: Leather Tanning and Finishing	130
8AA.	Sector AA: Fabricated Metal Products	132
8AB.	Sector AB: Transportation Equipment, Industrial or Commercial Machinery	135
8AC.	Sector AC: Electronic, Electrical, Photographic, and Optical Goods	136
8AD.	Sector AD: Non-Classified Facilities	137

Appendices

Appendix A	Definitions and Acronyms
Appendix B	Standard Permit Conditions
Appendix C	RESERVED
Appendix D	Activities Covered
Appendix E	Procedures Relating to Endangered Species
Appendix F	National Historic Preservation Act Procedures

Appendix G	Notice of Intent
Appendix H	Notice of Termination
Appendix I	Comprehensive Site Inspection and Reporting Form
Appendix J	Calculating Hardness in Receiving Waters for Hardness Dependent Metals
Appendix K	No Exposure Certification

**NPDES GENERAL PERMIT FOR STORMWATER DISCHARGES
ASSOCIATED WITH INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY (IGP) (Except Construction)
SCR000000**

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 the Department that you are eligible for coverage under Sector AD of this permit. This permit also authorizes stormwater discharges from any industrial activity designated by the Department where the designation is based on the potential for contribution to a violation of a water quality standard or for significant contribution of pollutants to Waters of the State.

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 activity and co-located industrial activities, as defined in Appendix A;

1.1.2.2 Discharges designated by the Department as needing a stormwater permit as provided in Part 8 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	Part 8 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 J	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

Table 1-1. Stormwater-specific Effluent Limitations Guidelines

Regulated Discharge	40 CFR Section	Part 8 Sector	New Source Performance Standard (NSPS)	New Source Date
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
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
Runoff containing urea from airfield pavement deicing at existing and new primary airports with 1,000 or more annual non-propeller aircraft departures	Part 449	S	Yes	6/15/12

1.1.2.5 Discharges subject to any New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) identified in Table 1-1, provided that you consider the requirements of and develop and retain documentation showing that you have complied with requirements of SC Reg. 61-68 Section D, Antidegradation Rules, except that you are not required to submit your alternatives analysis to the Department;

1.1.2.6 Discharges composed of allowable discharges listed in Parts 1.1.2 and 1.1.3 commingled with a stormwater discharge authorized by a different NPDES permit.

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:

- a. Discharges from emergency/unplanned fire-fighting activities;
- b. Fire hydrant flushings
- c. Potable water, including water line flushings;
- d. Uncontaminated condensate from air conditioners, coolers, and other compressors and from the outside storage of refrigerated gases or liquids;
- e. Irrigation drainage;
- f. Landscape watering, provided all pesticides, herbicides, and fertilizer have been applied in accordance with the approved labeling;
- g. Pavement wash waters where no detergents or cleaning products are used (e.g., bleach,

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.

hydrofluoric acid, muriatic acid, sodium hydroxide, nonylphenols), and the wash waters do not come into contact with oil and grease deposits, sources of pollutants associated with industrial activities (see Part 5.1.3), or any other toxic or hazardous materials, unless residues are first cleaned up using dry clean-up methods (e.g., applying absorbent materials and sweeping, using hydrophobic mops/rags) and you have implemented appropriate control measures to minimize discharges of mobilized solids and other pollutants (e.g., filtration, detention or settlement)

- h. Routine external building washdown/power wash water that does not use detergents or cleaning products such as bleach, hydrofluoric acid, muriatic acid, sodium hydroxide, nonylphenols;
- i. Uncontaminated ground water or spring water;
- j. Foundation or footing drains where flows are not contaminated with process materials;
- k. 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). The NPDES General Permit for Utility Water Discharges (SCG250000) covers intentional discharges; and
- l. Discharges from the spray down of lumber and wood product storage yards where no chemical additives are used in the spray-down waters and no chemicals are applied to the wood during storage (applicable only to Sector A facilities provided the non-stormwater component of the discharge is in compliance with the non-numeric effluent limits requirements in Part 2.1.2).

Unless such discharges are covered under another permit, discharges from fire hydrant and water line flushing must not exceed a total residual chlorine (TRC) concentration at the outfall of 0.5 mg/l.

1.1.3.1 Allowable Non-Stormwater Discharges for Sector G Metal Mining-related Construction Activities Occurring during the Exploration and Construction Phases of Mine Development:

- a. Water used to wash vehicles and equipment, provided that there is no discharge of soaps, solvents, or detergents used for such purposes;
- b. Water used to control dust; and
- c. Construction dewatering water that has been treated by an appropriate control under Part 8.G.4.2.9.

These non-stormwater discharges are only authorized for earth-disturbing activities conducted prior to active mining activities, as defined in Part 8.G.3.2. Once the earth-disturbing activities conducted prior to active mining activities have ceased, the only allowable non-stormwater discharges for Sectors G are those listed in Part 1.1.3.

1.1.3.2 Allowable Non-Stormwater Discharges at the Department's Discretion

The Department reserves the right to allow certain non-stormwater discharges not explicitly stated in Part 1.1.3 to be authorized by this permit. A written request explaining the nature of the discharges by the permittee must be submitted to the Department and a written approval received by the permittee before the discharges can be treated as "allowable non-stormwater."

1.1.4 Limitations on Coverage.

Any discharges not expressly authorized in this permit cannot become authorized or shielded from liability under Clean Water Act (CWA) section 402(k) by disclosure to EPA, state, or local authorities after issuance of this permit via any means, including the Notice of Intent (NOI) to be covered by the permit, the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP), or during an inspection.

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, statewide, or disturbing 0.5 acres or more in Horry, Georgetown, Berkeley, Charleston, Dorchester, Colleton, Beaufort, or Jasper County are not eligible for coverage under this permit. These discharges are subject to the requirements found in the NPDES General Permit for Stormwater Discharges from Construction Activities (SCR100000).

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

- a. Stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity that are either standalone or are a component of a discharge currently covered under an individual NPDES permit or an alternative NPDES general permit;
- b. 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
- c. Discharges from facilities where any NPDES permit has been or is in the process of being denied, terminated, or revoked by the Department (this does not apply to the routine reissuance of permits).

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 Consistency with Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems (MS4). In addition to the applicable requirements of this permit, dischargers covered by this permit must comply with applicable requirements in municipal stormwater management programs developed under NPDES permits issued for the discharge of the MS4 that receives the facility's discharge, provided the discharger has been notified of such conditions.

1.1.4.6 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 do one of the following:

- a. prevent exposure to stormwater of the pollutant(s) for which the water body is impaired, and retain documentation of the procedures taken with your SWPPP; or
- b. document that the pollutant(s) for which the water body is impaired is not present at your site or present above natural background levels, and retain documentation of this finding with your SWPPP; or
- c. in advance of submitting your NOI, prepare 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 include data and other technical information 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 water body are subject to compliance schedules designed to bring the water body into attainment with water quality standards.

Also reference 6.2.4. for further information on Impaired Waters.

1.1.4.7 New Discharges to Waters Designated as ONRW for Anti-degradation Purposes. If you are a new discharger, you are not eligible for coverage under this permit for discharges to waters designated by the Department as ONRW (outstanding national resource waters) for anti-degradation purposes under SC Reg. 61-68 and 61-69.

1.2 Permit Compliance.

Any noncompliance with any of the requirements of this permit constitutes a violation of the Clean Water Act (CWA) and the SC Pollution Control Act (PCA). 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, CWA, and PCA. 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.

All Existing Discharges, New Discharges or Sources, New Owner/Operators of Existing Dischargers, and Other Eligible Discharges are required to meet the requirements outlined in Section 1.3.1 in order to obtain authorization to discharge under this permit.

1.3.1 How to Obtain Authorization.

- a. To obtain authorization under this permit, you must:
 - i. Be located in South Carolina;
 - ii. Meet the Part 1.1 eligibility requirements;
 - iii. Select, design, install, and implement control measures in accordance with Parts 2.1 and 8 to meet numeric and non-numeric effluent limits;
 - iv. Submit a complete and accurate Notice of Intent (NOI) electronically; and
 - v. Develop a SWPPP according to the requirements in Part 5 of this permit.
- b. Late Notifications from Existing Operations: Operators are not prohibited from submitting NOI after initiating industrial activities. When a late NOI is submitted, authorization for discharges occurs as for new dischargers. The Department may take enforcement action for any unpermitted discharge or noncompliance with the PCA or South Carolina regulation that occurs between the commencement of the industrial operation and discharge authorization.
- c. Timeframes for discharge authorization are contained in Table 1-2.

Table 1-2. NOI Submittal Deadlines/Discharge Authorization Dates		
Category	NOI Submission Deadline	Discharge Authorization Date ¹
<u>Existing Dischargers</u> – Having submitted an NOI before the effective date of this permit.	No later than 90 days after the effective date of this permit.	17 days after the NOI is received by the Department. Provided you submit your NOI by the deadline, your authorization under the previous iteration of this permit is automatically continued until you are granted coverage under this or an alternative NPDES permit, or your coverage is terminated.
<u>New Dischargers or New Sources</u> - commencing discharge on or after the effective date of this permit.	A minimum of 17 days prior to commencing discharge.	17 days after the NOI is received by the Department.
<u>New Owner/Operator of Existing Discharger</u> - transfer of ownership and/or operation of a facility whose discharge is authorized under this permit	A minimum of 17 days prior to date that the transfer will take place to the new owner/operator.	17 days after the NOI is received by the Department.

Table 1-2. NOI Submittal Deadlines/Discharge Authorization Dates		
Category	NOI Submission Deadline	Discharge Authorization Date¹
<u>Other Eligible Dischargers</u> - in operation prior to the effective date of this permit, but not covered under the IGP or another NPDES permit.	Immediately, to minimize the time discharges from the facility will continue to be unauthorized.	17 days after the NOI is received by the Department.

¹ Based on a review of your NOI or other information, the Department may delay your authorization for further review, may 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, the Department 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.

d. Contents of the NOI.

Provide information as follows and as per SC Reg. 61-9. Section 122.28(b)(2)(ii):

- i. Name, phone number, email, and mailing address of the entity (owner or operator) applying for permit coverage;
- ii. Name and physical location of the facility and a U.S.G.S. 7-1/2 minute quadrant map (or 8 1/2" x 11" section of such map or copy) with the site location marked;
- iii. Contact information for the SWPPP;
- iv. Whether the facility is a Federal facility;
- v. Whether the facility is on Indian land;
- vi. Description of receiving waters (each stream, if more than one);
- vii. The name of any municipal separate storm sewer system (MS4) which receives the stormwater discharge;
- viii. The Standard Industrial Classification code and the permit sector (see Appendix D of this permit) of the facility. Also reference the following US Department of Labor site: https://www.osha.gov/pls/imis/sic_manual.html
- ix. Signature per SC Reg. 61-9. Section 122.22(a) certifying:
 - a. That the applicant is requesting coverage under this permit, SCR000000;
 - b. That a SWPPP in accordance with Part 3 of this permit has been prepared and implemented for the facility, signed, and dated by an authorized representative as defined in Appendix B, SC Reg. 61-9. Section 122.22 and 122.41(k). Also, provide the name and address of the person signing the NOI;
 - c. That the NOI was properly completed.
 - d. The signature on the submitted NOI must be original.
- x. The fee for coverage under this permit. Acceptable forms of payment are a check made payable to the Department of Health and Environmental Control or use of a debit/credit card. SC Reg. 61-30, Environmental Protection Fees, governs this fee. This fee consists of the first year of a recurring annual fee, the cycle of which is July 1 of each year through June 30 of the following year. Failure to pay the recurring annual fee within 30 days of invoicing will result in penalties as per SC Reg. 61-30. D. Failure to pay fees may, after a hearing in accordance with the

provisions of SC Reg. 61-30. F., result in the revocation of existing coverage. Continuation of operation without proper coverage will result in violations of the SC Pollution Control Act, SC Code 48-1-10, et seq.

- xi. Any other information the Department requires on the NOI form.

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 SC Reg. 61-9. Section 122.6 and remain in force and effect. If you were authorized to discharge under this permit, any discharges authorized under this permit will automatically remain covered by this permit until the earliest of:

- a. Your authorization for coverage under a reissued permit or a replacement of this permit at which time compliance with the conditions and requirements of the new permit must be met. A 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 may be requested by the Department; or
- b. Your submittal of a Notice of Termination; or
- c. Issuance or denial of an individual permit for the facility's discharges; or
- d. 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.

The Department reserves the right to modify or revoke and reissue this permit under SC Reg. 61-9. Section 122.62 and 63, in which case you will be notified of any relevant changes or procedures to which you may be subject.

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 (NOT) using the NOT form provided by the Department to the address listed in Part 7.6. Your authorization to discharge under this permit terminates at midnight of the day that a complete NOT is received by the Department. If you submit a NOT without meeting one or more of the conditions identified in Part 1.4.2, then your NOT 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 NOT within 30 days after one or more of the following conditions have been met:

- a. A new owner or operator has taken over responsibility for the facility;
- b. 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;

- c. You are a Sector G facility and you have met the applicable termination requirements stated in Part 8.G; or
- d. You have obtained coverage under an individual or alternative general permit for all discharges required to be covered by an NPDES permit, unless the Department has required that you obtain such coverage under authority of Part 1.6.1, in which case coverage under this permit will terminate automatically.

1.4.3 Information to Be Included in the Notice of Termination.

Provide information as follows and as requested in the form provided by the Department for this permit:

- a. Name and address of the entity holding permit coverage to be terminated.
- b. Name and location of the facility.
- c. Certification number of coverage under the permit.
- d. Signature per SC Reg. 61-9. Section 122.22(a) certifying proper closure. Also, provide the typed or printed name, position, and address of the person signing the NOT.
- e. Any other information the Department requires on the NOI form.

1.5 Conditional Exclusion for No Exposure.

- a. If you are covered by this permit and become eligible for a no-exposure exclusion from permitting under SC Reg. 61-9. Section 122.26(g), you may file a No Exposure Certification. You are no longer required to have a permit upon submission and approval by the Department of a complete and accurate no-exposure certification to the Department. The No Exposure Certification must be submitted with the fee stated on the SCDHEC application and in SC Reg. 61-30. 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 the Department, you are not required to submit a NOT. You must submit a No Exposure Certification to the Department once every five years. Existing No Exposure Certifications remain valid until their five-year certification period has expired, at which time you may file for a new Certification.
- b. There is a fee required by SC Reg. 61-30, Environmental Protection Fees for submittal of the No Exposure Certification for each five-year period. The fee is presently \$350 for each five-year period.
- c. Failure to file a No Exposure Certification for each five-year period and maintain no exposure conditions at the facility would constitute noncompliance with the permit. Any facility that continues to operate would be considered in violation of the industrial general permit and the Department may take enforcement action under the Clean Water Act (CWA) and the SC Pollution Control Act (PCA).

1.6 Alternative Permits.

1.6.1 The Department Requiring Coverage under an Alternative Permit.

The Department 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 SC Reg. 61-9. Section 122.64 and 124.5. Any interested person may petition the Department to take action under this paragraph. If the Department requires you to apply for an individual NPDES permit, the Department 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. The Department 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 the Department, then the applicability of this permit to you is terminated at the end of the day specified by the Department as the deadline for application submittal. The Department may take appropriate enforcement action for any unpermitted discharge.

1.6.2 Permittee Requesting Coverage under an Alternative Permit.

- a. 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 SC Reg. 61-9. Section 122.26(c)(1)(ii), with reasons supporting the request, to the Department at the address listed in Part 7.6.1 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.
- b. 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. The Department's intent is that the permit remains in effect to the extent possible; in the event that any part of this permit is invalidated, the Department 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 [BMP]) 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:

- a. preventing stormwater from coming into contact with polluting materials is generally more effective and less costly than trying to remove pollutants from stormwater;
- b. using control measures in combination is more effective than using control measures in isolation for minimizing pollutants in your stormwater discharge;
- c. 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;
- d. 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 groundwater contamination;
- e. attenuating flow using open, vegetated swales and natural depressions can reduce in-stream impacts of erosive flows; conserving and/or restoring riparian buffers will help protect streams from stormwater runoff and improve water quality;
- f. using treatment interceptors (e.g., swirl separators and sand filters) may be appropriate in some instances to minimize the discharge of pollutants; and
- g. implementing structural improvements, enhanced/resilient pollution prevention measures, and other mitigation measures can help to minimize impacts from

stormwater discharges from major storm events such as hurricanes, storm surge, extreme/heavy precipitation, and flood events. If such stormwater control measures are already in place due to existing requirements mandated by other state, local or federal agencies, you should document in your SWPPP a brief description of the controls and a reference to the existing requirement(s). If your facility may be exposed to or has previously experienced such major storm events, additional stormwater control measures that may be considered include, but are not limited to:

- i. Reinforce materials storage structures to withstand flooding and additional exertion of force;
- ii. Prevent floating of semi-stationary structures by elevating to the Base Flood Elevation (BFE)¹ level or securing with non-corrosive device;
- iii. When a delivery of exposed materials is expected, and a storm is anticipated within 48 hours, delay delivery until after the storm or store materials as appropriate (refer to emergency procedures);
- iv. Temporarily store materials and waste above the BFE level;
- v. Temporarily reduce or eliminate outdoor storage;
- vi. Temporarily relocate any mobile vehicles and equipment to higher ground;
- vii. Develop scenario-based emergency procedures for major storms that are complementary to regular stormwater pollution prevention planning and identify emergency contacts for staff and contractors; and
- viii. Conduct staff training for implementing your emergency procedures at regular intervals.

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:

- a. use grading, berming, or curbing to prevent runoff of contaminated flows and divert run-on away from these areas;
- b. 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);
- c. clean up spills and leaks promptly using dry methods (e.g., absorbents) to prevent the discharge of pollutants;

¹ Base Flood Elevation (BFE) is the elevation of surface water resulting from a flood that has a 1% chance of equaling or exceeding that level in any given year. The BFE is shown on the Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) for zones AE, AH, A1–A30, AR, AR/A, AR/AE, AR/A1– A30, AR/AH, AR/AO, V1–V30 and VE. The FEMA Flood Map Service Center can be accessed through <https://msc.fema.gov/portal/search>.

- d. use drip pans and absorbents under or around leaky vehicles and equipment or store indoors where feasible;
- e. use spill/overflow protection equipment;
- f. drain fluids from equipment and vehicles prior to on-site storage or disposal;
- g. perform all cleaning operations indoors, under cover, or in bermed areas that prevent runoff and run-on and also that capture any overspray; and
- h. ensure that all wash water drains to a proper collection system (i.e., not the stormwater drainage system)

The discharge of vehicle and equipment wash water, 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. Do 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.

The lids of waste containers such as but not limited to dumpsters, trash cans, and roll off boxes, should be kept closed when not in use. For these types of waste containers that do not have lids and could leak, ensure that discharges have a control (e.g., secondary containment, treatment). This permit does not authorize dry weather discharges from these types of waste containers.

Facilities that handle pre-production plastic must implement best management practices to eliminate discharges of plastic in stormwater. Examples of plastic material required to be addressed as stormwater pollutants include plastic resin pellets, powders, flakes, additives, regrind, scrap, waste and recycling.

2.1.2.3 *Maintenance.* You must maintain all control measures that are used to achieve the effluent limits in this permit in effective operating condition, as well as all industrial equipment and systems, in order to minimize pollutant discharges. This includes:

- a. Performing inspections and preventive maintenance of stormwater drainage, source controls, treatment systems, and plant equipment and systems that could fail and result in contamination of stormwater.
- b. Diligently maintaining non-structural control measures (e.g., keep spill response supplies available, personnel appropriately trained).
- c. Inspecting and maintaining baghouses at least quarterly to prevent the escape of dust from the system and immediately removing any accumulated dust at the base of the exterior baghouse.

- d. Cleaning catch basins when the depth of debris reaches two-thirds (2/3) of the sump depth and keeping the debris surface at least six inches below the lowest outlet pipe.

If you find that your control measures are in need of routine maintenance, you must conduct the necessary maintenance immediately in order to minimize pollutant discharges. If you find that your control measures need to be repaired or replaced, you must immediately take all reasonable steps to prevent or minimize the discharge of pollutants until the final repair or replacement is implemented, including cleaning up any contaminated surfaces so that the material will not be discharged during subsequent storm events. Final repairs/replacement of stormwater controls should be completed as soon as feasible but must be no later than the timeframe established in Part 3.3. If a control measure was never installed, was installed incorrectly or not in accordance with Parts 2 and/or 8, or is not being properly operated or maintained, you must conduct corrective action as specified in Part 3.

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:

- a. 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;
- b. Preventative measures such as barriers between material storage and traffic areas, secondary containment provisions, and procedures for material storage and handling;
- c. 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
- d. 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 in accordance with the requirements of 40 CFR Part 110, 40 CFR Part 117, and 40 CFR Part 302 and the Department's Emergency Response Section at (803) 253-6488 or 888-481-0125) 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 manage 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 U.S. EPA's internet-based resources relating to BMP for erosion and sedimentation, including the sector-specific *Industrial Stormwater Fact Sheet Series*, (<https://www.epa.gov/npdes/stormwater-discharges-industrial-activities#factsheet>) and Stormwater Discharges from Construction Activities (<https://www.epa.gov/npdes/epas-2012-construction-general-permit-cgp-and-related-documents>).

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*, (<https://www.epa.gov/npdes/stormwater-discharges-industrial-activities#factsheet>), *National Menu of Stormwater BMPs*, (<https://www.epa.gov/npdes/national-menu-best-management-practices-bmps-stormwater>), in particular the Post-Construction link on this page, and *National Management Measures to Control Nonpoint Source Pollution from Urban Areas* (<http://water.epa.gov/polwaste/nps/urban/>), and any similar state or tribal resources.

2.1.2.7 Salt Storage and Pavement Deicing.

- a. **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.
- b. **Pavement Deicing Activities.** For any pavement deicing activities at facilities, other than airports, covered under this permit, the SWPPP must include measures to assure that no SARA 313 chemicals are used for deicing and that no deicing occurs where spills or leaks of toxic or hazardous materials have occurred (unless all spilled material has been removed). Deicing is to be carried out only for safety purposes during inclement weather and must meet water quality standards in compliance with permit item 2.2, and meeting MS4 permit conditions (pertinent to the discharge).

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 stormwater pollution prevention team (see Part 5). You must ensure the following personnel understand the requirements of this permit and their specific responsibilities with respect to those requirements:

- Personnel who are responsible for the design, installation, maintenance, and/or repair of controls (including pollution prevention measures);
- Personnel responsible for the storage and handling of chemicals and materials that could become contaminants in stormwater discharges;
- Personnel who are responsible for conducting and documenting monitoring and inspections as required in Parts 3 and 6; and
- Personnel who are responsible for taking and documenting corrective actions as required in Part 3.

Personnel must be trained in at least the following if related to the scope of their job duties (e.g., only personnel responsible for conducting inspections need to understand how to conduct inspections):

- An overview of what is in the SWPPP;
- Spill response procedures, good housekeeping, maintenance requirements, and material management practices;
- The location of all controls on the site required by this permit, and how they are to be maintained;
- The proper procedures to follow with respect to the permit's pollution prevention requirements; and
- When and how to conduct inspections, record applicable findings, and take corrective actions.

Training will be conducted at least annually (or more often if employee turnover is high) unless Sector-specific requirements dictate otherwise.

2.1.2.10 Non-Stormwater Discharges. You must eliminate non-stormwater discharges not authorized by an NPDES permit. See Part 1.1.3 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 your discharges fall into 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:

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
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.7
Runoff containing urea from airfield pavement deicing at existing and new primary airports with 1,000 or more annual non-propeller aircraft departures	Part 449	See Part 8.S.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.
- The Department 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 the Department 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 and document the corrective actions as required in Parts 3.4 and 5.4.
- Additionally, the Department 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 or 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, you must comply with any requirement(s) stated in the TMDL that may be applicable to industrial stormwater discharges. Industrial stormwater, as a point source, is subject to the wasteload allocation (WLA) of TMDL. Many existing TMDL do not contain a WLA that is specific to industrial or other stormwater sources. If this is the case for a TMDL to which you discharge, your discharges are to be consistent with the pollution reduction goals of the TMDL. You must incorporate into your SWPPP any conditions applicable to your discharge(s) necessary for consistency with the assumptions and requirements of such TMDL. You must incorporate the WLA into your SWPPP and implement steps necessary to meet the WLA/WQS. If progress towards meeting the WLA/WQS has not been made within twenty four (24) months of the effective date of this permit, an individual permit may be required. If the WLA/ WQS has not been met during the term of this permit, you may not be eligible for coverage under this permit at renewal.

2.2.2.2 Existing Discharge to an Impaired Water without an EPA Approved or Established TMDL. If you discharge to an impaired water, listed in the most current 303(d) List of Impaired Waters, 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 your discharges should not cause or contribute to a violation of WQS.

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 (certification by the permittee of compliance, etc.) 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 Part 6.2.4.

2.2.3 Anti-degradation Requirements for New or Increased Dischargers

- a. If you are a new discharger, or an existing discharger required by Part 7.4 (i.e., a “planned changes” report) to notify the Department of an increased discharge, and you discharge directly to waters designated by the Department as ORW, the Department may notify you that additional analyses, control measures, or other permit conditions are necessary to comply with the applicable anti-degradation requirements, or notify you that an individual permit application is necessary in accordance with Part 1.6.1.
- b. No new discharge to waters classified as ONRW is allowed under this permit.

3. Corrective Actions

3.1 Conditions Requiring Review and Revision to Eliminate a 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:

- a. 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;
- b. a discharge violates a numeric effluent limit;
- c. you become aware, or the Department determines and notifies you, that your control measures are not stringent enough for the discharge to meet applicable water quality standards;
- d. an inspection or evaluation of your facility by a Department official, or local or Tribal entity, determines that modifications to the control measures are necessary to meet the non-numeric effluent limits in this permit; or
- e. 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:

- a. 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
- b. 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 four-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 a review under this section.

3.3 Corrective Action Deadlines

3.3.1 Immediate Actions.

If corrective action is needed, you must immediately take all reasonable steps necessary to minimize or prevent the discharge of pollutants until a permanent solution is installed and made operational, including cleaning up any contaminated surfaces so that the material will not discharge in subsequent storm events.

Note: In this context, the term “immediately” requires you to, on the same day a condition requiring corrective action is found, take all reasonable steps to minimize or prevent the discharge of pollutants until a permanent solution is installed and made operational. However, if a problem is identified at a time in the work day when it is too late to initiate corrective action, over a weekend or holiday, or at an unstaffed and/or inactive site, the initiation of corrective action must begin no later than the following work day. “All reasonable steps” means that the permittee has undertaken initial actions to assess and address the condition causing the corrective action, including, for example, cleaning up any exposed materials that may be discharged in a storm event (e.g., thorough sweeping, vacuuming) or making arrangements (i.e., scheduling) for a new BMP to be installed at a later date. “All reasonable steps” for purposes of complying with Part 3.2, when you conclude a corrective action is, in fact, not necessary, could include documenting why a corrective action is unnecessary.

3.3.2 Subsequent Actions.

If you determine that additional actions are necessary beyond those implemented pursuant to Part 3.3.1, you must complete the corrective actions (e.g., install a new or modified control and make it operational, complete the repair) before the next storm event if possible, and within 14 calendar days from the time of discovery of the corrective action condition. If it is infeasible to complete the corrective action within 14 calendar days, you must document why it is infeasible to complete the corrective action within the fourteen-day timeframe. You must also identify your schedule for completing the work, which must be done as soon as practicable after the fourteen-day timeframe but no longer than 45 days after discovery. If the completion of corrective action will exceed the 45 day timeframe, you may take the minimum additional time necessary to complete the corrective action, provided that you notify the Department of your intention to exceed 45 days, your rationale for an extension, and a completion date, which you must also include in your corrective action documentation (see Part 3.4). Where your corrective actions result in changes to any of the controls or procedures documented in your SWPPP, you must modify your SWPPP accordingly within 14 calendar days of completing corrective action work.

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 do not persist indefinitely.

3.4 Corrective Action Report

- a. Within 24 hours of discovery or by the end of the next business day (see 3.3 above) of any condition listed in Parts 3.1 and 3.2, you must document the following information:
 - i. Identification of the condition triggering the need for corrective action review;
 - ii. Description of the problem identified; and
 - iii. Date the problem was identified.

- b. Within 14 days of discovery of any condition listed in Parts 3.1 and 3.2, you must document the following information:
 - 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);
 - ii. Notice of whether SWPPP modifications are required as a result of this discovery or corrective action;
 - iii. Date corrective action is initiated; and
 - iv. Date corrective action is completed or expected to be completed.

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 eliminate the original violation. Additionally, failing to take corrective action in accordance with this section is an additional permit violation. The Department 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 and 4.2 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. The yearly requirement may be extended or modified under limited circumstances and only with written approval by the Department.

4.1.2 Routine Facility Inspection Documentation.

- a. 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 the Department, unless specifically requested to do so. At a minimum, your documentation of each routine facility inspection must include:
 - i. The inspection date and time;
 - ii. The name(s) and signature(s) of the inspector(s);
 - iii. Weather information and a description of any discharges occurring at the time of the inspection;
 - iv. Any previously unidentified discharges of pollutants from the site;
 - v. Any control measures needing maintenance or repairs;
 - vi. Any failed control measures that need replacement;
 - vii. Any incidents of noncompliance observed; and
 - viii. Any additional control measures needed to comply with the permit requirements.
- b. 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:*

- a. 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 site inspection in accordance with the requirements of Part 4.1.1 and 4.1.2. 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 SC Reg. 61-9.122.26(g)(4)(iii). The statement must be signed and certified in accordance with Appendix B, SC Reg. 61-9.122.22. 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 periodic (at least 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.

- b. Inactive and unstaffed facilities covered under Sector G (Metal Mining) 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.

4.2 Quarterly Visual Assessment of Stormwater Discharges.

4.2.1 Quarterly Visual Assessment Procedures.

- a. 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 sampling required is anticipated to occur during a site’s normal business hours.
- b. The visual assessment must be made:
 - i. Of a sample in a clean, clear glass or plastic container and examined in a well-lit area;
 - ii. 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
 - iii. For storm events, on discharges that occur at least 72 hours (three 24-hour days) from the previous discharge.
- c. You must visually inspect the sample for the following water quality characteristics:
 - i. Color;
 - ii. Odor;
 - iii. Clarity;
 - iv. Floating solids;
 - v. Settled solids;
 - vi. Suspended solids;
 - vii. Foam;
 - viii. Oil sheen; and
 - ix. Other obvious indicators of stormwater pollution

4.2.2 Quarterly Visual Assessment Documentation.

- a. 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 DHEC, unless specifically requested to do so. At a minimum, your documentation of the visual assessment must include:
 - i. Sample location(s)
 - ii. Sample collection date and time, and visual assessment date and time for each sample;
 - iii. Personnel collecting the sample and performing visual assessment, and their signatures;
 - iv. Nature of the discharge (e.g., runoff or snowmelt);
 - v. Results of observations of the stormwater discharge;
 - vi. Probable sources of any observed stormwater contamination; and
 - vii. If applicable, why it was not possible to take samples within the first 30 minutes.
- b. 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.

- a. *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 not making a 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.
- b. *Inactive and unstaffed sites:*
 - i. 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 SC Reg. 61-9.122.26(g)(4)(iii). The statement must be signed and certified in accordance with Appendix B, SC Reg. 61-9.122.22.
 - ii. 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.
 - iii. 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.
 - iv. Inactive and unstaffed facilities covered under Sector G (Metal Mining) 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.
- c. *Substantially identical outfalls:*
- i. 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.
 - ii. 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.

- a. 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: *July 1, 2022 – June 30, 2023*
 - Year 2: *July 1, 2023 – June 30, 2024*
 - Year 3: *July 1, 2024 – June 30, 2025*
 - Year 4: *July 1, 2025 – June 30, 2026*
 - Year 5: *July 1, 2026 – June 30, 2027*
- b. The requirement for you to perform a comprehensive site inspection for an inspection period is waived, as defined above, if you obtain authorization to discharge less than three months before the end of that inspection period.
- c. 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.

- d. 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.
- e. 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:
 - i. Industrial materials, residue, or trash that may have or could come into contact with stormwater;
 - ii. Leaks or spills from industrial equipment, drums, tanks, and other containers;
 - iii. Offsite tracking of industrial or waste materials or sediment where vehicles enter or exit the site;
 - iv. Tracking or blowing of raw, final, or waste materials from areas of no exposure to exposed areas; and
 - v. Control measures needing replacement, maintenance, or repair.
 - vi. The Department's list of approved TMDL and the 303(d) list (found at www.scdhec.gov/tmdl) must be reviewed during each annual comprehensive site compliance evaluation related to water-quality-based monitoring as required in 2.2.2 and potential corrective action. Documentation of the findings must be kept with the SWPPP records.
 - vii. Elimination of non-stormwater discharges
- f. 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.
- g. 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.

- a. You must document the findings of each comprehensive site inspection and maintain this documentation onsite with your SWPPP as required in Part 5.4. At a minimum, your documentation of the comprehensive site inspection must include:
 - i. The date of the inspection;

- ii. The name(s) and title(s) of the personnel making the inspection;
- iii. Findings from the examination of areas of your facility identified in Part 4.3.1;
- iv. All observations relating to the implementation of your control measures including:
 - 1. previously unidentified discharges from the site,
 - 2. previously unidentified pollutants in existing discharges,
 - 3. evidence of, or the potential for, pollutants entering the drainage system;
 - 4. 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
 - 5. additional control measures needed to address any conditions requiring corrective action identified during the inspection.
- v. Any required revisions to the SWPPP resulting from the inspection;
- vi. Any incidents of noncompliance observed or a certification stating the facility is in compliance with this permit (if there is no noncompliance); and
- vii. A statement, signed and certified in accordance with Appendix B, SC Reg. 61-9. Section 122.22 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 version of this permit, you must review and update the SWPPP to implement all provisions of this permit prior to submitting a rectification NOI. The SWPPP does not contain effluent limitations; the limitations are contained in Part 2 of the permit, and for some sectors, Part 8 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 detail the implementation (including inspection, maintenance, monitoring, and corrective action) of the permit requirements. Consider using the template developed by the Department found on our Industrial Stormwater website: <https://scdhec.gov/industrialstormwater>

The SWPPP shall be prepared in accordance with good engineering practices and to industry standards. The SWPPP may be developed by either a person on your staff or a third party you hire, but it must be developed by qualified personnel (per definition in App. A) and must be certified per the signature requirements in Part 5.1.6. If the Department concludes that the SWPPP is not in compliance with this Part, the Department may require the SWPPP to be reviewed, amended as necessary, and certified by a Professional Engineer, or for Sector G, by a Professional Geologist, with the education and experience necessary to prepare an adequate SWPPP.

5.1 Contents of Your SWPPP.

- a. For coverage under this permit, your SWPPP must contain all of the following elements:
 - i. Stormwater pollution prevention team (see Part 5.1.1);
 - ii. Site description (see Part 5.1.2);
 - iii. Summary of potential pollutant sources (see Part 5.1.3);
 - iv. Description of control measures (see Part 5.1.4);
 - v. Schedules and procedures (see Part 5.1.5); and
 - vi. Signature requirements (see Part 5.1.6).
- b. Where your SWPPP refers to procedures in other facility documents, such as a Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure (SPCC) Plan, a copy of the relevant portions of those documents must be kept with or within close proximity to 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:

- a. *Activities at the Facility.* Provide a description of the nature of the industrial activities at your facility, including any co-located activities.
- b. *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.
- c. *Site map.* Provide a map showing:
 - i. the size of the property in acres;
 - ii. the location and extent of significant structures and impervious surfaces;
 - iii. directions of stormwater flow (use arrows);
 - iv. locations of all existing structural control measures;
 - v. locations of all receiving waters in the immediate vicinity of your facility, indicating if any of the waters are impaired and, if so, the level of impairment (with or without an EPA approved or established TMDL);
 - vi. locations of all stormwater conveyances including ditches, pipes, and swales;

- vii. locations of potential pollutant sources identified under Part 5.1.3.2;
- viii. locations where significant spills or leaks identified under Part 5.1.3.3 have occurred;
- ix. locations of all stormwater monitoring points;
- x. 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 with an indication of the applicable Sector(s) for each outlined area;
- xi. municipal separate storm sewer systems, where your stormwater discharges to them;
- xii. locations and descriptions of all non-stormwater discharges identified under Part 2.1.2.10;
- xiii. locations of the following activities where such activities are exposed to precipitation:
 - 1. fueling stations;
 - 2. vehicle and equipment maintenance and/or cleaning areas;
 - 3. loading/unloading areas;
 - 4. locations used for the treatment, storage, or disposal of wastes;
 - 5. liquid storage tanks;
 - 6. processing and storage areas;
 - 7. 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;
 - 8. transfer areas for substances in bulk; and
 - 9. machinery; and
- xiv. locations and sources of run-on to your site that contains significant quantities of pollutants from adjacent property.

If the map becomes too dense in information, additional maps and/or similar documentation can be provided as well.

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. Also, you must appropriately notify the Department's Emergency Response Section at 803/253-6488 or 888/481-0125.

5.1.3.4 Unauthorized 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. This evaluation must be done annually (see Part 4.3.1.e.vii.). Documentation of your evaluation must include:

- a. The date of any evaluation;
- b. A description of the evaluation criteria used;
- c. A list of the outfalls or onsite drainage points that were directly observed during the evaluation;
- d. The different types of non-stormwater discharge(s) and source locations; and
- e. 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 and Pavement Deicing.

- a. You must document the location of any storage piles containing salt used for deicing or other commercial or industrial purposes and areas where de-icing is expected to occur.
- b. *Pavement deicing activities.* For any pavement deicing activities at facilities, other than airports, covered under this permit, the SWPPP must include measures to assure that no SARA 313 chemical[s] is used for deicing and that no deicing occurs where spills or leaks of toxic or hazardous materials have occurred (unless all spilled

material has been removed). Deicing is to be carried out only for safety purposes during inclement weather and must meet water quality standards and MS4 permit conditions (pertinent to the discharge).

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.

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 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. You must keep, operate, and maintain any permanent stormwater detention or retention pond or other permanent stormwater management device installed under the requirements of State or local regulatory authority, unless you receive a written waiver from the Department.

5.1.5 Schedules and Procedures

5.1.5.1 Pertaining to Control Measures Used to Comply with the Effluent Limits in Part 2.

- a. The following must be documented in your SWPPP:
 - i. 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;
 - ii. 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;
 - iii. 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
 - iv. Employee Training (Part 2.1.2.9) – The content of the training, the frequency/schedule of training for 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, and a log of the dates on which specific employees received training.

5.1.5.2 *Pertaining to Monitoring and Inspection.*

- a. You must document in your SWPPP your procedures for conducting the four types of analytical monitoring specified by this permit, where applicable to your facility, including:
 - i. Benchmark monitoring (see Part 6.2.1);
 - ii. Effluent limitations guidelines monitoring (see Part 6.2.2);
 - iii. Impaired waters monitoring (see Part 6.2.4); and
 - iv. Other monitoring as required by the Department (see Part 6.2.5).
- b. For each type of monitoring, your SWPPP must document:
 - i. Locations where samples are collected, including any determination that two or more outfalls are substantially identical;
 - ii. Parameters for sampling and the frequency of sampling for each parameter;
 - iii. Schedules for monitoring at your facility;
 - iv. Any numeric control values (benchmarks, effluent limitations guidelines, TMDL-related requirements, or other requirements) applicable to discharges from each outfall; and
 - v. Procedures (e.g., responsible staff, logistics, laboratory to be used, etc.) for gathering storm event data, as specified in Part 6.1.
- c. 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 6.2.1.2.
- d. You must document the following in your SWPPP, if you plan to use the exception for substantially identical outfalls for your quarterly visual assessment requirements in Part 4.2, your benchmark monitoring requirements in Part 6.2.1, and/or your impaired waters monitoring in Part 6.2.4:
 - i. Location of each of the substantially identical outfalls;
 - ii. Description of the general industrial activities conducted in the drainage area of each outfall;
 - iii. Description of the control measures implemented in the drainage area of each outfall;
 - iv. 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;
 - v. An estimate of the amount of impervious surfaces located within each of the drainage areas (low = under 40%; medium = 40 to 65%; high = above 65%); and
 - vi. Why the outfalls are expected to discharge substantially identical

effluents.

- e. You must document in your SWPPP your procedures for performing, as appropriate, the three types of inspections specified by this permit, including:
 - i. Routine facility inspections (see Part 4.1);
 - ii. Quarterly visual assessment of stormwater discharges (see Part 4.2); and
 - iii. Comprehensive site inspections (see Part 4.3).
- f. For each type of inspection performed, your SWPPP must identify:
 - i. Person(s) or positions of person(s) responsible for inspection;
 - ii. Schedules for conducting inspections, and
 - iii. Specific items to be covered by the inspection, including schedules for specific outfalls.
- g. 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 Signature Requirements.

You must sign and date your SWPPP in accordance with Appendix B, SC Reg. 61-9. Section 122.41(k), 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, SC Reg. 61-9. Section 122.41(k).

5.3 SWPPP Availability.

- a. You must retain a copy of the current SWPPP required by this permit at the facility, and it must be immediately available to the Department; Tribal or local agencies approving stormwater management plans; and the operator of an MS4 receiving discharges from the site at the time of an onsite inspection or upon request. The Department 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 the Department or EPA.

- b. The Department encourages you to post your SWPPP online and provide the website address on your NOI.

5.4 Additional Documentation Requirements.

You are required to maintain the following inspection, monitoring, and certification records and make them readily available to the Department. Paper or electronic versions of these records are acceptable. Along with your SWPPP, these complete and up-to-date records demonstrate full compliance with the conditions of this permit:

- a. A copy of the latest NOI submitted to the Department along with any correspondence exchanged between you and the Department specific to coverage under this permit;
- b. A copy of the acknowledgment letter you receive from the Department assigning your coverage certification number;
- c. A copy of this permit (an electronic copy easily available to SWPPP personnel is also acceptable);
- d. Descriptions and dates of any incidences of significant spills, leaks, or other releases that resulted in discharges of pollutants to waters of the State or 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 Parts 2.1.2.4 and 5.1.3.3);
- e. Records of employee training, including the date training is 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);
- f. 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);
- g. Descriptions of any deviations from the schedule for visual assessments and/or monitoring, and the reasons for the deviations (e.g., adverse weather or it was impracticable to collect samples within the first 30 minutes of actual discharge; (see Part 6.1.4);
- h. Description of any corrective action taken at your site, including triggering event and dates when problems were discovered and modifications occurred;
- i. Documentation of any benchmark exceedances and how they were responded to,

including either (1) corrective action taken, (2) a finding that the exceedance 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;

- j. 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
- k. 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), benchmark monitoring (see Part 6.2.1.3), and/or impaired waters monitoring (see Part 6.2.4.3).

6. Monitoring.

You must collect and analyze stormwater samples and document monitoring activities consistent with the procedures described in Part 6 and Appendix B, SC Reg. 122.41(j) - (l), and any additional sector-specific or State/Tribal-specific requirements in Parts 8, respectively. Refer to Part 7 for reporting and recordkeeping requirements. The sampling required is anticipated to occur during a site's normal business hours.

6.1 Monitoring Procedures

6.1.1 Monitored Outfalls and Substantially Identical 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. If your discharge is co-located with another facility(s), then an alternative sampling plan may be submitted to the Department for review and approval.

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.

- a. 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 (three 24-hour days). In the case of snowmelt, the monitoring must be performed at a time when a measurable discharge occurs at your site.
- b. 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 or, alternatively, the absence of measurable precipitation in the 72 hours (three 24-hour days) preceding the monitoring event. For snowmelt monitoring, you must identify the dates of the snowfall and 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 initial discharge from a measurable storm event. If it is not possible to collect the sample within the first 30 minutes of initial discharge from 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 initial discharge. In the case of snowmelt, samples must be taken during a period with a measurable discharge.

For benchmark monitoring, you may choose to use a composite sampling method instead of taking grab samples. This composite method may be either flow-weighted or time-weighted and performed manually or with the use of automated sampling equipment. For the purposes of this permit, a flow-weighted composite sample means a composite sample consisting of a mixture of aliquots collected at a constant or variable time interval, where the volume of each aliquot included in the composite sample is proportional to the estimated or measured incremental discharge volume at the time of the aliquot collection compared to the total discharge volume estimated or measured over the monitoring event. For the purposes of this permit, a time-weighted composite sample means a composite sample consisting of a mixture of equal volume aliquots collected at a regular defined time interval over a specific period of time. Composite sampling must be initiated during the first 30 minutes of the same storm event. If it is not possible to initiate composite sampling within the first 30 minutes of a measurable storm event, you must initiate composite sampling as soon as possible after the first 30 minutes and keep documentation with the SWPPP explaining why it was not possible to initiate composite sampling within the first 30 minutes. Composite sampling may not be used in situations where hold times for processing or sample preservation requirements cannot be satisfied. For parameters measured in-situ with a probe or meter such as dissolved

oxygen, conductivity, pH, or temperature, the composite sampling method shall be modified by calculating an average of all individual measurements, weighted by flow volume if applicable.

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. You must document in your SWPPP any failure to monitor, indicating the basis for not sampling during the usual monitoring period.

6.1.6 Monitoring Periods.

- a. Monitoring requirements in this permit begin in the first full quarter following the effective date of this permit or your date of discharge authorization, whichever date comes later unless otherwise stated differently. A variance may be granted by the Department. 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.

- b. For example, if you obtain permit coverage on June 2, 2023, then your first monitoring quarter is July 1 - September 30, 2023. This monitoring schedule may be modified in accordance with Part 6.1.5 if the revised schedule is documented with your SWPPP.

6.1.7 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.

- a. This permit includes the following types of required analytical monitoring, one or more of which may apply to your discharge:
 - i. Quarterly benchmark monitoring (see Part 6.2.1);
 - ii. Annual effluent limitations guidelines monitoring (see Part 6.2.2);
 - iii. Impaired waters monitoring (see Part 6.2.4); and
 - iv. Other monitoring as required by Department (see Part 6.2.5).

- b. 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).

- c. All required monitoring must be conducted in accordance with the procedures described in Appendix B, SC Reg. 61-9.122.41(j)(4).
- d. All monitoring data shall be prepared by a laboratory registered or accredited by the Department. Per 40 CFR 136.3, the field parameter of pH must be acted upon in a timely manner to assure accurate results. Due to the small timeframe required for accurate pH samples, the proliferation of pH sampling required by this permit, and the remoteness of many of the sites covered by this permit, the Department is waiving the certification requirement. However it is expected that each site follow the monitoring procedures specified in the latest version of the Department's *Procedures for Chain-of-Custody, SOP Development, and Common Field Parameter Measurements (DO, pH, Chlorine, Temperature)*, as applicable.

6.2.1 Benchmark Monitoring.

This permit states pollutant benchmark concentrations that may be applicable to your discharge. More than one sector may apply to a discharge and all must be addressed in the sampling. 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.

At your discretion, more than four samples may be taken during separate runoff events and used to determine the average benchmark parameter concentration for facility discharges.

6.2.1.1 Applicability of Benchmark Monitoring.

- a. 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 include in your SWPPP with your first benchmark result a hardness value, established consistent with the procedures in Appendix J, which is representative of your receiving water.
- b. 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 stated in Part 6.1.7, for your first 4 full quarters of permit coverage. This monitoring must also be performed in the four quarters of your fourth year of permit coverage (i.e., your thirteenth through sixteenth quarters), unless the first quarter of your fourth year of coverage occurs on or after the expiration date of this permit. The fourth year requirement is irrespective of results from years one, two and/or three.

- a. **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 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.
- b. **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 benchmarks in this permit, and either:
 - i. 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
 - ii. 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 document your rationale for concluding that no further pollutant reductions are achievable, and retain all records related to this documentation with your SWPPP.
 - iii. 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 consecutive 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.

c. ***Natural background pollutant levels:***

- i. 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:
 1. The average concentration of your benchmark monitoring results is less than or equal to the concentration of that pollutant in the natural background;
 2. 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
 3. You must document in your SWPPP that the benchmark exceedances are attributable solely to natural background pollutant levels.
- ii. 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.

d. ***Averages:***

- i. Since pH is measured on a log scale, the average of the 4 monitoring values for pH should be determined by first converting each pH measurement to its corresponding hydrogen ion concentration, calculating the average of the four hydrogen ion concentrations, and then converting the average hydrogen ion concentration back to its corresponding pH value. This would be the average pH value.
- ii. For biological parameters (e.g., E. coli, Enterococcus), the 4 quarterly samples should be a geometric mean, not arithmetic.

6.2.1.3 *Exception for Inactive and Unstaffed Sites.*

- a. 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:

- i. Maintain a statement onsite with your SWPPP pursuant to Part 5.4 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 SC Reg. 61-9.122.26(g) and sign and certify the statement in accordance with Appendix B, SC Reg. 61-9.122.22; and
 - ii. 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 6.2.1 as if you were in your first year of permit coverage.
- b. 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 the Department of this change before you cease monitoring under the permit. You may discontinue benchmark monitoring once you have prepared and signed the certification statement described above in 6.2.1.3.a.i. concerning your facility's qualification for this special exception. Note this exception has different requirements for Sector G (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. For such discharges, beginning in the first full quarter after the effective date of the permit, for existing permittees, or your date of discharge authorization for new dischargers, 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(s) 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

Table 6-1. Required Monitoring for Effluent Limits Based on Effluent Limitations Guidelines			
Regulated Activity	Effluent Limit	Monitoring Frequency	Sample Type
Runoff from material storage piles at cement manufacturing facilities	See Part 8.E.5	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
Runoff containing urea from airfield pavement deicing at existing and new primary airports with 1,000 or more annual non-propeller aircraft departures	See Part 8.S.7	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 [Reserved.]

6.2.4 Monitoring Discharges to Impaired Waters.

No monitoring under this permit is required related to the impairment where the impairment without an EPA approved or established TMDL is instream dissolved oxygen (DO) below the water quality standard.

The Freshwater recreational use pathogen indicator changed from fecal coliform bacteria to E. coli in February 2013. In Freshwaters impaired for recreational use and covered under an approved or established fecal coliform bacteria TMDL (see 6.2.4.2.b. below), E. coli is the relevant pollutant of concern. In cases where the water quality standard is not being met (attained) for E. coli, it is appropriate to monitor for E. coli in lieu of fecal coliform bacteria, targeting the current E. coli 349 MPN/100 ml single sample maximum water quality criterion. Furthermore, required TMDL WLA percentage reductions relevant to stormwater discharges will remain the same, based on the conditions observed at the time of initial fecal coliform bacteria TMDL development.

Reference SC Reg. 61-68, Water Classifications & Standards, for general information on impaired waters.

6.2.4.1 Permittees Required to Monitor Discharges to Impaired Waters.

- a. If you discharge to an impaired water, you must monitor for all pollutants for which the water body is impaired and for which a standard analytical method exists (see 40 CFR Part 136). You must keep abreast of impaired waters' status by clicking on:
<http://www.scdhec.gov/HomeAndEnvironment/Water/ImpairedWaters/Overview/>

- b. If the pollutant for which the water body is impaired is suspended solids or sediment/sedimentation, you must monitor for Total Suspended Solids (TSS).
- c. If the pollutant for which the water body is impaired is expressed in the form of an indicator or surrogate pollutant, you must monitor for that indicator or surrogate pollutant.
- d. For streams for which the cause of impairment is stated as "bio" (biological, based on macroinvertebrate stream study), monitoring is required only after development and EPA approval of a TMDL which states the pollutants of concern. This permit may be reopened to include a procedure to determine monitoring requirements for a stream impaired for "bio" where a TMDL has not been developed.
- e. No monitoring is required when a water body's impairment is related to hydrologic modifications, impaired hydrology, or temperature.
- f. If the pollutant for which the water body is impaired is mercury (fish) or polychlorinated biphenyl (PCB), you are not required to monitor. These impairments are based on the presence of the pollutant in fish tissue, not the water column. This permit may be reopened to include a procedure to determine monitoring requirements for a stream impaired for mercury (fish) or PCB where a TMDL has not been developed.

6.2.4.2 *Impaired-Waters-Monitoring Schedule.*

- a. ***Discharges to impaired waters without an EPA approved or established TMDL:***
Beginning no later than the first full quarter after the effective date of the permit, for existing permittees, or your date of discharge authorization for new dischargers, 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 must also be performed in your fourth year of coverage, unless your fourth year of coverage occurs on or after the expiration date of this permit. The fourth year requirement is irrespective of any results from years one, two and/or three.

Upon demonstrating compliance with the water quality standard for the pollutant of concern during the annual stormwater monitoring event, you may discontinue monitoring of the authorized discharge provided that the drainage conditions leading to that outfall remain the same as it was during the compliance period. Otherwise monitoring must continue annually as specified above. See also 3.1.c. under Corrective Actions.

- i. If the pollutant for which the waterbody is impaired is not present and not expected to be present in your discharge, or it is detected but you have determined that its presence is caused solely by natural background sources, you should include a note to this effect in your SWPPP, as required in Part 5.4.j. of this permit, after which you may discontinue the monitoring requirement of this section. 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:
 1. 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
 2. Data and/or studies that tie the presence of the pollutant causing the impairment in your discharge to natural background sources in the watershed.
- ii. 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.

b. *Discharges to impaired waters with an EPA approved or established TMDL:*

For stormwater discharges associated with industrial activities authorized under this permit to receiving waters for which there is an EPA approved or established TMDL, monitoring must be conducted to demonstrate both consistency with the assumptions and requirements of any applicable TMDL and progress and ultimate achievement toward the pollutant reduction stated in said TMDL pertinent to the authorized discharges as required below.

- i. Stormwater sampling and analytical monitoring must be carried out for the pollutants of concern in the TMDL not less than four times per 12-month period. This monitoring requirement does not apply after one 12-month period if the pollutant for which the waterbody is impaired is not present and not expected to be present in your discharge, or it is detected but you have determined that its presence is caused solely by natural background sources. The requirements in Parts 6.2.4.2.a.i. and ii. concerning non-detection and natural background apply to impaired waters with an EPA approved or established TMDL as well.
- ii. For EPA approved or established TMDL by the effective date of this permit, stormwater sampling and monitoring is required to start no later than the first full quarter after the date your required NOI is submitted. For existing coverage holders, this monitoring must start no later than the first full quarter after the effective date of this permit.
- iii. Unless the TMDL specifies more frequent monitoring, should the presence of

the pollutant of concern be detected in any of your stormwater discharges analyzed in the first 12-month period and the appropriate water quality standard is not met (see 6.2.4.2.b.iv. below), monitoring must continue as required in part 6.2.4.2.b.i. above. See also 3.1.c. under Corrective Actions.

- iv. Progress toward the pollutant reduction goal of the TMDL must be demonstrated. Upon demonstrating compliance with the water quality standard or meeting the waste load allocation for the pollutant of concern during four consecutive stormwater monitoring events, you may discontinue monitoring of the authorized discharge provided that the drainage conditions leading to that outfall remain the same as it was during the compliance period. In this scenario, monitoring results must demonstrate consistency with the assumptions and requirements of the TMDL prior to monitoring of the authorized discharge being discontinued. See 2.2.2.1.

- c. ***Discharges into an EPA approved or established TMDL watershed meeting water quality standards:*** For stormwater discharges associated with industrial activities authorized under this permit to receiving waters for which there is an EPA approved or established TMDL and the water quality standard is being met (attained) for the pollutant of concern at the immediate downstream water quality monitoring station (and immediate upstream station if discharging into tidally-influenced waters), monitoring is not required to be conducted to demonstrate both consistency with the assumptions and requirements of any applicable TMDL and progress, and ultimate achievement, toward the pollutant reduction stated in said TMDL.

6.2.4.3. Exception for Inactive and Unstaffed Sites.

- a. The requirement for impaired waters 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:
 - i. Maintain a statement onsite with your SWPPP pursuant to Part 5.4 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 SC Reg. 61-9. Section 122.26(g) and sign and certify the statement in accordance with Appendix B, SC Reg. 61-9. Section 122.22; and
 - ii. 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 impaired waters monitoring requirements under Part 6.2.4 as if you were in your first year of permit coverage.

- b. 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 the Department of this change before you cease monitoring under the permit. You may discontinue impaired waters monitoring once you have prepared and signed the certification statement described above in 6.2.4.3.a.i. concerning your facility's qualification for this special exception. Note this exception has different requirements for Sector G (see Part 8).

6.2.5 Additional Monitoring Required by the Department.

The Department 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. Such additional monitoring is a final agency decision subject to the contested case provisions under SC Reg. 61-72.

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

7. Reporting and Recordkeeping

7.1 Reporting Monitoring Data to the Department.

- i. All monitoring data collected pursuant to Parts 6.2.2, 6.2.5, and 6.3 must be submitted in a format approved by the Department.
- ii. Numeric effluent limitations monitoring (Part 6.2.2) results must be reported on a Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) as specified by the Department during each reporting period. DMRs shall be submitted once per year by the 28th day of the month following the end of the monitoring period.

For benchmark monitoring, note that you are required to submit sampling results only when specifically required in writing by the Department.

7.2 Additional Reporting.

- a. In addition to the reporting requirements stipulated in Part 7, you are also subject to the standard permit reporting provisions of Appendix B, SC Reg. 61-9.122.41(l).
- b. Where applicable, you must submit the following reports to the appropriate Department Regional Office listed in Part 7.4, 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).
 - i. 24-hour reporting (see Appendix B, SC Reg. 61-9.122.41(l)(6)) - 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;
 - ii. 5-day follow-up reporting to the 24 hour reporting (see Appendix B, SC Reg. 61-9.122.41(l)(6)) - A written submission must also be provided within five days of the time you become aware of the circumstances;
 - iii. 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.
- c. Where applicable, you must submit the following reports to the Department at the appropriate address in Part 7.4:
 - i. Planned changes (see Appendix B, SC Reg. 61-9.122.41(l)(1)) – You must give notice to the Department 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;
 - ii. Anticipated noncompliance (see Appendix B, SC Reg. 61-9.122.41(l)(2)) – You must give advance notice to the Department of any planned changes in the permitted facility or activity which you anticipate will result in noncompliance with permit requirements;
 - iii. Transfer of ownership and/or operation – You must submit a complete and accurate NOI as provided by the Department and by the deadlines specified in Table 1-2;
 - iv. Compliance schedules (see Appendix B, SC Reg. 61-9.122.41(l)(6)) - 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 included in your SWPPP;
 - v. Other noncompliance (see Appendix B, SC Reg. 61-9.122.41(l)(7)) - 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
 - vi. Other information (see Appendix B, SC Reg. 61-9.122.41(l)(8)) – 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.

- vii. You must submit, within 30 days after the request, results of required monitoring when specifically requested by the Department.

7.3 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 after the date that your coverage under this permit expires or is terminated.

7.4 Contacts

- a. Department Regional Offices (during normal working hours):

<u>County</u>	<u>EQC Office</u>	<u>Phone Number</u>
Anderson, Oconee	Upstate EQC Anderson	864-260-5585
Abbeville, Greenwood, Laurens, McCormick	Upstate EQC Greenwood	864-227-5915
Greenville, Pickens	Upstate EQC Greenville	864-372-3273
Cherokee, Spartanburg, Union	Upstate EQC Spartanburg	864-596-3327
Fairfield, Lexington, Newberry, Richland	Midlands EQC Columbia	803-896-0620
Chester, Lancaster, York	Midlands EQC Lancaster	803-285-7461
Chesterfield, Darlington, Dillon, Florence, Marion, Marlboro	Pee Dee EQC Florence	843-661-4825
Clarendon, Kershaw, Lee, Sumter	Pee Dee EQC Sumter	803-778-6548
Aiken, Barnwell, Edgefield, Saluda	Midlands EQC Aiken	803-642-1637
Georgetown, Horry, Williamsburg	Pee Dee EQC Myrtle Beach	843-238-4378
Allendale, Bamberg, Calhoun, Orangeburg	Lowcountry EQC Orangeburg	803-533-5490
Berkeley, Charleston, Dorchester	Lowcountry EQC Charleston	843-953-0154
Beaufort, Colleton, Hampton, Jasper	Lowcountry EQC Beaufort	843-846-1030

After-hours, report to the 24-Hour Emergency Response telephone number, 803/253-6488 or 1-888/481-0125 outside of the Columbia area.

Part 8 – Sector-Specific Requirements for Industrial Activity

Subpart A – Sector A – Timber Products.

You must comply with Part 8 sector-specific requirements associated with your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities, as defined in Appendix A. The sector-specific requirements apply to those areas of your facility where those sector-specific activities occur. These sector-specific requirements are in addition to any requirements specified elsewhere in this permit.

8.A.1 Covered Stormwater Discharges.

The requirements in Subpart A apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from Timber Products facilities as identified by the SIC Codes specified under Sector A in Table D-1 of Appendix D of the permit.

8.A.2 Limitation on Coverage

8.A.2.1 *Prohibition of Discharges.* (See also Part 1.1.4) Not covered by this permit: stormwater discharges from areas where there may be contact with the chemical formulations sprayed to provide surface protection. These discharges must be covered by a separate NPDES permit.

8.A.2.2 *Authorized Non-Stormwater Discharges.* (See also Part 1.1.3) Also authorized by this permit, provided the non-stormwater component of the discharge is in compliance with the requirements in Part 2.1.2 (Non-Numeric Effluent Limits): discharges from the spray down of lumber and wood product storage yards where no chemical additives are used in the spray-down waters and no chemicals are applied to the wood during storage.

8.A.3 Additional Technology-Based Effluent Limits.

Good Housekeeping. (See also Part 2.1.2.2) In areas where storage, loading and unloading, and material handling occur, perform good housekeeping to minimize the discharge of wood debris, leachate generated from decaying wood materials, and the generation of dust.

8.A.4 Additional SWPPP Requirements.

8.A.4.1 *Drainage Area Site Map.* (See also Part 5.1.2) Document in your SWPPP where any of the following may be exposed to precipitation or surface runoff: processing areas, treatment chemical storage areas, treated wood and residue storage areas, wet decking areas, dry decking areas, untreated wood and residue storage areas, and treatment equipment storage areas.

8.A.4.2 *Inventory of Exposed Materials.* (See also Part 5.1.3.2) Where such information exists, if your facility has used chlorophenolic, creosote, or chromium-copper-arsenic formulations for wood surface protection or preserving, document in your SWPPP the following: areas where contaminated soils, treatment equipment, and stored materials still remain and the management practices employed to minimize the contact of these materials with stormwater runoff.

8.A.4.3 *Description of Stormwater Management Controls.* (See also Part 5.1.4) Document measures implemented to address the following activities and sources: log, lumber, and wood product storage areas; residue storage areas; loading and unloading areas; material handling areas; chemical storage areas; and equipment and vehicle maintenance, storage, and repair areas. If your facility performs wood surface protection and preservation activities, address the specific control measures, including any BMPs, for these activities.

8.A.5 Additional Inspection Requirements.

See also Part 4.1. If your facility performs wood surface protection and preservation activities, inspect processing areas, transport areas, and treated wood storage areas monthly to assess the usefulness of practices to minimize the deposit of treatment chemicals on unprotected soils and in areas that will come in contact with stormwater discharges.

8.A.6 Sector-Specific Benchmarks

Table 8.A-1 identifies benchmarks that apply to the specific subsectors of Sector A. These benchmarks apply to each of your outfalls whether described by your primary industrial activity, any applicable co-located industrial activities, or both.

Table 8.A-1		
Subsector (You may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)	Parameter	Benchmark Monitoring Concentration
Subsector A1. General Sawmills and Planing Mills (SIC 2421)	Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	120 mg/L
	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100 mg/L
	Total Zinc (freshwater) ² Total Zinc (saltwater) ¹	Hardness Dependent 0.09 mg/L
Subsector A2. Wood Preserving (SIC 2491)	Total Arsenic (freshwater) ²	0.15 mg/L
	Total Arsenic (saltwater) ¹	0.069 mg/L
	Total Copper (freshwater) ² Total Copper (saltwater) ¹	Hardness Dependent 0.0048 mg/L
Subsector A3. Log Storage and Handling (SIC 2411)	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100 mg/L
Subsector A4. Hardwood Dimension and Flooring Mills; Special Products Sawmills, not elsewhere classified; Millwork, Veneer, Plywood, and Structural Wood; Wood Pallets and Skids; Wood Containers, not elsewhere classified; Wood Buildings and Mobile Homes; Reconstituted Wood Products; and Wood Products Facilities not elsewhere classified (SIC 2426, 2429, 2431-2439 (except 2434), 2441, 2448, 2449, 2451, 2452, 2493, and 2499)	Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	120 mg/L
	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100 mg/L

¹Saltwater benchmark values apply to stormwater discharges into saline waters where indicated.

² The freshwater benchmark values of some metals are dependent on water hardness. For these parameters, permittees must determine the hardness of the receiving water (see Appendix J, "Calculating Hardness in Receiving Waters for Hardness Dependent Metals," for methodology), in accordance with Part 6.2.1.1, to identify the applicable 'hardness range' for determining their benchmark value applicable to their facility.

Hardness Dependent Benchmarks follow in the table below::

Freshwater Hardness Range	Copper (mg/L)	Zinc (mg/L)
0-24.99 mg/L	0.0038	0.04
25-49.99 mg/L	0.0056	0.05
50-74.99 mg/L	0.0090	0.08
75-99.99 mg/L	0.0123	0.11
100-124.99 mg/L	0.0156	0.13
125-149.99 mg/L	0.0189	0.16
150-174.99 mg/L	0.0221	0.18
175-199.99 mg/L	0.0253	0.20
200-224.99 mg/L	0.0285	0.23
225-249.99 mg/L	0.0316	0.25
250+ mg/L	0.0332	0.26

8.A.7 Effluent Limitations Based on Effluent Limitations Guidelines (See also Part 6.2.2.1 of this permit.)

Table 8.A-2 identifies effluent limits that apply to the industrial activities described below. Compliance with these effluent limits is to be determined based on discharges from these industrial activities independent of commingling with any other wastestreams that may be covered under this permit.

Table 8.A-2¹		
Industrial Activity	Parameter	Effluent Limitation
Discharges resulting from spray down or intentional wetting of logs at wet deck storage areas	pH	6.0 - 9.0 s.u.
	Debris (woody material such as bark, twigs, branches, heartwood, or sapwood)	No discharge of debris that will not pass through a 2.54-cm (1-in.) diameter round opening

¹ Monitor annually.

Part 8 – Sector-Specific Requirements for Industrial Activity

Subpart B – Sector B – Paper and Allied Products.

You must comply with Part 8 sector-specific requirements associated with your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities, as defined in Appendix A. The sector-specific requirements apply to those areas of your facility where those sector-specific activities occur. These sector-specific requirements are in addition to any requirements specified elsewhere in this permit.

8.B.1 Covered Stormwater Discharges.

The requirements in Subpart B apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from Paper and Allied Products Manufacturing facilities, as identified by the SIC Codes specified under Sector B in Table D-1 of Appendix D of the permit.

8.B.2 Sector-Specific Benchmarks. (See also Part 6 of the permit.)

Table 8.B-1 identifies benchmarks that apply to the specific subsectors of Sector B. These benchmarks apply to each of your outfalls whether described by your primary industrial activity, any applicable co-located industrial activities, or both.

Table 8.B-1.		
Subsector (You may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)	Parameter	Benchmark Monitoring Concentration
Subsector B1. Paperboard Mills (SIC Code 2631)	Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	120 mg/L

Part 8 – Sector-Specific Requirements for Industrial Activity

Subpart C – Sector C – Chemical and Allied Products Manufacturing, and Refining.

You must comply with Part 8 sector-specific requirements associated with your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities, as defined in Appendix A. The sector-specific requirements apply to those areas of your facility where those sector-specific activities occur. These sector-specific requirements are in addition to any requirements specified elsewhere in this permit.

8.C.1 Covered Stormwater Discharges.

The requirements in Subpart C apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from Chemical and Allied Products Manufacturing, and Refining facilities, as identified by the SIC Codes specified under Sector C in Table D-1 of Appendix D of the permit.

8.C.2 Limitations on Coverage.

8.C.2.1 *Prohibition of Non-Stormwater Discharges.* (See also Part 1.1.4) The following are not covered by this permit: non-stormwater discharges containing inks, paints, or substances (hazardous, nonhazardous, etc.) resulting from an onsite spill, including materials collected in drip pans; washwater from material handling and processing areas; and washwater from drum, tank, or container rinsing and cleaning.

8.C.3 Sector-Specific Benchmarks

Table 8.C-1 identifies benchmarks that apply to the specific subsectors of Sector C. These benchmarks apply to each of your outfalls whether described by your primary industrial activity, any applicable co-located industrial activities, or both.

Table 8.C-1.		
Subsector (You may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)	Parameter	Benchmark Monitoring Concentration
Subsector C1. Agricultural Chemicals (SIC 2873-2879)	Nitrate plus Nitrite Nitrogen	0.68 mg/L
	Total Lead (freshwater) ²	Hardness Dependent
	Total Lead (saltwater) ¹	0.21 mg/L
	Total Zinc (freshwater) ²	Hardness Dependent
	Total Zinc (saltwater) ¹	0.09 mg/L
	Phosphorus	2.0 mg/L
Subsector C2. Industrial Inorganic Chemicals (SIC 2812-2819)	Nitrate plus Nitrite Nitrogen	0.68 mg/L
Subsector C3. Soaps, Detergents, Cosmetics, and Perfumes (SIC 2841-2844)	Nitrate plus Nitrite Nitrogen	0.68 mg/L
	Total Zinc (freshwater) ²	Hardness Dependent
	Total Zinc (saltwater) ¹	0.09 mg/L
Subsector C4. Plastics, Synthetics, and Resins (SIC 2821-2824)	Total Zinc (freshwater) ²	Hardness Dependent
	Total Zinc (saltwater) ¹	0.09 mg/L
Subsector C5. (SIC 2833-2836, 2851, 2861-2869, 2891-2899, 3952 – see App. D, 2911)	none	none

¹ Saltwater benchmark values apply to stormwater discharges into saline waters where indicated.

² The freshwater benchmark values of some metals are dependent on water hardness. For these parameters, permittees must determine the hardness of the receiving water (see Appendix J, “Calculating Hardness in Receiving Waters for Hardness Dependent Metals,” for methodology), in accordance with Part 6.2.1.1, to identify the applicable ‘hardness range’ for determining their benchmark value applicable to their facility. Hardness Dependent Benchmarks follow in the table below:

Freshwater Hardness Range	Lead (mg/L)	Zinc (mg/L)
0-24.99 mg/L	0.014	0.04
25-49.99 mg/L	0.023	0.05
50-74.99 mg/L	0.045	0.08
75-99.99 mg/L	0.069	0.11
100-124.99 mg/L	0.095	0.13
125-149.99 mg/L	0.122	0.16
150-174.99 mg/L	0.151	0.18
175-199.99 mg/L	0.182	0.20
200-224.99 mg/L	0.213	0.23
225-249.99 mg/L	0.246	0.25
250+ mg/L	0.262	0.26

8.C.4 Effluent Limitations Based on Effluent Limitations Guidelines (See also Part 6.2.2.1 of this permit.)

Table 8.C-2 identifies effluent limits that apply to the industrial activities described below. Compliance with these effluent limits is to be determined based on discharges from these industrial activities independent of commingling with any other wastestreams that may be covered under this permit.

Table 8.C-2¹		
Industrial Activity	Parameter	Effluent Limitation
Runoff from phosphate fertilizer manufacturing facilities that comes into contact with any raw materials, finished product, by-products or waste products (SIC 2874)	Total Phosphorus (as P)	105.0 mg/L, daily maximum
		35 mg/L, 30-day avg.
	Fluoride	75.0 mg/L, daily maximum
		25.0 mg/L, 30-day avg.

¹ Monitor annually.

Part 8 – Sector-Specific Requirements for Industrial Activity

Subpart D – Sector D – Asphalt Paving and Roofing Materials and Lubricant Manufacturing.

You must comply with Part 8 sector-specific requirements associated with your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities, as defined in Appendix A. The sector-specific requirements apply to those areas of your facility where those sector-specific activities occur. These sector-specific requirements are in addition to any requirements specified elsewhere in this permit.

8.D.1 Covered Stormwater Discharges.

The requirements in Subpart D apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from Asphalt Paving and Roofing Materials and Lubricant Manufacturing facilities, as identified by the SIC Codes specified under Sector D in Table D-1 of Appendix D of the permit.

8.D.2 Limitations on Coverage.

The following stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity are not authorized by this permit (See also Part 1.1.4):

8.D.2.1 Discharges from petroleum refining facilities, including those that manufacture asphalt or asphalt products, that are subject to nationally established effluent limitation guidelines found in 40 CFR Part 419 (Petroleum Refining).

The following stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity are not authorized under this Sector:

8.D.2.2 Discharges from oil recycling facilities (see Subpart N); or

8.D.2.3 Discharges associated with fats and oils rendering (see Subpart U).

8.D.3 Sector-Specific Benchmarks

Table 8.D-1 identifies benchmarks that apply to the specific subsectors of Sector D. These benchmarks apply to each of your outfalls whether described by your primary industrial activity, any applicable co-located industrial activities, or both.

Table 8.D-1.		
Subsector	Parameter	Benchmark Monitoring Concentration
Subsector D1. Asphalt Paving and Roofing Materials (SIC 2951, 2952)	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100 mg/L

8.D.4 Effluent Limitations Based on Effluent Limitations Guidelines (See also Part 6.2.2.1 of this permit.)

Table 8.D-2 identifies effluent limitations that apply to the industrial activities described below. Compliance with these effluent limitations is to be determined based on discharges from

these industrial activities independent of commingling with any other wastestreams that may be covered under this permit.

Table 8.D-2¹		
Industrial Activity	Parameter	Effluent Limitation
Discharges from asphalt emulsion facilities.	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	23.0 mg/L, daily maximum
		15.0 mg/L, 30-day avg.
	pH	6.0 - 9.0 s.u.
	Oil and Grease	15.0 mg/L, daily maximum
		10 mg/L, 30-day avg.

¹Monitor annually.

Part 8 – Sector-Specific Requirements for Industrial Activity

Subpart E – Sector E – Glass, Clay, Cement, Concrete, and Gypsum Products.

You must comply with Part 8 sector-specific requirements associated with your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities, as defined in Appendix A. The sector-specific requirements apply to those areas of your facility where those sector-specific activities occur. These sector-specific requirements are in addition to any requirements specified elsewhere in this permit.

8.E.1 Covered Stormwater Discharges.

The requirements in Subpart E apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from Glass, Clay, Cement, Concrete, and Gypsum Products facilities, as identified by the SIC Codes specified under Sector E in Table D-1 of Appendix D of the permit.

8.E.2 Additional Technology-Based Effluent Limits.

Good Housekeeping Measures. (See also Part 2.1.2.2) As part of a good housekeeping program, prevent or minimize the discharge of spilled cement, aggregate (including sand or gravel), kiln dust, fly ash, settled dust, or other significant material in stormwater from paved portions of the site that are exposed to stormwater. Consider sweeping regularly or using other equivalent measures to minimize the presence of these materials. Indicate in your SWPPP the frequency of sweeping or equivalent measures. Determine the frequency based on the amount of industrial activity occurring in the area and the frequency of precipitation, but it must be performed at least once a week if cement, aggregate, kiln dust, fly ash, or settled dust are being handled or processed. You must also prevent the exposure of fine granular solids (e.g. cement, fly ash, kiln dust, etc.) to stormwater, where practicable, by storing these materials in enclosed silos, hoppers, buildings, or under other covering.

8.E.3 Additional SWPPP Requirements.

8.E.3.1 *Drainage Area Site Map.* (See also Part 5.1.2) Document in the SWPPP the locations of the following, as applicable: bag house or other dust control device; recycle/sedimentation pond, clarifier, or other device used for the treatment of process wastewater; and the areas that drain to the treatment device.

8.E.3.2 *Certification.* (See also Part 5.1.3.4) For facilities producing ready-mix concrete, concrete block, brick, or similar products, include in the non-stormwater discharge certification a description of measures that ensure that process waste waters resulting from washing trucks, mixers, transport buckets, forms, or other equipment are discharged in accordance with NPDES waste water permit requirements or are recycled.

8.E.4 Sector-Specific Benchmarks.

Table 8.E-1 identifies benchmarks that apply to the specific subsectors of Sector E. These benchmarks apply to each of your outfalls whether described by your primary industrial activity, any applicable co-located industrial activities, or both.

Table 8.E-1.		
Subsector (You may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)	Parameter	Benchmark Monitoring Cutoff Concentration
Subsector E1. Clay Product Manufacturers (SIC 3251-3259, 3261-3269)	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100 mg/L
Subsector E2. Concrete and Gypsum Product Manufacturers (SIC 3271-3275)	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100 mg/L
	pH	6.0 - 9.0 s.u.
Subsector E3. Flat Glass; Glass and Glassware, Pressed or Blown; Glass Products Made of Purchased Glass; Hydraulic Cement; Cut Stone and Stone Products; and Abrasive, Asbestos, and Miscellaneous Nonmetallic Mineral Products (SIC 3211, 3221, 3229, 3231, 3241, 3281, 3291-3299)	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100 mg/L

8.E.5 Effluent Limitations Based on Effluent Limitations Guidelines (See also Part 6.2.2.1 of this permit.)

Table 8.E-2 identifies effluent limits that apply to the industrial activities described below. Compliance with these limits is to be determined based on discharges from these industrial activities independent of commingling with any other wastestreams that may be covered under this permit.

Table 8.E-2¹		
Industrial Activity	Parameter	Effluent Limitation
Discharges from material storage piles at cement manufacturing facilities	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	50 mg/L, daily maximum ²
	pH	6.0 - 9.0 s.u. ²

¹Monitor annually.

²Any untreated overflow from facilities designed, constructed and operated to treat the volume of runoff from materials storage piles which is associated with a 10-year, 24-hour rainfall event shall not be subject to the pH and TSS limitations (40 CFR 411.32(b)).

Part 8 – Sector-Specific Requirements for Industrial Activity

Subpart F – Sector F – Primary Metals.

You must comply with Part 8 sector-specific requirements associated with your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities, as defined in Appendix A. The sector-specific requirements apply to those areas of your facility where those sector-specific activities occur. These sector-specific requirements are in addition to any requirements specified elsewhere in this permit.

8.F.1 Covered Stormwater Discharges.

The requirements in Subpart F apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from Primary Metals facilities, as identified by the SIC Codes specified under Sector F in Table D-1 of Appendix D of the permit.

8.F.2 Additional Technology-Based Effluent Limits

Good Housekeeping Measures. (See also Part 2.1.2.2) As part of your good housekeeping program, include a cleaning and maintenance program for all impervious areas of the facility where particulate matter, dust, or debris may accumulate, especially areas where material loading and unloading, storage, handling, and processing occur; and, where practicable, the paving of areas where vehicle traffic or material storage occur but where vegetative or other stabilization methods are not practicable (institute a sweeping program in these areas too). For unstabilized areas where sweeping is not practicable, consider using stormwater management devices such as sediment traps, vegetative buffer strips, filter fabric fence, sediment filtering boom, gravel outlet protection, or other equivalent measures that effectively trap or remove sediment.

8.F.3 Additional SWPPP Requirements.

8.F.3.1 *Drainage Area Site Map.* (See also Part 5.1.2) Identify in the SWPPP where any of the following activities may be exposed to precipitation or surface runoff: storage or disposal of wastes such as spent solvents and baths, sand, slag and dross; liquid storage tanks and drums; processing areas including pollution control equipment (e.g., baghouses); and storage areas of raw material such as coal, coke, scrap, sand, fluxes, refractories, or metal in any form. In addition, indicate where an accumulation of significant amounts of particulate matter could occur from such sources as furnace or oven emissions, losses from coal and coke handling operations, etc., and could result in a discharge of pollutants to waters of the United States.

8.F.3.2 *Inventory of Exposed Material.* (See also Part 5.1.3.2) Include in the inventory of materials handled at the site that potentially may be exposed to precipitation or runoff, areas where deposition of particulate matter from process air emissions or losses during material-handling activities are possible.

8.F.4 Additional Inspection Requirements. As part of conducting your quarterly routine facility inspections (Part 4.1) and/or in conjunction with any quarterly inspections required by air quality permits, address all potential sources of stormwater pollutants, including (if applicable) air pollution control equipment (e.g. baghouses, electrostatic precipitators, scrubbers, and cyclones), for any signs of degradation (e.g. leaks, corrosion, or improper operation) that could contribute to stormwater pollution. Also inspect all process and material handling equipment

(e.g. conveyors, cranes, and vehicles) for leaks, drips, or the potential loss of material; and material storage areas (e.g. piles, bins, or hoppers for storing coke, coal, scrap, or slag, as well as chemicals stored in tanks and drums) for signs of material losses due to wind or stormwater runoff.

8.F.5 Sector-Specific Benchmarks. (See also Part 6 of the permit.) These benchmarks apply to each of your outfalls whether described by your primary industrial activity, any applicable co-located industrial activities, or both.

Table 8.F-1.		
Subsector (You may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)	Parameter	Benchmark Monitoring Cutoff Concentration
Subsector F1. Steel Works, Blast Furnaces, and Rolling and Finishing Mills (SIC 3312-3317)	Total Zinc (freshwater) ²	Hardness Dependent 0.09 mg/L
	Total Zinc (saltwater) ¹	
Subsector F2. Iron and Steel Foundries (SIC 3321-3325)	Total Copper (freshwater) ²	Hardness Dependent 0.0048 mg/L
	Total Copper (saltwater) ¹	
	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100 mg/L
	Total Zinc (freshwater) ² Total Zinc (saltwater) ¹	Hardness Dependent 0.09 mg/L
Subsector F3. Rolling, Drawing, and Extruding of Nonferrous Metals (SIC 3351-3357)	Total Copper (freshwater) ² Total Copper (saltwater) ¹	Hardness Dependent 0.0048 mg/L
	Total Zinc (freshwater) ² Total Zinc (saltwater) ¹	Hardness Dependent 0.09 mg/L
Subsector F4. Nonferrous Foundries (SIC 3363-3369)	Total Copper (freshwater) ² Total Copper (saltwater) ¹	Hardness Dependent 0.0048 mg/L
	Total Zinc (freshwater) ² Total Zinc (saltwater) ¹	Hardness Dependent 0.09 mg/L

¹Saltwater benchmark values apply to stormwater discharges into saline waters where indicated.

² The freshwater benchmark values of some metals are dependent on water hardness. For these parameters, permittees must determine the hardness of the receiving water (see Appendix J, “Calculating Hardness in Receiving Waters for Hardness Dependent Metals,” for methodology), in accordance with Part 6.2.1.1, to identify the applicable ‘hardness range’ for determining their benchmark value applicable to their facility. Hardness Dependent Benchmarks follow in the table below:

Freshwater Hardness Range	Copper (mg/L)	Zinc (mg/L)
0-24.99 mg/L	0.0038	0.04
25-49.99 mg/L	0.0056	0.05
50-74.99 mg/L	0.0090	0.08
75-99.99 mg/L	0.0123	0.11
100-124.99 mg/L	0.0156	0.13
125-149.99 mg/L	0.0189	0.16
150-174.99 mg/L	0.0221	0.18
175-199.99 mg/L	0.0253	0.20
200-224.99 mg/L	0.0285	0.23
225-249.99 mg/L	0.0316	0.25
250+ mg/L	0.0332	0.26

Part 8 – Sector-Specific Requirements for Industrial Activity

Subpart G – Sector G – Metal Mining.

You must comply with Part 8 sector-specific requirements associated with your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities, as defined in Appendix A. The sector-specific requirements apply to those areas of your facility where those sector-specific activities occur. These sector-specific requirements are in addition to any requirements specified elsewhere in this permit.

Note: Where compliance with a requirement in a separate exploration permit, mining permit, reclamation plan, Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act (SMCRA) requirements, etc. will result in you fully meeting any requirement in this Subpart, you are considered to have complied with the relevant requirement in this Subpart. You must include documentation in your SWPPP describing your rationale for concluding that any particular action on your part is sufficient to comply with the corresponding requirement in this Subpart.

8.G.1 Covered Stormwater Discharges.

The requirements in Subpart G apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from Metal Mining facilities, including mines abandoned on Federal lands, as identified by the SIC Codes specified under Sector G in Table D-1 of Appendix D. Coverage is required for metal mining facilities that discharge stormwater contaminated by contact with, or that has come into contact with, any overburden, raw material, intermediate product, finished product, byproduct, or waste product located on the site of the operation.

8.G.1.1 Covered Discharges from Inactive Facilities. All stormwater discharges.

8.G.1.2 Covered Discharges from Active and Temporarily Inactive Facilities. Only the stormwater discharges from the following areas are covered: waste rock and overburden piles if composed entirely of stormwater and not combined with mine drainage; topsoil piles; offsite haul and access roads; on-site haul and access roads constructed of waste rock, overburden, or spent ore if composed entirely of stormwater and not combining with mine drainage; on-site haul and access roads not constructed of waste rock, overburden, or spent ore except if mine drainage is used for dust control; runoff from tailings dams or dikes when not constructed of waste rock or tailings and no process fluids are present; runoff from tailings dams or dikes when constructed of waste rock or tailings and no process fluids are present, if composed entirely of stormwater and not combining with mine drainage; concentration building if no contact with material piles; mill site if no contact with material piles; office or administrative building and housing if mixed with stormwater from industrial area; chemical storage area; docking facility if no excessive contact with waste product that would otherwise constitute mine drainage; explosive storage; fuel storage; vehicle and equipment maintenance area and building; parking areas (if necessary); power plant; truck wash areas if no excessive contact with waste product that would otherwise constitute mine drainage; unreclaimed, disturbed areas outside of active mining area; reclaimed areas released from reclamation requirements prior to December 17, 1990; and partially or inadequately reclaimed areas or areas not released from reclamation requirements.

8.G.1.3 Covered Discharges from Exploration and Construction of Metal Mining and/or Ore Dressing Facilities. All stormwater discharges.

8.G.1.4 Covered Discharges from Facilities Undergoing Reclamation. All stormwater discharges.

8.G.2 Limitations on Coverage.

8.G.2.1 *Prohibition of Stormwater Discharges.* Stormwater discharges not authorized by this permit: discharges from active metal mining facilities that are subject to effluent limitation guidelines for the Ore Mining and Dressing Point Source Category (40 CFR Part 440).

NOTE: Stormwater runoff from these sources are subject to 40 CFR Part 440 if they are mixed with other discharges subject to Part 440. In this case, they are not eligible for coverage under this permit. Discharges from overburden/waste rock and overburden/waste rock-related areas are not subject to 40 CFR Part 440 unless they: (1) drain naturally (or are intentionally diverted) to a point source; and (2) combine with "mine drainage" that is otherwise regulated under the Part 440 regulations. For such sources, coverage under this permit would be available if the discharge composed entirely of stormwater does not combine with other sources of mine drainage that are not subject to 40 CFR Part 440, and meets the other eligibility criteria contained in Part 1.3 of the permit. Permit applicants bear the initial responsibility for determining if they are eligible for coverage under this permit, or must seek coverage under another NPDES permit. The Department recommends that permit applicants contact us for assistance to determine the nature and scope of the "active mining area" on a mine-by-mine basis, as well as to determine the appropriate permitting mechanism for authorizing such discharges.

8.G.2.2 *Prohibition of Non-Stormwater Discharges.* Not authorized by this permit: adit drainage, and contaminated springs or seeps discharging from waste rock dumps that do not directly result from precipitation events (see also the standard Limitations on Coverage in Part 1.1.4).

8.G.3 Definitions.

The following definitions are not intended to supersede the definitions of active and inactive mining facilities established by 40 CFR 122.26(b)(14)(iii).

8.G.3.1 *Mining operation* - For this permit, mining operations are grouped into two distinct categories, with distinct effluent limits and requirements applicable to each: a) earth-disturbing activities conducted prior to active mining activities); and b) active mining activities, which includes reclamation. "Mining operations" can occur at both inactive mining facilities and temporarily inactive mining facilities.

8.G.3.2 *Earth-disturbing activities conducted prior to active mining activities* – Consists of two classes of earth-disturbing (i.e., clearing, grading and excavation) activities: a) activities performed for purposes of mine site preparation, including: cutting new rights of way (except when related to access road construction); providing access to a mine site for vehicles and equipment (except when related to access road construction); other earth disturbances associated with site preparation activities on any areas where active mining activities have not yet

commenced (e.g., for heap leach pads, waste rock facilities, tailings impoundments, wastewater treatment plants); and b) construction of staging areas to prepare for erecting structures such as to house project personnel and equipment, mill buildings, etc., and construction of access roads. Earth-disturbing activities associated with the construction of staging areas and the construction of access roads conducted prior to active mining are considered to be “construction” and have additional effluent limits in Part 8.G.4.2.

8.G.3.3 *Active mining activities* - Activities related to the extraction, removal or recovery, and beneficiation of metal ore from the earth; removal of overburden and waste rock to expose mineable minerals; and site reclamation and closure activities. All such activities occur within the “active mining area.” Reclamation involves activities undertaken, in compliance with applicable mined land reclamation requirements, to return the land to an appropriate post-mining contour and land use in order to meet applicable federal and state reclamation requirements. In addition, once earth-disturbing activities conducted prior to active mining activities have ceased and all related requirements in Part 8.G.4 have been met, and a well-delineated “active mining area” has been established, all activities (including any clearing, grading, and excavation) that occur within the active mining area are “active mining activities.”

8.G.3.4 *Active mining area* - A place where work or other activity related to the extraction, removal or recovery of metal ore is being conducted, except, with respect to surface mines, any area of land on or in which grading has been completed to return the earth to desired contour and reclamation work has begun.

Note: Earth-disturbing activities described in the definition in Part 8.G.3.2 that occur on areas outside the active mining area (e.g., for expansion of the mine into undeveloped territory) are considered “earth-disturbing conducted prior to active mining activities”, and must comply with the requirements in Part 8.G.4.

8.G.3.5 *Inactive metal mining facility* - A site or portion of a site where metal mining and/or milling occurred in the past but there are no active mining activities occurring as defined above, and where the inactive portion is not covered by an active mining permit issued by the applicable state or federal agency. An inactive metal mining facility has an identifiable owner / operator. Sites where mining claims are being maintained prior to disturbances associated with the extraction, beneficiation, or processing of mined materials and sites where minimal activities are undertaken for the sole purpose of maintaining a mining claim are not considered either active or inactive mining facilities and do not require an NPDES industrial stormwater permit.

8.G.3.6 *Temporarily inactive metal mining facility* - A site or portion of a site where metal mining and/or milling occurred in the past but currently are not being actively undertaken, and the facility is covered by an active mining permit issued by the Department.

8.G.4 Requirements Applicable to the Earth-Disturbing Activities Prior to Active Mining Activities.

Stormwater discharges from earth-disturbing activities prior to active mining are covered under this permit. For such earth-disturbing activities, you must comply with all applicable requirements in Parts 1-7 of this permit except for technology-based effluent limits in Parts 8.G.5 and 2.1.2, the inspection requirements in Parts 8.G.7 and 4, and the monitoring requirements of Parts 8.G.5 and 6.

Once the earth-disturbing activities have ceased and stabilization as specified in Parts 8.G.4.1.9 and 8.G.4.2.11 have been completed, discharges from these areas are no longer

subject to the Part 8.G.4 requirements, but are subject to all other applicable requirements in the IGP, including those excluded in the previous paragraph. Note stabilization is not required for areas where active mining activities will occur.

8.G.4.1 Technology-Based Effluent Limits Applicable to All Earth-Disturbing Activities Prior Active Mining Activities. The following technology-based effluent limits apply. These limits supersede the technology-based limits listed in Part 2.1.2 and Part 8.G.5 of the IGP during the exploration and construction phases of mining activities.

8.G.4.1.1 Installation of Stormwater Controls.

- By the time construction commences, stormwater controls to treat initial disturbance must be installed and made operational;
- Remaining controls must be installed as soon as conditions allow.

8.G.4.1.2 Maintenance of Stormwater Controls.

- At any time, if a stormwater control needs repair or replacement to continue operating effectively:
 - Initiate work to fix the problem immediately;
 - Complete work by end of the next work day.
- If a stormwater control must be replaced or significantly repaired, work must be completed within 7 days, unless infeasible.

8.G.4.1.3 Perimeter Controls. You must:

- Install sediment controls along those perimeter areas of your site that will receive stormwater;
- Remove sediment before it has accumulated to one-half of the above-ground height of any perimeter control.

8.G.4.1.4 Sediment track-out. For construction vehicles and equipment exiting the site onto paved roads, you must:

- Use appropriate stabilization techniques to minimize sediment track-out from vehicle and equipment prior to exit;
- Use additional controls to remove sediment from vehicle and equipment tires prior to exit;
- Remove tracked-out sediment by end of the work day.

8.G.4.1.5 Soil or sediment stockpiles. You must:

- Locate the piles outside of any natural buffers established per 8.G.4.2.3 below;
- Protect from contact with stormwater runoff using temporary barriers;
- Provide cover or appropriate temporary stabilization, where feasible.

8.G.4.1.6 Sediment basins. If you install a sediment basin, you must comply with the following:

- Provide storage for either the 2-year, 24-hour storm, or 3,600 cubic feet per acre drained;
- Prevent erosion of the sediment basin using stabilization controls (e.g., erosion control blankets), and the basin's inlet and outlet using erosion controls and velocity dissipation devices;

8.G.4.1.7 Minimize dust. You must minimize the generation of dust through the appropriate

application of water or other dust suppression techniques that minimize pollutants being discharged into surface waters.

8.G.4.1.8. *Restrictions on use of treatment chemicals.* If you intend to use sediment treatment chemicals at your site, you are subject to the following minimum requirements:

- Use conventional erosion and sediment controls prior to and after application of chemicals;
- Select chemicals suited to soil type, and expected turbidity, pH, flow rate;
- Minimize the discharge risk from stored chemicals;
- Comply with state/local requirements;
- Use chemicals in accordance with good engineering practices and specifications of chemical supplier;
- Ensure proper training;
- Provide proper SWPPP documentation.

If you plan to use cationic treatment chemicals, you are ineligible for coverage under this permit, unless you notify the Department in advance and the Department authorizes coverage under this permit after you have included appropriate controls and implement procedures designed to ensure that your use of cationic treatment chemicals will not lead to a violation of water quality standards.

8.G.4.1.9 *Site stabilization requirements for earth-disturbing activities performed for purposes of mine site preparation as defined in 8.G.3.2(a) (i.e., not applicable to construction of staging areas for structures and access roads as defined in 8.G.3.2(b)).* You must comply with the following stabilization requirements except where the intended function of the site accounts for such disturbed earth (e.g., the earth disturbances will become actively mined, or the controls implemented at the active mining area effectively control the disturbance), although you are encouraged to do so within the active mining area, where appropriate:

- *Temporary stabilization of disturbed areas.* Stabilization measures must be initiated immediately in portions of the site where earth-disturbing activities performed for purposes of mine site preparation (as defined in 8.G.3.2(a)) have temporarily ceased, but in no case more than 14 days after such activities have temporarily ceased. In arid, semi-arid, and drought-stricken areas, or in areas subject to snow or freezing conditions, where initiating perennial vegetative stabilization measures is not possible within 14 days after earth-disturbing activities performed for purposes of mine site preparation has temporarily ceased, temporary vegetative stabilization measures must be initiated as soon as practicable. Until temporary vegetative stabilization is achieved, interim measures such as erosion control blankets with an appropriate seed base and tackifiers must be employed. In areas of the site where earth-disturbing activities performed for purposes of mine site preparation have permanently ceased prior to active mining, temporary stabilization measures must be implemented to minimize mobilization of sediment or other pollutants until active mining activities commence.

- *Final stabilization of disturbed areas.* Stabilization measures must be initiated immediately where earth-disturbing activities performed for purposes of mine site preparation (as defined in 8.G.3.2(a)) have permanently ceased, but in no case more than 14 days after the earth-disturbing activities have permanently ceased. In arid, semi-arid, and drought-stricken areas, or in areas subject to snow or freezing conditions, where initiating perennial vegetative stabilization measures is not possible within 14 days after earth-disturbing activities have permanently ceased, final vegetative stabilization measures must be initiated as soon as possible. Until final stabilization is achieved, temporary stabilization measures, such as erosion control blankets with an appropriate seed base and tackifiers, must be used.

8.G.4.2 *Additional Technology-Based Effluent Limits Applicable Only to the Construction of Staging Areas for Structures and Access Roads.* The following technology-based effluent limits apply to authorized discharges from earth-disturbing activities associated with the construction of staging areas and the construction of access roads, as defined in Part 8.G.3.2(b). These limits supersede the technology-based limits listed in Part 2.1.2 and Part 8.G.5 of the IGP. These limits do not apply to earth-disturbing activities performed for purposes of mine site preparation (as defined in 8.G.3.2(a)).

8.G.4.2.1 *Area of disturbance.* You must minimize the amount of soil exposed during construction activities.

8.G.4.2.2 *Erosion and sediment control design requirements.* You must:

- Design, install and maintain effective erosion and sediment controls to minimize the discharge of pollutants from construction activities. Account for the following factors in designing your erosion and sediment controls:
 - The expected amount, frequency, intensity and duration of precipitation;
 - The nature of stormwater runoff and run-on at the site, including factors such as impervious surfaces, slopes and site drainage features;
 - The range of soil particle sizes expected to be present on the site.
- Direct discharges from your stormwater controls to vegetated areas of your site to increase sediment removal and maximize stormwater infiltration, including any natural buffers, unless infeasible. Use velocity dissipation devices if necessary to prevent erosion when directing stormwater to vegetated areas.
- If any stormwater flow becomes or will be channelized at your site, you must design erosion and sediment controls to control both peak flowrates and total stormwater volume to minimize channel and streambank erosion and scour in the immediate vicinity of discharge points.
- If you install stormwater conveyance channels, they must be designed to avoid unstabilized areas on the site and to reduce erosion, unless infeasible. In addition, you must minimize erosion of channels and their embankments, outlets, adjacent streambanks, slopes, and downstream waters during discharge conditions through the use of erosion controls and velocity

dissipation devices within and along the length of any constructed stormwater conveyance channel, and at any outlet to provide a non-erosive flow velocity.

8.G.4.2.3 *Natural Buffers*. If earth disturbances will occur within 50 feet of a water of the U.S., additional protections apply. You must comply with 1 of 3 compliance alternatives:

- Provide a 50-foot undisturbed natural buffer between construction disturbances and the water of the U.S.; or
- Provide an undisturbed natural buffer that is less than 50 feet supplemented by additional erosion and sediment controls, which in combination, achieve a sediment load reduction that is equivalent to a 50-foot buffer; or
- If it is infeasible to provide an undisturbed natural buffer of any size, implement erosion and sediment controls that achieve a sediment load reduction that is equivalent to a 50-foot buffer.

There are exceptions when buffer requirements do not apply:

- There is no stormwater discharge from construction disturbances to the water of the U.S.; or
- The natural buffer has already been eliminated by preexisting development disturbances; or
- The disturbance is for the construction of a water-dependent structure (pier, boat ramp) or construction approved under a CWA section 404 permit; or
- For linear construction projects, you are not required to comply with the requirements if there are site constraints provided that, to the extent feasible, you limit disturbances within 50 feet of a water of the U.S. and/or you provide supplemental erosion and sediment controls to treat stormwater discharges from any disturbances within 50 feet of a water of the U.S.

8.G.4.2.4 *Soil or sediment stockpiles*. In addition to the requirements in Part 8.G.4.1.5, you must locate any piles outside of any natural buffers established under Part 8.G.4.2.3.

8.G.4.2.5 *Sediment basins*. In addition to the requirements in Part 8.G.4.1.6, you must locate sediment basins outside of any surface waters and any natural buffers established under Part 8.G.4.2.3, and you must utilize outlet structures that withdraw water from the surface, unless infeasible.

8.G.4.2.6 *Native topsoil preservation*. You must preserve native topsoil removed during clearing, grading, or excavation, unless infeasible. Store topsoil in a manner that will maximize its use in reclamation or final vegetative stabilization (e.g., by keeping the topsoil stabilized with seed or similar measures). This requirement does not apply if the intended function of the disturbed area dictates that topsoil be disturbed or removed.

8.G.4.2.7 *Steep slopes*. You must minimize the disturbance of steep slopes. The permit does not prevent or prohibit disturbance on steep slopes. Depending on site conditions and needs, disturbance on steep slopes may be necessary (e.g., a road cut in mountainous terrain; for grading steep slopes prior to erecting the mine office). Where steep slope disturbances are necessary, you can minimize the disturbances to steep slopes through the implementation of a

number of standard erosion and sediment control practices, such as by phasing disturbances in these areas and using stabilization practices specifically for steep grades.

8.G.4.2.8 *Soil compaction.* Where final vegetative stabilization will occur or where infiltration practices will be installed, you must either restrict vehicle/ equipment use in these areas to avoid soil compaction or use soil conditioning techniques to support vegetative growth. Minimizing soil compaction is not required where compacted soil is integral to the functionality of the site.

8.G.4.2.9 *Dewatering Practices.* You are prohibited from discharging ground water or accumulated stormwater that is removed from excavations, trenches, foundations, vaults or other similar points of accumulation, unless such waters are first effectively managed by appropriate controls (e.g., sediment basins or sediment traps, sediment socks, dewatering tanks, tube settlers, weir tanks, or filtration systems). Uncontaminated, non-turbid dewatering water can be discharged without being routed to a control.

You must also meet the following requirements for dewatering activities:

- Discharge requirements:
 - No discharging visible floating solids or foam;
 - Remove oil, grease and other pollutants from dewatering water via an oil-water separator or suitable filtration device (such as a cartridge filter);
 - Utilize vegetated upland areas of the site, to the extent feasible, to infiltrate dewatering water before discharge. In no case shall waters of the U.S. be considered part of the treatment area;
 - Implement velocity dissipation devices at all points where dewatering water is discharged;
 - Haul backwash water away for disposal or return it to the beginning of the treatment process; and
 - Clean or replace the filter media used in dewatering devices when the pressure differential equals or exceeds the manufacturer's specifications.
- Treatment chemical restrictions: If you use polymers, flocculants or other chemicals to treat dewatering water, you must comply with the requirements in Parts 8.G.4.1.8.

8.G.4.2.10 *Pollution prevention requirements.*

- *Prohibited discharges* (this non-exhaustive list of prohibited non-stormwater discharges is included here as a reminder that only the only allowable non-stormwater discharges are those enumerated in Part 1.1.3):
 - Wastewater from washout of concrete;
 - Wastewater from washout and cleanout of stucco, paint, form release oils, curing compounds, and other construction materials;
 - Fuels, oils, or other pollutants used for operation and maintenance of vehicles or equipment;
 - Soaps, solvents, or detergents used in vehicle or equipment washing;
 - Toxic or hazardous substances from a spill or other release.

- *Design and location requirements:* Minimize the discharge of pollutants from pollutant sources by:
 - Minimizing exposure;
 - Using secondary containment, spill kits, or other equivalent measures;
 - Locating pollution sources away from surface waters, storm sewer inlets, and drainageways;
 - Cleaning up spills immediately (do not clean by hosing area down).
- *Pollution prevention requirements for wash waters:* Minimize the discharge of pollutants from equipment and vehicle washing, wheel wash water, and other wash waters. Wash waters must be treated in a sediment basin or alternative control that provides equivalent or better treatment prior to discharge;
- *Pollution prevention requirements for the storage, handling, and disposal of construction products, materials, and wastes:* Minimize the exposure of building materials, building products, construction wastes, trash, landscape materials, fertilizers, pesticides, herbicides, detergents, sanitary waste, and other materials present on the site to stormwater. Minimization of exposure is not required in cases where the exposure to stormwater will not result in a discharge of pollutants, or where exposure of a specific material or product poses little risk of stormwater contamination (such as final products and materials intended for outdoor use).

8.G.4.2.11 *Site Stabilization requirements for the construction of staging areas for structures and access roads as defined in 8.G.3.2(b)* (i.e., not applicable to earth-disturbing activities performed for purposes of mine site preparation as defined in 8.G.3.2(a)). You must comply with the following stabilization requirements, except where the intended function of the site accounts for such disturbed earth (e.g., the area of construction will become actively mined, or the controls implemented at the active mining area effectively control the disturbance):

- By no later than the end of the next work day after construction work in an area has stopped permanently or temporarily (“temporarily” means the land will be idle for a period of 14 days or more but earth-disturbing activities will resume in the future), immediately initiate stabilization measures;
- If using vegetative measures, by no later than 14 days after initiating stabilization:
 - Seed or plant the area, and provide temporary cover to protect the planted area;
 - Once established, vegetation must be uniform, perennial (if final stabilization), and cover at least 70% of stabilized area based on density of native vegetation.
- If using non-vegetative stabilization, by no later than 14 days after initiating stabilization:
 - Install or apply all non-vegetative measures;
 - Cover all areas of exposed soil.

Note: For the purposes of this permit, the Department will consider any of the following types of activities to constitute the initiation of stabilization: 1. Prepping the soil for vegetative or non-vegetative stabilization; 2. Applying mulch or other non-vegetative product to the exposed area; 3. Seeding or planting the exposed area; 4. Starting any of the activities in # 1 – 3 on a portion of the area to be stabilized, but not on the entire area; and 5. Finalizing arrangements to have stabilization product fully installed in compliance with the applicable deadline for completing stabilization.

Exceptions:

- Arid, semi-arid (if construction occurs during seasonally dry period), or drought-stricken areas:
 - Within 14 days of stopping construction work in an area, install any necessary non-vegetative stabilization measures;
 - Initiate vegetative stabilization as soon as conditions on the site allow;
 - Document the schedule that will be followed for initiating and completing vegetative stabilization;
 - Plant the area so that within 3 years the 70% cover requirement is met.
- Sites affected by severe storm events or other unforeseen circumstances:
 - Initiate vegetative stabilization as soon as conditions on the site allow;
 - Document the schedule that will be followed for initiating and completing vegetative stabilization;
 - Plant the area so that so that within 3 years the 70% cover requirement is met.

8.G.4.3 Water Quality-Based Requirements Applicable to Earth-Disturbing Activities Conducted Prior to Active Mining Activities.

The following water quality-based limits apply to earth-disturbing activities conducted prior to active mining activities defined in Part 8.G.3.2(a) and 8.G.3.2(b), in addition to the water quality-based limits in Part 2.2 of the IGP.

Stricter requirements apply if your site will discharge to an impaired water or a water that is identified as an Outstanding Resource Water (ORW) for antidegradation purposes:

- More rapid stabilization of exposed areas: Complete initial stabilization activities within 7 days of stopping earth-disturbing work.
- More frequent site inspections: Once every 7 days and within 24 hours of a storm event of 0.25 inches or greater.

8.G.4.4 Inspection Requirements Applicable to Earth-Disturbing Activities Conducted Prior to Active Mining Activities.

The following requirements supersede the inspection requirements in Part 3 and 8.G.7 of the IGP for earth-disturbing activities conducted prior to active mining activities defined in Part 8.G.3.2(a) and 8.G.3.2(b).

8.G.4.4.1 Inspection frequency

- At least once every 7 calendar days, or
- Once every 14 calendar days and within 24 hours of a storm event of 0.25 inches or greater.

Note:

- Inspections only required during normal working hours;
- Inspections not required during unsafe conditions; and
- If you choose to inspect once every 14 days, you must have a method for measuring rainfall amount on site (either rain gauge or representative weather station)

Note: To determine if a storm event of 0.25 inches or greater has occurred on your site, you must either keep a properly maintained rain gauge on your site, or obtain the storm event information from a weather station that is representative of your location. For any day of rainfall during normal business hours that measures 0.25 inches or greater, you must record the total rainfall measured for that day.

Note: You are required to specify in your SWPPP which schedule you will be following.

Note: “Within 24 hours of the occurrence of a storm event” means that you are required to conduct an inspection within 24 hours once a storm event has produced 0.25 inches, even if the storm event is still continuing. Thus, if you have elected to inspect bi-weekly and there is a storm event at your site that continues for multiple days, and each day of the storm produces 0.25 inches or more of rain, you are required to conduct an inspection within 24 hours of the first day of the storm and within 24 hours after the end of the storm.

8.G.4.4.2 *Reductions in inspection frequency.*

- Stabilized areas: You may reduce the frequency of inspections to once per month in any area of your site where stabilization has occurred pursuant to Part 8.G.4.1.9 or 8.G.4.2.11.
- Arid, semi-arid, and drought stricken areas: If earth-disturbing activities are occurring during the seasonally dry period or during a period in which drought is predicted to occur, you may reduce inspections to once per month and within 24 hours of a 0.25 inch storm event.
- Frozen conditions: You may temporarily suspend or reduce inspections to once per month until thawing conditions occur if frozen conditions are continuous and disturbed areas have been stabilized. For extreme conditions in remote areas, e.g., where transit to the site is perilous/restricted or temperatures are routinely below freezing, you may suspend inspections until the conditions are conducive to safe access, and more frequent inspections can resume.

8.G.4.4.3 *Areas to be inspected.* You must at a minimum inspect all of the following areas:

- Disturbed areas;
- Stormwater controls and pollution prevention measures;
- Locations where stabilization measures have been implemented;
- Material, waste, borrow, or equipment storage and maintenance areas;
- Areas where stormwater flows;
- Points of discharge.

8.G.4.4.4 *What to check for during inspections.* At a minimum you must check:

- Whether all stormwater controls are installed, operational and working as intended;
- Whether any new or modified stormwater controls are needed;
- For conditions that could lead to a spill or leak;
- For visual signs of erosion/sedimentation at points of discharge.

If a discharge is occurring, check:

- The quality and characteristics of the discharge;
- Whether controls are operating effectively.

8.G.4.4.5 *Inspection report.* Within 24 hours of an inspection, complete a report that includes:

- Inspection date;
- Name and title of inspector(s);
- Summary of inspection findings;
- Rainfall amount that triggered the inspection (if applicable);
- If it was unsafe to inspect a portion of the site, include documentation of the reason and the location(s);
- Each inspection report must be signed;
- Keep a current copy of all reports at the site or at an easily accessible location.

8.G.5 Additional Technology-Based Effluent Limits.

Note: These requirements do not apply for any discharges from the construction and/or exploration phases of a mining facility, or to inactive metal mining facilities.

8.G.5.1 *Employee Training.* (See also Part 2.1.2.9) Conduct employee training at least annually at active and temporarily inactive sites.

8.G.5.2 *Stormwater Controls.* Apart from the control measures you implement to meet the applicable technology-based effluent limits in Part 2 of this permit, consider implementing the following control measures at your site. The potential pollutants identified in Part 8.G.6.3 shall determine the priority and appropriateness of the control measures selected. For mines subject to dust control requirements under the Department's air quality permits, provided the requirements are equivalent, compliance with such air permit dust requirements shall constitute compliance with the dust control effluent limit in Part 2.1.2.10.

8.G.5.2.1 *Stormwater Diversions:* Consider diverting stormwater away from potential pollutant sources. The following are some options: interceptor or diversion controls (e.g., dikes, swales, curbs, or berms); pipe slope drains; subsurface drains; conveyance systems (e.g., channels or gutters, open-top box culverts, and waterbars; rolling dips and road sloping; roadway surface water deflector and culverts); or their equivalents.

8.G.5.2.2 *Capping:* When capping is necessary to minimize pollutant discharges in stormwater, identify the source being capped and the material used to construct the cap.

8.G.5.2.3 *Treatment:* If treatment of stormwater (e.g., chemical or physical systems, oil/water separators, artificial wetlands) is necessary to protect water quality, describe the type and location of treatment used. Passive and/or active treatment of stormwater runoff is encouraged where feasible. Treated runoff may be discharged as a stormwater source regulated under this

permit provided the discharge is not combined with discharges subject to effluent limitation guidelines for the Ore Mining and Dressing Point Source Category (40 CFR Part 440).

8.G.5.3 *Certification of Discharge Testing.* (See also Part 5.1.3.4) Test or evaluate all outfalls covered under this permit for the presence of specific mining-related but unauthorized non-stormwater discharges such as seeps or adit discharges, or discharges subject to effluent limitations guidelines (e.g., 40 CFR Part 440), such as mine drainage or process water. Alternatively (if applicable), you may keep a certification with your SWPPP consistent with Part 8.G.6.6.

8.G.6 Additional SWPPP Requirements.

Note: The requirements in Part 8.G.6 are not applicable to inactive metal mining facilities.

8.G.6.1 *Nature of Industrial Activities.* (See also Part 5.1.2) Briefly document in your SWPPP the mining and associated activities that can potentially affect the stormwater discharges covered by this permit, including a general description of the location of the site relative to major transportation routes and communities.

8.G.6.2 *Site Map.* (See also Part 5.1.2) Document in your SWPPP the locations of the following (as appropriate): mining or milling site boundaries; access and haul roads; outline of the drainage areas of each stormwater outfall within the facility with indications of the types of discharges from the drainage areas; location(s) of all permitted discharges covered under an individual NPDES permit, outdoor equipment storage, fueling, and maintenance areas; materials handling areas; outdoor manufacturing, outdoor storage, and material disposal areas; outdoor chemicals and explosives storage areas; overburden, materials, soils, or waste storage areas; location of mine drainage (where water leaves mine) or other process water; tailings piles and ponds (including proposed ones); heap leach pads; off-site points of discharge for mine drainage and process water; surface waters; boundary of tributary areas that are subject to effluent limitations guidelines; and location(s) of reclaimed areas.

8.G.6.3 *Potential Pollutant Sources.* (See also Part 5.1.3) For each area of the mine or mill site where stormwater discharges associated with industrial activities occur, identify the types of pollutants (e.g., heavy metals, sediment) likely to be present in significant amounts. Consider these factors: the mineralogy of the ore and waste rock (e.g., acid forming); toxicity and quantity of chemicals used, produced, or discharged; the likelihood of contact with stormwater; vegetation of site (if any); and history of significant leaks or spills of toxic or hazardous pollutants. Also include a summary of any existing ore or waste rock or overburden characterization data and test results for potential generation of acid rock. If any new data is acquired due to changes in ore type being mined, update your SWPPP with this information.

8.G.6.4 *Documentation of Control Measures.* Document all control measures that you implement consistent with Part 8.G.5.2. If control measures are implemented or planned but are not listed in Part 8.G.5.2 (e.g., substituting a less toxic chemical for a more toxic one), include descriptions of them in your SWPPP. If you are in compliance with dust control requirements under Department air quality permits, you must include (or summarize, as necessary) what the air quality permit dust control requirements are and how compliance is achieved with them.

8.G.6.5 *Employee Training.* All employee training(s) must be documented in the SWPPP.

8.G.6.6 *Certification of Permit Coverage for Commingled Non-Stormwater Discharges:* If you are able, consistent with Part 8.G.5.3 above, to certify that a particular discharge composed of commingled stormwater and non-stormwater is covered under a separate NPDES permit, and that permit subjects the non-stormwater portion to effluent limitations prior to any commingling, retain such certification with your SWPPP. This certification must identify the non-stormwater discharges, the applicable NPDES permit(s), the effluent limitations placed on the non-stormwater discharge by the permit(s), and the points at which the limitations are applied.

8.G.7 Additional Inspection Requirements.

(See also Part 4.1) Except for areas of the site subject to clearing, grading, and/or excavation activities conducted as part of the exploration and construction phase, which are subject to Part 8.G.4.2.1, inspect sites at least quarterly unless adverse weather conditions make the site inaccessible. Sites which discharge to waters designated as outstanding waters or waters which are impaired for sediment or nitrogen must be inspected monthly. See Part 8.G.8.4 for inspection requirements for inactive and unstaffed sites.

8.G.8 Monitoring and Reporting Requirements. (See also Part 6 of the permit.) These benchmarks apply to each of your outfalls whether described by your primary industrial activity, any applicable co-located industrial activities, or both.

Note: There are no Part 8.G.8 monitoring and reporting or impaired waters monitoring requirements for inactive and unstaffed sites.

8.G.8.1 *Benchmark Monitoring for Active Copper Ore Mining and Dressing Facilities.* Active copper ore mining and dressing facilities, must sample and analyze stormwater discharges for the pollutants listed in Table 8.G-1.

Table 8.G-1		
Subsector (You may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)	Parameter	Benchmark Monitoring Concentration
Subsector G1. Active Copper Ore Mining and Dressing Facilities (SIC 1021)	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100 mg/L
	Nitrate plus Nitrite Nitrogen	0.68 mg/L
	Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	120 mg/L

8.G.8.2 *Benchmark Monitoring Requirements for Discharges From Waste Rock and Overburden Piles at Active Metal Mining Facilities.* For discharges from waste rock and overburden piles, perform benchmark monitoring once in the first year for the parameters listed in Table 8.G-2, and twice annually in all subsequent years of coverage under this permit for any parameters for which the benchmark has been exceeded. You are also required to conduct analytic monitoring for the parameters listed in Table 8.G-3 in accordance with the requirements

in Part 8.G.8.3. The Director may also notify you that you must perform additional monitoring to accurately characterize the quality and quantity of pollutants discharged from your waste rock and overburden piles.

Table 8.G-2.		
Subsector (Discharges may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)	Parameter	Benchmark Monitoring Cutoff Concentration
Subsector G2. Iron Ores; Copper Ores; Lead and Zinc Ores; Gold and Silver Ores; Ferroalloy Ores, Except Vanadium; and Miscellaneous Metal Ores (SIC Codes 1011, 1021, 1031, 1041, 1044, 1061, 1081, 1094, 1099) (Note: when analyzing hardness for a suite of metals, it is more cost effective to add analysis of calcium and magnesium, and have hardness calculated than to require hardness analysis separately)	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100 mg/L
	Turbidity	50 NTU
	pH	6.0-9.0 s.u.
	Hardness (as CaCO ₃ ; calc. from Ca, Mg) ²	no benchmark value
	Total Antimony	0.64 mg/L
	Total Arsenic (freshwater) ²	0.15 mg/L
	Total Arsenic (saltwater) ¹	0.069 mg/L
	Total Beryllium	0.13 mg/L
	Total Cadmium (freshwater) ²	Hardness Dependent
	Total Cadmium (saltwater) ¹	0.033 mg/L
	Total Copper (freshwater) ²	Hardness Dependent
	Total Copper (saltwater) ¹	0.0048 mg/L
	Total Lead (freshwater) ²	Hardness Dependent
	Total Lead (saltwater) ¹	0.21 mg/L
	Total Mercury (freshwater)	0.0014 mg/L
	Total Mercury (saltwater) ¹	0.0018 mg/L
	Total Nickel (freshwater) ²	Hardness Dependent
	Total Nickel (saltwater) ¹	0.074 mg/L
	Total Selenium (freshwater)	0.0015 mg/L (standing or lentic), 0.0031 mg/L (flowing or lotic)
	Total Selenium (saltwater) ¹	0.29 mg/L
	Total Silver (freshwater) ²	Hardness Dependent
	Total Silver (saltwater) ¹	0.0019 mg/L
	Total Zinc (freshwater) ²	Hardness Dependent
	Total Zinc (saltwater) ¹	0.09 mg/L

¹Saltwater benchmark values apply to stormwater discharges into saline waters where indicated.

² The freshwater benchmark values of some metals are dependent on water hardness. For these parameters, permittees must determine the hardness of the receiving water (see Appendix J, "Calculating Hardness in Receiving Waters for Hardness Dependent Metals," for methodology), in accordance with Part 6.2.1.1, to identify the applicable 'hardness range' for determining their benchmark value applicable to their facility. Hardness Dependent Benchmarks follow in the table below:

Freshwater Hardness Range	Cadmium (mg/L)	Copper (mg/L)	Lead (mg/L)	Nickel (mg/L)	Silver (mg/L)	Zinc (mg/L)
0-24.99 mg/L	0.0005	0.0038	0.014	0.15	0.0004	0.04
25-49.99 mg/L	0.0007	0.0056	0.023	0.20	0.0008	0.05
50-74.99 mg/L	0.0012	0.0090	0.045	0.32	0.0019	0.08
75-99.99 mg/L	0.0017	0.0123	0.069	0.42	0.0033	0.11
100-124.99 mg/L	0.0021	0.0156	0.095	0.52	0.0050	0.13
125-149.99 mg/L	0.0026	0.0189	0.122	0.61	0.0071	0.16
150-174.99 mg/L	0.0031	0.0221	0.151	0.71	0.0094	0.18
175-199.99 mg/L	0.0035	0.0253	0.182	0.80	0.012	0.20
200-224.99 mg/L	0.0040	0.0285	0.213	0.89	0.015	0.23
225-249.99 mg/L	0.0044	0.0316	0.246	0.98	0.018	0.25
250+ mg/L	0.0047	0.0332	0.262	1.02	0.020	0.26

8.G.8.3 Additional Analytic Monitoring Requirements for Discharges From Waste Rock and Overburden Piles at Active Metal Mining Facilities. In addition to the monitoring required in Part 8.G.8.2 for discharges from waste rock and overburden piles, you must also conduct monitoring for additional parameters based on the type of ore you mine at your site. Where a parameter in Table 8.G-3 is the same as a pollutant you are required to monitor for in Table 8.G-2 (i.e., for all of the metals), you must use the corresponding benchmark in Table 8.G-2 and you may use any monitoring results conducted for Part 8.G.8.2 to satisfy the monitoring requirement for that parameter for Part 8.G.8.3. For radium and uranium, which do not have corresponding values in Table 8.G-2, there are no applicable benchmarks. The schedule for monitoring in this Part is the same as in 8.G.8.2.

Table 8.G-3. Additional Monitoring Requirements for Discharges from Waste Rock and Overburden Piles			
Supplemental Requirements			
Type of Ore Mined	Pollutants of Concern		
	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	pH	Metals, Total
Tungsten Ore	X	X	Arsenic, Cadmium (H), Copper (H), Lead (H), Zinc (H)
Nickel Ore	X	X	Arsenic, Cadmium (H), Copper (H), Lead (H), Zinc (H)
Aluminum Ore	X	X	--
Mercury Ore	X	X	Nickel (H)
Iron Ore	X	X	--
Platinum Ore	--	--	Cadmium (H), Copper (H), Mercury, Lead (H), Zinc (H)
Titanium Ore	X	X	Nickel (H), Zinc (H)
Vanadium Ore	X	X	Arsenic, Cadmium (H), Copper (H), Lead (H), Zinc (H)
Molybdenum	X	X	Arsenic, Cadmium (H), Copper (H), Lead (H), Mercury, Zinc (H)

Table 8.G-3. Additional Monitoring Requirements for Discharges from Waste Rock and Overburden Piles			
Supplemental Requirements			
Type of Ore Mined	Pollutants of Concern		
	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	pH	Metals, Total
Uranium, Radium, and Vanadium Ore	X	X	Chemical Oxygen Demand, Arsenic, Radium (Dissolved and Total), Uranium, Zinc (H)

Note: An “X” indicated for TSS and/or pH means that you are required to monitor for those parameters. (H) indicates that hardness must also be measured when this pollutant is measured.

8.G.8.4 Inactive and Unstaffed Sites – Conditional Exemption from No Exposure

Requirements for Quarterly Visual Assessments and Routine Facility Inspections. As a Sector G facility, if you are seeking to exercise a waiver from the quarterly visual assessment and routine facility inspection requirements for inactive and unstaffed sites (including temporarily inactive sites), you are conditionally exempt from the requirement to certify that “there are no industrial materials or activities exposed to stormwater” in Part 4.2.3. This exemption is conditioned on the following:

a. If circumstances change and your facility becomes active and/or staffed, this exception no longer applies and you must immediately begin complying with the quarterly visual assessment requirements; and

b. The Department retains the authority to revoke this exemption and/or the monitoring waiver where it is determined that the discharge causes, has a reasonable potential to cause, or contributes to an instream excursion above an applicable water quality standard, including designated uses.

c. Subject to the two conditions above, if your facility is inactive and unstaffed, you are waived from the requirement to conduct quarterly visual assessments and routine facility inspections. You are not waived from conducting the Part 4.3 comprehensive site inspection. You are encouraged to inspect your site more frequently where you have reason to believe that severe weather or natural disasters may have damaged control measures or increased discharges.

Table 8.G-4. Applicability of the Multi-Sector General Permit to Stormwater Runoff From Active Mining and Dressing Sites, Temporarily Inactive Sites, and Sites Undergoing Reclamation	
Discharge/Source of Discharge	Note/Comment
Piles	
Waste rock/overburden	If composed entirely of stormwater and not combining with mine drainage. See note below.
Topsoil	--
Roads constructed of waste rock or spent ore	
Onsite haul roads	If composed entirely of stormwater and not combining with mine drainage. See note below.
Offsite haul and access roads	--
Roads not constructed of waste rock or spent ore	
Onsite haul roads	Except if mine drainage is used for dust control
Offsite haul and access roads	--

Table 8.G-4. Applicability of the Multi-Sector General Permit to Stormwater Runoff From Active Mining and Dressing Sites, Temporarily Inactive Sites, and Sites Undergoing Reclamation	
Milling/concentrating	
Runoff from tailings dams and dikes when constructed of waste rock/tailings	Except if process fluids are present and only if composed entirely of stormwater and not combining with mine drainage. See Note below.
Runoff from tailings dams/dikes when not constructed of waste rock and tailings	Except if process fluids are present
Concentration building	If stormwater only and no contact with piles
Mill site	If stormwater only and no contact with piles
Ancillary areas	
Office and administrative building and housing	If mixed with stormwater from the industrial area
Chemical storage area	--
Docking facility	Except if excessive contact with waste product that would otherwise constitute mine drainage
Explosive storage	--
Fuel storage (oil tanks/coal piles)	--
Vehicle and equipment maintenance area/building	--
Parking areas	But coverage unnecessary if only employee and visitor-type parking
Power plant	
Truck wash area	Except when excessive contact with waste product that would otherwise constitute mine drainage
Reclamation-related areas	
Any disturbed area (unreclaimed)	Only if not in active mining area
Reclaimed areas released from reclamation requirements prior to Dec. 17, 1990	--
Partially/inadequately reclaimed areas or areas not released from reclamation requirements	--

Note: Stormwater runoff from these sources are subject to the NPDES program for stormwater unless mixed with discharges subject to 40 CFR Part 440 that are regulated by another permit prior to mixing. Non-stormwater discharges from these sources are subject to NPDES permitting and may be subject to the effluent limitation guidelines under 40 CFR Part 440. Discharges from overburden/waste rock and overburden/waste rock-related areas are not subject to 40 CFR Part 440 unless: (1) it drains naturally (or is intentionally diverted) to a point source; and (2) combines with "mine drainage" that is otherwise regulated under the Part 440 regulations. For such sources, coverage under this permit would be available if the discharge composed entirely of stormwater does not combine with other sources of mine drainage that are not subject to 40 CFR Part 440, as well as meeting other eligibility criteria contained in Part 1.1 of the permit. Permit applicants bear the initial responsibility for determining the applicable technology-based standard for such discharges. EPA recommends that permit applicants contact the relevant NPDES permit issuance authority for assistance to determine the nature and scope of the "active mining area" on a mine-by-mine basis, as well as to determine the appropriate permitting mechanism for authorizing such discharges.

8.G.9. Termination of Permit Coverage

8.G.9.1 Termination of Permit Coverage for Sites Reclaimed After December 17, 1990. A site or a portion of a site that has been released from applicable state or federal reclamation requirements after December 17, 1990, is no longer required to maintain coverage under this permit. If the site or portion of a site reclaimed after December 17, 1990, was not subject to reclamation requirements, the site or portion of the site is no longer required to maintain

coverage under this permit if the site or portion of the site has been reclaimed as defined in Part 8.G.3.3.

8.G.9.2 *Termination of Permit Coverage for Sites Reclaimed Before December 17, 1990.* A site or portion of a site that was released from applicable state or federal reclamation requirements before December 17, 1990, or that was otherwise reclaimed before December 17, 1990, is no longer required to maintain coverage under this permit if the site or portion of the site has been reclaimed. A site or portion of a site is considered to have been reclaimed if: (1) stormwater runoff that comes into contact with raw materials, intermediate byproducts, finished products, and waste products does not have the potential to cause or contribute to violations of state water quality standards, (2) soil disturbing activities related to mining at the sites or portion of the site have been completed, (3) the site or portion of the site has been stabilized to minimize soil erosion, and (4) as appropriate depending on location, size, and the potential to contribute pollutants to stormwater discharges, the site or portion of the site has been revegetated, will be amenable to natural revegetation, or will be left in a condition consistent with the post-mining land use.

Part 8 – Sector-Specific Requirements for Industrial Activity

Subpart H – Sector H – [Reserved.]

Part 8 – Sector-Specific Requirements for Industrial Activity

Subpart I – Sector I – [Reserved.]

Part 8 – Sector-Specific Requirements for Industrial Activity

Subpart J – Sector J – [Reserved.] See NPDES General Permit for Discharges Associated With Nonmetal Mineral Mining Facilities, SCG730000.]

Part 8 – Sector-Specific Requirements for Industrial Activity

Subpart K – Sector K – Hazardous Waste Treatment, Storage, or Disposal Facilities.

You must comply with Part 8 sector-specific requirements associated with your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities, as defined in Appendix A. The sector-specific requirements apply to those areas of your facility where those sector-specific activities occur. These sector-specific requirements are in addition to any requirements specified elsewhere in this permit.

8.K.1 Covered Stormwater Discharges.

The requirements in Subpart K apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from Hazardous Waste Treatment, Storage, or Disposal facilities (TSDFs) as identified by the Activity Code specified under Sector K in Table D-1 of Appendix D of the permit.

8.K.2 Industrial Activities Covered by Sector K.

This permit authorizes stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from facilities that treat, store, or dispose of hazardous wastes, including those that are operating under interim status or a permit under subtitle C of RCRA.

Disposal facilities that have been properly closed and capped, and have no significant materials exposed to stormwater, are not considered industrial activity and do not require coverage under this permit.

8.K.3 Limitations on Coverage.

Prohibition of Non-Stormwater Discharges. (See also Part 1.1.4) The following are not authorized by this permit: leachate, gas collection condensate, drained free liquids, contaminated ground water, laboratory-derived wastewater, and contact washwater from washing truck and railcar exteriors and surface areas that have come in direct contact with solid waste at the landfill facility.

8.K.4 Definitions.

8.K.4.1 *Contaminated stormwater* - stormwater that comes into direct contact with landfill wastes, the waste handling and treatment areas, or landfill wastewater. Some specific areas of a landfill that may produce contaminated stormwater include (but are not limited to) the open face of an active landfill with exposed waste (no cover added); the areas around wastewater treatment operations; trucks, equipment, or machinery that has been in direct contact with the waste; and waste dumping areas.

8.K.4.2 *Drained free liquids* - aqueous wastes drained from waste containers (e.g., drums) prior to landfilling.

8.K.4.3 *Landfill* - an area of land or an excavation in which wastes are placed for permanent disposal, but that is not a land application or land treatment unit, surface impoundment, underground injection well, waste pile, salt dome formation, salt bed formation, underground mine, or cave as these terms are defined in 40 CFR 257.2, 258.2, and 260.10.

8.K.4.4 *Landfill wastewater* - as defined in 40 CFR Part 445 (Landfills Point Source Category), all wastewater associated with, or produced by, landfilling activities except for sanitary wastewater, non-contaminated stormwater, contaminated groundwater, and wastewater from recovery pumping wells. Landfill wastewater includes, but is not limited to, leachate, gas

collection condensate, drained free liquids, laboratory derived wastewater, contaminated stormwater, and contact washwater from washing truck, equipment, and railcar exteriors and surface areas that have come in direct contact with solid waste at the landfill facility.

8.K.4.5 *Leachate* - liquid that has passed through or emerged from solid waste and contains soluble, suspended, or miscible materials removed from such waste.

8.K.4.6 *Non-contaminated stormwater* - stormwater that does not come into direct contact with landfill wastes, the waste handling and treatment areas, or landfill wastewater as defined in Part 8.K.4.4. Non-contaminated stormwater includes stormwater that flows off the cap, cover, intermediate cover, daily cover, and/or final cover of the landfill.

8.K.5 Sector-Specific Benchmarks

Table 8.K-1 identifies benchmarks that apply to the specific subsectors of Sector K. These benchmarks apply to each of your outfalls whether described by your primary industrial activity, any applicable co-located industrial activities, or both.

Table 8.K-1.		
Subsector (You may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)	Parameter	Benchmark Monitoring Concentration
Subsector K1. ALL - Industrial Activity Code “HZ” (Note: permit coverage limited in some States). Benchmarks only applicable to discharges not subject to effluent limitations in 40 CFR Part 445 Subpart A (see below).	Ammonia	2.14 mg/L
	Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	120 mg/L
	Total Arsenic (freshwater)	0.15 mg/L
	Total Arsenic (saltwater) ¹	0.069 mg/L
	Total Cadmium (freshwater) ²	Hardness Dependent
	Total Cadmium (saltwater) ¹	0.033 mg/L
	Total Cyanide (freshwater)	0.022 mg/ L
	Total Cyanide (saltwater) ¹	0.001 mg/L
	Total Lead (freshwater) ²	Hardness Dependent
	Total Lead (saltwater) ¹	0.21 mg/L
	Total Mercury (freshwater)	0.0014 mg/ L
	Total Mercury (saltwater) ¹	0.0018 mg/L
	Total Selenium (freshwater)	0.0015 mg/L (standing or lentic), 0.0031 mg/L (flowing or lotic)
	Total Selenium (saltwater) ¹	0.29 mg/L
	Total Silver (freshwater) ²	Hardness Dependent
	Total Silver (saltwater) ¹	0.0019 mg/L
	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100 mg/L

¹Saltwater benchmark values apply to stormwater discharges into saline waters where indicated.

² The benchmark values of some metals are dependent on water hardness. For these parameters, permittees must determine the hardness of the receiving water (see Appendix J, “Calculating Hardness in Receiving Waters for Hardness Dependent Metals,” for methodology), in accordance with Part 6.2.1.1, to identify the applicable ‘hardness range’ for determining their benchmark value applicable to their facility. The ranges occur in 25 mg/L increments. Hardness Dependent Benchmarks follow in the table below:

Freshwater Hardness Range	Cadmium (mg/L)	Lead (mg/L)	Silver (mg/L)
0-24.99 mg/L	0.0005	0.014	0.0004
25-49.99 mg/L	0.0007	0.023	0.0008
50-74.99 mg/L	0.0012	0.045	0.0019
75-99.99 mg/L	0.0017	0.069	0.0033
100-124.99 mg/L	0.0021	0.095	0.0050
125-149.99 mg/L	0.0026	0.122	0.0071
150-174.99 mg/L	0.0031	0.151	0.0094
175-199.99 mg/L	0.0035	0.182	0.012
200-224.99 mg/L	0.0040	0.213	0.015
225-249.99 mg/L	0.0044	0.246	0.018
250+ mg/L	0.0047	0.262	0.020

8.K.6 Effluent Limitations Based on Effluent Limitations Guidelines (See also Part 6.2.2.1 of this permit.)

Table 8.K-2 identifies effluent limits that apply to the industrial activities described below. Compliance with these effluent limits is to be determined based on discharges from these industrial activities independent of commingling with any other wastestreams that may be covered under this permit.

Table 8.K-2¹		
Industrial Activity	Parameter	Effluent Limitation
Discharges from hazardous waste landfills subject to effluent limitations in 40 CFR Part 445 Subpart A (see footnote).	Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD ₅)	220 mg/L, daily maximum
		56 mg/L, monthly avg. maximum
	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	88 mg/L, daily maximum
		27 mg/L, monthly avg. maximum
	Ammonia	10 mg/L, daily maximum
		4.9 mg/L, monthly avg. maximum
	Alpha Terpineol	0.042 mg/L, daily maximum
		0.019 mg/L, monthly avg. maximum
	Aniline	0.024 mg/L, daily maximum
		0.015 mg/L, monthly avg. maximum
	Benzoic Acid	0.119 mg/L, daily maximum
		0.073 mg/L, monthly avg. maximum
	Naphthalene	0.059 mg/L, daily maximum
		0.022 mg/L, monthly avg. maximum
	p-Cresol	0.024 mg/L, daily maximum
		0.015 mg/L, monthly avg. maximum
	Phenol	0.048 mg/L, daily maximum
		0.029 mg/L, monthly avg. maximum
	Pyridine	0.072 mg/L, daily maximum
		0.025 mg/L, monthly avg. maximum
	Total Arsenic	1.1 mg/L, daily maximum
		0.54 mg/L, monthly avg. maximum

	Total Chromium	1.1 mg/L, daily maximum
		0.46 mg/L, monthly avg. maximum
	Total Zinc	0.535 mg/L, daily maximum
		0.296 mg/L, monthly avg. maximum
	pH	6.0-9.0 s.u.

¹ Monitor annually. As set forth at 40 CFR Part 445 Subpart A, these numeric limitations apply to contaminated stormwater discharges from hazardous waste landfills subject to the provisions of RCRA Subtitle C at 40 CFR Parts 264 (Subpart N) and 265 (Subpart N) except for any of the following facilities:

- (a) landfills operated in conjunction with other industrial or commercial operations when the landfill receives only wastes generated by the industrial or commercial operation directly associated with the landfill;
- (b) landfills operated in conjunction with other industrial or commercial operations when the landfill receives wastes generated by the industrial or commercial operation directly associated with the landfill and also receives other wastes, provided that the other wastes received for disposal are generated by a facility that is subject to the same provisions in 40 CFR Subchapter N as the industrial or commercial operation or that the other wastes received are of similar nature to the wastes generated by the industrial or commercial operation;
- (c) landfills operated in conjunction with Centralized Waste Treatment (CWT) facilities subject to 40 CFR Part 437, so long as the CWT facility commingles the landfill wastewater with other non-landfill wastewater for discharge. A landfill directly associated with a CWT facility is subject to this part if the CWT facility discharges landfill wastewater separately from other CWT wastewater or commingles the wastewater from its landfill only with wastewater from other landfills; or
- (d) landfills operated in conjunction with other industrial or commercial operations when the landfill receives wastes from public service activities, so long as the company owning the landfill does not receive a fee or other remuneration for the disposal service.

Part 8 – Sector-Specific Requirements for Industrial Activity

Subpart L – Sector L – Landfills, Land Application Sites, and Open Dumps.

You must comply with Part 8 sector-specific requirements associated with your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities, as defined in Appendix A. The sector-specific requirements apply to those areas of your facility where those sector-specific activities occur. These sector-specific requirements are in addition to any requirements specified elsewhere in this permit.

8.L.1 Covered Stormwater Discharges.

The requirements in Subpart L apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from Landfills and Land Application Sites and Open Dumps as identified by the Activity Code specified under Sector L in Table D-1 of Appendix D of the permit.

8.L.2 Industrial Activities Covered by Sector L.

This permit may authorize stormwater discharges for Sector L facilities associated with waste disposal at landfills, land application sites, and open dumps that receive or have received industrial waste, including sites subject to regulation under Subtitle D of RCRA. This permit does not cover discharges from landfills that receive only municipal wastes.

Disposal facilities that have been properly closed and capped, and have no significant materials exposed to stormwater, are not considered industrial activity and do not require coverage under this permit.

8.L.3 Limitations on Coverage.

Prohibition of Non-Stormwater Discharges. (See also Part 1.1.4) The following discharges are not authorized by this permit: leachate, gas collection condensate, drained free liquids, contaminated ground water, laboratory wastewater, and contact washwater from washing truck and railcar exteriors and surface areas that have come in direct contact with solid waste at the landfill facility.

Prohibition of Stormwater Discharges from Open Dumps. Discharges from open dumps as defined under RCRA are not authorized under this permit.

8.L.4 Definitions.

8.L.4.1 *Contaminated stormwater* - stormwater that comes into direct contact with landfill wastes, the waste handling and treatment areas, or landfill wastewater. Some areas of a landfill that may produce contaminated stormwater include (but are not limited to) the open face of an active landfill with exposed waste (no cover added); the areas around wastewater treatment operations; trucks, equipment, or machinery that has been in direct contact with the waste; and waste dumping areas.

8.L.4.2 *Drained free liquids* - aqueous wastes drained from waste containers (e.g., drums) prior to landfilling.

8.L.4.3 *Landfill wastewater* - as defined in 40 CFR Part 445 (Landfills Point Source Category) all wastewater associated with, or produced by, landfilling activities except for sanitary wastewater, non-contaminated stormwater, contaminated groundwater, and wastewater from recovery pumping wells. Landfill process wastewater includes, but is not limited to, leachate;

gas collection condensate; drained free liquids; laboratory-derived wastewater; contaminated stormwater; and contact washwater from washing truck, equipment, and railcar exteriors and surface areas that have come in direct contact with solid waste at the landfill facility.

8.L.4.4 *Leachate* - liquid that has passed through or emerged from solid waste and contains soluble, suspended, or miscible materials removed from such waste.

8.L.4.5 *Non-contaminated stormwater* - stormwater that does not come into direct contact with landfill wastes, the waste handling and treatment areas, or landfill wastewater. Non-contaminated stormwater includes stormwater that flows off the cap, cover, intermediate cover, daily cover, and/or final cover of the landfill.

8.L.5 Additional Technology-Based Effluent Limits.

8.L.5.1 *Preventive Maintenance Program*. (See also Part 2.1.2.3) As part of your preventive maintenance program, maintain the following: all elements of leachate collection and treatment systems, to prevent commingling of leachate with stormwater; the integrity and effectiveness of any intermediate or final cover (including repairing the cover as necessary), to minimize the effects of settlement, sinking, and erosion.

8.L.5.2 *Erosion and Sedimentation Control*. (See also Part 2.1.2.5) Provide temporary stabilization (e.g., temporary seeding, mulching, and placing geotextiles on the inactive portions of stockpiles) for the following: materials stockpiled for daily, intermediate, and final cover; inactive areas of the landfill or open dump; landfills or open dump areas that have gotten final covers but where vegetation has yet to establish itself; and land application sites where waste application has been completed but final vegetation has not yet been established.

8.L.5.3 *Unauthorized Discharge Test Certification*. (See also Part 5.1.3.4) The discharge test and certification must also be conducted for the presence of leachate and vehicle washwater.

8.L.6 Additional SWPPP Requirements.

8.L.6.1 *Drainage Area Site Map*. (See also Part 5.1.2) Document in your SWPPP where any of the following may be exposed to precipitation or surface runoff: active and closed landfill cells or trenches, active and closed land application areas, locations where open dumping is occurring or has occurred, locations of any known leachate springs or other areas where uncontrolled leachate may commingle with runoff, and leachate collection and handling systems.

8.L.6.2 *Summary of Potential Pollutant Sources*. (See also Part 5.1.3) Document in your SWPPP the following sources and activities that have potential pollutants associated with them: fertilizer, herbicide, and pesticide application; earth and soil moving; waste hauling and loading or unloading; outdoor storage of significant materials, including daily, interim, and final cover material stockpiles as well as temporary waste storage areas; exposure of active and inactive landfill and land application areas; uncontrolled leachate flows; and failure or leaks from leachate collection and treatment systems.

8.L.7 Additional Inspection Requirements. (See also Part 4)

8.L.7.1 *Inspections of Active Areas*. Except in arid and semi-arid climates, inspect operating landfills, open dumps, and land application sites at least once every 7 days. Focus on areas of landfills that have not yet been finally stabilized; active land application areas, areas used for storage of material and wastes that are exposed to precipitation, stabilization, and structural control measures; leachate collection and treatment systems; and locations where equipment and waste trucks enter and exit the site. Ensure that sediment and erosion control measures are

operating properly. For stabilized sites and areas where land application has been completed, or where the climate is arid or semi-arid, conduct inspections at least once every month.

8.L.7.2 Inspections of Inactive Areas. Inspect inactive landfills, open dumps, and land application areas at least quarterly. Qualified personnel must inspect landfill (or open dump) stabilization and structural erosion control measures, leachate collection and treatment systems, and all closed land application areas.

8.L.8 Additional Post-Authorization Documentation Requirements.

Recordkeeping and Internal Reporting. Keep records with your SWPPP of the types of wastes disposed of in each cell or trench of a landfill or open dump. For land application sites, track the types and quantities of wastes applied in specific areas.

8.L.9 Sector-Specific Benchmarks

Table 8.L-1 identifies benchmarks that apply to the specific subsectors of Sector L. These benchmarks apply to each of your outfalls whether described by your primary industrial activity, any applicable co-located industrial activities, or both.

Table 8.L-1.		
Subsector (You may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)	Parameter	Benchmark Monitoring Concentration¹
Subsector L1. All Landfills, Land Application Sites, and Open Dumps (Industrial Activity Code “LF”)	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100 mg/L

¹Benchmark monitoring required only for discharges not subject to effluent limitations in 40 CFR Part 445 Subpart B (see Table L-2 below).

8.L.10. Effluent Limitations Based on Effluent Limitations Guidelines (See also Part 6.2.2.1 of this permit.)

Table 8.L-2 identifies effluent limits that apply to the industrial activities described below. Compliance with these effluent limits is to be determined based on discharges from these industrial activities independent of commingling with any other wastestreams that may be covered under this permit.

Table 8.L-2¹		
Industrial Activity	Parameter	Effluent Limitation
Discharges from non-hazardous waste landfills subject to effluent limitations in 40 CFR Part 445 Subpart B.	Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD ₅)	140 mg/L, daily maximum
		37 mg/L, monthly avg. maximum
	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	88 mg/L, daily maximum
		27 mg/L, monthly avg. maximum
	Ammonia	10 mg/L, daily maximum
		4.9 mg/L, monthly avg. maximum
	Alpha Terpineol	0.033 mg/L, daily maximum
		0.016 mg/L monthly avg. maximum
	Benzoic Acid	0.12 mg/L, daily maximum
		0.071 mg/L, monthly avg. maximum

Table 8.L-2 ¹		
Industrial Activity	Parameter	Effluent Limitation
	p-Cresol	0.025 mg/L, daily maximum
		0.014 mg/L, monthly avg. maximum
	Phenol	0.026 mg/L, daily maximum
		0.015 mg/L, monthly avg. maximum
	Total Zinc	0.20 mg/L, daily maximum
		0.11 mg/L, monthly avg. maximum
	pH	6.0-9.0 s.u.

¹ Monitor annually. As set forth at 40 CFR Part 445 Subpart B, these numeric limitations apply to contaminated stormwater discharges from MSWLFs that have not been closed in accordance with 40 CFR 258.60, and to contaminated stormwater discharges from those landfills that are subject to the provisions of 40 CFR Part 257 except for discharges from any of the following facilities:

- (a) landfills operated in conjunction with other industrial or commercial operations, when the landfill receives only wastes generated by the industrial or commercial operation directly associated with the landfill;
- (b) landfills operated in conjunction with other industrial or commercial operations, when the landfill receives wastes generated by the industrial or commercial operation directly associated with the landfill and also receives other wastes, provided that the other wastes received for disposal are generated by a facility that is subject to the same provisions in 40 CFR Subchapter N as the industrial or commercial operation, or that the other wastes received are of similar nature to the wastes generated by the industrial or commercial operation;
- (c) landfills operated in conjunction with CWT facilities subject to 40 CFR Part 437, so long as the CWT facility commingles the landfill wastewater with other non-landfill wastewater for discharge. A landfill directly associated with a CWT facility is subject to this part if the CWT facility discharges landfill wastewater separately from other CWT wastewater or commingles the wastewater from its landfill only with wastewater from other landfills; or
- (d) landfills operated in conjunction with other industrial or commercial operations when the landfill receives wastes from public service activities, so long as the company owning the landfill does not receive a fee or other remuneration for the disposal service.

Part 8 – Sector-Specific Requirements for Industrial Activity

Subpart M – Sector M – Automobile Salvage Yards.

You must comply with Part 8 sector-specific requirements associated with your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities, as defined in Appendix A. The sector-specific requirements apply to those areas of your facility where those sector-specific activities occur. These sector-specific requirements are in addition to any requirements specified elsewhere in this permit.

8.M.1 Covered Stormwater Discharges.

The requirements in Subpart M apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from Automobile Salvage Yards as identified by the SIC Code specified under Sector M in Table D-1 of Appendix D of this permit.

8.M.2 Additional Technology-Based Effluent Limits.

8.M.2.1 *Spill and Leak Prevention Procedures.* (See also Part 2.1.2.4) Drain vehicles intended to be dismantled of all fluids upon arrival at the site (or as soon thereafter as feasible), or employ some other equivalent means to prevent spills and leaks. An example of other equivalent means would be placing vehicles not drained upon arrival on an impermeable area that is bermed and/or drains to a sump to capture any potential fluid leaks. Potential stormwater pollution is precluded until the fluids can be removed.

8.M.2.2 *Employee Training.* (See also Part 2.1.2.9) If applicable to your facility, address the following areas (at a minimum) in your employee training program: proper handling (collection, storage, and disposal) of oil, used mineral spirits, anti-freeze, mercury switches, and solvents.

8.M.2.3 *Management of Runoff.* (See also Part 2.1.2.6) Consider the following management practices: berms or drainage ditches on the property line (to help prevent run-on from neighboring properties); berms for uncovered outdoor storage of oily parts, engine blocks, and above-ground liquid storage; installation of detention ponds; and installation of filtering devices and oil-water separators.

8.M.3 Additional SWPPP Requirements.

8.M.3.1 *Drainage Area Site Map.* (See also Part 5.1.2) Identify locations used for dismantling, storage, and maintenance of used motor vehicle parts. Also identify where any of the following may be exposed to precipitation or surface runoff: dismantling areas, parts (e.g., engine blocks, tires, hub caps, batteries, hoods, mufflers) storage areas, and liquid storage tanks and drums for fuel and other fluids.

8.M.3.2 *Potential Pollutant Sources.* (See also Part 5.1.3) Assess the potential for the following to contribute pollutants to stormwater discharges: vehicle storage areas, dismantling areas, parts storage areas (e.g., engine blocks, tires, hub caps, batteries, hoods, mufflers), and fueling stations.

8.M.4 Additional Inspection Requirements. (See also Part 4.1) Immediately (or as soon thereafter as feasible) inspect vehicles arriving at the site for leaks. Inspect quarterly for signs of leakage all equipment containing oily parts, hydraulic fluids, any other types of fluids, or mercury switches. Also, inspect quarterly for signs of leakage all vessels and areas where

hazardous materials and general automotive fluids are stored, including, but not limited to, mercury switches, brake fluid, transmission fluid, radiator water, and antifreeze.

8.M.5 Sector-Specific Benchmarks. (See also Part 6 of the permit.) These benchmarks apply to each of your outfalls whether described by your primary industrial activity, any applicable co-located industrial activities, or both.

Table 8.M-1.		
Subsector (You may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)	Parameter	Benchmark Monitoring Concentration
Subsector M1. Automobile Salvage Yards (SIC 5015)	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100 mg/L
	Total Lead (freshwater) ²	Hardness Dependent
	Total Lead (saltwater) ¹	0.21 mg/L

¹ Saltwater benchmark values apply to stormwater discharges into saline waters where indicated.

² The benchmark values of some metals are dependent on water hardness. For these parameters, permittees must determine the hardness of the receiving water (see Appendix J, “Calculating Hardness in Receiving Waters for Hardness Dependent Metals,” for methodology), in accordance with Part 6.2.1.1, to identify the applicable ‘hardness range’ for determining their benchmark value applicable to their facility. The ranges occur in 25 mg/L increments. Hardness Dependent Benchmarks follow in the table below:

Freshwater Hardness Range	Lead (mg/L)
0-24.99 mg/L	0.014
25-49.99 mg/L	0.023
50-74.99 mg/L	0.045
75-99.99 mg/L	0.069
100-124.99 mg/L	0.095
125-149.99 mg/L	0.122
150-174.99 mg/L	0.151
175-199.99 mg/L	0.182
200-224.99 mg/L	0.213
225-249.99 mg/L	0.246
250+ mg/L	0.262

Part 8 – Sector-Specific Requirements for Industrial Activity

Subpart N – Sector N – Scrap Recycling and Waste Recycling Facilities.

You must comply with Part 8 sector-specific requirements associated with your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities, as defined in Appendix A. The sector-specific requirements apply to those areas of your facility where those sector-specific activities occur. These sector-specific requirements are in addition to any requirements specified elsewhere in this permit.

8.N.1 Covered Stormwater Discharges.

The requirements in Subpart N apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from Scrap Recycling and Waste Recycling facilities as identified by the SIC Code specified under Sector N in Table D-1 of Appendix D of the permit.

8.N.2 Limitation on Coverage.

Separate permit requirements have been established for recycling facilities that only receive source-separated recyclable materials primarily from non-industrial and residential sources (i.e., common consumer products including paper, newspaper, glass, cardboard, plastic containers, and aluminum and tin cans). This includes recycling facilities commonly referred to as material recovery facilities (MRF).

8.N.2.1 *Prohibition of Non-Stormwater Discharges.* (See also Part 1.1.4) Non-stormwater discharges from turnings containment areas are not covered by this permit (see also Part 8.N.3.1.3). Discharges from containment areas in the absence of a storm event are prohibited unless covered by a separate NPDES permit.

8.N.3 Additional Technology-Based Effluent Limits.

8.N.3.1 *Scrap and Waste Recycling Facilities (Non-Source Separated, Nonliquid Recyclable Materials).* Requirements for facilities that receive, process, and do wholesale distribution of nonliquid recyclable wastes (e.g., ferrous and nonferrous metals, plastics, glass, cardboard, and paper). These facilities may receive both nonrecyclable and recyclable materials. This section is not intended for those facilities that accept recyclables only from primarily non-industrial and residential sources.

8.N.3.1.1 *Inbound Recyclable and Waste Material Control Program.* Minimize the chance of accepting materials that could be significant sources of pollutants by conducting inspections of inbound recyclables and waste materials. Following are some control measure options: (a) provide information and education to suppliers of scrap and recyclable waste materials on draining and properly disposing of residual fluids (e.g., from vehicles and equipment engines, radiators and transmissions, oil filled transformers, and individual containers or drums) and removal of mercury switches from vehicles before delivery to your facility; (b) establish procedures to minimize the potential of any residual fluids from coming into contact with precipitation or runoff; (c) establish procedures for accepting scrap lead-acid batteries (additional requirements for the handling, storage, and disposal or recycling of batteries are contained in the scrap lead-acid battery program provisions in Part 8.N.3.2.6); (d) provide training targeted for those personnel engaged in the inspection and acceptance of inbound recyclable materials; and (e) establish procedures to ensure that liquid wastes, including used oil, are stored in materially

compatible and non-leaking containers and are disposed of or recycled in accordance with the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA).

8.N.3.1.2 *Scrap and Waste Material Stockpiles and Storage (Outdoor)*. Minimize contact of stormwater runoff with stockpiled materials, processed materials, and nonrecyclable wastes. Following are some control measure options: (a) permanent or semi-permanent covers; (b) sediment traps, vegetated swales and strips, catch basin filters, and sand filters to facilitate settling or filtering of pollutants; (c) dikes, berms, containment trenches, culverts, and surface grading to divert runoff from storage areas; (d) silt fencing; and (e) oil and water separators, sumps, and dry absorbents for areas where potential sources of residual fluids are stockpiled (e.g., automobile engine storage areas).

8.N.3.1.3 *Stockpiling of Turnings Exposed to Cutting Fluids (Outdoor Storage)*. Minimize contact of surface runoff with residual cutting fluids by: (a) storing all turnings exposed to cutting fluids under some form of permanent or semi-permanent cover, or (b) establishing dedicated containment areas for all turnings that have been exposed to cutting fluids. Any containment areas must be constructed of concrete, asphalt, or other equivalent types of impermeable material and include a barrier (e.g., berms, curbing, elevated pads) to prevent contact with stormwater run-on. Stormwater runoff from these areas can be discharged, provided that any runoff is first collected and treated by an oil and water separator or its equivalent. You must regularly maintain the oil and water separator (or its equivalent) and properly dispose of or recycle collected residual fluids.

8.N.3.1.4 *Scrap and Waste Material Stockpiles and Storage (Covered or Indoor Storage)*. Minimize contact of residual liquids and particulate matter from materials stored indoors or under cover with surface runoff. Following are some control measure options: (a) good housekeeping measures, including the use of dry absorbents or wet vacuuming to contain, dispose of, or recycle residual liquids originating from recyclable containers, or mercury spill kits for spills from storage of mercury switches; (b) not allowing washwater from tipping floors or other processing areas to discharge to the storm sewer system; and (c) disconnecting or sealing off all floor drains connected to the storm sewer system.

8.N.3.1.5 *Scrap and Recyclable Waste Processing Areas*. Minimize surface runoff from coming in contact with scrap processing equipment. Pay attention to operations that generate visible amounts of particulate residue (e.g., shredding) to minimize the contact of accumulated particulate matter and residual fluids with runoff (i.e., through good housekeeping, preventive maintenance, etc.). Following are some control measure options: (a) regularly inspect equipment for spills or leaks and malfunctioning, worn, or corroded parts or equipment; (b) establish a preventive maintenance program for processing equipment; (c) use dry-absorbents or other cleanup practices to collect and dispose of or recycle spilled or leaking fluids or use mercury spill kits for spills from storage of mercury switches; (d) on unattended hydraulic reservoirs over 150 gallons in capacity, install protection devices such as low-level alarms or equivalent devices, or secondary containment that can hold the entire volume of the reservoir; (e) containment or diversion structures such as dikes, berms, culverts, trenches, elevated concrete pads, and grading to minimize contact of stormwater runoff with outdoor processing equipment or stored materials; (f) oil and water separators or sumps; (g) permanent or semi-permanent covers in processing areas where there are residual fluids and grease; (h) retention or detention ponds or basins; sediment traps, and vegetated swales or strips (for pollutant settling and filtration); (i) catch basin filters or sand filters.

8.N.3.1.6 *Scrap Lead-Acid Battery Program*. Properly handle, store, and dispose of scrap lead-acid batteries. Following are some control measure options (a) segregate scrap lead-acid batteries from other scrap materials; (b) properly handle, store, and dispose of cracked or broken batteries; (c) collect and dispose of leaking lead-acid battery fluid; (d) minimize or eliminate (if possible) exposure of scrap lead-acid batteries to precipitation or runoff; and (e) provide employee training for the management of scrap batteries.

8.N.3.1.7 *Spill Prevention and Response Procedures*. (See also Part 2.1.2.4) Install alarms and/or pump shutoff systems on outdoor equipment with hydraulic reservoirs exceeding 150 gallons in the event of a line break. Alternatively, a secondary containment system capable of holding the entire contents of the reservoir plus room for precipitation can be used. Use a mercury spill kit for any release of mercury from switches, anti-lock brake systems, and switch storage areas.

8.N.3.1.8 *Supplier Notification Program*. As appropriate, notify major suppliers which scrap materials will not be accepted at the facility or will be accepted only under certain conditions.

8.N.3.2 Waste Recycling Facilities (Liquid Recyclable Materials).

8.N.3.2.1 *Waste Material Storage (Indoor)*. Minimize or eliminate contact between residual liquids from waste materials stored indoors and from surface runoff. The plan may refer to applicable portions of other existing plans, such as Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure (SPCC) plans required under 40 CFR Part 112. Following are some control measure options (a) procedures for material handling (including labeling and marking); (b) clean up spills and leaks with dry absorbent materials, a wet vacuum system; (c) appropriate containment structures (trenching, curbing, gutters, etc.); and (d) a drainage system, including appurtenances (e.g., pumps or ejectors, manually operated valves), to handle discharges from diked or bermed areas. Drainage should be discharged to an appropriate treatment facility or sanitary sewer system, or otherwise disposed of properly. These discharges may require coverage under a separate NPDES wastewater permit or industrial user permit under the pretreatment program.

8.N.3.2.2 *Waste Material Storage (Outdoor)*. Minimize contact between stored residual liquids and precipitation or runoff. The plan may refer to applicable portions of other existing plans, such as SPCC plans required under 40 CFR Part 112. Discharges of precipitation from containment areas containing used oil must also be in accordance with applicable sections of 40 CFR Part 112. Following are some control measure options (a) appropriate containment structures (e.g., dikes, berms, curbing, pits) to store the volume of the largest tank, with sufficient extra capacity for precipitation; (b) drainage control and other diversionary structures; (c) corrosion protection and/or leak detection systems for storage tanks; and (d) dry-absorbent materials or a wet vacuum system to collect spills.

8.N.3.2.3 *Trucks and Rail Car Waste Transfer Areas*. Minimize pollutants in discharges from truck and rail car loading and unloading areas. Include measures to clean up minor spills and leaks resulting from the transfer of liquid wastes. Following are two control measure options: (a) containment and diversionary structures to minimize contact with precipitation or runoff, and (b) dry clean-up methods, wet vacuuming, roof coverings, or runoff controls.

8.N.3.3 *Recycling Facilities (Source-Separated Materials)*. The following identifies considerations for facilities that receive only source-separated recyclables, primarily from non-industrial and residential sources.

8.N.3.3.1 *Inbound Recyclable Material Control.* Minimize the chance of accepting nonrecyclables (e.g., hazardous materials) that could be a significant source of pollutants by conducting inspections of inbound materials. Following are some control measure options: (a) providing information and education measures to inform suppliers of recyclables about acceptable and non-acceptable materials, (b) training drivers responsible for pickup of recycled material, (c) clearly marking public drop-off containers regarding which materials can be accepted, (d) rejecting nonrecyclable wastes or household hazardous wastes at the source, and (e) establishing procedures for handling and disposal of nonrecyclable material.

8.N.3.3.2 *Outdoor Storage.* Minimize exposure of recyclables to precipitation and runoff. Use good housekeeping measures to prevent accumulation of particulate matter and fluids, particularly in high traffic areas. Following are some control measure options (a) provide totally enclosed drop-off containers for the public; (b) install a sump and pump with each container pit and treat or discharge collected fluids to a sanitary sewer system; (c) provide dikes and curbs for secondary containment (e.g., around bales of recyclable waste paper); (d) divert surface water runoff away from outside material storage areas; (e) provide covers over containment bins, dumpsters, and roll-off boxes; and (f) store the equivalent of one day's volume of recyclable material indoors.

8.N.3.3.3 *Indoor Storage and Material Processing.* Minimize the release of pollutants from indoor storage and processing areas. Following are some control measure options (a) schedule routine good housekeeping measures for all storage and processing areas, (b) prohibit tipping floor washwater from draining to the storm sewer system, and (c) provide employee training on pollution prevention practices.

8.N.3.3.4 *Vehicle and Equipment Maintenance.* Following are some control measure options for areas where vehicle and equipment maintenance occur outdoors (a) prohibit vehicle and equipment washwater from discharging to the storm sewer system, (b) minimize or eliminate outdoor maintenance areas whenever possible, (c) establish spill prevention and clean-up procedures in fueling areas, (d) avoid topping off fuel tanks, (e) divert runoff from fueling areas, (f) store lubricants and hydraulic fluids indoors, and (g) provide employee training on proper handling and storage of hydraulic fluids and lubricants.

8.N.4 Additional SWPPP Requirements.

8.N.4.1 *Drainage Area Site Map.* (See also Part 5.1.2) Document in your SWPPP the locations of any of the following activities or sources that may be exposed to precipitation or surface runoff: scrap and waste material storage, outdoor scrap and waste processing equipment; and containment areas for turnings exposed to cutting fluids.

8.N.4.2 *Maintenance Schedules/Procedures for Collection, Handling, and Disposal or Recycling of Residual Fluids at Scrap and Waste Recycling Facilities.* If you are subject to Part 8.N.3.1.3, your SWPPP must identify any applicable maintenance schedule and the procedures to collect, handle, and dispose of or recycle residual fluids.

8.N.5 Additional Inspection Requirements.

8.N.5.1 *Inspections for Waste Recycling Facilities.* The inspections must be performed quarterly, pursuant to Part 4.1, and include, at a minimum, all areas where waste is generated, received, stored, treated, or disposed of and that are exposed to either precipitation or stormwater runoff.

8.N.6 Sector-Specific Benchmarks. (See also Part 6 of the permit.) These benchmarks apply to each of your outfalls whether described by your primary industrial activity, any applicable co-located industrial activities, or both.

Table 8.N-1.		
Subsector (You may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)	Parameter	Benchmark Monitoring Concentration
Subsector N1. Scrap Recycling and Waste Recycling Facilities except Source-Separated Recycling (SIC 5093)	Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	120 mg/L
	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100 mg/L
	Total Copper (freshwater) ² Total Copper (saltwater) ¹	Hardness Dependent 0.0048 mg/L
	Total Lead (freshwater) ² Total Lead (saltwater) ¹	Hardness Dependent 0.21 mg/L
	Total Zinc (freshwater) ² Total Zinc (saltwater) ¹	Hardness Dependent 0.09 mg/L

¹ Saltwater benchmark values apply to stormwater discharges into saline waters where indicated.

² The benchmark values of some metals are dependent on water hardness. For these parameters, permittees must determine the hardness of the receiving water (see Appendix J, “Calculating Hardness in Receiving Waters for Hardness Dependent Metals,” for methodology), in accordance with Part 6.2.1.1, to identify the applicable ‘hardness range’ for determining their benchmark value applicable to their facility. The ranges occur in 25 mg/L increments. Hardness Dependent Benchmarks follow in the table below:

Freshwater Hardness Range	Copper (mg/L)	Lead (mg/L)	Zinc (mg/L)
0-24.99 mg/L	0.0038	0.014	0.04
25-49.99 mg/L	0.0056	0.023	0.05
50-74.99 mg/L	0.0090	0.045	0.08
75-99.99 mg/L	0.0123	0.069	0.11
100-124.99 mg/L	0.0156	0.095	0.13
125-149.99 mg/L	0.0189	0.122	0.16
150-174.99 mg/L	0.0221	0.151	0.18
175-199.99 mg/L	0.0253	0.182	0.20
200-224.99 mg/L	0.0285	0.213	0.23
225-249.99 mg/L	0.0316	0.246	0.25
250+ mg/L	0.0332	0.262	0.26

Part 8 – Sector-Specific Requirements for Industrial Activity

Subpart O – Sector O – Steam Electric Generating Facilities.

You must comply with Part 8 sector-specific requirements associated with your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities, as defined in Appendix A. The sector-specific requirements apply to those areas of your facility where those sector-specific activities occur. These sector-specific requirements are in addition to any requirements specified elsewhere in this permit.

8.O.1 Covered Stormwater Discharges.

The requirements in Subpart O apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from Steam Electric Power Generating Facilities as identified by the Activity Code specified under Sector O in Table D-1 of Appendix D.

8.O.2 Industrial Activities Covered by Sector O.

This permit authorizes stormwater discharges from the following industrial activities at Sector O facilities:

8.O.2.1 steam electric power generation using coal, natural gas, oil, nuclear energy, etc., to produce a steam source, including coal handling areas (geothermal power is excluded);

8.O.2.2 coal pile runoff, including effluent limitations established by 40 CFR Part 423; and

8.O.2.3 dual fuel facilities that could employ a steam boiler.

8.O.3 Limitations on Coverage.

8.O.3.1 *Prohibition of Non-Stormwater Discharges.* Non-stormwater discharges subject to effluent limitations guidelines are not covered by this permit.

8.O.3.2 *Prohibition of Stormwater Discharges.* Stormwater discharges from the following are not covered by this permit:

8.O.3.2.1 ancillary facilities (e.g., fleet centers and substations) that are not contiguous to a steam electric power generating facility;

8.O.3.2.2 gas turbine facilities (providing the facility is not a dual-fuel facility that includes a steam boiler), and combined-cycle facilities where no supplemental fuel oil is burned (and the facility is not a dual-fuel facility that includes a steam boiler); and

8.O.3.2.3 cogeneration (combined heat and power) facilities utilizing a gas turbine.

8.O.4 Additional Technology-Based Effluent Limits. The following good housekeeping measures are required in addition to Part 2.1.2.2:

8.O.4.1 *Fugitive Dust Emissions.* Minimize fugitive dust emissions from coal handling areas. To minimize the tracking of coal dust offsite, consider procedures such as installing specially designed tires or washing vehicles in a designated area before they leave the site and controlling the wash water.

8.O.4.2 *Delivery Vehicles.* Minimize contamination of stormwater runoff from delivery vehicles arriving at the plant site. Consider procedures to inspect delivery vehicles arriving at the plant site and ensure overall integrity of the body or container and procedures to deal with leakage or spillage from vehicles or containers.

8.O.4.3 *Fuel Oil Unloading Areas*. Minimize contamination of precipitation or stormwater from fuel oil unloading areas. Consider using containment curbs in unloading areas, having personnel familiar with spill prevention and response procedures present during deliveries to ensure that any leaks or spills are immediately contained and cleaned up, and using spill and overflow protection devices (e.g., drip pans, drip diapers, or other containment devices placed beneath fuel oil connectors to contain potential spillage during deliveries or from leaks at the connectors).

8.O.4.4 *Chemical Loading and Unloading*. Minimize contamination of precipitation or stormwater from chemical loading and unloading areas. Consider using containment curbs at chemical loading and unloading areas to contain spills, having personnel familiar with spill prevention and response procedures present during deliveries to ensure that any leaks or spills are immediately contained and cleaned up, and loading and unloading in covered areas and storing chemicals indoors.

8.O.4.5 *Miscellaneous Loading and Unloading Areas*. Minimize contamination of precipitation or stormwater from loading and unloading areas. Consider covering the loading area; grading, berming, or curbing around the loading area to divert run-on; locating the loading and unloading equipment and vehicles so that leaks are contained in existing containment and flow diversion systems; or equivalent procedures.

8.O.4.6 *Liquid Storage Tanks*. Minimize contamination of stormwater from above-ground liquid storage tanks. Consider protective guards around tanks, containment curbs, spill and overflow protection, dry cleanup methods, or equivalent measures.

8.O.4.7 *Large Bulk Fuel Storage Tanks*. Minimize contamination of stormwater from large bulk fuel storage tanks. Consider containment berms (or their equivalent). You must also comply with applicable State and Federal laws, including Spill Prevention, Control and Countermeasure (SPCC) Plan requirements.

8.O.4.8 *Spill Reduction Measures*. Minimize the potential for an oil or chemical spill, or reference the appropriate part of your SPCC plan. Visually inspect as part of your routine facility inspection the structural integrity of all above-ground tanks, pipelines, pumps, and related equipment that may be exposed to stormwater, and make any necessary repairs immediately.

8.O.4.9 *Oil-Bearing Equipment in Switchyards*. Minimize contamination of stormwater from oil-bearing equipment in switchyard areas. Consider using level grades and gravel surfaces to retard flows and limit the spread of spills, or collecting runoff in perimeter ditches.

8.O.4.10 *Residue-Hauling Vehicles*. Inspect all residue-hauling vehicles for proper covering over the load, adequate gate sealing, and overall integrity of the container body. Repair vehicles without load covering or adequate gate sealing, or with leaking containers or beds.

8.O.4.11 *Ash Loading Areas*. Reduce or control the tracking of ash and residue from ash loading areas. Clear the ash building floor and immediately adjacent roadways of spillage, debris, and excess water before departure of each loaded vehicle.

8.O.4.12 *Areas Adjacent to Disposal Ponds or Landfills*. Minimize contamination of stormwater from areas adjacent to disposal ponds or landfills. Reduce ash residue that may be tracked on to access roads traveled by residue handling vehicles, and reduce ash residue on exit roads leading into and out of residue handling areas.

8.O.4.13 *Landfills, Scrap yards, Surface Impoundments, Open Dumps, General Refuse Sites*. Minimize the potential for contamination of runoff from these areas.

8.O.5 Additional SWPPP Requirements.

8.O.5.1 *Drainage Area Site Map.* (See also Part 5.1.2) Document in your SWPPP the locations of any of the following activities or sources that may be exposed to precipitation or stormwater: storage tanks, scrap yards, and general refuse areas; short- and long-term storage of general materials (including but not limited to supplies, construction materials, paint equipment, oils, fuels, used and unused solvents, cleaning materials, paint, water treatment chemicals, fertilizer, and pesticides); landfills and construction sites; and stock pile areas (e.g., coal or limestone piles).

8.O.5.2 *Documentation of Good Housekeeping Measures.* You must document in your SWPPP the good housekeeping measures implemented to meet the effluent limits in Part 8.O.4.

8.O.6 Additional Inspection Requirements.

Site Compliance Inspection. (See also Part 4.1 and 4.3) As part of your inspection, inspect the following areas monthly: coal handling areas, loading or unloading areas, switchyards, fueling areas, bulk storage areas, ash handling areas, areas adjacent to disposal ponds and landfills, maintenance areas, liquid storage tanks, and long term and short term material storage areas.

8.O.7 Effluent Limitations Based on Effluent Limitations Guidelines (See also Part 6.2.2.1 of this permit.)

Table 8.O-1 identifies effluent limits that apply to the industrial activities described below. Compliance with these effluent limits is to be determined based on discharges from these industrial activities independent of commingling with any other waste streams that may be covered under this permit.

Table 8.O-1 ¹		
Industrial Activity	Parameter	Effluent Limitation
Discharges from coal storage piles at Steam Electric Generating Facilities	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	50 mg/L ²
	pH	6.0-9.0 s.u.

¹ Monitor annually.

² If your facility is designed, constructed, and operated to treat the volume of coal pile runoff that is associated with a 10-year, 24-hour rainfall event, any untreated overflow of coal pile runoff from the treatment unit is not subject to the 50 mg/L limitation for total suspended solids.

Part 8 – Sector-Specific Requirements for Industrial Activity

Subpart P – Sector P – Land Transportation and Warehousing.

You must comply with Part 8 sector-specific requirements associated with your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities, as defined in Appendix A. The sector-specific requirements apply to those areas of your facility where those sector-specific activities occur. These sector-specific requirements are in addition to any requirements specified elsewhere in this permit.

8.P.1 Covered Stormwater Discharges.

The requirements in Subpart P apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from Land Transportation and Warehousing facilities as identified by the SIC Codes specified under Sector P in Table D-1 of Appendix D of the permit.

8.P.2 Limitation on Coverage.

Prohibited Discharges (see also Parts 1.1.4 and 8.P.3.1.4) This permit does not authorize the discharge of vehicle/equipment/surface washwater, including tank cleaning operations. Such discharges must be authorized under a separate NPDES permit, discharged to a sanitary sewer in accordance with applicable industrial pretreatment requirements, or recycled on-site.

8.P.3 Additional Technology-Based Effluent Limits.

8.P.3.1 *Good Housekeeping Measures.* (See also Part 2.1.2.2) In addition to the Good Housekeeping requirements in Part 2.1.2.2, you must do the following:

8.P.3.1.1 *Vehicle and Equipment Storage Areas.* Minimize the potential for stormwater exposure to leaky or leak-prone vehicles/equipment awaiting maintenance. Consider the following (or other equivalent measures): use of drip pans under vehicles/equipment, indoor storage of vehicles and equipment, installation of berms or dikes, use of absorbents, roofing or covering storage areas, and cleaning pavement surfaces to remove oil and grease.

8.P.3.1.2 *Fueling Areas.* Minimize contamination of stormwater runoff from fueling areas. Consider the following (or other equivalent measures): Covering the fueling area; using spill/overflow protection and cleanup equipment; minimizing stormwater run-on/runoff to the fueling area; using dry cleanup methods; and treating and/or recycling collected stormwater runoff.

8.P.3.1.3 *Material Storage Areas.* Maintain all material storage vessels (e.g., for used oil/oil filters, spent solvents, paint wastes, hydraulic fluids) to prevent contamination of stormwater and plainly label them (e.g., “Used Oil,” “Spent Solvents,” etc.). Consider the following (or other equivalent measures): storing the materials indoors; installing berms/dikes around the areas; minimizing runoff of stormwater to the areas; using dry cleanup methods; and treating and/or recycling collected stormwater runoff.

8.P.3.1.4 *Vehicle and Equipment Cleaning Areas.* Minimize contamination of stormwater runoff from all areas used for vehicle/equipment cleaning. Consider the following (or other equivalent measures): performing all cleaning operations indoors; covering the cleaning operation, ensuring that all washwater drains to a proper collection system (i.e., not the stormwater drainage system); treating and/or recycling collected washwater, or other equivalent measures.

8.P.3.1.5 *Vehicle and Equipment Maintenance Areas.* Minimize contamination of stormwater runoff from all areas used for vehicle/equipment maintenance. Consider the following (or other equivalent measures): performing maintenance activities indoors; using drip pans; keeping an organized inventory of materials used in the shop; draining all parts of fluid prior to disposal; prohibiting wet clean up practices if these practices would result in the discharge of pollutants to stormwater drainage systems; using dry cleanup methods; treating and/or recycling collected stormwater runoff, minimizing run on/runoff of stormwater to maintenance areas.

8.P.3.1.6 *Locomotive Sanding (Loading Sand for Traction) Areas.* Consider the following (or other equivalent measures): covering sanding areas; minimizing stormwater run on/runoff; or appropriate sediment removal practices to minimize the offsite transport of sanding material by stormwater.

8.P.3.2 *Employee Training.* (See also Part 2.1.2.9) Train personnel at least once a year and address the following activities, as applicable: used oil and spent solvent management; fueling procedures; general good housekeeping practices; proper painting procedures; and used battery management.

8.P.4 Additional SWPPP Requirements.

8.P.4.1 *Drainage Area Site Map.* (See also Part 5.1.2) Identify in the SWPPP the following areas of the facility and indicate whether activities occurring there may be exposed to precipitation/surface runoff: Fueling stations; vehicle/equipment maintenance or cleaning areas; storage areas for vehicle/equipment with actual or potential fluid leaks; loading/unloading areas; areas where treatment, storage or disposal of wastes occur; liquid storage tanks; processing areas; and storage areas.

8.P.4.2 *Potential Pollutant Sources.* (See also Part 5.1.3) Assess the potential for the following activities and facility areas to contribute pollutants to stormwater discharges: Onsite waste storage or disposal; dirt/gravel parking areas for vehicles awaiting maintenance; illicit plumbing connections between shop floor drains and the stormwater conveyance system(s); and fueling areas. Describe these activities in the SWPPP.

8.P.4.3 *Description of Good Housekeeping Measures.* You must document in your SWPPP the good housekeeping measures you implement consistent with Part 8.P.3.

8.P.4.4 *Vehicle and Equipment Washwater Requirements.* If applicable, attach to or reference in your SWPPP, a copy of the NPDES permit issued for vehicle/equipment washwater or, if an NPDES permit has not been issued, a copy of the pending application. If an industrial user permit is issued under a local pretreatment program, attach a copy to your SWPPP. In any case, implement all non-stormwater discharge permit conditions or pretreatment conditions in your SWPPP. If washwater is handled in another manner (e.g., hauled offsite), describe the disposal method and attach all pertinent documentation/information (e.g., frequency, volume, destination, etc.) in the plan.

8.P.5 Additional Inspection Requirements. (See also Part 4.1) Inspect all the following areas/activities: storage areas for vehicles/equipment awaiting maintenance, fueling areas, indoor and outdoor vehicle/equipment maintenance areas, material storage areas, vehicle/equipment cleaning areas and loading/unloading areas.

Part 8 – Sector-Specific Requirements for Industrial Activity

Subpart Q – Sector Q – Water Transportation.

You must comply with Part 8 sector-specific requirements associated with your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities, as defined in Appendix A. The sector-specific requirements apply to those areas of your facility where those sector-specific activities occur. These sector-specific requirements are in addition to any requirements specified elsewhere in this permit.

8.Q.1 Covered Stormwater Discharges.

The requirements in Subpart Q apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from Water Transportation facilities as identified by the SIC Codes specified under Sector Q in Table D-1 of Appendix D of the permit.

8.Q.2 Limitations on Coverage.

Prohibition of Non-Stormwater Discharges. (See also Part 1.1.4) Not covered by this permit: bilge and ballast water, sanitary wastes, pressure wash water, and cooling water originating from vessels.

8.Q.3 Additional Technology-Based Effluent Limits.

8.Q.3.1 *Good Housekeeping Measures.* You must implement the following good housekeeping measures in addition to the requirements of part 2.1.2.2:

8.Q.3.1.1 *Pressure Washing Area.* If pressure washing is used to remove marine growth from vessels, the discharge water must be permitted by a separate NPDES permit. Collect or contain the discharges from the pressures washing area so that they are not co-mingled with stormwater discharges authorized by this permit.

8.Q.3.1.2 *Blasting and Painting Area.* Minimize the potential for spent abrasives, paint chips, and overspray to discharge into receiving waters or the storm sewer systems. Consider containing all blasting and painting activities or use other measures to minimize the discharge of contaminants (e.g., hanging plastic barriers or tarpaulins during blasting or painting operations to contain debris). When necessary, regularly clean stormwater conveyances of deposits of abrasive blasting debris and paint chips.

8.Q.3.1.3 *Material Storage Areas.* Store and plainly label all containerized materials (e.g., fuels, paints, solvents, waste oil, antifreeze, batteries) in a protected, secure location away from drains. Minimize the contamination of precipitation or surface runoff from the storage areas. Specify which materials are stored indoors, and consider containment or enclosure for those stored outdoors. If abrasive blasting is performed, discuss the storage and disposal of spent abrasive materials generated at the facility. Consider implementing an inventory control plan to limit the presence of potentially hazardous materials onsite.

8.Q.3.1.4 *Engine Maintenance and Repair Areas.* Minimize the contamination of precipitation or stormwater from all areas used for engine maintenance and repair. Consider the following (or their equivalents): performing all maintenance activities indoors, maintaining an organized inventory of materials used in the shop, draining all parts of fluid prior to disposal, prohibiting the practice of hosing down the shop floor, using dry cleanup methods, and treating and/or recycling stormwater runoff collected from the maintenance area.

8.Q.3.1.5 *Material Handling Area*. Minimize the contamination of precipitation or stormwater from material handling operations and areas (e.g., fueling, paint and solvent mixing, disposal of process wastewater streams from vessels). Consider the following (or their equivalents): covering fueling areas, using spill and overflow protection, mixing paints and solvents in a designated area (preferably indoors or under a shed), and minimizing runoff of stormwater to material handling areas.

8.Q.3.1.6 *Drydock Activities*. Routinely maintain and clean the drydock to minimize pollutants in stormwater runoff. Address the cleaning of accessible areas of the drydock prior to flooding, and final cleanup following removal of the vessel and raising the dock. Include procedures for cleaning up oil, grease, and fuel spills occurring on the drydock. Consider the following (or their equivalents): sweeping rather than hosing off debris and spent blasting material from accessible areas of the drydock prior to flooding and making absorbent materials and oil containment booms readily available to clean up or contain any spills.

8.Q.3.2 *Employee Training*. (See also Part 2.1.2.9) As part of your employee training program, address, at a minimum, the following activities (as applicable): used oil management, spent solvent management, disposal of spent abrasives, disposal of vessel wastewaters, spill prevention and control, fueling procedures, general good housekeeping practices, painting and blasting procedures, and used battery management.

8.Q.3.3 *Preventive Maintenance*. (See also Part 2.1.2.3) As part of your preventive maintenance program, perform timely inspection and maintenance of stormwater management devices (e.g., cleaning oil and water separators and sediment traps to ensure that spent abrasives, paint chips, and solids will be intercepted and retained prior to entering the storm drainage system), as well as inspecting and testing facility equipment and systems to uncover conditions that could cause breakdowns or failures resulting in discharges of pollutants to surface waters.

8.Q.4 Additional SWPPP Requirements.

8.Q.4.1 *Drainage Area Site Map*. (See also Part 5.1.2) Document in your SWPPP where any of the following may be exposed to precipitation or surface runoff: fueling; engine maintenance and repair; vessel maintenance and repair; pressure washing; painting; sanding; blasting; welding; metal fabrication; loading and unloading areas; locations used for the treatment, storage, or disposal of wastes; liquid storage tanks; liquid storage areas (e.g., paint, solvents, resins); and material storage areas (e.g., blasting media, aluminum, steel, scrap iron).

8.Q.4.2 *Summary of Potential Pollutant Sources*. (See also Part 5.1.3) Document in the SWPPP the following additional sources and activities that have potential pollutants associated with them: outdoor manufacturing or processing activities (e.g., welding, metal fabricating) and significant dust or particulate generating processes (e.g., abrasive blasting, sanding, and painting.)

8.Q.5 Additional Inspection Requirements.

(See also Part 4.1) Include the following in all quarterly routine facility inspections: pressure washing area; blasting, sanding, and painting areas; material storage areas; engine maintenance and repair areas; material handling areas; drydock area; and general yard area.

8.Q.6 Sector-Specific Benchmarks. (See also Part 6 of the permit.) These benchmarks apply to each of your outfalls whether described by your primary industrial activity, any applicable co-located industrial activities, or both.

Table 8.Q-1.		
Subsector (You may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)	Parameter	Benchmark Monitoring Concentration
Subsector Q1. Water Transportation Facilities (SIC 4412-4499)	Total Lead (freshwater) ² Total Lead (saltwater) ¹	Hardness Dependent 0.21 mg/L
	Total Zinc (freshwater) ² Total Zinc (saltwater) ¹	Hardness Dependent 0.09 mg/L

¹ Saltwater benchmark values apply to stormwater discharges into saline waters where indicated.

² The freshwater benchmark values of some metals are dependent on water hardness. For these parameters, permittees must determine the hardness of the receiving water (see Appendix J, “Calculating Hardness in Receiving Waters for Hardness Dependent Metals,” for methodology), in accordance with Part 6.2.1.1, to identify the applicable ‘hardness range’ for determining their benchmark value applicable to their facility. Hardness Dependent Benchmarks follow in the table below:

Freshwater Hardness Range	Lead (mg/L)	Zinc (mg/L)
0-24.99 mg/L	0.014	0.04
25-49.99 mg/L	0.023	0.05
50-74.99 mg/L	0.045	0.08
75-99.99 mg/L	0.069	0.11
100-124.99 mg/L	0.095	0.13
125-149.99 mg/L	0.122	0.16
150-174.99 mg/L	0.151	0.18
175-199.99 mg/L	0.182	0.20
200-224.99 mg/L	0.213	0.23
225-249.99 mg/L	0.246	0.25
250+ mg/L	0.262	0.26

Part 8 – Sector-Specific Requirements for Industrial Activity

Subpart R – Sector R – Ship and Boat Building and Repair Yards.

You must comply with Part 8 sector-specific requirements associated with your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities, as defined in Appendix A. The sector-specific requirements apply to those areas of your facility where those sector-specific activities occur. These sector-specific requirements are in addition to any requirements specified elsewhere in this permit.

8.R.1 Covered Stormwater Discharges.

The requirements in Subpart R apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from Ship and Boat Building and Repair Yards as identified by the SIC Codes specified under Sector R in Table D-1 of Appendix D of the permit.

8.R.2 Limitations on Coverage.

8.R.2.1 *Prohibition of Non-Stormwater Discharges.* (See also Part 1.1.4) Discharges containing bilge and ballast water, sanitary wastes, pressure wash water, and cooling water originating from vessels are not covered by this permit.

8.R.3 Additional Technology-Based Effluent Limits.

8.R.3.1 *Good Housekeeping Measures.* (See also Part 2.1.2.2)

8.R.3.1.1 *Pressure Washing Area.* If pressure washing is used to remove marine growth from vessels, the discharged water must be permitted as a process wastewater by a separate NPDES permit.

8.R.3.1.2 *Blasting and Painting Area.* Minimize the potential for spent abrasives, paint chips, and overspray to discharging into the receiving water or the storm sewer systems. Consider containing all blasting and painting activities, or use other measures to prevent the discharge of the contaminants (e.g., hanging plastic barriers or tarpaulins during blasting or painting operations to contain debris). When necessary, regularly clean stormwater conveyances of deposits of abrasive blasting debris and paint chips.

8.R.3.1.3 *Material Storage Areas.* Store and plainly label all containerized materials (e.g., fuels, paints, solvents, waste oil, antifreeze, batteries) in a protected, secure location away from drains. Minimize the contamination of precipitation or surface runoff from the storage areas. If abrasive blasting is performed, discuss the storage and disposal of spent abrasive materials generated at the facility. Consider implementing an inventory control plan to limit the presence of potentially hazardous materials onsite.

8.R.3.1.4 *Engine Maintenance and Repair Areas.* Minimize the contamination of precipitation or surface runoff from all areas used for engine maintenance and repair. Consider the following (or their equivalents): performing all maintenance activities indoors, maintaining an organized inventory of materials used in the shop, draining all parts of fluid prior to disposal, prohibiting the practice of hosing down the shop floor, using dry cleanup methods, and treating and/or recycling stormwater runoff collected from the maintenance area.

8.R.3.1.5 *Material Handling Area.* Minimize the contamination of precipitation or surface runoff from material handling operations and areas (e.g., fueling, paint and solvent mixing, disposal of process wastewater streams from vessels). Consider the following (or their

equivalents): covering fueling areas, using spill and overflow protection, mixing paints and solvents in a designated area (preferably indoors or under a shed), and minimizing stormwater run-on to material handling areas.

8.R.3.1.6 *Drydock Activities*. Routinely maintain and clean the drydock to minimize pollutants in stormwater runoff. Clean accessible areas of the drydock prior to flooding and final cleanup following removal of the vessel and raising the dock. Include procedures for cleaning up oil, grease, or fuel spills occurring on the drydock. Consider the following (or their equivalents): sweeping rather than hosing off debris and spent blasting material from accessible areas of the drydock prior to flooding, and having absorbent materials and oil containment booms readily available to clean up and contain any spills.

8.R.3.2 *Employee Training*. (See also Part 2.1.2.9) As part of your employee training program, address, at a minimum, the following activities (as applicable): used oil management, spent solvent management, disposal of spent abrasives, disposal of vessel wastewaters, spill prevention and control, fueling procedures, general good housekeeping practices, painting and blasting procedures, and used battery management.

8.R.3.3 *Preventive Maintenance*. (See also Part 2.1.2.3) As part of your preventive maintenance program, perform timely inspection and maintenance of stormwater management devices (e.g., cleaning oil and water separators and sediment traps to ensure that spent abrasives, paint chips, and solids will be intercepted and retained prior to entering the storm drainage system), as well as inspecting and testing facility equipment and systems to uncover conditions that could cause breakdowns or failures resulting in discharges of pollutants to surface waters.

8.R.4 Additional SWPPP Requirements.

8.R.4.1 *Drainage Area Site Map*. (See also Part 5.1.2) Document in your SWPPP where any of the following may be exposed to precipitation or surface runoff: fueling; engine maintenance or repair; vessel maintenance or repair; pressure washing; painting; sanding; blasting; welding; metal fabrication; loading and unloading areas; treatment, storage, and waste disposal areas; liquid storage tanks; liquid storage areas (e.g., paint, solvents, resins); and material storage areas (e.g., blasting media, aluminum, steel, scrap iron).

8.R.4.2 *Potential Pollutant Sources*. (See also Part 5.1.3) Document in your SWPPP the following additional sources and activities that have potential pollutants associated with them (if applicable): outdoor manufacturing or processing activities (e.g., welding, metal fabricating) and significant dust or particulate generating processes (e.g., abrasive blasting, sanding, and painting).

8.R.4.3 *Documentation of Good Housekeeping Measures*. Document in your SWPPP any good housekeeping measures implemented to meet the effluent limits in Part 8.R.3.

8.R.4.3.1 *Blasting and Painting Areas*. Document in the SWPPP any standard operating practices relating to blasting and painting (e.g., prohibiting uncontained blasting and painting over open water or prohibiting blasting and painting during windy conditions, which can render containment ineffective).

8.R.4.3.2 *Storage Areas*. Specify in your SWPPP which materials are stored indoors, and consider containment or enclosure for those stored outdoors.

8.R.5 Additional Inspection Requirements.

(See also Part 4.1) Include the following in all quarterly routine facility inspections: pressure washing area; blasting, sanding, and painting areas; material storage areas; engine maintenance and repair areas; material handling areas; drydock area; and general yard area.

Part 8 – Sector-Specific Requirements for Industrial Activity

Subpart S – Sector S – Air Transportation.

You must comply with Part 8 sector-specific requirements associated with your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities, as defined in Appendix A. The sector-specific requirements apply to those areas of your facility where those sector-specific activities occur. These sector-specific requirements are in addition to any requirements specified elsewhere in this permit.

8.S.1 Covered Stormwater Discharges.

The requirements in Subpart S apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from Air Transportation facilities identified by the SIC Codes specified under Sector S in Table D-1 of Appendix D of the permit.

8.S.2 Limitation on Coverage

8.S.2.1 *Limitations on Coverage.* This permit authorizes stormwater discharges from only those portions of the air transportation facility that are involved in vehicle maintenance (including vehicle rehabilitation, mechanical repairs, painting, fueling and lubrication), equipment cleaning operations or deicing operations.

Note: “Deicing” will generally be used to imply both deicing (removing frost, snow or ice) and anti-icing (preventing accumulation of frost, snow or ice) activities, unless specific mention is made regarding anti-icing and/or deicing activities.

8.S.2.2 *Prohibition of Non-Stormwater Discharges.* (See also Part 1.1.4 and Part 8.S.3) This permit does not authorize the discharge of aircraft, ground vehicle, runway and equipment washwaters; nor the dry weather discharge of deicing chemicals. Such discharges must be covered by separate NPDES permit(s). Note that a discharge resulting from snowmelt is not a dry weather discharge.

8.S.3 Multiple Operators at Air Transportation Facilities.

Air transportation facilities often have more than one operator who could discharge stormwater associated with industrial activity. Operators include the airport authority and airport tenants, including air passenger or cargo companies, fixed based operators, and other parties who routinely perform industrial activities on airport property.

8.S.3.1 *Permit Coverage/Submittal of NOIs.* Where an airport transportation facility has multiple industrial operators that discharge stormwater, each individual operator must obtain coverage under an NPDES stormwater permit. To obtain coverage under the IGP, all such operators must meet the eligibility requirements in Part 1 and must submit an NOI, per Part 1.3.1. (or, if appropriate, a no exposure certification per Part 1.5).

8.S.3.2 *IGP Implementation Responsibilities for Airport Authority and Tenants.* The airport authority, in collaboration with its tenants, may choose to implement certain IGP requirements on behalf of its tenants in order to increase efficiency and eliminate redundancy or duplication of effort. Options available to the airport authority and its tenants for implementation of IGP requirements include:

- The airport authority performs certain activities on behalf of itself and its tenants and reports on its activities;
- Tenants provide the airport authority with relevant inputs about tenants' activities, including deicing chemical usage*, and the airport authority compiles and reports on tenants' and its own activities;
- Tenants independently perform, document and submit required information on their activities.

*Tenants who report their deicing chemical usage to the airport authority and rely on the airport authority to perform monitoring should not check the glycol and urea use box on their NOI forms.

8.S.3.3 *SWPPP Requirements.* A single comprehensive SWPPP must be developed for all stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity at the airport before submittal of any NOIs. The comprehensive SWPPP should be developed collaboratively by the airport authority and tenants. If any operator develops a SWPPP for discharges from its own areas of the airport, that SWPPP must be coordinated and integrated with the comprehensive SWPPP. All operators and their separate SWPPP contributions and compliance responsibilities must be clearly identified in the comprehensive SWPPP, which all operators must sign and certify per Part 5.2.7. As applicable, the SWPPP must clearly specify the IGP requirements to be complied with by:

- The airport authority for itself;
- The airport authority on behalf of its tenants;
- Tenants for themselves.

For each activity that an operator (e.g., the airport authority) conducts on behalf of another operator (e.g., a tenant), the SWPPP must describe a process for reporting results to the latter operator and for ensuring appropriate follow-up, if necessary, by all affected operators. This is to ensure all actions are taken to correct any potential deficiencies or permit violations. For example, where the airport authority is conducting monitoring for itself and its tenants, the SWPPP must identify how the airport authority will share the monitoring results with its tenants, and then follow-up with its tenants where there are any exceedances of benchmarks, effluent limits, or water quality standards. In turn, the SWPPP must describe how the tenants will also follow-up to ensure permit compliance.

8.S.3.4 *Duty to Comply.* All individual operators are responsible for implementing their assigned portion of the comprehensive SWPPP, and operators must ensure that their individual activities do not render another operator's stormwater controls ineffective. In addition, the standard permit conditions found in Appendix B apply to each individual operator, including "Duty to Comply" (which states, in part, "You [each individual operator] must comply with all conditions of this permit."). For multiple operators at an airport this means that each individual operator remains responsible for ensuring all requirements of its own IGP coverage are met regardless of whether the comprehensive SWPPP allocates the actual implementation of any of

those responsibilities to another entity. That is, the failure of the entity allocated responsibility in the SWPPP to implement an IGP requirement on behalf of other operators does not negate the other operators' ultimate liability.

8.S.4 Additional Technology-Based Effluent Limits.

8.S.4.1 *Good Housekeeping Measures.* (See also Part 2.1.2.2)

8.S.4.1.1 Aircraft, Ground Vehicle and Equipment Maintenance Areas. Minimize the contamination of stormwater runoff from all areas used for aircraft, ground vehicle and equipment maintenance (including the maintenance conducted on the terminal apron and in dedicated hangars). Consider the following practices (or their equivalents): performing maintenance activities indoors; maintaining an organized inventory of material used in the maintenance areas; draining all parts of fluids prior to disposal; prohibiting the practice of hosing down the apron or hanger floor; using dry cleanup methods; and collecting the stormwater runoff from the maintenance area and providing treatment or recycling.

8.S.4.1.2 Aircraft, Ground Vehicle and Equipment Cleaning Areas. Clearly demarcate these areas on the ground using signage or other appropriate means. Minimize the contamination of stormwater runoff from cleaning areas.

8.S.4.1.3 Aircraft, Ground Vehicle and Equipment Storage Areas. Store all aircraft, ground vehicles and equipment awaiting maintenance in designated areas only and minimize the contamination of stormwater runoff from these storage areas. Consider the following control measures, including any BMPs (or their equivalents): storing aircraft and ground vehicles indoors; using drip pans for the collection of fluid leaks; and perimeter drains, dikes or berms surrounding the storage areas.

8.S.4.1.4 Material Storage Areas. Maintain the vessels of stored materials (e.g., used oils, hydraulic fluids, spent solvents, and waste aircraft fuel) in good condition, to prevent or minimize contamination of stormwater. Also plainly label the vessels (e.g., "used oil," "Contaminated Jet A," etc.). Minimize contamination of precipitation/runoff from these areas. Consider the following control measures (or their equivalents): storing materials indoors; storing waste materials in a centralized location; and installing berms/dikes around storage areas.

8.S.4.1.5 Airport Fuel System and Fueling Areas. Minimize the discharge of fuel to the storm sewer/surface waters resulting from fuel servicing activities or other operations conducted in support of the airport fuel system. Consider the following control measures (or their equivalents): implementing spill and overflow practices (e.g., placing absorptive materials beneath aircraft during fueling operations); using only dry cleanup methods; and collecting stormwater runoff.

8.S.4.1.6 Source Reduction. Minimize, and where feasible eliminate, the use of urea and glycol-based deicing chemicals, in order to reduce the aggregate amount of deicing chemicals used and/or lessen the environmental impact. Chemical options to replace ethylene glycol, propylene glycol and urea include: potassium acetate; magnesium acetate; calcium acetate; and anhydrous sodium acetate.

8.S.4.1.6.1 Runway Deicing Operation: Minimize contamination of stormwater runoff from runways as a result of deicing operations. Evaluate whether over-application of deicing chemicals occurs by analyzing application rates, and adjust as necessary, consistent with considerations of flight safety. Also consider these control measure options (or their equivalents): metered application of chemicals; pre-wetting dry chemical constituents prior to

application; installing a runway ice detection system; implementing anti-icing operations as a preventive measure against ice buildup.

8.S.4.1.6.2 Aircraft Deicing Operations. Minimize contamination of stormwater runoff from aircraft deicing operations. Determine whether excessive application of deicing chemicals occurs and adjust as necessary, consistent with considerations of flight safety. This evaluation should be carried out by the personnel most familiar with the particular aircraft and flight operations in question (versus an outside entity such as the airport authority). Consider using alternative deicing/anti-icing agents as well as containment measures for all applied chemicals. Also consider these control measure options (or their equivalents) for reducing deicing fluid use: forced-air deicing systems, computer-controlled fixed-gantry systems, infrared technology, hot water, varying glycol content to air temperature, enclosed-basket deicing trucks, mechanical methods, solar radiation, hangar storage, aircraft covers, and thermal blankets for MD-80s and DC-9s. Also consider using ice-detection systems and airport traffic flow strategies and departure slot allocation systems.

8.S.4.1.7 Management of Runoff. (See also 2.1.2.6) Where deicing operations occur, implement a program to control or manage contaminated runoff to minimize the amount of pollutants being discharged from the site. Consider these control measure options (or their equivalents): a dedicated deicing facility with a runoff collection/ recovery system; using vacuum/collection trucks; storing contaminated stormwater/deicing fluids in tanks and releasing controlled amounts to a publicly owned treatment works; collecting contaminated runoff in a wet pond for biochemical decomposition (be aware of attracting wildlife that may prove hazardous to flight operations); and directing runoff into vegetative swales or other infiltration measures. Also consider recovering deicing materials when these materials are applied during non-precipitation events (e.g., covering storm sewer inlets, using booms, installing absorptive interceptors in the drains, etc.) to prevent these materials from later becoming a source of stormwater contamination. Used deicing fluid should be recycled whenever possible.

8.S.4.2 *Deicing Season*. You must determine the seasonal timeframe (e.g., December-February, October - March, etc.) during which deicing activities typically occur at the facility. Implementation of control measures, including any BMP, facility inspections and monitoring must be conducted with particular emphasis throughout the defined deicing season. If you meet the deicing chemical usage thresholds of 100,000 gallons glycol and/or 100 tons of urea, the deicing season you identified is the timeframe during which you must obtain the four required benchmark monitoring-event results for deicing-related parameters, i.e., BOD, COD, ammonia, and pH. See also Part 8.S.6.

8.S.5 Additional SWPPP Requirements.

An airport authority and tenants of the airport are encouraged to work in partnership in the development of a SWPPP. If an airport tenant obtains authorization under this permit and develops a SWPPP for discharges from his own areas of the airport, prior to authorization, that SWPPP must be coordinated and integrated with the SWPPP for the entire airport. Tenants of the airport facility include air passenger or cargo companies, fixed based operators and other parties who have contracts with the airport authority to conduct business operations on airport property and whose operations result in stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity.

8.S.5.1 *Drainage Area Site Map*. (See also Part 5.1.2) Document in the SWPPP the following areas of the facility and indicate whether activities occurring there may be exposed to

precipitation/surface runoff: aircraft and runway deicing operations; fueling stations; aircraft, ground vehicle and equipment maintenance/cleaning areas; storage areas for aircraft, ground vehicles and equipment awaiting maintenance.

8.S.5.2 *Potential Pollutant Sources.* (See also Part 5.1.3) In your inventory of exposed materials, describe in your SWPPP the potential for the following activities and facility areas to contribute pollutants to stormwater discharges: aircraft, runway, ground vehicle and equipment maintenance and cleaning; aircraft and runway deicing operations (including apron and centralized aircraft deicing stations, runways, taxiways and ramps). If you use deicing chemicals, you must maintain a record of the types (including the Safety Data Sheets [SDS]) used and the monthly quantities, either as measured or, in the absence of metering, as estimated to the best of your knowledge. This includes all deicing chemicals, not just glycols and urea (e.g., potassium acetate), because large quantities of these other chemicals can still have an adverse impact on receiving waters. Tenants or other fixed-based operations that conduct deicing operations must provide the above information to the airport authority for inclusion with any comprehensive airport SWPPPs.

8.S.5.3 *Vehicle and Equipment Washwater Requirements.* Attach to or reference in your SWPPP, a copy of the NPDES permit issued for vehicle/equipment washwater or, if an NPDES permit has not been issued, a copy of the pending application. If an industrial user permit is issued under a local pretreatment program, include a copy in your SWPPP. In any case, if you are subject to another permit, describe your control measures for implementing all non-stormwater discharge permit conditions or pretreatment requirements in your SWPPP. If washwater is handled in another manner (e.g., hauled offsite, retained onsite), describe the disposal method and attach all pertinent documentation/information (e.g., frequency, volume, destination, etc.) in your SWPPP.

8.S.5.4 *Documentation of Control Measures Used for Management of Runoff:* Document in your SWPPP the control measures used for collecting or containing contaminated melt water from collection areas used for disposal of contaminated snow.

8.S.6 Additional Inspection Requirements.

8.S.6.1 *Inspections.* (See also Part 4.1) At a minimum conduct routine facility inspections at least monthly during the deicing season (e.g., October through April for most mid-latitude airports). If your facility needs to deice before or after this period, expand the monthly inspections to include all months during which deicing chemicals may be used. The Department may specifically require you to increase inspection frequencies.

8.S.6.2 *Comprehensive Site Inspections.* (See also Part 4.3) Using only qualified personnel, conduct your annual site inspection during periods of actual deicing operations, if possible. If not practicable during active deicing because of weather, conduct the inspection during the season when deicing operations occur and the materials and equipment for deicing are in place.

8.S.7 Sector-Specific Benchmarks. (See also Part 6 of the permit.)

Monitor per the requirements in Table 8.S-1. These benchmarks apply to each of your outfalls whether described by your primary industrial activity, any applicable co-located industrial activities, or both.

Table 8.S-1.		
Subsector (You may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)	Parameter	Benchmark Monitoring Concentration
For airports where a single permittee, or a combination of permitted facilities use more than 100,000 gallons of glycol in glycol-based deicing fluids and/or 100 tons or more of urea on an average annual basis, monitor the first four parameters in ONLY those outfalls that collect runoff from areas where deicing activities occur (SIC 4512-4581).	Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD ₅) ¹	30 mg/L
	Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD) ¹	120 mg/L
	Ammonia ¹	2.14 mg/L
	pH ¹	6.0 - 9.0 s.u.

¹ These are deicing-related parameters. Collect the four benchmark samples, and any required follow-up benchmark samples, during the timeframe defined in Part 8.S.3.2 when deicing activities are occurring.

8.S.8 Effluent Limitations Based on Effluent Limitations Guidelines and New Source Performance Standards. (See also Part 6.2.2.1 of this permit.)

8.S.8.1 *Airfield Pavement Deicing.* For both existing and new “primary airports” (as defined at 40 CFR 449.2) with 1,000 or more annual non-propeller aircraft departures that discharge stormwater from airfield pavement deicing activities, there shall be no discharge of airfield pavement deicers containing urea. To comply with this limitation, such airports must do one of the following: (1) certify annually on the annual report that you do not use pavement deicers containing urea, or (2) meet the effluent limitation in Table 8.S-2.

8.S.8.2 *Aircraft Deicing.* Airports that are both “primary airports” (as defined at 40 CFR 449.2) and new sources (“new airports”) with 1,000 or more annual non-propeller aircraft departures must meet the applicable requirements for aircraft deicing at 40 CFR 449.11(a). Discharges of the collected aircraft deicing fluid directly to Waters of the U.S. or Waters of the State are not eligible for coverage under this permit.

8.S.8.3 *Monitoring, Reporting and Recordkeeping.* For new and existing airports subject to the effluent limitations in Part 8.S.8.1 or 8.S.8.2 of this permit, you must comply with the applicable monitoring, reporting and recordkeeping requirements outlined in 40 CFR 449.20.

Table 8.S-2		
Industrial Activity	Parameter	Effluent Limitation
Runoff containing urea from airfield pavement deicing at existing and new primary airports with 1,000 or more annual non-propeller aircraft departures	Ammonia as Nitrogen	14.7 mg/L, daily maximum

Part 8 – Sector-Specific Requirements for Industrial Activity

Subpart T – Sector T – Treatment Works.

You must comply with Part 8 sector-specific requirements associated with your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities, as defined in Appendix A. The sector-specific requirements apply to those areas of your facility where those sector-specific activities occur. These sector-specific requirements are in addition to any requirements specified elsewhere in this permit.

8.T.1 Covered Stormwater Discharges.

The requirements in Subpart T apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from Treatment Works as identified by the Activity Code specified under Sector T in Table D-1 of Appendix D of the permit.

8.T.2 Industrial Activities Covered by Sector T.

The requirements listed under this part apply to all existing point source stormwater discharges associated with the following activities:

8.T.2.1 Treatment works treating domestic sewage, or any other sewage sludge or wastewater treatment device or system used in the storage, treatment, recycling, and reclamation of municipal or domestic sewage, including land dedicated to the disposal of sewage sludge; that are located within the confines of a facility with a design flow of 1.0 million gallons per day (MGD) or more; or are required to have an approved pretreatment program under 40 CFR Part 403.

8.T.2.2 The following are not required to have permit coverage: farm lands, domestic gardens or lands used for sludge management where sludge is beneficially reused and which are not physically located within the facility, or areas that are in compliance with Section 405 of the CWA.

8.T.3 Limitations on Coverage.

Prohibition of Non-Stormwater Discharges. (See also Part 1.1.4) Sanitary and industrial wastewater and equipment and vehicle washwater are not authorized by this permit.

8.T.4 Additional Technology-Based Effluent Limits.

8.T.4.1 *Control Measures.* (See also the non-numeric effluent limits in Part 2.1.2) In addition to the other control measures, consider the following: routing stormwater to the treatment works; or covering exposed materials (i.e., from the following areas: grit, screenings, and other solids handling, storage, or disposal areas; sludge drying beds; dried sludge piles; compost piles; and septage or hauled waste receiving station).

8.T.4.2 *Employee Training.* (See also Part 2.1.2.9) At a minimum, training must address the following areas when applicable to a facility: petroleum product management; process chemical management; spill prevention and controls; fueling procedures; general good housekeeping practices; and proper procedures for using fertilizer, herbicides, and pesticides.

8.T.5 Additional SWPPP Requirements.

8.T.5.1 *Site Map.* (See also Part 5.1.2) Document in your SWPPP where any of the following may be exposed to precipitation or surface runoff: grit, screenings, and other solids handling, storage, or disposal areas; sludge drying beds; dried sludge piles; compost piles; septage or hauled waste receiving station; and storage areas for process chemicals, petroleum products, solvents, fertilizers, herbicides, and pesticides.

8.T.5.2 *Potential Pollutant Sources.* (See also Part 5.1.3) Document in your SWPPP the following additional sources and activities that have potential pollutants associated with them, as applicable: grit, screenings, and other solids handling, storage, or disposal areas; sludge drying beds; dried sludge piles; compost piles; septage or hauled waste receiving station; and access roads and rail lines.

8.T.5.3 *Wastewater and Washwater Requirements.* Keep a copy of all your current NPDES permits issued for wastewater and industrial, vehicle and equipment washwater discharges or, if an NPDES permit has not yet been issued, a copy of the pending application(s) with your SWPPP. If the washwater is handled in another manner, the disposal method must be described and all pertinent documentation must be retained onsite.

8.T.6 Additional Inspection Requirements.

(See also Part 4.1) Include the following areas in all inspections: access roads and rail lines; grit, screenings, and other solids handling, storage, or disposal areas; sludge drying beds; dried sludge piles; compost piles; and septage or hauled waste receiving station.

8.T.7 Sector-Specific Benchmarks. (See also Part 6 of the permit.) These benchmarks apply to each of your outfalls whether described by your primary industrial activity, any applicable co-located industrial activities, or both.

Table 8.T-1.		
Subsector (You may be subject to requirements for more than one Sector / Subsector)	Parameter/Receiving Water Classification ¹	Benchmark Monitoring Concentration
Subsector T1. Treatment works (Activity Code TW)	E. coli (Freshwater)	349 MPN/100 mL
	Fecal coliform (Shellfish Harvesting)	43 MPN/100 mL
	Enterococci (Shellfish Harvesting, SA)	104 MPN/100 mL
	Enterococci (SB)	501 MPN/100 mL

¹ Trout Waters (TN, TPGT, TPT) are considered Freshwater. Outstanding Resource Waters (ORW) and Outstanding Natural Resource Waters (ONRW) are considered the classification prior to reclassification. For ONRW reference 2.2.3.b. of this permit.

Part 8 – Sector-Specific Requirements for Industrial Activity

Subpart U – Sector U – Food and Kindred Products.

You must comply with Part 8 sector-specific requirements associated with your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities, as defined in Appendix A. The sector-specific requirements apply to those areas of your facility where those sector-specific activities occur. These sector-specific requirements are in addition to any requirements specified elsewhere in this permit.

8.U.1 Covered Stormwater Discharges.

The requirements in Subpart U apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from Food and Kindred Products facilities as identified by the SIC Codes specified in Table D-1 of Appendix D of the permit.

8.U.2 Limitations on Coverage.

Prohibition of Non-Stormwater Discharges. (See also Part 1.1.4) The following discharges are not authorized by this permit: discharges containing boiler blowdown, cooling tower overflow and blowdown, ammonia refrigeration purging, and vehicle washing and clean-out operations.

8.U.3 Additional Technology-Based Limitations.

Employee Training. (See also Part 2.1.2.9) Address pest control in your employee training program.

8.U.4 Additional SWPPP Requirements.

8.U.4.1 *Drainage Area Site Map.* (See also Part 5.1.2) Document in your SWPPP the locations of the following activities if they are exposed to precipitation or runoff: vents and stacks from cooking, drying, and similar operations; dry product vacuum transfer lines; animal holding pens; spoiled product; and broken product container storage areas.

8.U.4.2 *Potential Pollutant Sources.* (See also Part 5.1.3) Document in your SWPPP, in addition to food and kindred products processing-related industrial activities, application and storage of pest control chemicals (e.g., rodenticides, insecticides, fungicides) used on plant grounds.

8.U.5 Additional Inspection Requirements.

(See also Part 4.1) Inspect on a quarterly basis, at a minimum, the following areas where the potential for exposure to stormwater exists: loading and unloading areas for all significant materials; storage areas, including associated containment areas; waste management units; vents and stacks emanating from industrial activities; spoiled product and broken product container holding areas; animal holding pens; staging areas; and air pollution control equipment.

8.U.6 Sector-Specific Benchmarks. (See also Part 6 of the permit.) These benchmarks apply to each of your outfalls whether described by your primary industrial activity, any applicable co-located industrial activities, or both.

Table 8.U-1.		
Subsector (You may be subject to requirements for more than one Sector / Subsector)	Parameter or Parameter/Receiving Water Classification¹	Benchmark Monitoring Concentration
Subsector U1. Grain Mill Products (SIC 2041-2048)	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100 mg/L
Subsector U2. Fats and Oils Products (SIC 2074-2079)	Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD ₅)	30 mg/L
	Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	120 mg/L
	Nitrate plus Nitrite Nitrogen	0.68 mg/L
	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100 mg/L
Subsector U3. Meat products - only facilities which kill animals (SIC codes 2011 - 2015)	E. coli (Freshwater)	349 MPN/100 mL
	Fecal coliform (Shellfish Harvesting)	43 MPN/100 mL
	Enterococci (Shellfish Harvesting, SA)	104 MPN/100 mL
	Enterococci (SB)	501 MPN/100 mL

¹ Trout Waters (TN, TPGT, TPT) are considered Freshwater. Outstanding Resource Waters (ORW) and Outstanding Natural Resource Waters (ONRW) are considered the classification prior to reclassification. For ONRW reference 2.2.3.b. of this permit.

Part 8 – Sector-Specific Requirements for Industrial Activity

Subpart V – Sector V – Textile Mills, Apparel, and Other Fabric Products.

You must comply with Part 8 sector-specific requirements associated with your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities, as defined in Appendix A. The sector-specific requirements apply to those areas of your facility where those sector-specific activities occur. These sector-specific requirements are in addition to any requirements specified elsewhere in this permit.

8.V.1 Covered Stormwater Discharges.

The requirements in Subpart V apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from Textile Mills, Apparel, and Other Fabric Product manufacturing as identified by the SIC Codes specified under Sector V in Table D-1 of Appendix D of the permit.

8.V.2 Limitations on Coverage.

Prohibition of Non-Stormwater Discharges. (See also Part 1.1.4) The following are not authorized by this permit: discharges of wastewater (e.g., wastewater resulting from wet processing or from any processes relating to the production process), reused or recycled water, and waters used in cooling towers. If you have these types of discharges from your facility, you must cover them under a separate NPDES permit.

8.V.3 Additional Technology-Based Limitations.

8.V.3.1 Good Housekeeping Measures. (See also Part 2.1.2.2)

8.V.3.1.1 Material Storage Areas. Plainly label and store all containerized materials (e.g., fuels, petroleum products, solvents, and dyes) in a protected area, away from drains. Minimize contamination of the stormwater runoff from such storage areas. Also consider an inventory control plan to prevent excessive purchasing of potentially hazardous substances. For storing empty chemical drums or containers, ensure that the drums and containers are clean (consider triple-rinsing) and that there is no contact of residuals with precipitation or runoff. Collect and dispose of washwater from these cleanings properly.

8.V.3.1.2 Material Handling Areas. Minimize contamination of stormwater runoff from material handling operations and areas. Consider the following (or their equivalents): use of spill and overflow protection; covering fueling areas; and covering or enclosing areas where the transfer of material may occur. When applicable, address the replacement or repair of leaking connections, valves, transfer lines, and pipes that may carry chemicals, dyes, or wastewater.

8.V.3.1.3 Fueling Areas. Minimize contamination of stormwater runoff from fueling areas. Consider the following (or their equivalents): covering the fueling area, using spill and overflow protection, minimizing run-on of stormwater to the fueling areas, using dry cleanup methods, and treating and/or recycling stormwater runoff collected from the fueling area.

8.V.3.1.4 Above-Ground Storage Tank Area. Minimize contamination of the stormwater runoff from above-ground storage tank areas, including the associated piping and valves. Consider the following (or their equivalents): regular cleanup of these areas; including measures for tanks, piping and valves explicitly in your SPCC program; minimizing runoff of stormwater from adjacent areas; restricting access to the area; inserting filters in adjacent catch basins;

providing absorbent booms in unbermed fueling areas; using dry cleanup methods; and permanently sealing drains within critical areas that may discharge to a storm drain.

8.V.3.2 Employee Training. (See also Part 2.1.2.9) As part of your employee training program, address, at a minimum, the following activities (as applicable): use of reused and recycled waters, solvents management, proper disposal of dyes, proper disposal of petroleum products and spent lubricants, spill prevention and control, fueling procedures, and general good housekeeping practices.

8.V.4 Additional SWPPP Requirements.

8.V.4.1 Potential Pollutant Sources. (See also Part 5.1.3) Document in your SWPPP the following additional sources and activities that have potential pollutants associated with them: industry-specific significant materials and industrial activities (e.g., backwinding, beaming, bleaching, backing bonding, carbonizing, carding, cut and sew operations, desizing, drawing, dyeing locking, fulling, knitting, mercerizing, opening, packing, plying, scouring, slashing, spinning, synthetic-felt processing, textile waste processing, tufting, turning, weaving, web forming, winging, yarn spinning, and yarn texturing).

8.V.4.2 Description of Good Housekeeping Measures for Material Storage Areas. Document in the SWPPP your containment area or enclosure for materials stored outdoors in connection with Part 8.V.3.1.1 above.

8.V.5 Additional Inspection Requirements.

(See also Part 4.1) Inspect, at least monthly, the following activities and areas (at a minimum): transfer and transmission lines, spill prevention, good housekeeping practices, management of process waste products, and all structural and nonstructural management practices.

8.V.6 Sector-Specific Benchmarks. (See also Part 6 of the permit.) These benchmarks apply to each of your outfalls whether described by your primary industrial activity, any applicable co-located industrial activities, or both.

Table 8.V-1.		
Subsector (You may be subject to requirements for more than one Sector / Subsector)	Parameter/ Receiving Water Classification¹	Benchmark Monitoring Concentration
Subsector V1. Wool Scouring plants (SIC Code 2299); Leather products - facilities handling raw hides only (SIC codes 3131 – 3199)	E. coli (Freshwater)	349 MPN/100 mL
	Fecal coliform (Shellfish Harvesting)	43 MPN/100 mL
	Enterococci (Shellfish Harvesting, SA)	104 MPN/100 mL
	Enterococci (SB)	501 MPN/100 mL

¹ Trout Waters (TN, TPGT, TPT) are considered Freshwater. Outstanding Resource Waters (ORW) and Outstanding Natural Resource Waters (ONRW) are considered the classification prior to reclassification. For ONRW reference 2.2.3.b. of this permit

Part 8 – Sector-Specific Requirements for Industrial Activity

Subpart W – Sector W – Furniture and Fixtures.

You must comply with Part 8 sector-specific requirements associated with your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities, as defined in Appendix A. The sector-specific requirements apply to those areas of your facility where those sector-specific activities occur. These sector-specific requirements are in addition to any requirements specified elsewhere in this permit.

8.W.1 Covered Stormwater Discharges.

The requirements in Subpart W apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from Furniture and Fixtures facilities as identified by the SIC Codes specified under Sector W in Table D-1 of Appendix D of the permit.

8.W.2 Additional SWPPP Requirements.

Drainage Area Site Map. (See also Part 5.1.2) Document in your SWPPP where any of the following may be exposed to precipitation or surface runoff: material storage (including tanks or other vessels used for liquid or waste storage) areas; outdoor material processing areas; areas where wastes are treated, stored, or disposed of; access roads; and rail spurs.

Part 8 – Sector-Specific Requirements for Industrial Activity

Subpart X – Sector X – Printing and Publishing.

You must comply with Part 8 sector-specific requirements associated with your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities, as defined in Appendix A. The sector-specific requirements apply to those areas of your facility where those sector-specific activities occur. These sector-specific requirements are in addition to any requirements specified elsewhere in this permit.

8.X.1 Covered Stormwater Discharges.

The requirements in Subpart X apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from Printing and Publishing facilities as identified by the SIC Codes specified under Sector X in Table D-1 of Appendix D of the permit.

8.X.2 Additional Technology-Based Effluent Limits.

8.X.2.1 *Good Housekeeping Measures.* (See also Part 2.1.2.2)

8.X.2.1.1 *Material Storage Areas.* Plainly label and store all containerized materials (e.g., skids, pallets, solvents, bulk inks, hazardous waste, empty drums, portable and mobile containers of plant debris, wood crates, steel racks, and fuel oil) in a protected area, away from drains. Minimize contamination of the stormwater runoff from such storage areas. Also consider an inventory control plan to prevent excessive purchasing of potentially hazardous substances.

8.X.2.1.2 *Material Handling Area.* Minimize contamination of stormwater runoff from material handling operations and areas (e.g., blanket wash, mixing solvents, loading and unloading materials). Consider the following (or their equivalents): using spill and overflow protection, covering fueling areas, and covering or enclosing areas where the transfer of materials may occur. When applicable, address the replacement or repair of leaking connections, valves, transfer lines, and pipes that may carry chemicals or wastewater.

8.X.2.1.3 *Fueling Areas.* Minimize contamination of stormwater runoff from fueling areas. Consider the following (or their equivalents): covering the fueling area, using spill and overflow protection, minimizing runoff of stormwater to the fueling areas, using dry cleanup methods, and treating and/or recycling stormwater runoff collected from the fueling area.

8.X.2.1.4 *Above Ground Storage Tank Area.* Minimize contamination of the stormwater runoff from above-ground storage tank areas, including the associated piping and valves. Consider the following (or their equivalents): regularly cleaning these areas, explicitly addressing tanks, piping and valves in the SPCC program, minimizing stormwater runoff from adjacent areas, restricting access to the area, inserting filters in adjacent catch basins, providing absorbent booms in unbermed fueling areas, using dry cleanup methods, and permanently sealing drains within critical areas that may discharge to a storm drain.

8.X.2.2 *Employee Training.* (See also Part 2.1.2.9) As part of your employee training program, address, at a minimum, the following activities (as applicable): spent solvent management, spill prevention and control, used oil management, fueling procedures, and general good housekeeping practices.

8.X.3 Additional SWPPP Requirements.

Description of Good Housekeeping Measures for Material Storage Areas. In connection with Part 8.X.2.1.1, describe in the SWPPP the containment area or enclosure for materials stored outdoors.

Part 8 – Sector-Specific Requirements for Industrial Activity

Subpart Y – Sector Y – Rubber, Miscellaneous Plastic Products, and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.

You must comply with Part 8 sector-specific requirements associated with your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities, as defined in Appendix A. The sector-specific requirements apply to those areas of your facility where those sector-specific activities occur. These sector-specific requirements are in addition to any requirements specified elsewhere in this permit.

8.Y.1 Covered Stormwater Discharges.

The requirements in Subpart Y apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from Rubber, Miscellaneous Plastic Products, and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries facilities as identified by the SIC Codes specified under Sector Y in Table D-1 of Appendix D of the permit.

8.Y.2 Additional Technology-Based Effluent Limits.

8.Y.2.1 Controls for Rubber Manufacturers. (See also Part 2.1.2) Minimize the discharge of zinc in your stormwater discharges. Parts 8.Y.2.1.1 to 8.Y.2.1.5 give possible sources of zinc to be reviewed and list some specific control measures to be considered for implementation (or their equivalents). Following are some general control measure options to consider: using chemicals purchased in pre-weighed, sealed polyethylene bags; storing in-use materials in sealable containers, ensuring an airspace between the container and the cover to minimize “puffing” losses when the container is opened, and using automatic dispensing and weighing equipment.

8.Y.2.1.1 Zinc Bags. Ensure proper handling and storage of zinc bags at your facility. Following are some control measure options: employee training on the handling and storage of zinc bags, indoor storage of zinc bags, cleanup of zinc spills without washing the zinc into the storm drain, and the use of 2,500-pound sacks of zinc rather than 50- to 100-pound sacks.

8.Y.2.1.2 Dumpsters. Minimize discharges of zinc from dumpsters. Following are some control measure options: covering the dumpster, moving the dumpster indoors, or providing a lining for the dumpster.

8.Y.2.1.3 Dust Collectors and Baghouses. Minimize contributions of zinc to stormwater from dust collectors and baghouses. Replace or repair, as appropriate, improperly operating dust collectors and baghouses.

8.Y.2.1.4 Grinding Operations. Minimize contamination of stormwater as a result of dust generation from rubber grinding operations. One control measure option is to install a dust collection system.

8.Y.2.1.5 Zinc Stearate Coating Operations. Minimize the potential for stormwater contamination from drips and spills of zinc stearate slurry that may be released to the storm drain. One control measure option is to use alternative compounds to zinc stearate.

8.Y.2.2 Controls for Plastic Products Manufacturers. Minimize the discharge of plastic resin pellets in your stormwater discharges. Control measures to be considered for implementation (or

their equivalents) include minimizing spills, cleaning up of spills promptly and thoroughly, sweeping thoroughly, pellet capturing, employee education, and disposal precautions.

8.Y.3 Additional SWPPP Requirements.

Potential Pollutant Sources for Rubber Manufacturers. (See also Part 5.1.3) Document in your SWPPP the use of zinc at your facility and the possible pathways through which zinc may be discharged in stormwater runoff.

8.Y.4 Sector-Specific Benchmarks. (See also Part 6 of the permit.) These benchmarks apply to each of your outfalls whether described by your primary industrial activity, any applicable co-located industrial activities, or both.

Table 8.Y-1.		
Subsector (You may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)	Parameter	Benchmark Monitoring Concentration
Subsector Y1. Rubber Products Manufacturing (SIC 3011, 3021, 3052, 3053, 3061, 3069)	Total Zinc (freshwater) ² Total Zinc (saltwater) ¹	Hardness Dependent 0.09 mg/L

¹ Saltwater benchmark values apply to stormwater discharges into saline waters where indicated.

² The freshwater benchmark values of some metals are dependent on water hardness. For these parameters, permittees must determine the hardness of the receiving water (see Appendix J, “Calculating Hardness in Receiving Waters for Hardness Dependent Metals,” for methodology), in accordance with Part 6.2.1.1, to identify the applicable ‘hardness range’ for determining their benchmark value applicable to their facility. Hardness Dependent Benchmarks follow in the table below:

Freshwater Hardness Range	Zinc (mg/L)
0-24.99 mg/L	0.04
25-49.99 mg/L	0.05
50-74.99 mg/L	0.08
75-99.99 mg/L	0.11
100-124.99 mg/L	0.13
125-149.99 mg/L	0.16
150-174.99 mg/L	0.18
175-199.99 mg/L	0.20
200-224.99 mg/L	0.23
225-249.99 mg/L	0.25
250+ mg/L	0.26

Part 8 – Sector-Specific Requirements for Industrial Activity

Subpart Z – Sector Z – Leather Tanning and Finishing.

You must comply with Part 8 sector-specific requirements associated with your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities, as defined in Appendix A. The sector-specific requirements apply to those areas of your facility where those sector-specific activities occur. These sector-specific requirements are in addition to any requirements specified elsewhere in this permit.

8.Z.1 Covered Stormwater Discharges.

The requirements in Subpart Z apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from Leather Tanning and Finishing facilities as identified by the SIC Code specified under Sector Z in Table D-1 of Appendix D of the permit.

8.Z.2 Additional Technology-Based Effluent Limits.

8.Z.2.3 Good Housekeeping Measures. (See also Part 2.1.2.2)

8.Z.2.3.1 Storage Areas for Raw, Semiprocessed, or Finished Tannery By-products.

Minimize contamination of stormwater runoff from pallets and bales of raw, semiprocessed, or finished tannery by-products (e.g., splits, trimmings, shavings). Consider indoor storage or protection with polyethylene wrapping, tarpaulins, roofed storage, etc. Consider placing materials on an impermeable surface and enclosing or putting berms (or equivalent measures) around the area to prevent stormwater run-on and runoff.

8.Z.2.3.2 Material Storage Areas. Label storage containers of all materials (e.g., specific chemicals, hazardous materials, spent solvents, waste materials) minimize contact of such materials with stormwater.

8.Z.2.3.3 Buffing and Shaving Areas. Minimize contamination of stormwater runoff with leather dust from buffing and shaving areas. Consider dust collection enclosures, preventive inspection and maintenance programs, or other appropriate preventive measures.

8.Z.2.3.4 Receiving, Unloading, and Storage Areas. Minimize contamination of stormwater runoff from receiving, unloading, and storage areas. If these areas are exposed, consider the following (or their equivalents): covering all hides and chemical supplies, diverting drainage to the process sewer, or grade berming or curbing the area to prevent stormwater runoff.

8.Z.2.3.5 Outdoor Storage of Contaminated Equipment. Minimize contact of stormwater with contaminated equipment. Consider the following (or their equivalents): covering equipment, diverting drainage to the process sewer, and cleaning thoroughly prior to storage.

8.Z.2.3.6 Waste Management. Minimize contamination of stormwater runoff from waste storage areas. Consider the following (or their equivalents): covering dumpsters, moving waste management activities indoors, covering waste piles with temporary covering material such as tarpaulins or polyethylene, and minimizing stormwater runoff by enclosing the area or building berms around the area.

8.Z.3 Additional SWPPP Requirements.

8.Z.3.1 Drainage Area Site Map. (See also Part 5.1.2) Identify in your SWPPP where any of the following may be exposed to precipitation or surface runoff: processing and storage areas of the beamhouse, tanyard, and re-tan wet finishing and dry finishing operations.

8.Z.3.2 *Potential Pollutant Sources.* (See also Part 5.1.3) Document in your SWPPP the following sources and activities that have potential pollutants associated with them (as appropriate): temporary or permanent storage of fresh and brine-cured hides; extraneous hide substances and hair; leather dust, scraps, trimmings, and shavings.

8.Z.4 Sector-Specific Benchmarks. (See also Part 6 of the permit.) These benchmarks apply to each of your outfalls whether described by your primary industrial activity, any applicable co-located industrial activities, or both.

Table Z-1.		
Subsector (Discharges may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)	Parameter/ Receiving Water Classification¹	Benchmark Monitoring Concentration¹
Subsector Z1. Leather Tanning and Finishing (SIC 3111)	E. coli (Freshwater)	349 MPN/100 mL
	Fecal coliform (Shellfish Harvesting)	43 MPN/100 mL
	Enterococci (Shellfish Harvesting, SA)	104 MPN/100 mL
	Enterococci (SB)	501 MPN/100 mL

¹ Trout Waters (TN, TPGT, TPT) are considered Freshwater. Outstanding Resource Waters (ORW) and Outstanding Natural Resource Waters (ONRW) are considered the classification prior to reclassification. For ONRW reference 2.2.3.b. of this permit.

Part 8 – Sector-Specific Requirements for Industrial Activity

Subpart AA – Sector AA – Fabricated Metal Products

You must comply with Part 8 sector-specific requirements associated with your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities, as defined in Appendix A. The sector-specific requirements apply to those areas of your facility where those sector-specific activities occur. These sector-specific requirements are in addition to any requirements specified elsewhere in this permit.

8.AA.1 Covered Stormwater Discharges.

The requirements in Subpart AA apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from Fabricated Metal Products facilities as identified by the SIC Codes specified under Sector AA in Table D-1 of Appendix D of the permit.

8.AA.2 Additional Technology-Based Effluent Limits.

8.AA.2.1 *Good Housekeeping Measures.* (See also Part 2.1.2.2)

8.AA.2.1.1 *Raw Steel Handling Storage.* Minimize the generation of and/or recover and properly manage scrap metals, fines, and iron dust. Include measures for containing materials within storage handling areas.

8.AA.2.1.2 *Paints and Painting Equipment.* Minimize exposure of paint and painting equipment to stormwater.

8.AA.2.2 *Spill Prevention and Response Procedures.* (See also Part 2.1.2.4) Ensure that the necessary equipment to implement a cleanup is available to personnel. The following areas should be addressed

8.AA.2.2.1 *Metal Fabricating Areas.* Maintain clean, dry, orderly conditions in these areas. Consider using dry clean-up techniques.

8.AA.2.2.2 *Storage Areas for Raw Metal.* Keep these areas free of conditions that could cause, or impede appropriate and timely response to, spills or leakage of materials. Consider the following (or their equivalents): maintaining storage areas so that there is easy access in the event of a spill, and labeling stored materials to aid in identifying spill contents.

8.AA.2.2.3 *Metal Working Fluid Storage Areas.* Minimize the potential for stormwater contamination from storage areas for metal working fluids.

8.AA.2.2.4 *Cleaners and Rinse Water.* Control and clean up spills of solvents and other liquid cleaners, control sand buildup and disbursement from sand-blasting operations, and prevent exposure of recyclable wastes. Substitute environmentally benign cleaners when possible.

8.AA.2.2.5 *Lubricating Oil and Hydraulic Fluid Operations.* Minimize the potential for stormwater contamination from lubricating oil and hydraulic fluid operations. Consider using monitoring equipment or other devices to detect and control leaks and overflows. Consider installing perimeter controls such as dikes, curbs, grass filter strips, or equivalent measures.

8.AA.2.2.6 *Chemical Storage Areas.* Minimize stormwater contamination and accidental spillage in chemical storage areas. Include a program to inspect containers and identify proper disposal methods.

8.AA.2.3 *Spills and Leaks*. (See also Part 5.1.3.3) In your spill prevention and response procedures, required by Part 2.1.2.4, pay attention to the following materials (at a minimum): chromium, toluene, pickle liquor, sulfuric acid, zinc and other water priority chemicals, and hazardous chemicals and wastes.

8.AA.3 Additional SWPPP Requirements.

8.AA.3.1 *Drainage Area Site Map*. (See also Part 5.1.2) Document in your SWPPP where any of the following may be exposed to precipitation or surface runoff: raw metal storage areas; finished metal storage areas; scrap disposal collection sites; equipment storage areas; retention and detention basins; temporary and permanent diversion dikes or berms; right-of-way or perimeter diversion devices; sediment traps and barriers; processing areas, including outside painting areas; wood preparation; recycling; and raw material storage.

8.AA.3.2 *Potential Pollutant Sources*. (See also Part 5.1.3) Document in your SWPPP the following additional sources and activities that have potential pollutants associated with them: loading and unloading operations for paints, chemicals, and raw materials; outdoor storage activities for raw materials, paints, empty containers, corn cobs, chemicals, and scrap metals; outdoor manufacturing or processing activities such as grinding, cutting, degreasing, buffing, and brazing; onsite waste disposal practices for spent solvents, sludge, pickling baths, shavings, ingot pieces, and refuse and waste piles.

8.AA.4 Additional Inspection Requirements

8.AA.4.1 *Inspections*. (See also Part 4) At a minimum, include the following areas in all inspections: raw metal storage areas, finished product storage areas, material and chemical storage areas, recycling areas, loading and unloading areas, equipment storage areas, paint areas, and vehicle fueling and maintenance areas.

8.AA.4.2 *Comprehensive Site Inspections*. (See also Part 4.3) As part of your inspection, also inspect areas associated with the storage of raw metals, spent solvents and chemicals storage areas, outdoor paint areas, and drainage from roof. Potential pollutants include chromium, zinc, lubricating oil, solvents, aluminum, oil and grease, methyl ethyl ketone, steel, and related materials.

8.AA.5 Sector-Specific Benchmarks. (See also Part 6 of the permit.) These benchmarks apply to each of your outfalls whether described by your primary industrial activity, any applicable co-located industrial activities, or both.

Table 8.AA-1		
Subsector (You may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)	Parameter	Benchmark Monitoring Concentration
Subsector AA1. Fabricated Metal Products, (SIC 3411-3499; 3911-3915)	Total Zinc (freshwater) ²	Hardness Dependent 0.09 mg/L
	Total Zinc (saltwater) ¹	
	Nitrate plus Nitrite Nitrogen	0.68 mg/L
Subsector AA2. Fabricated Metal Coating and Engraving (SIC 3479)	Total Zinc (freshwater) ²	Hardness Dependent 0.09 mg/L
	Total Zinc (saltwater) ¹	
	Nitrate plus Nitrite Nitrogen	0.68 mg/L

¹Saltwater benchmark values apply to stormwater discharges into saline waters where indicated.

² The benchmark values of some metals are dependent on water hardness. For these parameters, permittees must determine the hardness of the receiving water (see Appendix J, “Calculating Hardness in Receiving Waters for Hardness Dependent Metals,” for methodology), in accordance with Part 6.2.1.1, to identify the applicable ‘hardness range’ for determining their benchmark value applicable to their facility. The ranges occur in 25 mg/L increments. Hardness Dependent Benchmarks follow in the table below:

Freshwater Hardness Range	Zinc (mg/L)
0-24.99 mg/L	0.04
25-49.99 mg/L	0.05
50-74.99 mg/L	0.08
75-99.99 mg/L	0.11
100-124.99 mg/L	0.13
125-149.99 mg/L	0.16
150-174.99 mg/L	0.18
175-199.99 mg/L	0.20
200-224.99 mg/L	0.23
225-249.99 mg/L	0.25
250+ mg/L	0.26

Part 8 – Sector-Specific Requirements for Industrial Activity

Subpart AB – Sector AB – Transportation Equipment, Industrial or Commercial Machinery Facilities.

You must comply with Part 8 sector-specific requirements associated with your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities, as defined in Appendix A. The sector-specific requirements apply to those areas of your facility where those sector-specific activities occur. These sector-specific requirements are in addition to any requirements specified elsewhere in this permit.

8.AB.1 Covered Stormwater Discharges.

The requirements in Subpart AB apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from Transportation Equipment, Industrial or Commercial Machinery facilities as identified by the SIC Codes specified under Sector AB in Table D-1 of Appendix D of the permit.

8.AB.2 Additional SWPPP Requirements.

Drainage Area Site Map. (See also Part 5.1.2) Identify in your SWPPP where any of the following may be exposed to precipitation or surface runoff: vents and stacks from metal processing and similar operations.

Part 8 – Sector-Specific Requirements for Industrial Activity

Subpart AC– Sector AC –Electronic and Electrical Equipment and Components, Photographic and Optical Goods.

You must comply with Part 8 sector-specific requirements associated with your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities, as defined in Appendix A. The sector-specific requirements apply to those areas of your facility where those sector-specific activities occur. These sector-specific requirements are in addition to any requirements specified elsewhere in this permit.

8.AC.1 Covered Stormwater Discharges.

The requirements in Subpart AC apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from facilities that manufacture Electronic and Electrical Equipment and Components, Photographic and Optical goods as identified by the SIC Codes specified in Table D-1 of Appendix D of the permit.

8.AC.2 Additional Requirements.

No additional sector-specific requirements apply.

Part 8 – Sector-Specific Requirements for Industrial Activity

Subpart AD – Sector AD – Stormwater Discharges Designated by the Department as Requiring Permits.

You must comply with Part 8 sector-specific requirements associated with your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities, as defined in Appendix A. The sector-specific requirements apply to those areas of your facility where those sector-specific activities occur. These sector-specific requirements are in addition to any requirements specified elsewhere in this permit.

8.AD.1 Covered Stormwater Discharges.

Sector AD is used to provide permit coverage for facilities designated by the Department as needing a stormwater permit, and any discharges of stormwater associated with industrial activity that do not meet the description of an industrial activity covered by Sectors A-AC.

8.AD.1.1 *Eligibility for Permit Coverage.* Because this sector is primarily intended for use by discharges designated by the Department as needing a stormwater permit (which is an atypical circumstance), and your facility may or may not normally be discharging stormwater associated with industrial activity, you must obtain the Department's written permission to use this permit prior to submitting an NOI. If you are authorized to use this permit, you will still be required to ensure that your discharges meet the basic eligibility provisions of this permit at Part 1.1.

8.AD.2 Sector-Specific Benchmarks and Effluent Limits. (See also Part 6 of the permit.)

The Department will establish any additional monitoring and reporting requirements for your facility prior to authorizing you to be covered by this permit. Additional monitoring requirements would be based on the nature of activities at your facility and your stormwater discharges.

South Carolina Industrial Stormwater General NPDES Permit - SCR000000

Appendix A Definitions, Abbreviations and Acronyms

A.1 DEFINITIONS (for the purposes of this permit):

Action Area – all areas to be affected directly or indirectly by the stormwater discharges, allowable non-stormwater discharges, and stormwater discharge-related activities, and not merely the immediate area involved in these discharges and activities.

Best Available Technology Economically Achievable (BAT) – Best Available Technology Economically Achievable (BAT) is defined at Section 304(b)(2) of the CWA. In general, Best Available Technology Economically Achievable (BAT) represents the best available economically achievable performance of plants in the industrial subcategory or category. The factors considered in assessing BAT include the cost of achieving BAT effluent reductions, the age of equipment and facilities involved, the process employed, potential process changes, non-water quality environmental impacts, including energy requirements and other such factors as the EPA Administrator deems appropriate. EPA retains considerable discretion in assigning the weight according to these factors. BAT limitations may be based on effluent reductions attainable through changes in a facility's processes and operations. Where existing performance is uniformly inadequate, BAT may reflect a higher level of performance than is currently being achieved within a particular subcategory based on technology transferred from a different subcategory or category. BAT may be based upon process changes or internal controls, even when these technologies are not common industry practice.

Best Conventional Pollution Control Technology (BCT) – Best Conventional Pollutant Control Technology (BCT) is defined at Section 304(b)(4) of the CWA. The 1977 amendments to the CWA required EPA to identify effluent reduction levels for conventional pollutants associated with BCT for discharges from existing industrial point sources. In addition to the other factors specified in section 304(b)(4)(B), the CWA requires that EPA establish BCT limitations after consideration of a two part "cost-reasonableness" test. EPA explained its methodology for the development of BCT limitations in a Federal Register notice on July 9, 1986 (51 FR 24974).

Best Management Practices (BMP) – schedules of activities, practices (and prohibitions of practices), structures, vegetation, maintenance procedures, and other management practices to prevent or reduce the discharge of pollutants to waters of the United States. BMP also include treatment requirements, operating procedures, and practices to control plant site runoff, spillage or leaks, sludge or waste disposal, or drainage from raw material storage. See SC Reg. 61-9. Section 122.2.

Best Practicable Control Technology Currently Available (BPT) – Best Practicable Control Technology Currently Available (BPT) is defined at Section 304(b)(1) of the Clean Water Act (CWA). EPA sets Best Practicable Control Technology Currently Available (BPT) effluent limitations for conventional, toxic, and non-conventional pollutants. Section 304(a)(4) designates

the following as conventional pollutants: biochemical oxygen demand (BOD5), total suspended solids, fecal coliform, pH, and any additional pollutants defined by the Administrator as conventional. The Administrator designated oil and grease as an additional conventional pollutant on July 30, 1979 (see 44 FR 44501).

EPA has identified 65 pollutants and classes of pollutants as toxic pollutants, of which 126 specific substances have been designated priority toxic pollutants (see Appendix A to part 403, reprinted after 40 CFR 423.17). All other pollutants are considered to be non-conventional.

In specifying BPT, EPA looks at a number of factors. EPA first considers the total cost of applying the control technology in relation to the effluent reduction benefits. The Agency also considers the age of the equipment and facilities, the processes employed and any required process changes, engineering aspects of the control technologies, non-water quality environmental impacts (including energy requirements), and such other factors as the EPA Administrator deems appropriate. Traditionally, EPA establishes BPT effluent limitations based on the average of the best performance of facilities within the industry of various ages, sizes, processes or other common characteristics. Where existing performance is uniformly inadequate, BPT may reflect higher levels of control than currently in place in an industrial category if the Agency determines that the technology can be practically applied.

Co-located Industrial Activities – Any industrial activities, excluding your primary industrial activity, located on-site that are defined by the stormwater regulations at SC Reg. 61-9. Section 122.26(b)(14)(i)-(ix) and (xi). An activity at a facility is not considered co-located if the activity, when considered separately, does not meet the description of a category of industrial activity covered by the stormwater regulations or identified by the SIC code list in Appendix D.

Control Measure – refers to any BMP or other method (including effluent limitations) used to prevent or reduce the discharge of pollutants to waters of the United States.

The Department - the South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control.

Director – a Regional Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency or an authorized representative. See 40 CFR 122.2.

Discharge – when used without qualification, means the "discharge of a pollutant." See SC Reg. 61-9. Section 122.2.

Discharge of a Pollutant – any addition of any “pollutant” or combination of pollutants to waters of the State or “waters of the United States” from any “point source,” or any addition of any pollutant or combination of pollutants to the waters of the “contiguous zone” or the ocean from any point source other than a vessel or other floating craft which is being used as a means of transportation. This includes additions of pollutants into waters of the United States from: surface runoff which is collected or channeled by man; discharges through pipes, sewers, or other conveyances, leading into privately owned treatment works. See SC Reg. 61-9. Section 122.2.

Discharge-related Activities – activities that cause, contribute to, or result in stormwater and allowable non-stormwater point source discharges, and measures such as the siting, construction,

and operation of BMP to control, reduce, or prevent pollution in the discharges.

Drought-stricken Area – a period of below average water content in streams, reservoirs, ground-water aquifers, lakes and soils.

EPA Approved or Established Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDL) – “EPA Approved TMDL” are those that are developed by the Department and approved by EPA. “EPA Established TMDL” are those that are developed by EPA.

Existing Discharger – an operator applying for coverage under this permit for discharges authorized previously under an NPDES general or individual permit.

Facility or Activity – any NPDES “point source” (including land or appurtenances thereto) that is subject to regulation under the NPDES program. See SC Reg. 61-9. Section 122.2.

Federal Facility – any buildings, installations, structures, land, public works, equipment, aircraft, vessels, and other vehicles and property, owned by, or constructed or manufactured for the purpose of leasing to, the federal government.

Impaired Water (or “Water Quality Impaired Water” or “Water Quality Limited Segment”) – A water is impaired for purposes of this permit if it has been identified by a State or EPA pursuant to Section 303(d) of the Clean Water Act as not meeting applicable State water quality standards (these waters are called “water quality limited segments” under 40 CFR 130.2(j)). Impaired waters include both waters with approved or established TMDL, and those for which a TMDL has not yet been approved or established.

Indian Country – (a) all land within the limits of any Indian reservation under the jurisdiction of the United States Government, notwithstanding the issuance of any patent, and including rights-of-way running through the reservation; (b) all dependent Indian communities within the borders of the United States, whether within the original or subsequently acquired territory thereof, and whether within or without the limits of a State, and (c) all Indian allotments, the Indian titles to which have not been extinguished, including rights-of-way running through the same. This definition includes all land held in trust for an Indian tribe. (18 US Code 1151)

Industrial Activity – the 10 categories of industrial activities included in the definition of “stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity” as defined in SC Reg. 61-9. Section 122.26(b)(14)(i)-(ix) and (xi). NOTE: Stormwater associated with construction activity, as defined at SC Reg. 61-9. Section 122.26(b)(14)(x) and (15), are not covered by this permit.

Industrial Stormwater – stormwater runoff from industrial activity.

Legacy Pollutants - concentrations or mass loadings of specific chemical parameters in stormwater runoff that result from previous industrial activity at a site.

Minimize - 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 practices.

Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) – a conveyance or system of conveyances (including roads with drainage systems, municipal streets, catch basins, curbs, gutters, ditches, man-made channels, or storm drains):

(i) Owned or operated by a State, city, town, borough, county, parish, district, association, or other public body (created by or pursuant to State law) having jurisdiction over disposal of sewage, industrial wastes, stormwater, or other wastes, including special districts under State law such as a sewer district, flood control district or drainage district, or similar entity, or an Indian tribe or an authorized Indian tribal organization, or a designated and approved management agency under section 208 of the CWA that discharges to waters of the United States;

(ii) Designed or used for collecting or conveying stormwater;

(iii) Which is not a combined sewer; and

(iv) Which is not part of a Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTW) as defined at SC Reg. 61-9. Section 122.2. See SC Reg. 61-9. Section 122.26(b)(4) and (b)(7).

Note: Additional information on the State's MS4 program, including a listing of small MS4, may be found at:

<http://www.scdhec.gov/environment/WaterQuality/Stormwater/RegulatedMS4s/>

Natural Background Pollutant Levels – concentrations or mass loadings of specific chemical parameters in stormwater runoff that result from naturally occurring levels in soils, groundwater, or native biota. Natural background pollutant levels do not include legacy pollutants from earlier activity on your site, or pollutants in run-on from neighboring sources which are not naturally occurring.

New Discharger – an operator applying for coverage under this permit for discharges not authorized previously under an NPDES general or individual permit.

New Source – any building, structure, facility, or installation from which there is or may be a “discharge of pollutants,” the construction of which commenced:

a. after promulgation of standards of performance under section 306 of the CWA which are applicable to such source, or

b. after proposal of standards of performance in accordance with section 306 of the CWA which are applicable to such source, but only if the standards are promulgated in accordance with section 306 within 120 days of their proposal. See SC Reg. 61-9. Section 122.2.

New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) – technology-based standards for facilities that qualify as new sources under SC Reg. 61-9. Section 122.2 and 122.29.

No Exposure – all industrial materials or activities are protected by a storm-resistant shelter to prevent exposure to rain, snow, snowmelt, and/or runoff. See SC Reg. 61-9. Section 122.26(g).

Operator – any entity with a stormwater discharge associated with industrial activity that meets either of the following two criteria:

- a. The entity has operational control over industrial activities, including the ability to modify those activities; or
- b. The entity has day-to-day operational control of activities at a facility necessary to ensure compliance with the permit (e.g., the entity is authorized to direct workers at a facility to carry out activities required by the permit).

Person – an individual, association, partnership, corporation, municipality, State or Federal agency, or an agent or employee thereof. See SC Reg. 61-9. Section 122.2.

Point Source – any discernible, confined, and discrete conveyance, including but not limited to any pipe, ditch, channel, tunnel, conduit, well, discrete fissure, container, rolling stock, concentrated animal feeding operation, landfill leachate collection system, vessel, or other floating craft from which pollutants are or may be discharged. This term does not include return flows from irrigated agriculture or agricultural stormwater runoff. See SC Reg. 61-9. Section 122.2.

Pollutant – dredged spoil, solid waste, incinerator residue, filter backwash, sewage, garbage, sewage sludge, munitions, chemical wastes, biological materials, radioactive materials (except those regulated under the Atomic Energy Act [42 U.S.C. 2011, et seq.]), heat, wrecked or discarded equipment, rock, sand, cellar dirt, and industrial, municipal, and agricultural waste discharged into water. See SC Reg. 61-9. Section 122.2.

Pollutant of Concern – A pollutant which causes or contributes to a violation of a water quality standard, including a pollutant which is identified as causing an impairment in a state's 303(d) list.

Primary Industrial Activity – includes any activities performed on-site which are (1) identified by the facility's primary SIC code; or (2) included in the narrative descriptions of 122.26(b)(14)(i), (iv), (v), or (vii), and (ix). [For co-located activities covered by multiple SIC codes, it is recommended that the primary industrial determination be based on the value of receipts or revenues or, if such information is not available for a particular facility, the number of employees or production rate for each process may be compared. The operation that generates the most revenue or employs the most personnel is the operation in which the facility is primarily engaged. In situations where the vast majority of on-site activity falls within one SIC code, that activity may be the primary industrial activity.] Narrative descriptions in SC Reg. 61-9. Section 122.26(b)(14) identified above include: (i) activities subject to stormwater effluent limitations guidelines, new source performance standards, or toxic pollutant effluent standards; (iv) hazardous waste treatment storage, or disposal facilities including those that are operating under interim status or a permit under subtitle C of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA); (v) landfills, land application sites and open dumps that receive or have received industrial wastes; (vii) steam electric power generating facilities; and (ix) sewage treatment works as defined at SC Reg. 61-9. Section 122.26(b)(14)(ix).

Qualified Personnel – personnel who possess the knowledge and skills to assess conditions and

activities that could impact stormwater quality at your facility, and who can also evaluate the effectiveness of control measures.

Reportable Quantity Release – a release of a hazardous substance at or above the established legal threshold that requires emergency notification. Refer to 40 CFR Parts 110, 117, and 302 for complete definitions and reportable quantities for which notification is required.

Runoff Coefficient – the fraction of total rainfall that will appear at the conveyance as runoff. See SC Reg. 61-9. Section 122.26(b)(11).

Significant Materials – includes, but is not limited to: raw materials; fuels; materials such as solvents, detergents, and plastic pellets; finished materials such as metallic products; raw materials used in food processing or production; hazardous substances designated under section 101(14) of CERCLA; any chemical the facility is required to report pursuant to section 313 of Title III of SARA; fertilizers; pesticides; and waste products such as ashes, slag and sludge that have the potential to be released with stormwater discharges. See SC Reg. 61-9. Section 122.26(b)(12).

Special Aquatic Sites – sites identified in 40 CFR 230 Subpart E. These are geographic areas, large or small, possessing special ecological characteristics of productivity, habitat, wildlife protection, or other important and easily disrupted ecological values. These areas are generally recognized as significantly influencing or positively contributing to the general overall environmental health or vitality of the entire ecosystem of a region.

Stormwater – stormwater runoff, snow melt runoff, and surface runoff and drainage. See SC Reg. 61-9. Section 122.26(b)(13).

Stormwater Discharges Associated with Construction Activity – a discharge of pollutants in stormwater runoff from areas where soil disturbing activities (e.g., clearing, grading, or excavating), construction materials, or equipment storage or maintenance (e.g., fill piles, borrow areas, concrete truck washout, fueling), or other industrial stormwater directly related to the construction process (e.g., concrete or asphalt batch plants) are located. See SC Reg. 61-9. Section 122.26(b)(14)(x) and (15).

Stormwater Discharges Associated with Industrial Activity – the discharge from any conveyance that is used for collecting and conveying stormwater and that is directly related to manufacturing, processing or raw materials storage areas at an industrial plant. The term does not include discharges from facilities or activities excluded from the NPDES program under Part 122. For the categories of industries identified in this section, the term includes, but is not limited to, stormwater discharges from industrial plant yards; 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; material handling sites; refuse sites; sites used for the application or disposal of process waste waters (as defined at 40 CFR part 401); sites used for the storage and maintenance of material handling equipment; sites used for residual treatment, storage, or disposal; shipping and receiving areas; manufacturing buildings; storage areas (including tank farms) for raw materials, and intermediate and final products; and areas where industrial activity

has taken place in the past and significant materials remain and are exposed to stormwater. For the purposes of this paragraph, material handling activities include storage, loading and unloading, transportation, or conveyance of any raw material, intermediate product, final product, by-product or waste product. The term excludes areas located on plant lands separate from the plant's industrial activities, such as office buildings and accompanying parking lots as long as the drainage from the excluded areas is not mixed with stormwater drained from the above described areas. Industrial facilities include those that are federally, State, or municipally owned or operated that meet the description of the facilities listed in SC Reg. 61-9. Section 122.26(b)(14). The term also includes those facilities designated under the provisions of SC Reg. 61-9. Section 122.26(a)(1)(v). The following categories of facilities are considered to be engaging in "industrial activity" for purposes of SC Reg. 61-9. Section 122.26(b)(14):

(i) Facilities subject to stormwater effluent limitations guidelines, new source performance standards, or toxic pollutant effluent standards under 40 CFR subchapter N (except facilities with toxic pollutant effluent standards which are exempted under category (xi) in paragraph (b)(14) of this section);

(ii) Facilities classified as Standard Industrial Classifications 24 (except 2434), 26 (except 265 and 267), 28 (except 283), 29, 311, 32 (except 323), 33, 3441, 373;

(iii) Facilities classified as Standard Industrial Classifications 10 through 14 (mineral industry) including active or inactive mining operations (except for areas of coal mining operations no longer meeting the definition of a reclamation area under 40 CFR 434.11(1) because the performance bond issued to the facility by the appropriate SMCRA authority has been released, or except for areas of non-coal mining operations which have been released from applicable State or Federal reclamation requirements after December 17, 1990) and oil and gas exploration, production, processing, or treatment operations, or transmission facilities that discharge stormwater contaminated by contact with or that has come into contact with, any overburden, raw material, intermediate products, finished products, byproducts or waste products located on the site of such operations; (inactive mining operations are mining sites that are not being actively mined but which have an identifiable owner/operator; inactive mining sites do not include sites where mining claims are being maintained prior to disturbances associated with the extraction, beneficiation, or processing of mined materials, nor sites where minimal activities are undertaken for the sole purpose of maintaining a mining claim) (see also Sectors H, I, and J in this permit);

(iv) Hazardous waste treatment, storage, or disposal facilities, including those that are operating under interim status or a permit under subtitle C of RCRA;

(v) Landfills, land application sites, and open dumps that receive or have received any industrial wastes (waste that is received from any of the facilities described under this subsection) including those that are subject to regulation under subtitle D of RCRA;

(vi) Facilities involved in the recycling of materials, including metal scrapyards, battery reclaimers, salvage yards and automobile junkyards, including but limited to those classified as Standard Industrial Classification 5015 and 5093;

(vii) Steam electric power generating facilities, including coal handling sites;

(viii) Transportation facilities classified as Standard Industrial Classifications 40, 41, 42 (except 4221-25), 43, 44, 45, and 5171 which have vehicle maintenance shops, equipment cleaning operations, or airport deicing operations. Only those portions of the facility that are either involved in vehicle maintenance (including vehicle rehabilitation, mechanical repairs, painting, fueling, and lubrication), equipment cleaning operations, airport deicing operations, or which are otherwise identified under SC Reg. 61-9. Section 122.26(b)(14)(i)-(vii) or (ix)-(xi) are associated with industrial activity;

(ix) Treatment works treating domestic sewage or any other sewage sludge or wastewater treatment device or system, used in the storage treatment, recycling, and reclamation of municipal or domestic sewage, including land dedicated to the disposal of sewage sludge that are located within the confines of the facility, with a design flow of 1.0 mgd or more, or required to have an approved pretreatment program under SC Reg. 61-9. Section 403. Not included are farm lands, domestic gardens or lands used for sludge management where sludge is beneficially reused and which are not physically located in the confines of the facility, or areas that are in compliance with section 405 of the CWA;

(x) Construction activity including clearing, grading, and excavation, except operations that result in the disturbance of less than five acres of total land area. Construction activity also includes the disturbance of less than five acres of total land area that is a part of a larger common plan of development or sale if the larger common plan will ultimately disturb five acres or more (see also 1.1.4.2 in this permit);

(xi) Facilities under Standard Industrial Classifications 20, 21, 22, 23, 2434, 25, 265, 267, 27, 283, 285, 30, 31 (except 311), 323, 34 (except 3441), 35, 36, 37 (except 373), 38, 39, and 4221-25;

Substantially Identical Outfalls - outfalls that have generally similar industrial activities, control measures, exposed materials that may significantly contribute pollutants to stormwater, and runoff coefficients of their drainage areas.

Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) –a calculation of the maximum amount of a pollutant that a water body can receive and still meet water quality standards, and an allocation of that amount to the pollutant's sources. A TMDL includes wasteload allocations (WLA) for point source discharges; load allocations (LA) for nonpoint sources and/or natural background, and must include a margin of safety (MOS) and account for seasonal variations. (See section 303(d) of the Clean Water Act and 40 CFR 130.2 and 130.7).

Uncontaminated - free from the presence of pollutants attributable to industrial activity.

Water Quality Impaired – See ‘Impaired Water’.

Water Quality Standards – definition of the water quality goals of a water body, or portion

thereof, by designating the use or uses to be made of the water and by setting criteria necessary to protect the uses. States and EPA adopt water quality standards to protect public health or welfare, enhance the quality of water and serve the purposes of the Clean Water Act (See CWA sections 101(a)2 and 303(c)) and the SC Pollution Control Act, SC Code 48-1-10, et seq. Water quality standards also include an anti-degradation policy.

Waters of the State - means lakes, bays, sounds, ponds, impounding reservoirs, springs, wells, rivers, streams, creeks, estuaries, marshes, inlets, canals, the Atlantic Ocean within the territorial limits of the State, and all other bodies of surface or underground water, natural or artificial, public or private, inland or coastal, fresh or salt, which are wholly or partially within or bordering the State or within its jurisdiction.

Waters of the United States - means:

All waters which are currently used, were used in the past, or may be susceptible to use in interstate or foreign commerce, including all waters that are subject to the ebb and flow of the tide;

All interstate waters, including interstate “wetlands”;

All other waters, such as interstate lakes, rivers, streams (including intermittent streams), mudflats, sandflats, wetlands, sloughs, prairie potholes, wet meadows, playa lakes, or natural ponds, the use, degradation, or destruction of which would affect or could affect interstate or foreign commerce, including any such waters

a. Which are or could be used by interstate or foreign travelers for recreational or other purposes;

b. From which fish or shellfish are or could be taken and sold in interstate or foreign commerce; or

c. Which are or could be used for industrial purposes by industries in interstate commerce;

All impoundments of waters otherwise defined as waters of the United States under this definition;

Tributaries of waters identified in paragraphs (1) through (4) of this definition;

The territorial sea; and

Wetlands adjacent to waters (other than waters that are themselves wetlands) identified in paragraphs 1 through 6 of this definition.

Waste treatment systems, including treatment ponds or lagoons designed to meet the requirements of the CWA (other than cooling ponds for steam electric generation stations as specified in 40 CFR 423) which also meet the criteria of this definition, are not waters of the United States. Waters of the United States do not include prior converted cropland. Notwithstanding the determination of an area’s status as prior converted cropland by any other Federal agency, for the purposes of the CWA, the final authority regarding CWA jurisdiction remains with EPA.

“You” and “Your” – as used in this permit are intended to refer to the permittee, the operator, or the discharger as the context indicates and that party’s facility or responsibilities. The use of “you” and “your” refers to a particular facility and not to all facilities operated by a particular entity. For example, “you must submit” means the permittee must submit something for that particular facility. Likewise, “all your discharges” would refer only to discharges at that one

facility.

A.2. ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

BAT – Best Available Technology Economically Achievable

BCT - Best Conventional Pollutant Control Technology

BOD₅ – Biochemical Oxygen Demand (5-day test)

BMP – Best Management Practice

BPT – Best Practicable Control Technology Currently Available

CERCLA – Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act

CGP – NPDES Construction Stormwater General Permit (SCR100000)

COD – Chemical Oxygen Demand

CWA – Clean Water Act (or the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, 33 U.S.C. §1251 *et seq*)

CWT – Centralized Waste Treatment

DMR – Discharge Monitoring Report

EPA – U. S. Environmental Protection Agency

ESA – Endangered Species Act

FWS – U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service

IGP - NPDES Industrial Stormwater General permit (SCR000000)

LA – Load Allocations

MDMR – MSGP Discharge Monitoring Report

MGD – Million Gallons per Day

MOS – Margin of Safety

MS4 – Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System

MSDS – Material Safety Data Sheet

NAICS – North American Industry Classification System

NEPA – National Environmental Policy Act

NHPA – National Historic Preservation Act

NMFS – U. S. National Marine Fisheries Service

NOI – Notice of Intent

NOT – Notice of Termination

NPDES – National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System

NRC – National Response Center

NRHP – National Register of Historic Places

NSPS – New Source Performance Standard

NTU – Nephelometric Turbidity Unit

OMB – U. S. Office of Management and Budget

ORW – Outstanding Resource Water

ONRW - Outstanding National Resource Water

OSM – U. S. Office of Surface Mining

PCA – the South Carolina Pollution Control Act, SC Code 48-1-10, et. seq.

POTW – Publicly Owned Treatment Works

RCRA – Resource Conservation and Recovery Act

RQ – Reportable Quantity

SARA – Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act

SHPO – State Historic Preservation Officer

SIC – Standard Industrial Classification

SMCRA – Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act

SPCC – Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasures

SWPPP – Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan

THPO – Tribal Historic Preservation Officer

TMDL – Total Maximum Daily Load

TSDF – Treatment, Storage, or Disposal Facility

TSS – Total Suspended Solids

USGS – United States Geological Survey

WLA – Wasteload Allocation

WQS – Water Quality Standard

South Carolina Industrial Stormwater General NPDES Permit - SCR000000

Appendix B Standard Permit Conditions

SC Reg. 61-9 Sections Required to be Included in This Permit: 122.22; Pertinent Sections of 122.41 (all except (b) and (e)(2) - (4)); and 122.42(a).

Reg. 61-9.122.22 Signatories to permit applications and reports.

(a) Applications. All permit applications shall be signed as follows:

(1) For a corporation: by a responsible corporate officer. For the purpose of this section, a responsible corporate officer means:

(i) A president, secretary, treasurer, or vice-president of the corporation in charge of a principal business function, or any other person who performs similar policy or decision-making functions for the corporation, or

(ii) The manager of one or more manufacturing, production, or operating facilities, provided, the manager is authorized to make management decisions which govern the operation of the regulated facility including having the explicit or implicit duty of making major capital investment recommendations, and initiating and directing other comprehensive measures to assure long term environmental compliance with environmental laws and regulations; the manager can ensure that the necessary systems are established or actions taken to gather complete and accurate information for permit application requirements; and where authority to sign documents has been assigned or delegated to the manager in accordance with corporate procedures.

(2) For a partnership or sole proprietorship: by a general partner or the proprietor, respectively; or

(3) For a municipality, State, Federal, or other public agency or public facility: By either a principal executive officer, mayor, or other duly authorized employee or ranking elected official. For purposes of this section, a principal executive officer of a Federal agency includes:

(i) The chief executive officer of the agency, or

(ii) A senior executive officer having responsibility for the overall operations of a principal geographic unit of the agency (e.g., Regional Administrator, Region IV, EPA).

(b) All reports required by permits, and other information requested by the Department, shall be signed by a person described in paragraph (a) of this section, or by a duly authorized representative of that person. A person is a duly authorized representative only if:

(1) The authorization is made in writing by a person described in paragraph (a) of this section;

(2) The authorization specifies either an individual or a position having responsibility for the overall operation of the regulated facility or activity such as the position of plant manager, operator of a well or a well field, superintendent, position of equivalent responsibility, or an individual or position having overall responsibility for environmental matters for the company. (A duly authorized representative may thus be either a named individual or any individual occupying a named position.) and,

(3) The written authorization is submitted to the Department.

(c) Changes to authorization. If an authorization under paragraph (b) of this section is no longer accurate because a different individual or position has responsibility for the overall operation of the facility, a new authorization satisfying the requirements of paragraph (b) of this section must be submitted to the Department prior to or together with any reports, information, or applications to be signed by an authorized representative.

(d) Certification. Any person signing a document under paragraph (a) or (b) of this section shall make the following 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 gather and evaluate 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."

Reg. 61-9.122.41 Conditions applicable to all permits.

The following conditions apply to all NPDES permits. Additional conditions applicable to NPDES permits are in section 122.42. All conditions applicable to NPDES permit shall be incorporated into the permits either expressly or by reference. If incorporated by reference, a specific citation to the federal regulations (or the corresponding approved State regulations) must be given in the permit.

(a) Duty to comply.

The permittee must comply with all conditions of the permit. Any permit noncompliance constitutes a violation of the Clean Water Act and the Pollution Control Act and is grounds for enforcement action; for permit termination, revocation and reissuance, or modification; or denial of a permit renewal application. The Department's approval of wastewater facility Plans and Specifications does not relieve the permittee of responsibility to meet permit limits.

(1) The permittee shall comply with effluent standards or prohibitions established under section 307(a) of the Clean Water Act for toxic pollutants and with standards for sewage sludge use or disposal established under section 405(d) of the CWA within the time provided in the regulations that establish these standards or prohibitions or standards for sewage sludge use or disposal, even if the permit has not yet been modified to incorporate the requirement.

(2) Failure to comply with permit conditions or the provisions of this regulation may subject the permittee to civil penalties under SC Code Section 48-1-330 or criminal sanctions under SC Code Section 48-1-320. Sanctions for violations of the Federal Clean Water Act may be imposed in accordance with the provisions of 40 CFR Part 122.41(a)(2) and (3).

(3) A person who violates any provision of this regulation, a term, condition or schedule of compliance contained within a valid NPDES permit, or the State law is subject to the actions defined in the State law.

(b) Duty to reapply. *(See section 1.3.2 of this permit, related to continuation of permit coverage.)*

(c) Need to halt or reduce activity not a defense.

It shall not be a defense for a permittee in an enforcement action that it would have been necessary to halt or reduce the permitted activity in order to maintain compliance with the conditions of this permit.

(d) Duty to mitigate.

The permittee shall take all reasonable steps to minimize or prevent any discharge or sludge use or disposal in violation of this permit which has a reasonable likelihood of adversely affecting human health or the environment.

(e) (1) Proper operation and maintenance.

The permittee shall at all times properly operate and maintain in good working order and operate as efficiently as possible all facilities and systems of treatment and control (and related appurtenances) which are installed or used by the permittee to achieve compliance with the terms and conditions of this permit. Proper operation and maintenance includes effective performance based on design facility removals, adequate funding, adequate operator staffing and training and also includes adequate laboratory controls and appropriate quality assurance procedures. This provision requires the operation of back-up or auxiliary facilities or similar systems which are installed by a permittee only when the operation is necessary to achieve compliance with the conditions of the permit.

(2) through (4). These sections are normally not pertinent to this permit but are incorporated by reference to SC Reg. 61-9. Section 122.41(e)(2) - (4), where pertinent.

(f) Permit actions.

This permit may be modified, revoked and reissued, or terminated for cause. The filing of a request by the permittee for a permit modification, revocation and reissuance, or termination, or a notification of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance does not stay any permit condition.

(g) Property rights.

This permit does not convey any property rights of any sort, or any exclusive privilege.

(h) Duty to provide information.

The permittee shall furnish to the Department, within a reasonable time, any information which the Department may request to determine whether cause exists for modifying, revoking and reissuing, or terminating this permit or to determine compliance with this permit. The permittee shall also furnish to the Department upon request, copies of records required to be kept by this permit.

(i) Inspection and entry.

The permittee shall allow the Department, or an authorized representative (including an authorized contractor acting as a representative of the Department), upon presentation of credentials and other documents as may be required by law, to:

- (1) Enter upon the permittee's premises where a regulated facility or activity is located or

conducted, or where records must be kept under the conditions of this permit;

(2) Have access to and copy, at reasonable times, any records that must be kept under the conditions of this permit;

(3) Inspect at reasonable times any facilities, equipment (including monitoring and control equipment), practices, or operations regulated or required under this permit; and

(4) Sample or monitor at reasonable times, for the purposes of assuring permit compliance or as otherwise authorized by the Clean Water Act and Pollution Control Act, any substances or parameters at any location.

(j) Monitoring and records.

(1) (i) (A) Samples and measurements taken for the purpose of monitoring shall be representative of the monitored activity.

(B) Samples shall be reasonably distributed in time, while maintaining representative sampling.

(C) No analysis, which is otherwise valid, shall be terminated for the purpose of preventing the analysis from showing a permit or water quality violation.

(ii) Flow Measurements.

(A) Where primary flow meters are required, appropriate flow measurement devices and methods consistent with accepted scientific practices shall be present and used to ensure the accuracy and reliability of measurements of the volume of monitored discharges. The devices shall be installed, calibrated, and maintained to ensure that the accuracy of the measurements is consistent with the accepted capability of that type of device. Devices selected shall be capable of measuring flows with a maximum deviation of not greater than 10 percent from the true discharge rates throughout the range of expected discharge volumes. The primary flow device, where required, must be accessible to the use of a continuous flow recorder.

(B) Where permits require an estimate of flow, the permittee shall maintain at the permitted facility a record of the method(s) used in "estimating" the discharge flow (e.g., pump curves, production charts, water use records) for the outfall(s) designated on limits pages to monitor flow by an estimate.

(C) Records of any necessary calibrations must be kept.

(iii) The Department may designate a single, particular day of the month on which any group of parameters listed in the permit must be sampled. When this requirement is imposed in a permit, the Department may waive or alter compliance with the permit requirement for a specific sampling event for extenuating circumstances.

(iv) The Department may require that a permittee monitor parameters in the stream receiving his permitted discharge as necessary to evaluate the need for and to establish limits and conditions and to insure compliance with water quality standards (i.e., R.61-68).

(2) Except for records of monitoring information required by this permit related to the permittee's sewage sludge use and disposal activities, which shall be retained for a period of at least five years (or longer as required by R.61-9.503 or R.61-9.504); the permittee shall retain records of all monitoring information, including all calibration and maintenance records and all original strip chart recordings for continuous monitoring instrumentation, copies of all reports required by this permit, and records of all data used to complete the application for this permit, for a period of at least 3 years from the date of the sample, measurement, report or application. This period may be extended by request of the Department at any time.

(3) Records of monitoring information shall include:

- (i) The date, exact place, and time of sampling or measurements;
- (ii) The individual(s) who performed the sampling or measurements;
- (iii) The date(s) analyses were performed;
- (iv) The individual(s) who performed the analyses;
- (v) The analytical techniques or methods used; and
- (vi) The results of such analyses.

(4) Analyses for required monitoring must be conducted according to test procedures approved under 40 CFR Part 136 unless other test procedures have been specified in the permit or, in the case of sludge use or disposal, unless otherwise specified in SC Reg. 61-9 Sections 503 or 504.

(5) The PCA provides that any person who falsifies, tampers with, or knowingly renders inaccurate any monitoring device or method required to be maintained under this permit shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than \$25,000 or by imprisonment for not more than 2 years, or both. If a conviction of a person is for a violation committed after a first conviction of such person under this paragraph, punishment provided by the Clean Water Act is also by imprisonment of not more than 4 years.

(k) Signatory requirement.

(1) All applications, reports, or information submitted to the Department shall be signed and certified (See section 122.22).

(2) The PCA provides that any person who knowingly makes any false statement, representation, or certification in any record or other document submitted or required to be maintained under this permit, including monitoring reports or reports of compliance or non-compliance shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than \$25,000 per violation, or by imprisonment for not more than two years per violation, or by both.

(l) Reporting requirements.

(1) Planned changes. The permittee shall give notice to the Department as soon as possible of any planned physical alterations or additions to the permitted facility. Notice is required only when:

(i) The alteration or addition to a permitted facility may meet one of the criteria for determining whether a facility is a new source in section 122.29(b); or

(ii) The alteration or addition could significantly change the nature or increase the quantity of pollutants discharged. This notification applies to pollutants which are subject neither to effluent limitations in the permit, nor to notification requirements under section 122.42(a)(1).

(iii) The alteration or addition results in a significant change in the permittee's sewage sludge or industrial sludge use or disposal practices, and such alteration, addition, or change may justify the application of permit conditions that are different from or absent in the existing permit, including notification of additional use or disposal sites not reported during the permit application process or not reported pursuant to an approved land application plan (included in the NPDES permit directly or by reference);

(2) Anticipated noncompliance. The permittee shall give advance notice to the Department of any planned changes in the permitted facility or activity which may result in noncompliance with permit requirements.

(3) Transfers. This permit is not transferable to any person except after notice to the Department. The Department may require modification or revocation and reissuance of the

permit to change the name of permittee and incorporate such other requirements as may be necessary under the Pollution Control Act and the Clean Water Act. (See section 122.61; in some cases, modification or revocation and reissuance is mandatory.)

(4) Monitoring reports. Monitoring results shall be reported at the intervals specified in the permit.

(i) Monitoring results must be reported on a Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) or forms provided or specified by the Department for reporting results of monitoring of sludge use or disposal practices.

(ii) If the permittee monitors any pollutant more frequently than required by the permit using test procedures approved under 40 CFR Part 136 or, in the case of sludge use or disposal, approved under 40 CFR Part 136 unless otherwise specified in SC Reg. 61-9 Sections 503 or 504, or as specified in the permit, the results of this monitoring shall be included in the calculation and reporting of the data submitted in the DMR or sludge reporting form specified by the Department.

(iii) Calculations for all limitations which require averaging of measurements shall utilize an arithmetic mean unless otherwise specified by the Department in the permit.

(5) Compliance schedules. Reports of compliance or noncompliance with, or any progress reports on, interim and final requirements contained in any compliance schedule of this permit shall be submitted no later than 14 days following each schedule date.

(6) Twenty-four hour reporting.

(i) The permittee shall report any noncompliance which may endanger health or the environment. Any information shall be provided orally within 24 hours from the time the permittee becomes aware of the circumstances. A written submission shall also be provided within 5 days of the time the permittee becomes aware of the circumstances. The written submission shall contain a description of the noncompliance and its cause; the period of noncompliance, including exact dates and times, and if the noncompliance has not been corrected, the anticipated time it is expected to continue; and steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent reoccurrence of the noncompliance.

(ii) The following shall be included as information which must be reported within 24 hours under this paragraph.

(A) Any unanticipated bypass which exceeds any effluent limitation in the permit. (See section 122.44(g)).

(B) Any upset which exceeds any effluent limitation in the permit.

(C) Violation of a maximum daily discharge limitation for any of the pollutants listed by the Department in the permit to be reported within 24 hours (See section 122.44(g)).

(iii) The Department may waive the written report on a case-by-case basis for reports under paragraph (1)(6)(i) of this section if the oral report has been received within 24 hours.

(7) Other noncompliance. The permittee shall report all instances of noncompliance not reported under paragraphs (1)(4), (5), and (6) of this section, at the time monitoring reports are submitted. The reports shall contain the information listed in paragraph (1)(6) of this section.

(8) Other information. Where the permittee becomes aware that it failed to submit any relevant facts in a permit application, or submitted incorrect information in a permit application or in any report to the Department, it shall promptly submit such facts or information.

(m) Bypass.

(1) Definitions.

(i) "Bypass" means the intentional diversion of waste streams from any portion of a treatment facility.

(ii) "Severe property damage" means substantial physical damage to property, damage to the treatment facilities which causes them to become inoperable, or substantial and permanent loss of natural resources which can reasonably be expected to occur in the absence of a bypass. Severe property damage does not mean economic loss caused by delays in production.

(2) Bypass not exceeding limitations. The permittee may allow any bypass to occur which does not cause effluent limitations to be exceeded but only if it also is for essential maintenance to assure efficient operation. These bypasses are not subject to the provisions of paragraph (m)(3) and (m)(4) of this section.

(3) Notice.

(i) Anticipated bypass. If the permittee knows in advance of the need for a bypass, it shall submit prior notice, if possible, at least ten days before the date of the bypass.

(ii) Unanticipated bypass. The permittee shall submit notice of an unanticipated bypass as required in paragraph (l)(6) of this section (24-hour notice).

(4) Prohibition of bypass

(i) Bypass is prohibited, and the Department may take enforcement action against a permittee for bypass, unless:

(A) Bypass was unavoidable to prevent loss of life, personal injury, or severe property damage;

(B) There were no feasible alternatives to the bypass, such as the use of auxiliary treatment facilities, retention of untreated wastes, or maintenance during normal periods of equipment downtime. This condition is not satisfied if adequate back-up equipment should have been installed in the exercise of reasonable engineering judgment to prevent a bypass which occurred during normal periods of equipment downtime or preventive maintenance; and

(C) The permittee submitted notices as required under paragraph (m)(3) of this section.

(ii) The Department may approve an anticipated bypass, after considering its adverse effects, if the Department determines that it will meet the three conditions listed above in paragraph (m)(4)(i) of this section.

(n) Upset.

(1) Definition. "Upset" means an exceptional incident in which there is unintentional and temporary noncompliance with technology based permit effluent limitations because of factors beyond the reasonable control of the permittee. An upset does not include noncompliance to the extent caused by operational error, improperly designed treatment facilities, inadequate treatment facilities, lack of preventive maintenance, or careless or improper operation.

(2) Effect of an upset. An upset constitutes an affirmative defense to an action brought for noncompliance with such technology based permit effluent limitations if the requirements of paragraph (n)(3) of this section are met. No determination made during administrative review of claims that noncompliance was caused by upset, and before an action for noncompliance, is final administrative action subject to judicial review.

(3) Conditions necessary for a demonstration of upset. A permittee who wishes to establish the affirmative defense of upset shall demonstrate, through properly signed, contemporaneous operating logs, or other relevant evidence that:

(i) An upset occurred and that the permittee can identify the cause(s) of the upset;

(ii) The permitted facility was at the time being properly operated; and
(iii) The permittee submitted notice of the upset as required in paragraph (l)(6)(ii)(B) of this section (24 hour notice).

(iv) The permittee complied with any remedial measures required under paragraph (d) of this section.

(4) Burden of proof. In any enforcement proceeding, the permittee seeking to establish the occurrence of an upset has the burden of proof.

(o) Misrepresentation of Information.

(1) Any person making application for a NPDES discharge permit or filing any record, report, or other document pursuant to a regulation of the Department, shall certify that all information contained in such document is true. All application facts certified to by the applicant shall be considered valid conditions of the permit issued pursuant to the application.

(2) Any person who knowingly makes any false statement, representation, or certification in any application, record, report, or other documents filed with the Department pursuant to the State law, and the rules and regulations pursuant to that law, shall be deemed to have violated a permit condition and shall be subject to the penalties provided for pursuant to South Carolina Pollution Control Act section 48-1-320 or 48-1-330.

Reg. 61-9.122.42

(a) Existing manufacturing, commercial, mining, and silvicultural dischargers. In addition to the reporting requirements under section 122.41(1), all existing manufacturing, commercial, mining, and silvicultural dischargers must notify the Department as soon as they know or have reason to believe:

(1) That any activity has occurred or will occur which would result in the discharge on a routine or frequent basis, of any toxic pollutant which is not limited in the permit, if that discharge will exceed the highest of the following “notification levels”:

(i) One hundred micrograms per liter (100 µg/l);

(ii) Two hundred micrograms per liter (200 µg/l) for acrolein and acrylonitrile; five hundred micrograms per liter (500 µg/l) for 2,4-dinitrophenol and for 2-methyl-4,6-dinitrophenol; and one milligram per liter (1 mg/l) for antimony;

(iii) Five (5) times the maximum concentration value reported for that pollutant in the permit application in accordance with section 122.21(g)(7); or

(iv) The level established by the Department in accordance with section 122.44(f).

(2) That any activity has occurred or will occur which would result in any discharge, on a non-routine or infrequent basis, of a toxic pollutant which is not limited in the permit, if that discharge will exceed in the highest of the following “notification levels”:

(i) Five hundred micrograms per liter (500 µg/l);

(ii) One milligram per liter (1 mg/l) for antimony;

(iii) Ten (10) times the maximum concentration value reported for that pollutant in the permit application in accordance with section 122.21(g)(7).

(iv) The level established by the Department in accordance with section 122.44(f).
South Carolina Industrial Stormwater General NPDES Permit - SCR000000.

Appendix C [Reserved.]

South Carolina Industrial Stormwater General NPDES Permit - SCR000000

Appendix D Activities Covered

Appendix D. Facilities and Activities Covered

Your permit eligibility is limited to discharges from facilities in the “sectors” of industrial activity summarized in Table D-1. These sector descriptions are based on Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Codes and Industrial Activity Codes. References to “sectors” in this permit (e.g., sector-specific monitoring requirements) refer to these groupings.

Table D-1. Sectors of Industrial Activity Covered by This Permit		
Subsector (May be subject to more than one sector/subsector)	SIC Code or Activity Code¹	Activity Represented
SECTOR A: TIMBER PRODUCTS		
A1	2421	General Sawmills and Planing Mills
A2	2491	Wood Preserving
A3	2411	Log Storage and Handling
A4	2426	Hardwood Dimension and Flooring Mills
	2429	Special Product Sawmills, Not Elsewhere Classified
	2431-2439 (except 2434)	Millwork, Veneer, Plywood, and Structural Wood (see Sector W)
	2448	Wood Pallets and Skids
	2449	Wood Containers, Not Elsewhere Classified
	2451, 2452	Wood Buildings and Mobile Homes
	2493	Reconstituted Wood Products
A5	2499	Wood Products, Not Elsewhere Classified
	2441	Nailed and Lock Corner Wood Boxes and Shook
SECTOR B: PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS		
B1	2631	Paperboard Mills
B2	2611	Pulp Mills
	2621	Paper Mills
	2652-2657	Paperboard Containers and Boxes
	2671-2679	Converted Paper and Paperboard Products, Except Containers and Boxes
SECTOR C: CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS		
C1	2873-2879	Agricultural Chemicals
C2	2812-2819	Industrial Inorganic Chemicals
C3	2841-2844	Soaps, Detergents, and Cleaning Preparations; Perfumes, Cosmetics, and Other Toilet Preparations

Table D-1. Sectors of Industrial Activity Covered by This Permit

Subsector (May be subject to more than one sector/subsector)	SIC Code or Activity Code¹	Activity Represented
C4	2821-2824	Plastics Materials and Synthetic Resins, Synthetic Rubber, Cellulosic and Other Manmade Fibers Except Glass
C5	2833-2836	Medicinal Chemicals and Botanical Products; Pharmaceutical Preparations; in vitro and in vivo Diagnostic Substances; and Biological Products, Except Diagnostic Substances
	2851	Paints, Varnishes, Lacquers, Enamels, and Allied Products
	2861-2869	Industrial Organic Chemicals
	2891-2899	Miscellaneous Chemical Products
	3952 (limited to list of inks and paints)	Inks and Paints, Including China Painting Enamels, India Ink, Drawing Ink, Platinum Paints for Burnt Wood or Leather Work, Paints for China Painting, Artist's Paints and Artist's Watercolors
	2911	Petroleum Refining
SECTOR D: ASPHALT PAVING AND ROOFING MATERIALS AND LUBRICANTS		
D1	2951, 2952	Asphalt Paving and Roofing Materials
D2	2992, 2999	Miscellaneous Products of Petroleum and Coal
SECTOR E: GLASS, CLAY, CEMENT, CONCRETE, AND GYPSUM PRODUCTS		
E1	3251-3259	Structural Clay Products
	3261-3269	Pottery and Related Products
E2	3271-3275	Concrete, Gypsum, and Plaster Products
E3	3211	Flat Glass
	3221, 3229	Glass and Glassware, Pressed or Blown
	3231	Glass Products Made of Purchased Glass
	3241	Hydraulic Cement
	3281	Cut Stone and Stone Products
	3291-3299	Abrasive, Asbestos, and Miscellaneous Nonmetallic Mineral Products
SECTOR F: PRIMARY METALS		
F1	3312-3317	Steel Works, Blast Furnaces, and Rolling and Finishing Mills
F2	3321-3325	Iron and Steel Foundries
F3	3351-3357	Rolling, Drawing, and Extruding of Nonferrous Metals
F4	3363-3369	Nonferrous Foundries (Castings)
F5	3331-3339	Primary Smelting and Refining of Nonferrous Metals
	3341	Secondary Smelting and Refining of Nonferrous Metals
	3398, 3399	Miscellaneous Primary Metal Products
SECTOR G: METAL MINING (ORE MINING AND DRESSING)		
G1	1021	Copper Ore and Mining Dressing Facilities
G2	1011	Iron Ores
	1021	Copper Ores
	1031	Lead and Zinc Ores

Table D-1. Sectors of Industrial Activity Covered by This Permit

Subsector (May be subject to more than one sector/subsector)	SIC Code or Activity Code¹	Activity Represented
	1041, 1044	Gold and Silver Ores
	1061	Ferroalloy Ores, Except Vanadium
	1081	Metal Mining Services
	1094, 1099	Miscellaneous Metal Ores
SECTOR H: [Reserved.] COAL MINES AND COAL MINING-RELATED FACILITIES		
SECTOR I: [Reserved.] OIL AND GAS EXTRACTION AND REFINING		
SECTOR J: [Reserved.] MINERAL MINING AND DRESSING		
SECTOR K: HAZARDOUS WASTE TREATMENT, STORAGE, OR DISPOSAL FACILITIES		
K1	HZ	Hazardous Waste Treatment, Storage, or Disposal Facilities, including those that are operating under interim status or a permit under subtitle C of RCRA
SECTOR L: LANDFILLS, LAND APPLICATION SITES, AND OPEN DUMPS		
L1	LF	All Landfill, Land Application Sites and Open Dumps
L2	LF	All Landfill, Land Application Sites and Open Dumps, except Municipal Solid Waste Landfill (MSWLF) Areas Closed in Accordance with 40 CFR 258.60
SECTOR M: AUTOMOBILE SALVAGE YARDS		
M1	5015	Automobile Salvage Yards
SECTOR N: SCRAP RECYCLING FACILITIES		
N1	5093	Scrap Recycling and Waste Recycling Facilities except Source-Separated Recycling
N2	5093	Source-separated Recycling Facility
SECTOR O: STEAM ELECTRIC GENERATING FACILITIES		
O1	SE	Steam Electric Generating Facilities, including coal handling sites
SECTOR P: LAND TRANSPORTATION AND WAREHOUSING		
P1	4011, 4013	Railroad Transportation
	4111-4173	Local and Highway Passenger Transportation
	4212-4231	Motor Freight Transportation and Warehousing
	4311	United States Postal Service
	5171	Petroleum Bulk Stations and Terminals
SECTOR Q: WATER TRANSPORTATION		
Q1	4412-4499	Water Transportation Facilities
SECTOR R: SHIP AND BOAT BUILDING AND REPAIRING YARDS		
R1	3731, 3732	Ship and Boat Building or Repairing Yards

Table D-1. Sectors of Industrial Activity Covered by This Permit

Subsector (May be subject to more than one sector/subsector)	SIC Code or Activity Code¹	Activity Represented
SECTOR S: AIR TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES		
S1	4512-4581	Air Transportation Facilities
SECTOR T: TREATMENT WORKS		
T1	TW	Treatment Works treating domestic sewage or any other sewage sludge or wastewater treatment device or system, used in the storage, treatment, recycling, and reclamation of municipal or domestic sewage, including land dedicated to the disposal of sewage sludge that are located within the confines of the facility, with a design flow of 1.0 mgd or more, or required to have an approved pretreatment program under 40 CFR Part 403. Not included are farm lands, domestic gardens or lands used for sludge management where sludge is beneficially reused and which are not physically located in the confines of the facility, or areas that are in compliance with section 405 of the CWA
SECTOR U: FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS		
U1	2041-2048	Grain Mill Products
U2	2074-2079	Fats and Oils Products
U3	2011-2015	Meat Products
	2021-2026	Dairy Products
	2032-2038	Canned, Frozen, and Preserved Fruits, Vegetables, and Food Specialties
	2051-2053	Bakery Products
	2061-2068	Sugar and Confectionery Products
	2082-2087	Beverages
	2091-2099	Miscellaneous Food Preparations and Kindred Products
	2111-2141	Tobacco Products
SECTOR V: TEXTILE MILLS, APPAREL, AND OTHER FABRIC PRODUCT MANUFACTURING; LEATHER AND LEATHER PRODUCTS		
V1	2211-2299	Textile Mill Products
	2311-2399	Apparel and Other Finished Products Made from Fabrics and Similar Materials
	3131-3199	Leather and Leather Products (note: see Sector Z1 for Leather Tanning and Finishing)
SECTOR W: FURNITURE AND FIXTURES		
W1	2434	Wood Kitchen Cabinets
	2511-2599	Furniture and Fixtures
SECTOR X: PRINTING AND PUBLISHING		
X1	2711-2796	Printing, Publishing, and Allied Industries
SECTOR Y: RUBBER, MISCELLANEOUS PLASTIC PRODUCTS, AND MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES		
Y1	3011	Tires and Inner Tubes
	3021	Rubber and Plastics Footwear

Table D-1. Sectors of Industrial Activity Covered by This Permit

Subsector (May be subject to more than one sector/subsector)	SIC Code or Activity Code¹	Activity Represented
	3052, 3053	Gaskets, Packing and Sealing Devices, and Rubber and Plastic Hoses and Belting
	3061, 3069	Fabricated Rubber Products, Not Elsewhere Classified
Y2	3081-3089	Miscellaneous Plastics Products
	3931	Musical Instruments
	3942-3949	Dolls, Toys, Games, and Sporting and Athletic Goods
	3951-3955 (except 3952 – see Sector C)	Pens, Pencils, and Other Artists' Materials
	3961, 3965	Costume Jewelry, Costume Novelties, Buttons, and Miscellaneous Notions, Except Precious Metal
	3991-3999	Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries
SECTOR Z: LEATHER TANNING AND FINISHING		
Z1	3111 (also see sector V.)	Leather Tanning and Finishing
SECTOR AA: FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS		
AA1	3411-3499 (except 3479)	Fabricated Metal Products, Except Machinery and Transportation Equipment, and Coating, Engraving, and Allied Services.
	3911-3915	Jewelry, Silverware, and Plated Ware
AA2	3479	Fabricated Metal Coating and Engraving
SECTOR AB: TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT, INDUSTRIAL OR COMMERCIAL MACHINERY		
AB1	3511-3599 (except 3571- 3579)	Industrial and Commercial Machinery, Except Computer and Office Equipment (see Sector AC)
	3711-3799 (except 3731, 3732)	Transportation Equipment Except Ship and Boat Building and Repairing (see Sector R)
SECTOR AC: ELECTRONIC, ELECTRICAL, PHOTOGRAPHIC, AND OPTICAL GOODS		
AC1	3571-3579	Computer and Office Equipment
	3812-3873	Measuring, Analyzing, and Controlling Instruments; Photographic and Optical Goods, Watches, and Clocks
	3612-3699	Electronic and Electrical Equipment and Components, Except Computer Equipment
SECTOR AD: NON-CLASSIFIED FACILITIES		
AD1	Other stormwater discharges designated by the Department as needing a permit (see SC Reg. 61-9.122.26(a)(9)(i)(C) & (D)) or any facility discharging stormwater associated with industrial activity not described by any of Sectors A-AC. NOTE: Facilities may not elect to be covered under Sector AD. Only the Department may assign a facility to Sector AD.	

¹ A complete list of SIC Codes can be found at: https://www.osha.gov/pls/imis/sic_manual.html
Conversions to and from the newer North American Industry Classification System” (NAICS)) can be obtained from the Internet at: <http://www.naics.com/naics-to-sic-crosswalk/> or in paper form from various locations in the document titled *Handbook of Standard Industrial Classifications*, Office of Management and Budget, 1987.

South Carolina Industrial Stormwater General NPDES Permit - SCR000000

**Appendix E
Procedures Relating to Endangered Species Protection**

Appendix E – [Reserved.]

South Carolina Industrial Stormwater General NPDES Permit - SCR000000

**Appendix F
Procedures Relating to Historic Properties Preservation**

Appendix F – [Reserved.]

South Carolina Industrial Stormwater General NPDES Permit - SCR000000

**Appendix G
Notice of Intent (NOI) Form**

Appendix G –Notice of Intent (NOI) Form

To obtain coverage under this permit, you must submit a NOI. You must submit the NOI in a Department specified format.

South Carolina Industrial Stormwater General NPDES Permit - SCR000000

**Appendix H
Notice of Termination (NOT) Form**

Appendix H – Notice of Termination (NOT) Form

To terminate coverage under this permit, you must submit a NOT. You must submit the NOT in a Department specified format.

South Carolina Industrial Stormwater General NPDES Permit - SCR000000

**Appendix I
Annual Reporting Form**

[Reserved.]

South Carolina Industrial Stormwater General NPDES Permit - SCR000000

Appendix J Calculating Hardness in Receiving Waters for Hardness Dependent Metals

Overview

EPA adjusted the benchmarks for six hardness-dependent metals (i.e., cadmium, copper, lead, nickel, silver, and zinc) to further ensure compliance with water quality standards. For any Sectors required to conduct benchmark samples for a hardness-dependent metal, EPA includes ‘hardness ranges’ from which benchmark values are determined. To determine which hardness range to use, you must collect data on the hardness of your receiving water(s). Once the site-specific hardness value(s) are found, the corresponding benchmark value for each metal is determined by comparing where the hardness value(s) fall within 25 mg/L ranges, as shown in Table 1.

Table 1. *Hardness Ranges to Be Used to Determine Benchmark Values for Cadmium, Lead, Nickel, Silver, and Zinc.*

	Benchmark Values (mg/L, total)					
	Cadmium	Copper	Lead	Nickel	Silver	Zinc
0-24.99 mg/L	0.0005	0.0038	0.014	0.15	0.0004	0.04
25-49.99 mg/L	0.0007	0.0056	0.023	0.20	0.0008	0.05
50-74.99 mg/L	0.0012	0.0090	0.045	0.31	0.0019	0.08
75-99.99 mg/L	0.0017	0.0123	0.069	0.42	0.0033	0.11
100-124.99 mg/L	0.0021	0.0156	0.095	0.52	0.0050	0.13
125-149.99 mg/L	0.0026	0.0189	0.122	0.61	0.0071	0.16
150-174.99 mg/L	0.0031	0.0221	0.151	0.71	0.0094	0.18
175-199.99 mg/L	0.0035	0.0253	0.182	0.80	0.012	0.20
200-224.99 mg/L	0.0040	0.0285	0.213	0.89	0.015	0.23
225-249.99 mg/L	0.0044	0.0316	0.246	0.98	0.018	0.25
250+ mg/L	0.0047	0.0332	0.262	1.02	0.020	0.26

How to Determine Hardness for Hardness-Dependent Parameters.

You may select one of three methods to determine hardness, including; individual grab sampling, grab sampling by a group of operators which discharge to the same receiving water, or using third-party data. Regardless of the method used, you are responsible for documenting the procedures used for determining hardness values. Once the hardness value is established, you are required to include this information with your first benchmark monitoring results. You must retain all monitoring data in accordance with Part 7.5 of the permit. The three optional methods for determining hardness are detailed in the following sections.

(1) Permittee Samples for Receiving Stream Hardness

This method involves collecting samples in the receiving water and submitting these to a laboratory for analysis. If you elect to sample your receiving water(s) and submit samples for

analysis, hardness must be determined from the closest intermittent or perennial stream downstream of your point of discharge. The sample can be collected during either dry or wet weather. Collection of the sample during wet weather is more representative of conditions during stormwater discharges; however, collection of in-stream samples during wet weather events may be impracticable or present safety issues.

Hardness must be sampled and analyzed using approved methods as described in 40 CFR Part 136 (Guidelines Establishing Test Procedures for the Analysis of Pollutants).

(2) Group Monitoring for Receiving Stream Hardness

You can be part of a group of permittees discharging to the same receiving waters and collect samples that are representative of the hardness values for all members of the group. In this scenario, hardness of the receiving water must be determined using 40 CFR Part 136 procedures and the results shared by group members. To use the same results, hardness measurements must be taken on a stream reach within a reasonable distance of the discharge points of each of the group members.

(3) Collection of Third-Party Hardness Data

You can submit receiving stream hardness data collected by a third party provided the results are collected consistent with the approved 40 CFR Part 136 methods. These data may come from a local water utility, previously conducted stream reports, TMDL, peer reviewed literature, other government publications, or data previously collected by the permittee. Data should be less than 10 years old.

Water quality data for many of the nation's surface waters are available on-line or by contacting EPA or the Department. EPA's data system STORET, short for STOrage and RETrieval, is a repository for receiving water quality, biological, and physical data and is used by state environmental agencies, EPA and other federal agencies, universities, private citizens, and many others. Similarly, state environmental agencies and the U.S. Geological Service (USGS) also have water quality data available that, in some instances, can be accessed online. "Legacy STORET" codes for hardness include: 259 hardness, carbonate; 260 hardness, noncarbonated; and 261 calcium + magnesium, while more recent, "Modern STORET" data codes include: 00900 hardness, 00901 carbonate hardness, and 00902 non-carbonate hardness; or the discrete measurements of calcium (00915) and magnesium (00925) can be used to calculate hardness. Hardness data historically has been reported as "carbonate," "non-carbonate," or "Ca + Mg." If these are unavailable, then individual results for calcium (Ca) and magnesium (Mg) may be used to calculate hardness using the following equation:

$$\text{mg/L CaCO}_3 = 2.497 (\text{Ca mg/L}) + 4.118 (\text{Mg mg/L})$$

When interpreting the data for carbonate and non-carbonate hardness, note that total hardness is equivalent to the sum of carbonate and non-carbonate hardness if both forms are reported. If only carbonate hardness is reported, it is more than likely that non-carbonate hardness is absent and the total hardness is equivalent to the available carbonate hardness.

South Carolina Industrial Stormwater General NPDES Permit - SCR000000

**Appendix K
No Exposure Certification (NEC) Form**

To obtain this certification, you must submit a NEC. You must submit the NEC in a Department specified format.

APPENDIX D: QUARTERLY ROUTINE FACILITY INSPECTION CHECKLIST

Tenant: Fuels

MCAS Beaufort - Storm Water Routine Facility Inspection Checklist												Comments/ Observations
Tank Farm A ¹	Bldg 3088 ¹	Tank Farm B ²	Facility 1082 ²	Building 628 ² (Truck Fueling Station)	Building 1226 ² (POL Operations)	Tank Farm C ³	East Fuel Pits ⁴	West Fuel Pits ⁵	Bldg 620 ⁶			
General Practice												
Are Safety Data Sheets (SDS) available and up to date?	Select	Select	Select	Select	Select	Select	Select	Select	Select	Select		
Is good housekeeping implemented?	Select	Select	Select	Select	Select	Select	Select	Select	Select	Select		
Check general condition of shop and surroundings. Are conditions acceptable?	Select	Select	Select	Select	Select	Select	Select	Select	Select	Select		
Are dumpsters closed and not draining toward storm drains?	Select	Select	Select	Select	Select	Select	Select	Select	Select	Select		
Spill Response and Management												
Is a spill kit readily available?	Select	Select	Select	Select	Select	Select	Select	Select	Select	Select		
Is the spill kit fully equipped for the site?	Select	Select	Select	Select	Select	Select	Select	Select	Select	Select		
Do personnel know where the spill kit is located?	Select	Select	Select	Select	Select	Select	Select	Select	Select	Select		
Are personnel trained in the use of spill kit materials?	Select	Select	Select	Select	Select	Select	Select	Select	Select	Select		
Has this area experienced a spill during the last quarter? Reported? List date(s)	Select	Select	Select	Select	Select	Select	Select	Select	Select	Select		
Operations and Maintenance of Equipment												
Is all chemical mixing done inside or under cover?	Select	Select	Select	Select	Select	Select	Select	Select	Select	Select		
Is all equipment and vehicle maintenance done inside or under cover?	Select	Select	Select	Select	Select	Select	Select	Select	Select	Select		
Are drip pans in use for stored equipment or is equipment being maintained?	Select	Select	Select	Select	Select	Select	Select	Select	Select	Select		
Are materials stored inside, under cover, or under tarp?	Select	Select	Select	Select	Select	Select	Select	Select	Select	Select		
Is vehicle washing done only in designated areas?	Select	Select	Select	Select	Select	Select	Select	Select	Select	Select		
Storm Water Control Structures												
Are all control structures operating properly?	Select	Select	Select	Select	Select	Select	Select	Select	Select	Select		
Has maintenance of control structures been performed?	Select	Select	Select	Select	Select	Select	Select	Select	Select	Select		
Are grit chambers cleaned and OWS cleaned? (if applicable)	Select	Select	Select	Select	Select	Select	Select	Select	Select	Select		
Are catch basin sumps < 2/3 full of debris & is debris >6" below lowest outlet pipe?	Select	Select	Select	Select	Select	Select	Select	Select	Select	Select		
Are control measures sufficient to address corrective actions (no additional control measures needed)?	Select	Select	Select	Select	Select	Select	Select	Select	Select	Select		
Weather Conditions During Inspection												
Is there a discharge at outfall(s)? (If yes, any noncompliance observed - sheen, etc?) Is there evidence of pollutants discharging to receiving waters?	Select	Select	Select	Select	Select	Select	Select	Select	Select	Select		
Are there any issues with condition of (and/or around) outfall(s)?	Select	Select	Select	Select	Select	Select	Select	Select	Select	Select		
Weather - amount & duration of rain or days since last rain, temp (e.g. 70 deg. & sunny)												
Has at least one quarterly inspection this fiscal year been conducted during rain?	Select	Select	Select	Select	Select	Select	Select	Select	Select	Select		
Are all tanker trucks parked within containment, where applicable?	Select	Select	Select	Select	Select	Select	Select	Select	Select	Select		
Are fuel transfer hoses stored in contained racks?	Select	Select	Select	Select	Select	Select	Select	Select	Select	Select		
Notes:												
Signature:												
Date:												

Facility:

- 1: Tank Farm A (Fuel Pier)
- 2: Tank Farm B (Day Tank Facility)
- 3: Tank Farm C
- 4: East Fuel Pits
- 5: West Fuel Pits
- 6: Station Fuels (Government Gas Station)

PWD/NREAO

MCAS Beaufort - Storm Water Routine Facility Inspection Checklist	Facility 428 ¹	COGEN Plant ¹	Airfield ²	Comments/ Observations
General Practice				
Are Safety Data Sheets (SDS) available and up to date?	Select	Select	Select	
Is good housekeeping implemented?	Select	Select	Select	
Check general condition of shop and surroundings. Are conditions acceptable?	Select	Select	Select	
Are dumpsters closed and not draining toward storm drains?	Select	Select	Select	
Spill Response and Management				
Is a spill kit readily available?	Select	Select	Select	
Is the spill kit fully equipped for the site?	Select	Select	Select	
Do personnel know where the spill kit is located?	Select	Select	Select	
Are personnel trained in the use of spill kit materials?	Select	Select	Select	
Has this area experienced a spill during the last quarter? Reported? List date(s)	Select	Select	Select	
Operations and Maintenance of Equipment				
Is all chemical mixing done inside or under cover?	Select	Select	Select	
Is all equipment and vehicle maintenance done inside or under cover?	Select	Select	Select	
Are drip pans in use for stored equipment or is equipment being maintained?	Select	Select	Select	
Are materials stored inside, under cover, or under tarp?	Select	Select	Select	
Is vehicle washing done only in designated areas?	Select	Select	Select	
Storm Water Control Structures				
Are all control structures operating properly?	Select	Select	Select	
Has maintenance of control structures been performed?	Select	Select	Select	
Are grit chambers cleaned and OWS cleaned? (if applicable)	Select	Select	Select	
Are catch basin sumps < 2/3 full of debris & is debris >6" below lowest outlet pipe?	Select	Select	Select	
Are control measures sufficient to address corrective actions (no additional control measures needed)?	Select	Select	Select	
Weather Conditions During Inspection				
Is there a discharge at outfall(s)? (If yes, any noncompliance observed - sheen, etc?) Is there evidence of pollutants discharging to receiving waters?	Select	Select	Select	
Are there any issues with condition of (and/or around) outfall(s)?	Select	Select	Select	
Weather - amount & duration of rain or days since last rain, temp (e.g. 70 deg. & sunny)				
Has at least one quarterly inspection this fiscal year been conducted during rain?	Select	Select	Select	
Are all tanker trucks parked within containment, where applicable?	Select	Select	Select	
Are fuel transfer hoses stored in contained racks?	Select	Select	Select	
Notes:				
Signature:	Date:			

Facility:
 1: Waste Storage Tanks and Heating Plant
 2: Airfield

Tenant: ARFF/NREAO

MCAS Beaufort - Storm Water Routine Facility Inspection Checklist	Fire Fighting Training ¹	Jet Engine Testing Facilities (Building 1331)	Comments/ Observations
General Practice			
Are Safety Data Sheets (SDS) available and up to date?	Select	Select	
Is good housekeeping implemented?	Select	Select	
Check general condition of shop and surroundings. Are conditions acceptable?	Select	Select	
Are dumpsters closed and not draining toward storm drains?	Select	Select	
Spill Response and Management			
Is a spill kit readily available?	Select	Select	
Is the spill kit fully equipped for the site?	Select	Select	
Do personnel know where the spill kit is located?	Select	Select	
Are personnel trained in the use of spill kit materials?	Select	Select	
Has this area experienced a spill during the last quarter? Reported? List date(s)	Select	Select	
Operations and Maintenance of Equipment			
Is all chemical mixing done inside or under cover?	Select	Select	
Is all equipment and vehicle maintenance done inside or under cover?	Select	Select	
Are drip pans in use for stored equipment or is equipment being maintained?	Select	Select	
Are materials stored inside, under cover, or under tarp?	Select	Select	
Is vehicle washing done only in designated areas?	Select	Select	
Storm Water Control Structures			
Are all control structures operating properly?	Select	Select	
Has maintenance of control structures been performed?	Select	Select	
Are grit chambers cleaned and OWS cleaned? (if applicable)	Select	Select	
Are catch basin sumps < 2/3 full of debris & is debris >6" below lowest outlet pipe?	Select	Select	
Are control measures sufficient to address corrective actions (no additional control measures needed)?	Select	Select	
Weather Conditions During Inspection			
Is there a discharge at outfall(s)? (If yes, any noncompliance observed - sheen, etc?) Is there evidence of pollutants discharging to receiving waters?	Select	Select	
Are there any issues with condition of (and/or around) outfall(s)?	Select	Select	
Weather - amount & duration of rain or days since last rain, temp (e.g. 70 deg. & sunny)			
Has at least one quarterly inspection this fiscal year been conducted during rain?	Select	Select	
Are all tanker trucks parked within containment, where applicable?	Select	Select	
Are fuel transfer hoses stored in contained racks?	Select	Select	
Notes:			
Signature:		Date:	

Facility:
1: Fire Fighting Training and Jet Engine Testing

MAG-31

MCAS Beaufort - Storm Water Routine Facility Inspection Checklist	Building 1313 ¹ (AFR)	Hangar 729 ¹ (DEPO)	Hangar 414 ² (312 & 115)	Hangar 3090 ²	Bldg 955 ²	Hangar 418 ³	Bldg 1084 ³ (C12 & ND)	Bldg 857 ³	Bldg 1208 ³ (40W & SKYQ)	Hangar 3060 ⁴	Hangar 2146 ⁴	Comments/ Observations
General Practice												
Are Safety Data Sheets (SDS) available and up to date?	Select											
Is good housekeeping implemented?	Select											
Check general condition of shop and surroundings. Are conditions acceptable?	Select											
Are dumpsters closed and not draining toward storm drains?	Select											
Spill Response and Management												
Is a spill kit readily available?	Select											
Is the spill kit fully equipped for the site?	Select											
Do personnel know where the spill kit is located?	Select											
Are personnel trained in the use of spill kit materials?	Select											
Has this area experienced a spill during the last quarter? Reported? List date(s)	Select											
Operations and Maintenance of Equipment												
Is all chemical mixing done inside or under cover?	Select											
Is all equipment and vehicle maintenance done inside or under cover?	Select											
Are drip pans in use for stored equipment or is equipment being maintained?	Select											
Are materials stored inside, under cover, or under tarp?	Select											
Is vehicle washing done only in designated areas?	Select											
Storm Water Control Structures												
Are all control structures operating properly?	Select											
Has maintenance of control structures been performed?	Select											
Are grit chambers cleaned and OWS cleaned? (if applicable)	Select											
Are catch basin sumps < 2/3 full of debris & is debris >6" below lowest outlet pipe?	Select											
Are control measures sufficient to address corrective actions (no additional control measures needed)?	Select											
Weather Conditions During Inspection												
Is there a discharge at outfall(s)? (If yes, any noncompliance observed - sheen, etc?) Is there evidence of pollutants discharging to receiving waters?	Select											
Are there any issues with condition of (and/or around) outfall(s)?	Select											
Weather - amount & duration of rain or days since last rain, temp (e.g. 70 deg. & sunny)												
Has at least one quarterly inspection this fiscal year been conducted during rain?	Select											
Are all tanker trucks parked within containment, where applicable?	Select											
Are fuel transfer hoses stored in contained racks?	Select											
Notes:												
Signature:	Date:											

- Facility:
- 1: East Hangar Maintenance Area
 - 2: West Hangar Maintenance Area
 - 3: Hangar 418
 - 4: Hangar 594, 2146, 3060, and Corrosion Control Facility Area

Tenant: MALS - 31

MCAS Beaufort - Storm Water Routine Facility Inspection Checklist	Hangar 594 ¹	Bldg 958 ¹ (Wash)	Bldg 3031 ¹ (GSE)	Bldg 1213 ¹ (Wash)	Bldg 1256 ¹ (Wash)	Comments/ Observations
General Practice						
Are Safety Data Sheets (SDS) available and up to date?	Select	Select	Select	Select	Select	
Is good housekeeping implemented?	Select	Select	Select	Select	Select	
Check general condition of shop and surroundings. Are conditions acceptable?	Select	Select	Select	Select	Select	
Are dumpsters closed and not draining toward storm drains?	Select	Select	Select	Select	Select	
Spill Response and Management						
Is a spill kit readily available?	Select	Select	Select	Select	Select	
Is the spill kit fully equipped for the site?	Select	Select	Select	Select	Select	
Do personnel know where the spill kit is located?	Select	Select	Select	Select	Select	
Are personnel trained in the use of spill kit materials?	Select	Select	Select	Select	Select	
Has this area experienced a spill during the last quarter? Reported? List date(s)	Select	Select	Select	Select	Select	
Operations and Maintenance of Equipment						
Is all chemical mixing done inside or under cover?	Select	Select	Select	Select	Select	
Is all equipment and vehicle maintenance done inside or under cover?	Select	Select	Select	Select	Select	
Are drip pans in use for stored equipment or is equipment being maintained?	Select	Select	Select	Select	Select	
Are materials stored inside, under cover, or under tarp?	Select	Select	Select	Select	Select	
Is vehicle washing done only in designated areas?	Select	Select	Select	Select	Select	
Storm Water Control Structures						
Are all control structures operating properly?	Select	Select	Select	Select	Select	
Has maintenance of control structures been performed?	Select	Select	Select	Select	Select	
Are grit chambers cleaned and OWS cleaned? (if applicable)	Select	Select	Select	Select	Select	
Are catch basin sumps < 2/3 full of debris & is debris >6" below lowest outlet pipe?	Select	Select	Select	Select	Select	
Are control measures sufficient to address corrective actions (no additional control measures needed)?	Select	Select	Select	Select	Select	
Weather Conditions During Inspection						
Is there a discharge at outfall(s)? (If yes, any noncompliance observed - sheen, etc?) Is there evidence of pollutants discharging to receiving waters?	Select	Select	Select	Select	Select	
Are there any issues with condition of (and/or around) outfall(s)?	Select	Select	Select	Select	Select	
Weather - amount & duration of rain or days since last rain, temp (e.g. 70 deg. & sunny)						
Has at least one quarterly inspection this fiscal year been conducted during rain?	Select	Select	Select	Select	Select	
Are all tanker trucks parked within containment, where applicable?	Select	Select	Select	Select	Select	
Are fuel transfer hoses stored in contained racks?	Select	Select	Select	Select	Select	
Notes:						
Signature:	Date:					

Facility:
1: Hangar 594, 2146, 3060, and Corrosion Control Facility

APPENDIX E: QUARTERLY VISUAL OUTFALL ASSESSMENT LOG

Quarterly Visual Assessment Form

(Complete one form for each outfall sampled.)

Name of Facility: Marine Corps Air Station Beaufort		Permit No.: SCR000000	
Street Address: Geiger Boulevard		City: Beaufort	State: SC Zip Code: 29904
Outfall Number:	"Substantially Identical Outfall"? ☐ No ☐ Yes (identify substantially identical outfalls – see Section 2.2.2 of the SWPPP)		
Quarter/Year:	Substitute Sample? ☐ No ☐ Yes		
Person(s) Title(s) collecting sample:			
Person(s) Title(s) examining sample:			
Date & Time Storm or Snowmelt Began:			
Date & Time Storm or Snowmelt Collected:			
Date & Time Storm or Snowmelt Examined:			
Nature of Discharge: ☐ Rainfall ☐ Snowmelt			
Rainfall Amount: _____ inches		Previous Storm Ended >72 hours Before Start of This Storm? ☐ No ☐ Yes (Explain)	
Parameter Assessments			
Color	☐ No ☐ Other (describe)		
Odor	☐ No ☐ Musty ☐ Sewage ☐ Sulfur ☐ Sour ☐ Petroleum/Gas ☐ Solvents ☐ Other (describe:)		
Clarity	☐ Clear ☐ Slightly Cloudy ☐ Cloudy ☐ Opaque ☐ Other (describe:)		
Floating Solids	☐ No ☐ Yes (describe:)		
Settled Solids **	☐ No ☐ Yes (describe:)		
Suspended Solids	☐ No ☐ Yes (describe:)		
Oil Sheen	☐ No ☐ Yes (describe:)		
Foam (gently shake sample)	☐ No ☐ Yes (describe:)		
Other Obvious Indicators of storm water pollution:	☐ No ☐ Yes (describe:)		

*72-hour interval can be waived when the previous storm did not yield a measurable discharge or if you are able to document (attach applicable documentation) that less than a 72-hour interval is representative of local storm events during the sampling period.

**Observe for settled solids after allowing the sample to site for approximately 30 minutes.

Sampling not performed due to adverse conditions: ☐ No ☐ Yes (explain:)
Sampling not performed due to no measurable storm event occurring that resulted in a discharge during the monitoring quarter: ☐ No ☐ Yes (explain:)

Detail any concerns, additional comments, description of pictures taken, and any corrective actions taken below (attach additional sheets as necessary).

A. Name _____	B. Title _____
C. Signature _____	D. Date Signed _____

APPENDIX F: ANNUAL SPILL REPORT LOG

Spill/Release Report Form			
Marine Corps Air Station Beaufort			
<u>MEMORANDUM</u>		Date:	
FROM:			
TO:	NREAO		
VIA:			
SUBJECT:	HM/HW/HS/POL Spill/Release Report		
REF:	(a) MCO 5090.2 (b) MCAS Hazardous Waste Management Plan		
1. In accordance with reference (a) and (b), the following report of a hazardous substance, hazardous material, hazardous waste/petroleum, oil, lubricants (POL) spill/release is made.			
a. Date of Incident:		Time of Incident:	
b. Location of Incident:		Bldg.:	
c. Person Reporting: Name:		Rank:	
d. Unit/Activity:		Ext.:	
e. Substance:			
Amount Released (gallons)		Amount Reached Stormdrain or Water of the State (gallons)	
f. Description/details of events:			
g. On-scene Supervisor			
h. NOTIFICATION:	Work Hours	After Hours	TIME CALLED
(1) NREAO MANDATORY	(6461/6458)	(911)	
(2) PMO Emergency Dispatcher	(As Required)	(911)	
i. Additional Comments (Cause of spill/release and corrective actions taken. Additional info on back)			
Supervisor's Signature			

APPENDIX G: ANNUAL NON-STORMWATER DISCHARGE EVALUATION



MCAS BEAUFORT-ENVIRONMENTAL DIVISION

Non-Stormwater Discharge Evaluation

Inspector: _____

Date: _____

The criteria used for this evaluation comes from the information listed below:

Section 1.13 and section 1.1.3 of the IGP regarding allowable stormwater discharges and allowable non-stormwater discharges.

Section 5.1.3.4 of the IGP regarding Unauthorized Non-Storm Water Discharges.

“You must document that you have evaluated for the presence of non-storm water discharges and that all unauthorized discharges have been eliminated. This evaluation must be done annually (see Part 4.3.1.e.vii.). Documentation of your evaluation must include:

- a. The date of any evaluation;
- b. A description of the evaluation criteria used;
- c. A list of the outfalls or onsite drainage points that were directly observed during the evaluation;
- d. The different types of non-storm water discharge(s) and source locations; and
- e. 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.”

1. Include a list of outfalls or onsite drainage points observed

2. Include a list of the different types of non-SW discharges and source locations

3. Include a description of actions taken, such as a list of control measures used to eliminate unauthorized discharges, if any were identified

APPENDIX H: SCDES WATERSHED AND WATER QUALITY INFORMATION TOOL



Watershed and Water Quality Information

SC Department of Environmental Services

General Information

Applicant Name: MCAS Beaufort- Beaufort River

Address: 29904, Beaufort, SC

MS4 Designation: Not in designated area

Within Coastal Critical Area: Yes

Waterbody Name:

Permit Type: Industrial

Latitude/Longitude: 32.458808 / -80.710050

Monitoring Station: 15-02

Water Classification (Provisional):

Entered Waterbody Name:

Parameter Description

NH3N	Ammonia	CD	Cadmium	CR	Chromium
CU	Copper	HG	Mercury	NI	Nickel
PB	Lead	ZN	Zinc	DO	Dissolved Oxygen
PH	pH	TURBIDITY	Turbidity	ECOLI	Escherichia coli (Freshwaters)
FC	Fecal Coliform (Shellfish)	BIO	Macroinvertebrates (Bio)	TP	(Lakes) Phosphorus
TN	(Lakes) Nitrogen	CHLA	(Lakes) Chlorophyll a	ENTERO	Enterococcus (Coastal Waters)
HGF	Mercury (Fish Tissue)	PCB	PCB (Fish)		

Impaired Status (downstream sites)

Station	NH3N	CD	CR	CU	HG	NI	PB	ZN	DO	PH	TURBIDITY	ECOLI	FC	BIO	TP	TN	CHLA	ENTERO	HGF	PCB
15-02	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	F	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
15-03	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	A	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
15-03A	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	A	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
15-03B	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	A	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
MD-001	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	InTF	F	F	X	A	X	X	X	X	F	X	X

F = Standards full supported

N = Standards not supported

A = Assessed at upstream station

X = Parameter not assessed at station

WnTN = Within TMDL, parameter not supported

InTN = In TMDL, parameter not supported

WnTF = Within TMDL, parameter full supported

InTF = In TMDL, parameter full supported

Parameters to be addressed (those not supporting standards)

DO - Dissolved Oxygen

Fish Consumption Advisory

Waters of Concern (WOC)

TMDL Information - TMDL Parameters to be addressed

In TMDL Watershed: No

TMDL Report No:

TMDL Document Link:

TMDL Site:

TMDL Parameter:

Report Date: February 27, 2026



Watershed and Water Quality Information

SC Department of Environmental Services

General Information

Applicant Name: MCAS Beaufort- Coosaw River

Address: 29904, Beaufort, SC

MS4 Designation: Not in designated area

Within Coastal Critical Area: Yes

Waterbody Name:

Permit Type: Industrial

Latitude/Longitude: 32.458808 / -80.710050

Monitoring Station: 15-01A

Water Classification (Provisional):

Entered Waterbody Name:

Parameter Description

NH3N	Ammonia	CD	Cadmium	CR	Chromium
CU	Copper	HG	Mercury	NI	Nickel
PB	Lead	ZN	Zinc	DO	Dissolved Oxygen
PH	pH	TURBIDITY	Turbidity	ECOLI	Escherichia coli (Freshwaters)
FC	Fecal Coliform (Shellfish)	BIO	Macroinvertebrates (Bio)	TP	(Lakes) Phosphorus
TN	(Lakes) Nitrogen	CHLA	(Lakes) Chlorophyll a	ENTERO	Enterococcus (Coastal Waters)
HGF	Mercury (Fish Tissue)	PCB	PCB (Fish)		

Impaired Status (downstream sites)

Station	NH3N	CD	CR	CU	HG	NI	PB	ZN	DO	PH	TURBIDITY	ECOLI	FC	BIO	TP	TN	CHLA	ENTERO	HGF	PCB
15-01A	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	F	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
15-01	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	A	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
14-12A	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	A	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
RO-17399	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	N	X	A	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
14-13	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	A	X	A	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
15-33	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	A	X	A	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

F = Standards full supported

N = Standards not supported

A = Assessed at upstream station

X = Parameter not assessed at station

WnTN = Within TMDL, parameter not supported

InTN = In TMDL, parameter not supported

WnTF = Within TMDL, parameter full supported

InTF = In TMDL, parameter full supported

Parameters to be addressed (those not supporting standards)

TURBIDITY - Turbidity

Fish Consumption Advisory

Waters of Concern (WOC)

TMDL Information - TMDL Parameters to be addressed

In TMDL Watershed: No

TMDL Report No:

TMDL Document Link:

TMDL Site:

TMDL Parameter:

Report Date: February 27, 2026

APPENDIX I: ABOVEGROUND STORAGE TANK INVENTORY

Storage Tanks and Subject Containers to SPCC requirements

Bldg. No.	Bldg. Description	ID No. In Facility Diagram	Contents	Container Capacity (gal)	Tank Type / Consruction	Integrity Testing	Containment	Approximate Secondary Containment Capacity (gal)
Fixed Petroleum ASTs								
--	Tank Farm A	3077-JP5	JP-5	630,000	V, steel, internal floating roof	P, E (5), I (10)	DK	900,000
--	Tank Farm A	3078-JP5	JP-5	630,000	V, steel, internal floating roof	P, E (5), I (10)	DK	900,000
--	Tank Farm B	3064-JP5	JP-5	210,000	V, steel, internal floating roof	P, E (5), I (10)	DK	367,458
--	Tank Farm B	3065-JP5	JP-5	210,000	V, steel, internal floating roof	P, E (5), I (10)	DK	367,458
--	Tank Farm B	941-Used Oil	Used Oil	10,000	H, steel	P, E (20)	DK	94,000
--	Tank Farm B	942-Used Oil	Used Oil	10,000	H, steel	P, E (20)	DK	94,000
--	Tank Farm C	3070-JP5	JP-5	210,000	V, steel, internal floating roof	P, E (5), I (10)	DK	367,458
--	Tank Farm C	3071-JP5	JP-5	210,000	V, steel, internal floating roof	P, E (5), I (10)	DK	367,458
403	AVIATION FUEL PUMP STATION	403-JP5	JP-5	315	H, Steel	P	DW	N/A
404	GENERATOR BLDG	404A-ULSD	ULSD	1,000	H, steel	P	DK	3186
404	GENERATOR BLDG	1078B-ULSD	ULSD	1,000	H, steel	P	DK	3186
418	HANGAR 418 / ""F""	M-418A	Used Oil	300	Steel bowser	P	DW	N/A
427	SCADA NETWORK FACILITY	428A-Empty	Empty	210,000	V, steel	P, E (10-12), I (20)	DK	367,458
427	SCADA NETWORK FACILITY	428B-Empty	Empty	60,000	V, steel	P, E (10-12), I (20)	DK	104,988
431	BOQ	432-ULSD	ULSD	17,500	V, steel	P	DK	32,275
431	BOQ	433-ULSD	ULSD	17,500	V, steel	P	DK	32,275
448	GENERATOR BLDG	448-daytank	ULSD	250	H, Steel	P	DK	500
448	GENERATOR BLDG	448-ULSD	ULSD	300	H, steel	P	DW	N/A
565	COMBAT LOGISTICS COMPANY 23 FIELD MAINT SHOP	565	Used Oil	300	V, polyurethane	P	DW	N/A
606	TACAN BLDG	606A-ULSD	ULSD	300	H, steel	P	DK	360
607	GENERATOR BLDG	607A-ULSD	ULSD	300	H, Steel	P	DK	500
607	GENERATOR BLDG	607-daytank	ULSD	76	H, Steel	P	DW	N/A
620	Tank Farm D	622-Gas	Gasoline	15,000	H, steel	P, E (20)	DK	122,000
620	Tank Farm D	623-Gas	Gasoline	15,000	H, steel	P, E (20)	DK	122,000
620	Tank Farm D	624-ULSD	ULSD	15,000	H, steel	P, E (20)	DK	85,000
620	Tank Farm D	3102	JP-5	8,000	H, steel	P, E (20)	DW	N/A
620	Tank Farm D	3103	E85	12,000	H, steel	P, E (20)	DW	N/A
658	ROICC AND SAFETY OFFICES	1222-ULSD	Empty	6,000	V, steel	P, E (20)	DK	17,000.00
661	VEHICLE MAINTENANCE SHOP	661-Used Oil	Used Oil	300	H, Steel bowser	P	DK	500

Storage Tanks and Subject Containers to SPCC requirements

Bldg. No.	Bldg. Description	ID No. In Facility Diagram	Contents	Container Capacity (gal)	Tank Type / Consruction	Integrity Testing	Containment	Approximate Secondary Containment Capacity (gal)
729	HANGAR 729 / ""C""	729-Used Oil	Used Oil	300	Steel bowser	P	DK	550
741	GENERATOR BLDG	741-daytank	ULSD	50	H, Steel	P	DW	N/A
741	GENERATOR BLDG	741A-ULSD	ULSD	1,000	H, steel	P	DW	N/A
1015	FLAMMABLE STORAGE BUILDING	M-1003	Used Oil	264	H, Steel	P	DK	553
1007	Tank Farm B	M-1007	Used Oil	300	Steel bowser	P	DW	N/A
1064	MWSD 273 HQ / MOTOR T SHOP	1064-Used Oil	Used Oil	300	H, steel	P	DK	600
1171	MWSD 273 SUPPLY WAREHOUSE & FUELS SHOP	1171-SIXCONS	ULSD	900	H, Steel	P	DK	2478
1171	MWSD 273 SUPPLY WAREHOUSE & FUELS SHOP	1171-SIXCONS	ULSD	900	H, Steel	P	DK	2478
1171	MWSD 273 SUPPLY WAREHOUSE & FUELS SHOP	1171-SIXCONS	ULSD	900	H, Steel	P	DK	2478
1258	NREAO KSPAN	M-1205A	Used Oil	275	Steel bowser	P	DW	N/A
1258	NREAO KSPAN	M-1205B	Used Oil	385	Steel bowser	P	DW	N/A
1219	AUTO HOBBY SHOP	1219-Used Oil	Used Oil	200	H, Concrete	P	DW	N/A
1310	DASR SHELTER / SURVEILLANCE RADAR	1310-ULSD	ULSD	1,000	H, Steel	P	DW	N/A
1310	DASR SHELTER / SURVEILLANCE RADAR	1310-daytank	ULSD	250	H, Steel	P	DK	50
1331	HUSH HOUSE	1331-Oil	Used Oil	800	H, Steel	P	DK	1500
2146	HANGAR 2146 / ""A""	2146-Used Oil	Used Oil	396	V, polyethylene	P	DW	N/A
3032	MALS-31 GSE	3032-ULSD/Gas	ULSD/Gas	500	Steel convault	P	DW	N/A
3031	GROUND SUPPORT EQUIPMENT SHOP	M-3036	Used Oil	385	Steel bowser	P	DW	N/A
3060	HANGAR 3060 / ""B""	M-3060	Used Oil	300	Steel bowser	P	DW	N/A
3090	HANGAR 3090 / ""D""	M-3090	Used Oil	300	Steel bowser	P	DW	N/A
--	ARFF Training Area	3076-JP5	Used JP-5	5,000	H, steel	P	DK	40,000
--	Tank Farm B	3104	Used Oil	7,500	H, Steel	P	DW	N/A
--	Tank Farm B	3105	Used Oil	7,500	H, Steel	P	DW	N/A
Underground Product Recovery Tanks (PRTs)								
--	Tank Farm A	3079-JP5 (PRT)	JP-5	4,000	Steel PRT	P	Steel PRT	N/A (below grade)
--	Tank Farm B	3066-JP5 (PRT)	JP-5	4,000	Steel PRT	P	Steel PRT	N/A (below grade)
--	Tank Farm C	3072-JP5 (PRT)	JP-5	4,000	Steel PRT	P	Steel PRT	N/A (below grade)
Used Cooking Oil ASTs								
554	OFFICERS CLUB	554-UCO	Used Cooking Oil	236	Steel	P	DW	N/A

Storage Tanks and Subject Containers to SPCC requirements

Bldg. No.	Bldg. Description	ID No. In Facility Diagram	Contents	Container Capacity (gal)	Tank Type / Consruction	Integrity Testing	Containment	Approximate Secondary Containment Capacity (gal)
1283	MCAS BASE EXCHANGE	1283-UCO	Used Cooking Oil	236	Steel	P	DW	N/A
2080	ENLISTED DINING FACILITY	2080-UCO	Used Cooking Oil	236	Steel	P	DW	N/A
Loading Racks								
3068	FUEL FARM B ELECTRICAL CONTROL CENTER	3064-JP5_LR	JP-5	6,900	N/A	N/A	DK	36,657
620	Ground Fuels Farm (Tank Farm D)	620_LR	--	1,400	N/A	N/A	DK	9,819
Generator Belly Tanks								
403	AVIATION FUEL PUMP STATION	G-403-ULSD	ULSD	300	Steel sub-base	P	DW	N/A
472G1	APPROACH LT VAULT	G-472G1-ULSD	ULSD	700	Steel sub-base	P	DW	N/A
472G2	GUIDED MISSILE MNT FACILITY	G-472G2-ULSD	ULSD	65	Steel sub-base	P	DW	N/A
472G3	Gate (Tower)	G-472G3-ULSD	ULSD	80	Steel sub-base	P	DW	N/A
472G4	CORROSION CONTROL FACILITY	G-472G4-ULSD	ULSD	80	Steel sub-base	P	DW	N/A
472G5	AIR OPS BLDG	G-472G5-ULSD	ULSD	80	Steel sub-base	P	DW	N/A
472G6	Gate (Tank Farm C)	G-472G6-ULSD	ULSD	140	Steel sub-base	P	DW	N/A
564	MCCS HEADQUARTERS	G-564-ULSD	ULSD	194	Steel sub-base	P	DW	N/A
585	MAG 31 HQ	G-585-ULSD	ULSD	400	Steel sub-base	P	DW	N/A
598	MEDICAL/DENTAL CLINIC	G-598-ULSD	ULSD	2,500	Steel sub-base	P	DW	N/A
599	TELEPHONE BUILDING	G-599-ULSD	ULSD	1,161	Steel sub-base	P	DW	N/A
600	AIR OPS BLDG	600A	ULSD	1,055	Steel sub-base	P	DW	N/A
601	MCAS HQ	G-601-ULSD	ULSD	415	Steel sub-base	P	DW	N/A
614	CLC 23 HEADQUARTERS	G-614-ULSD	ULSD	589	Steel sub-base	P	DW	N/A
616	PUBLIC WORKS	G-616-ULSD	ULSD	518	Steel sub-base	P	DW	N/A
625	PW MAINTENANCE SHOP	G-625-ULSD	ULSD	150	Steel sub-base	P	DW	N/A
703	COMPUTER SERVICES / NADEP	EG-P-8	ULSD	100	Steel sub-base	P	DW	N/A
843	TMO	G-703-ULSD	USLD	100	Steel sub-base	P	DW	N/A
843	TMO	EG-P-1	ULSD	100	Steel sub-base	P	DW	N/A
843	TMO	EG-P-2	ULSD	100	Steel sub-base	P	DW	N/A
843	TMO	EG-P-3	ULSD	100	Steel sub-base	P	DW	N/A
843	TMO	EG-P-4	ULSD	100	Steel sub-base	P	DW	N/A
843	TMO	EG-P-5	ULSD	125	Steel sub-base	P	DW	N/A

Storage Tanks and Subject Containers to SPCC requirements

Bldg. No.	Bldg. Description	ID No. In Facility Diagram	Contents	Container Capacity (gal)	Tank Type / Consruction	Integrity Testing	Containment	Approximate Secondary Containment Capacity (gal)
843	TMO	EG-P-6	ULSD	125	Steel sub-base	P	DW	N/A
843	TMO	EG-P-7	ULSD	100	Steel sub-base	P	DW	N/A
843	TMO	EG-P-9	ULSD	250	Steel sub-base	P	DW	N/A
843	TMO	I-EG-843-11	ULSD	127	Steel sub-base	P	DW	N/A
843	TMO	I-EG-843-12	ULSD	100	Steel sub-base	P	DW	N/A
843	TMO	I-EG-843-14	ULSD	429	Steel sub-base	P	DW	N/A
843	TMO	I-EG-843-15	ULSD	200	Steel sub-base	P	DW	N/A
1080	CREW BUILDING	G-1080-ULSD	ULSD	570	Steel sub-base	P	DW	N/A
1215	ADMIN BLDG @ 418	G-1215-ULSD	ULSD	80	Steel sub-base	P	DW	N/A
1243	TELEPHONE SATELLITE	G-1243-ULSD	ULSD	100	Steel sub-base	P	DW	N/A
1253	MALS-31, 60C Van Maint. Shop	1253G	ULSD	128	Polyethylene sub-base	P	Dike	128
1253	MALS-31, 60C Van Maint. Shop	101051	ULSD	66	Steel sub-base	P	DW	N/A
1253	MALS-31, 60C Van Maint. Shop	200288	ULSD	128	Steel sub-base	P	DW	N/A
1253	MALS-31, 60C Van Maint. Shop	101063	ULSD	66	Steel sub-base	P	DW	N/A
1253	MALS-31, 60C Van Maint. Shop	100760	ULSD	66	Steel sub-base	P	DW	N/A
1253	MALS-31, 60C Van Maint. Shop	200280	ULSD	128	Steel sub-base	P	DW	N/A
1253	MALS-31, 60C Van Maint. Shop	200316	ULSD	128	Steel sub-base	P	DW	N/A
1253	MALS-31, 60C Van Maint. Shop	100542	ULSD	66	Steel sub-base	P	DW	N/A
1253	MALS-31, 60C Van Maint. Shop	200315	ULSD	128	Steel sub-base	P	DW	N/A
1253	MALS-31, 60C Van Maint. Shop	100759	ULSD	66	Steel sub-base	P	DW	N/A
1260	ARMORY	G-1260-ULSD	ULSD	200	Steel sub-base	P	DW	N/A
1270	HAZMAT WAREHOUSE	G-1270-ULSD	ULSD	125	Steel sub-base	P	DW	N/A
1277	FLIGHTLINE FIRE PUMP BLDG	G-1277-ULSD	ULSD	1,500	Steel sub-base	P	DW	N/A
1313	ARFF FACILITY	G-1313-ULSD	ULSD	125	Steel sub-base	P	DW	N/A
2071	UPS BLDG FOR PAR	G-2071-ULSD	ULSD	100	Steel sub-base	P	DW	N/A
2077	PASS AND ID	G-2077-ULSD	ULSD	400	Steel sub-base	P	DW	N/A
2080	ENLISTED DINING FACILITY	G-2080-ULSD	ULSD	1,200	Steel sub-base	P	DW	N/A
2085	STRUCTURAL FIRE STATION	G-2085-ULSD	ULSD	800	Steel sub-base	P	DW	N/A
2091	EOD / ORD OPS CENTER	G-2091-ULSD	ULSD	100	Steel sub-base	P	DW	N/A

Storage Tanks and Subject Containers to SPCC requirements

Bldg. No.	Bldg. Description	ID No. In Facility Diagram	Contents	Container Capacity (gal)	Tank Type / Consruction	Integrity Testing	Containment	Approximate Secondary Containment Capacity (gal)
2146	HANGAR 2146 / ""A""	G-2146-ULSD	ULSD	541	Steel sub-base	P	DW	N/A
3012	PHYSICAL FITNESS CENTER	G-3012-ULSD	ULSD	2,100	Steel sub-base	P	DW	N/A
3044	PISTOL RANGE RESTROOM	G-3044-ULSD	ULSD	300	Steel sub-base	P	DW	N/A
3047	HANGAR 3060 / ""B""	G-3045-ULSD	ULSD	100	Steel sub-base	P	DW	N/A
3060	HANGAR 3060 / ""B""	G-3060-ULSD	ULSD	525	Steel sub-base	P	DW	N/A
3090	HANGAR 3090 / ""D""	G-3090-ULSD	ULSD	1,333	Steel sub-base	P	DW	N/A
--	Tank Farm A	G-TFA-ULSD	ULSD	600	Steel sub-base	P	DW	N/A
--	Tank Farm C	G-TFC-ULSD	ULSD	600	Steel sub-base	P	DW	N/A
--	Tank Farm B	G-TFB-ULSD	ULSD	600	Steel sub-base	P	DW	N/A
--	Flightline	G-FLIGHTLINE	ULSD	84	Steel sub-base	P	DW	N/A
55-Gal Drum Storage (listed as max. no. stored at location)								
414	HANGAR 414 / "E"	--	2 drums hydraulic fluid	110	Drums	P	B, SP, AM	> 55-gal
418	Squadron Hangar	--	2 drums hydraulic fluid	110	Drums	P	B, SP, AM	> 55-gal
565/565A	CLC-23 Field Maintenance Shop	--	10 drums new/used POL	550	Drums	P	B, SP, DK, AM	> 55-gal
594	MALS-31 Hangar	--	6 drums used POL	330	Drums	P	B, SP, AM	> 55-gal
626	MWSS-273 Heavy Equipment Shop	--	15 drums new/used POL	825	Drums	P	B, SP, AM	> 55-gal
661/1178	MACS-2 Vehicle Maintenance Shop	--	5 drums new/used POL	275	Drums	P	SP, DK, AM	> 55-gal
780/992	Combat Vehicle Maintenance Shop	--	6 drums new/used POL	330	Drums	P	SP, DK, AM	> 55-gal
843	Automotive Vehicle Shop	--	6 drums new/used POL	330	Drums	P	B, SP, AM	> 55-gal
857	Support Equipment Rework Shop	--	6 drums new/used POL	330	Drums	P	B, SP, AM	> 55-gal
1030/1205	NREAO Waste/Recycling Facility	--	4 drums used POL	220	Drums	P	SP, AM	> 55-gal
1039	Covered pad behind Bldg.1039	--	3 drums new/used POL	165	Drums	P	DK, AM	> 55-gal
1064	MWSS-273 Admin./Maint. Shop	--	10 drums new POL	550	Drums	P	DK, AM	> 55-gal
1068/1180	MWSS-273 Communications Shop	--	2 drums new POL	110	Drums	P	SP, DK, AM	> 55-gal
1081	FRC ASE Shop	--	2 drums new/used POL	110	Drums	P	B, SP, AM	> 55-gal
1084	NDI Facility	--	1 drum used POL	55	Drums	P	B, SP, AM	> 55-gal
1107	Support Equipment Rework Shop	--	4 drums new/used POL	220	Drums	P	B, SP, AM	> 55-gal
1219	AUTO HOBBY SHOP	--	8 drums used oil	440	Drums	P	B, SP, AM	> 55-gal
1253	MALS-31, 60C Van Maint. Shop	--	4 drums used POL	220	Drums	P	B, SP, AM	> 55-gal

Storage Tanks and Subject Containers to SPCC requirements

Bldg. No.	Bldg. Description	ID No. In Facility Diagram	Contents	Container Capacity (gal)	Tank Type / Construction	Integrity Testing	Containment	Approximate Secondary Containment Capacity (gal)
1270	Joint HazMat Center	--	65 drums new POL	3,575	Drums	P	B, AM	> 55-gal
3031	MALS-31 GSE Shop	--	10 drums new/used POL	550	Drums	P	B, SP, AM	> 55-gal
Van Pad	520 - Hydraulic Shop	--	1 drum used POL	55	Drums	P	B, SP, AM	> 55-gal
Van Pad	620 - Electrical Shop	--	3 drums new POL	165	Drums	P	B, SP, AM	> 55-gal
Mobile Refuelers								
--	Tank Farm B	--	JP-5	5,000	Tanker truck	P	AM	N/A
--	Tank Farm B	--	JP-5	5,000	Tanker truck	P	AM	N/A
--	Tank Farm B	--	JP-5	5,000	Tanker truck	P	AM	N/A
--	Tank Farm B	--	JP-5	5,000	Tanker truck	P	AM	N/A
--	Tank Farm B	--	JP-5	6,000	Tanker truck	P	AM	N/A
--	Tank Farm B	--	JP-5	6,000	Tanker truck	P	AM	N/A
--	Tank Farm B	--	JP-5	6,000	Tanker truck	P	AM	N/A
--	Tank Farm B	--	JP-5	6,000	Tanker truck	P	AM	N/A
--	Tank Farm B	--	JP-5	6,200	Tanker truck	P	AM	N/A
--	Tank Farm B	--	JP-5	6,200	Tanker truck	P	AM	N/A
--	Tank Farm B	--	JP-5	6,200	Tanker truck	P	AM	N/A
--	Tank Farm B	--	Gasoline	1,200	Tanker truck	P	AM	N/A
--	Tank Farm B	--	ULSD	1,200	Tanker truck	P	AM	N/A
--	Tank Farm B	--	ULSD	1,200	Tanker truck	P	AM	N/A
Hydraulic Lifts								
843	Motor T	--	Hydraulic Oil	177.8	Reservoir	P	B, AM	N/A
843	Motor T	--	Hydraulic Oil	177.8	Reservoir	P	B, AM	N/A
565	CLC-23 Field Maintenance Shop	--	Hydraulic Oil	166	Reservoir	P	B, AM	N/A
1064	MWSS-273 Vehicle Maintenance Shop	--	Hydraulic Oil	150	Reservoir	P	B, AM	N/A
Elevators								
79	O-Club	--	Hydraulic Oil	168	Reservoir	P	B, AM	N/A
111	Museum/Gym/Fitness Center	--	Hydraulic Oil	168	Reservoir	P	B, AM	N/A
669		--	Hydraulic Oil	168	Reservoir	P	B, AM	N/A
Transformers								

Storage Tanks and Subject Containers to SPCC requirements

Bldg. No.	Bldg. Description	ID No. In Facility Diagram	Contents	Container Capacity (gal)	Tank Type / Consruction	Integrity Testing	Containment	Approximate Secondary Containment Capacity (gal)
--	1346T (500 kVA)	--	Mineral Oil	200	Transformer	P	NP	N/A
--	AS-BT-3031B (300 kVA)	--	Mineral Oil	160	Transformer	P	NP	N/A
--	AS-BT-418/1215C (300 kVA)	--	Mineral Oil	160	Transformer	P	NP	N/A
--	AS-BT-418B (300 kVA)	--	Mineral Oil	160	Transformer	P	NP	N/A
--	AS-BT-594D (300 kVA)	--	Mineral Oil	160	Transformer	P	NP	N/A
--	AS-PdT_472T1 (300 kVA)	--	Mineral Oil	160	Transformer	P	NP	N/A
--	AS-PdT_472T2 (300 kVA)	--	Mineral Oil	120	Transformer	P	NP	N/A
--	AS-PdT_472T3 (300 kVA)	--	Mineral Oil	160	Transformer	P	NP	N/A
--	AS-PdT_472T4 (300 kVA)	--	Mineral Oil	160	Transformer	P	NP	N/A
--	AS-PdT_472T5 (300 kVA)	--	Mineral Oil	160	Transformer	P	NP	N/A
--	AS-PdT_472T6 (300 kVA)	--	Mineral Oil	160	Transformer	P	NP	N/A
--	AS-PdT-1024 (500 kVa)	--	Mineral Oil	100	Transformer	P	NP	N/A
--	AS-PdT-1025 (30 kVa)	--	Mineral Oil	150	Transformer	P	NP	N/A
--	AS-PdT-1039 (225 kVA)	--	Mineral Oil	140	Transformer	P	NP	N/A
--	AS-PdT-1062 (750 kVA)	--	Mineral Oil	255	Transformer	P	NP	N/A
--	AS-PdT-1064/1067 (225 kVA)	--	Mineral Oil	140	Transformer	P	NP	N/A
--	AS-PdT-1071 (300 kVA)	--	Mineral Oil	160	Transformer	P	NP	N/A
--	AS-PdT-1078 (500 kVA)	--	Mineral Oil	200	Transformer	P	NP	N/A
--	AS-PdT-1080 (225 kVA)	--	Mineral Oil	140	Transformer	P	NP	N/A
--	AS-PdT-1103 (100 kVA)	--	Mineral Oil	180	Transformer	P	NP	N/A
--	AS-PdT-1108 (500 kVA)	--	Mineral Oil	200	Transformer	P	NP	N/A
--	AS-PdT-1098 (300 kVA)	--	Mineral Oil	160	Transformer	P	NP	N/A
--	AS-PdT-1108 (500 kVA)	--	Mineral Oil	200	Transformer	P	NP	N/A
--	AS-PdT-1108A (150 kVA)	--	Mineral Oil	120	Transformer	P	NP	N/A
--	AS-PdT-1121 (500 kVA)	--	Mineral Oil	200	Transformer	P	NP	N/A
--	AS-PdT-1122 (750 kVA)	--	Mineral Oil	255	Transformer	P	NP	N/A
--	AS-PdT-1130 (500 kVA)	--	Mineral Oil	160	Transformer	P	NP	N/A
--	AS-PdT-1130/1161 (300 kVA)	--	Mineral Oil	160	Transformer	P	NP	N/A
--	AS-PdT-1142 (225 kVA)	--	Mineral Oil	140	Transformer	P	NP	N/A

Storage Tanks and Subject Containers to SPCC requirements

Bldg. No.	Bldg. Description	ID No. In Facility Diagram	Contents	Container Capacity (gal)	Tank Type / Consruction	Integrity Testing	Containment	Approximate Secondary Containment Capacity (gal)
--	AS-PdT-1166A (500 kVA)	--	Mineral Oil	100	Transformer	P	NP	N/A
--	AS-PdT-1166B (500 kVA)	--	Mineral Oil	100	Transformer	P	NP	N/A
--	AS-PdT-1171 (225 kVA)	--	Mineral Oil	140	Transformer	P	NP	N/A
--	AS-PdT-1208 (750 kVA)	--	Mineral Oil	255	Transformer	P	NP	N/A
--	AS-PdT-1208B (112.5 kVA)	--	Mineral Oil	150	Transformer	P	NP	N/A
--	AS-PdT-1213 (112.5 kVA)	--	Mineral Oil	115	Transformer	P	NP	N/A
--	AS-PdT-1219 (1125 kVA)	--	Mineral Oil	300	Transformer	P	NP	N/A
--	AS-PdT-1227/1228 (225 kVA)	--	Mineral Oil	140	Transformer	P	NP	N/A
--	AS-PdT-1229/1230 (225 kVA)	--	Mineral Oil	140	Transformer	P	NP	N/A
--	AS-PdT-1231 (225 kVA)	--	Mineral Oil	140	Transformer	P	NP	N/A
--	AS-PdT-1244 (500 kVA)	--	Mineral Oil	200	Transformer	P	NP	N/A
--	AS-PdT-1245 (300 kVA)	--	Mineral Oil	160	Transformer	P	NP	N/A
--	AS-PdT-1246 (300 kVA)	--	Mineral Oil	160	Transformer	P	NP	N/A
--	AS-PdT-1247 (300 kVA)	--	Mineral Oil	160	Transformer	P	NP	N/A
--	AS-PdT-1248 (300 kVA)	--	Mineral Oil	160	Transformer	P	NP	N/A
--	AS-PdT-1252/1253 (750 kVA)	--	Mineral Oil	255	Transformer	P	NP	N/A
--	AS-PdT-1254A (750 kVA)	--	Mineral Oil	255	Transformer	P	NP	N/A
--	AS-PdT-1254B (750 kVA)	--	Mineral Oil	255	Transformer	P	NP	N/A
--	AS-PdT-1256 (750 kVA)	--	Mineral Oil	255	Transformer	P	NP	N/A
--	AS-PdT-1260 (75 kVA)	--	Mineral Oil	115	Transformer	P	NP	N/A
--	AS-PdT-1268 (500 kVA)	--	Mineral Oil	200	Transformer	P	NP	N/A
--	AS-PdT-1277 (1500 kVA)	--	Mineral Oil	410	Transformer	P	NP	N/A
--	AS-PdT-1283 (500 kVA)	--	Mineral Oil	200	Transformer	P	NP	N/A
--	AS-PdT-1284 (112.5 kVA)	--	Mineral Oil	115	Transformer	P	NP	N/A
--	AS-PdT-1307 (150 kVA)	--	Mineral Oil	120	Transformer	P	NP	N/A
--	AS-PdT-1310T (75 kVA)	--	Mineral Oil	115	Transformer	P	NP	N/A
--	AS-PdT-1325 (300 kVA)	--	Mineral Oil	100	Transformer	P	NP	N/A
--	AS-PdT-1326A (500 kVA)	--	Mineral Oil	150	Transformer	P	NP	N/A
--	AS-PdT-1326B (500 kVA)	--	Mineral Oil	120	Transformer	P	NP	N/A

Storage Tanks and Subject Containers to SPCC requirements

Bldg. No.	Bldg. Description	ID No. In Facility Diagram	Contents	Container Capacity (gal)	Tank Type / Consruction	Integrity Testing	Containment	Approximate Secondary Containment Capacity (gal)
--	AS-PdT-1331 (300 kVA)	--	Mineral Oil	160	Transformer	P	NP	N/A
--	AS-PdT-1331B (300 kVA)	--	Mineral Oil	100	Transformer	P	NP	N/A
--	AS-PdT-1331C (300 kVA)	--	Mineral Oil	100	Transformer	P	NP	N/A
--	AS-PdT-1337 (1000 kVA)	--	Mineral Oil	300	Transformer	P	NP	N/A
--	AS-PdT-1338A (200 kVA)	--	Mineral Oil	140	Transformer	P	NP	N/A
--	AS-PdT-2071 (300 kVA)	--	Mineral Oil	160	Transformer	P	NP	N/A
--	AS-PdT-2077 (167 kVA)	--	Mineral Oil	120	Transformer	P	NP	N/A
--	AS-PdT-2080 (500 kVA)	--	Mineral Oil	200	Transformer	P	NP	N/A
--	AS-PdT-2085T (300 kVA)	--	Mineral Oil	160	Transformer	P	NP	N/A
--	AS-PdT-2089/2090 (225 kVA)	--	Mineral Oil	140	Transformer	P	NP	N/A
--	AS-PdT-2091 (300 kVA)	--	Mineral Oil	160	Transformer	P	NP	N/A
--	AS-PdT-2094 (150 kVA)	--	Mineral Oil	120	Transformer	P	NP	N/A
--	AS-PdT-2095/2199 (75 kVA)	--	Mineral Oil	115	Transformer	P	NP	N/A
--	AS-PdT-2145A (3750 kVA)	--	Mineral Oil	800	Transformer	P	NP	N/A
--	AS-PdT-2145B (3750 kVA)	--	Mineral Oil	800	Transformer	P	NP	N/A
--	AS-PdT-2146A (3750 kVA)	--	Mineral Oil	750	Transformer	P	NP	N/A
--	AS-PdT-2146B (3750 kVA)	--	Mineral Oil	750	Transformer	P	NP	N/A
--	AS-PdT-2146C (350 KVA)	--	Mineral Oil	100	Transformer	P	NP	N/A
--	AS-PdT-2146D (350 KVA)	--	Mineral Oil	100	Transformer	P	NP	N/A
--	AS-PdT-2146E (350 KVA)	--	Mineral Oil	100	Transformer	P	NP	N/A
--	AS-PdT-3009 (75 kVA)	--	Mineral Oil	115	Transformer	P	NP	N/A
--	AS-PdT-3012 (500 kVA)	--	Mineral Oil	200	Transformer	P	NP	N/A
--	AS-PdT-3031A (1000 kVA)	--	Mineral Oil	300	Transformer	P	NP	N/A
--	AS-PdT-3031C (350 KVA)	--	Mineral Oil	250	Transformer	P	NP	N/A
--	AS-PdT-3043A (350 KVA)	--	Mineral Oil	100	Transformer	P	NP	N/A
--	AS-PdT-3043A (300 kVA)	--	Mineral Oil	160	Transformer	P	NP	N/A
--	AS-PdT-3045/3047 (75 kVA)	--	Mineral Oil	115	Transformer	P	NP	N/A
--	AS-PdT-3060 (2000 kVA)	--	Mineral Oil	200	Transformer	P	NP	N/A
--	AS-PdT-3090A (1500 kVA)	--	Mineral Oil	262	Transformer	P	NP	N/A

Storage Tanks and Subject Containers to SPCC requirements

Bldg. No.	Bldg. Description	ID No. In Facility Diagram	Contents	Container Capacity (gal)	Tank Type / Consruction	Integrity Testing	Containment	Approximate Secondary Containment Capacity (gal)
--	AS-PdT-3090B (1500 kVA)	--	Mineral Oil	262	Transformer	P	NP	N/A
--	AS-PdT-3090C (350 kVA)	--	Mineral Oil	100	Transformer	P	NP	N/A
--	AS-PdT-3090D (350 kVA)	--	Mineral Oil	100	Transformer	P	NP	N/A
--	AS-PdT-3258 (500 kVA)	--	Mineral Oil	120	Transformer	P	NP	N/A
--	AS-PdT-403 (225 kVA)	--	Mineral Oil	140	Transformer	P	NP	N/A
--	AS-PdT-404A (300 kVA)	--	Mineral Oil	160	Transformer	P	NP	N/A
--	AS-PdT-404B (300 kVA)	--	Mineral Oil	160	Transformer	P	NP	N/A
--	AS-PdT-409 (112.5 kVA)	--	Mineral Oil	115	Transformer	P	NP	N/A
--	AS-PdT-414A (300 kVA)	--	Mineral Oil	160	Transformer	P	NP	N/A
--	AS-PdT-414B (1000 kVA x 2)	--	Mineral Oil	600	Transformer	P	NP	N/A
--	AS-PdT-414C (300 kVA x 2)	--	Mineral Oil	320	Transformer	P	NP	N/A
--	AS-PdT-414D (300 kVA)	--	Mineral Oil	160	Transformer	P	NP	N/A
--	AS-PdT-418/1215D (300 kVA)	--	Mineral Oil	160	Transformer	P	NP	N/A
--	AS-PdT-418A (1500 kVA)	--	Mineral Oil	410	Transformer	P	NP	N/A
--	AS-PdT-418E/1215 (300 kVA)	--	Mineral Oil	160	Transformer	P	NP	N/A
--	AS-PdT-427 (150 kVA)	--	Mineral Oil	120	Transformer	P	NP	N/A
--	AS-PdT-429 (300 kVA)	--	Mineral Oil	160	Transformer	P	NP	N/A
--	AS-PdT-430 (500 kVA)	--	Mineral Oil	150	Transformer	P	NP	N/A
--	AS-PdT-430B (500 kVA)	--	Mineral Oil	150	Transformer	P	NP	N/A
--	AS-PdT-431A (300 kVA)	--	Mineral Oil	160	Transformer	P	NP	N/A
--	AS-PdT-431B (300 kVA)	--	Mineral Oil	160	Transformer	P	NP	N/A
--	AS-PdT-431C (300 kVA)	--	Mineral Oil	160	Transformer	P	NP	N/A
--	AS-PdT-431D (300 kVA)	--	Mineral Oil	160	Transformer	P	NP	N/A
--	AS-PdT-447/448/449 (75 kVA)	--	Mineral Oil	115	Transformer	P	NP	N/A
--	AS-PdT-500 (350 kVA)	--	Mineral Oil	100	Transformer	P	NP	N/A
--	AS-PdT-551/2072 (300 kVA)	--	Mineral Oil	160	Transformer	P	NP	N/A
--	AS-PdT-553 (300 kVA)	--	Mineral Oil	160	Transformer	P	NP	N/A
--	AS-PdT-555 (300 kVA)	--	Mineral Oil	160	Transformer	P	NP	N/A
--	AS-PdT-564 (225 kVA)	--	Mineral Oil	140	Transformer	P	NP	N/A

Storage Tanks and Subject Containers to SPCC requirements

Bldg. No.	Bldg. Description	ID No. In Facility Diagram	Contents	Container Capacity (gal)	Tank Type / Consruction	Integrity Testing	Containment	Approximate Secondary Containment Capacity (gal)
--	AS-PdT-566 (255 kVA)	--	Mineral Oil	140	Transformer	P	NP	N/A
--	AS-PdT-584 (225 kVA)	--	Mineral Oil	140	Transformer	P	NP	N/A
--	AS-PdT-585 (150 kVA)	--	Mineral Oil	120	Transformer	P	NP	N/A
--	AS-PdT-594 (300 kVA)	--	Mineral Oil	160	Transformer	P	NP	N/A
--	AS-PdT-594_554 (500 kVA)	--	Mineral Oil	175	Transformer	P	NP	N/A
--	AS-PdT-594A (300 kVA)	--	Mineral Oil	160	Transformer	P	NP	N/A
--	AS-PdT-594B (500 kVA)	--	Mineral Oil	200	Transformer	P	NP	N/A
--	AS-PdT-596 (500 kVA)	--	Mineral Oil	200	Transformer	P	NP	N/A
--	AS-PdT-597 (500 kVA)	--	Mineral Oil	200	Transformer	P	NP	N/A
--	AS-PdT-598/895/707 (500 kVA)	--	Mineral Oil	200	Transformer	P	NP	N/A
--	AS-PdT-599 (500 kVA)	--	Mineral Oil	200	Transformer	P	NP	N/A
--	AS-PdT-600 (500 kVA)	--	Mineral Oil	200	Transformer	P	NP	N/A
--	AS-PdT-600A (500 kVA)	--	Mineral Oil	100	Transformer	P	NP	N/A
--	AS-PdT-600B (500 kVA)	--	Mineral Oil	100	Transformer	P	NP	N/A
--	AS-PdT-601 (300 kVA)	--	Mineral Oil	160	Transformer	P	NP	N/A
--	AS-PdT-606/262 (75 kVA)	--	Mineral Oil	115	Transformer	P	NP	N/A
--	AS-PdT-611A (75 kVA)	--	Mineral Oil	115	Transformer	P	NP	N/A
--	AS-PdT-611B (300 kVA)	--	Mineral Oil	160	Transformer	P	NP	N/A
--	AS-PdT-612 (300 kVA)	--	Mineral Oil	160	Transformer	P	NP	N/A
--	AS-PdT-614 (75 kVA)	--	Mineral Oil	115	Transformer	P	NP	N/A
--	AS-PdT-616 (225 kVA)	--	Mineral Oil	140	Transformer	P	NP	N/A
--	AS-PdT-617A (500 kVA)	--	Mineral Oil	150	Transformer	P	NP	N/A
--	AS-PdT-617B (500 KVA)	--	Mineral Oil	150	Transformer	P	NP	N/A
--	AS-PdT-617-Portable-Small-8	--	Mineral Oil	68	Transformer	P	NP	N/A
--	AS-PdT-617-Transformers-Large-24	--	Mineral Oil	204	Transformer	P	NP	N/A
--	AS-PdT-617-Transfomers-Small-8	--	Mineral Oil	62	Transformer	P	NP	N/A
--	AS-PdT-617C (25 kVA)	--	Mineral Oil	150	Transformer	P	NP	N/A
--	AS-PdT-617D (667 kVA)	--	Mineral Oil	346	Transformer	P	NP	N/A
--	AS-PdT-620 (75 kVA)	--	Mineral Oil	115	Transformer	P	NP	N/A

Storage Tanks and Subject Containers to SPCC requirements

Bldg. No.	Bldg. Description	ID No. In Facility Diagram	Contents	Container Capacity (gal)	Tank Type / Consruction	Integrity Testing	Containment	Approximate Secondary Containment Capacity (gal)
--	AS-PdT-703 (500 kVA)	--	Mineral Oil	200	Transformer	P	NP	N/A
--	AS-PdT-727 (225 kVA)	--	Mineral Oil	140	Transformer	P	NP	N/A
--	AS-PdT-729/951/952 (500 kVA)	--	Mineral Oil	200	Transformer	P	NP	N/A
--	AS-PdT-729B	--	Mineral Oil	150	Transformer	P	NP	N/A
--	AS-PdT-730 (300 kVA)	--	Mineral Oil	160	Transformer	P	NP	N/A
--	AS-PdT-734 (350 kVA)	--	Mineral Oil	100	Transformer	P	NP	N/A
--	AS-PdT-738A (350 kVA)	--	Mineral Oil	100	Transformer	P	NP	N/A
--	AS-PdT-738B (350 kVA)	--	Mineral Oil	100	Transformer	P	NP	N/A
--	AS-PdT-74 (112.5 kVA)	--	Mineral Oil	115	Transformer	P	NP	N/A
--	AS-PdT-740/741 (225 kVA)	--	Mineral Oil	140	Transformer	P	NP	N/A
--	AS-PdT-740-1 (500 kVA)	--	Mineral Oil	155	Transformer	P	NP	N/A
--	AS-PdT-740-2 (500 kVA)	--	Mineral Oil	155	Transformer	P	NP	N/A
--	AS-PdT-740-3 (500 kVA)	--	Mineral Oil	155	Transformer	P	NP	N/A
--	AS-PdT-740-4 (500 kVA)	--	Mineral Oil	155	Transformer	P	NP	N/A
--	AS-PdT-740-5 (500 kVA)	--	Mineral Oil	155	Transformer	P	NP	N/A
--	AS-PdT-740-6 (500 kVA)	--	Mineral Oil	155	Transformer	P	NP	N/A
--	AS-PdT-740-7 (350 kVA)	--	Mineral Oil	155	Transformer	P	NP	N/A
--	AS-PdT-790 (112.5 kVA)	--	Mineral Oil	115	Transformer	P	NP	N/A
--	AS-PdT-807 (150 kVA)	--	Mineral Oil	120	Transformer	P	NP	N/A
--	AS-PdT-834 (150 kVA)	--	Mineral Oil	120	Transformer	P	NP	N/A
--	AS-PdT-834A (300 kVA)	--	Mineral Oil	160	Transformer	P	NP	N/A
--	AS-PdT-843 (300 kVA)	--	Mineral Oil	125	Transformer	P	NP	N/A
--	AS-PdT-843A (300 kVA)	--	Mineral Oil	150	Transformer	P	NP	N/A
--	AS-PdT-843B (300 kVA)	--	Mineral Oil	150	Transformer	P	NP	N/A
--	AS-PdT-844 (300 kVA)	--	Mineral Oil	100	Transformer	P	NP	N/A
--	AS-PdT-853 (300 kVA)	--	Mineral Oil	100	Transformer	P	NP	N/A
--	AS-PdT-856/1243 (150 kVA)	--	Mineral Oil	120	Transformer	P	NP	N/A
--	AS-PdT-860/1263 (75 kVA)	--	Mineral Oil	115	Transformer	P	NP	N/A
--	AS-PdT-865/2072 (500 kVA)	--	Mineral Oil	200	Transformer	P	NP	N/A

Storage Tanks and Subject Containers to SPCC requirements

Bldg. No.	Bldg. Description	ID No. In Facility Diagram	Contents	Container Capacity (gal)	Tank Type / Consruction	Integrity Testing	Containment	Approximate Secondary Containment Capacity (gal)
--	AS-PdT-898/899/1005 (1000 kVA)	--	Mineral Oil	300	Transformer	P	NP	N/A
--	AS-PdT-932/933/934 (750 kVA)	--	Mineral Oil	255	Transformer	P	NP	N/A
--	AS-PdT-953 (500 kVA)	--	Mineral Oil	200	Transformer	P	NP	N/A
--	AS-PdT-980 (300 kVA)	--	Mineral Oil	100	Transformer	P	NP	N/A
--	AS-PdT-ARNG001 (300 kVA)	--	Mineral Oil	160	Transformer	P	NP	N/A
--	AS-PdT-Flightline (500 kVA)	--	Mineral Oil	150	Transformer	P	NP	N/A
--	AS-PdT-O5-PAPI (300 kVA)	--	Mineral Oil	160	Transformer	P	NP	N/A
--	AS-PdT-PAD (150 kVA)	--	Mineral Oil	120	Transformer	P	NP	N/A
--	AS-SUB-2145 (300 kVA)	--	Mineral Oil	160	Transformer	P	NP	N/A
--	AS-SUB-2146 (300 kVA)	--	Mineral Oil	160	Transformer	P	NP	N/A

AM = AM such as deployment of absorbent materials, boom, etc.

B = building containment

DK = diked containment

DW = Double-walled

G to I = gradual to instantaneous

NP = not practicable (use alternative measures per 40 CFR 112.7(k))

SP = SP

Total fixed oil storage in operation (gal)

Total fixed oil storage reserved for emergency recovery (gal)

Total oil storage in mobile refuelers (gal)

Total SPCC Storage (gal)

Bldg. No.	Bldg. Description	ID No. In Facility Diagram	Contents	Container Capacity (gal)
Petroleum USTs (SPCC exempt)				
554	Officer's Club	554-ULSD	ULSD	2,000
600	Aircraft Operations	600-ULSD	ULSD	1,000
620	Ground Fuels Farm	770-Gas	Gasoline	6,000
620	Ground Fuels Farm	771-ULSD	ULSD	6,000
1283	MCX Gas Station	1283A-Gas	Gasoline	12,000
1283	MCX Gas Station	1283B-Gas	Gasoline	12,000
Other ASTs				
610	Combat pool	610-NaOCl	15% NaOCl	750
702	Cryogenics	702-Liq. Nit.	Liquid Nitrogen	2,000
702	Cryogenics	702-Liq. Oxy.	Liquid Oxygen	2,000
--	--	979-Used AFFF	Used AFFF	10,000
1338	Cogeneration Plant	1338-PROP-1	Propane	500
1338	Cogeneration Plant	1338-PROP-2	Propane	120
1338	Cogeneration Plant	1338-PROP-3	Propane	120

NaOCl = Sodium Hypochlorite