OKLAHOMA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
WATER QUALITY DIVISION

GENERAL PERMIT
OKR05

FOR STORM WATER DISCHARGES FROM INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES UNDER THE MULTI-SECTOR INDUSTRIAL GENERAL PERMIT WITHIN THE STATE OF OKLAHOMA

September 5, 2011

MULTI-SECTOR GENERAL PERMIT FOR STORM WATER DISCHARGES ASSOCIATED WITH INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITIES FOR THE STATE OF OKLAHOMA

PERMIT NO. OKR05

AUTHORIZATION TO DISCHARGE UNDER THE OKLAHOMA POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM

In compliance with the Clean Water Act as amended (The Act, USC 125 *et seq*.) and with the provisions under the Oklahoma Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (OPDES), OAC 252:606-1-3(b)(3)(L) incorporating by reference 40 CFR 122.26, as amended, except as provided in Part I.2 of this permit, owners/operators of storm water discharges from industrial facilities, described by their Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Code or Activity Code specified in Part 1.2 and Table 1.2 of the permit are authorized to discharge in accordance with the conditions and requirements set forth herein. Only those owners/operators of storm water discharges from industrial activities who submit a Notice of Intent (NOI) and receive authorization in accordance with Part 2 of this permit are authorized under this general permit.

This permit is a reissuance by the Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) and shall become effective on September 5, 2011. All currently permitted industrial facilities must reapply to the DEQ for coverage under the OKR05 permit. This permit and the authorization to discharge shall expire at midnight September 4, 2016.

Signed and issued this 5th day of August, 2011

Shellie Chard-McClary, Director
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OPDES MULTI-SECTOR GENERAL PERMIT FOR STORM WATER
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OPDES INDUSTRIAL GENERAL PERMIT FOR STORM WATER DISCHARGES FROM INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITIES OKR05

Part 1 BACKGROUND

This permit was written as much as practicable in a more reader-friendly, plain language format that should make it easier for people less familiar with traditional permit language and government regulations to read and understand the permit requirements. Terms like "you" and "your" are used to refer to the party (ies) that are operators of a discharge, applicants, permittees, etc. Terms like "must" are used instead of "shall." Phrasing such as "If you...." is used to identify conditions that may not apply to all permittees.

1.1 How Do I Find Out If I Need A Permit?

You must refer to the provision under Oklahoma Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (OPDES), OAC 252:606-1-3(b)(3)(L) incorporating by reference 40 CFR 122.26 to determine whether you need a permit. The Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes or activity codes (e.g. HZ, SE, LF, TW) for your industrial activity are listed in Table 1-2 of the permit. You may utilize "The Standard Industrial Classification Manual of 1987"; or you may consult with your Certified Public Accountant or attorney; or you may refer to "1997 NAICS and 1987 SIC Correspondence Tables" on the U.S. Census Bureau website at: http://www.census.gov/epcd/www/naicstab.htm

You may review Table 1-2 to see if your industry and SIC or activity code is listed. If you determine your industrial activities are listed in Table 1-2, you must submit a Notice of Intent (NOI) to the DEQ for coverage under this permit unless you qualify for a "No Exposure Exclusion" (see Part 1.4.4).

1.1.1 Coverage under this permit

Permit eligibility must be maintained to discharge under this permit. Any discharges that are not compliant with the eligibility conditions of this permit are not authorized by the permit. You must obtain an individual or alternative permit to be covered for those ineligible discharges or take necessary steps to make the discharges eligible for coverage.

1.1.2 EPA Region 6 Authorization of permitting authority for Oklahoma

Under EPA's approval of the OPDES program, the State of Oklahoma has had storm water permitting and enforcement responsibility for industrial facilities since November 19, 1996, except for the following discharges:

Table 1-1 Areas of Coverage Where the EPA is the Permitting Authority Within the State of Oklahoma

Any Activity in Indian Country[1] in Oklahoma [1] Under EPA's 1996 approval of the State of Oklahoma's permitting program, the State was not authorized to issue NPDES permits under the federal Clean Water Act in areas of Indian country, as defined in 18 U.S.C. § 1151, within the State. 61 Fed. Reg. 65047, 65049 (December 10, 1996). Therefore, this permit does not apply to discharges of stormwater in Indian country. However, section 10211(a) of the Safe, Accountable, Flexible, Efficient Transportation Equity Act of 2005 ("SAFETEA"), Public Law 109-59, 119 Stat. 1144 (August 10, 2005), provides the State the opportunity to request approval from EPA to administer federal environmental regulatory programs, including the Clean Water Act NPDES program, in Indian country areas of the State. The submission, by the State, and review, by EPA, of this permit is without prejudice to the State's right to request such approval at any time.
Oil and gas extraction under SIC Group 13[2] (Note: The DEQ does have authority over the natural gas liquid extraction plants identified under SIC code 1321, and service company base operating stations identified under SIC 1389); Pipelines under SIC Group 46, except pipelines within certain facilities regulated by DEQ; Natural gas transmission under SIC Group 492. except that the DEQ has jurisdiction over natural gas liquid extraction plants [2] On May 23, 2008, the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals issued an opinion in *National Resources Defense Council v. United States Environmental Protection Agency*, 526 F. 3d 591 (9th Cir. 2008), vacating EPA's 2006 oil and gas construction storm water regulation. Now the effective requirements are the regulations in place prior to the 2006 rule plus the additional Energy Policy Act clarification of the activities included in the CWA 402(*l*)(2) exemption.
Agricultural production and services under SIC Groups 01, 02 and 07; Forestry under SIC Group 08; Fishing, hunting and trapping under SIC Group 09, except DEQ shall have jurisdiction over industry group number 092 (fish hatcheries and preserves).
Discharges related to construction activities for the categories in Table 1-1

If you desire an authorization to discharge storm water from an industrial facility listed in Table1-1 above, you must apply to the EPA at the following addresses:
For an electronic Notice of Intent (eNOI): http://cfpub1.epa.gov/npdes/stormwater/enoi.cfm
Or
For a paper Notice of Intent (NOI): Storm Water Notice of Intent (4203M)
US EPA – Ariel Rios Building
1200 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20460

1.2 Eligibility

Eligibility for this permit does not confer a vested right to coverage under the permit. The Executive Director may require any person authorized by this permit to apply for and/or obtain either an individual OPDES permit or an alternative OPDES general permit. Any interested person may petition the Executive Director to take action under this paragraph. Where the Executive Director requires a permittee authorized to discharge under this permit to apply for an individual OPDES permit, the Executive Director will notify that person in writing that a permit application is required. This notification will include a brief statement of the reasons for this decision, an application form, and a statement setting a deadline for filing the application. The notification will also include a statement that coverage under this general permit will automatically terminate if an individual OPDES permit or an alternative general permit is issued (or denied).Applications must be submitted to the DEQ Office. The Executive Director may grant additional time upon your request for the application to be received by the DEQ. If the DEQ fails to receive an application for an individual OPDES permit as required by the Executive Director under this paragraph, then the applicability of this permit to the individual OPDES permittee is automatically terminated at the end of the day specified by the Executive Director for application submittal.

Requirements for Military Installations and Other State Facilities: Storm water discharges from military installations and other state facilities that conduct any industrial activities described by a primary SIC code or Industrial Activity Code (see Part 1.2.2 and Part 12) must either be authorized under this permit, or an alternative general permit, or an individual permit. For example, the primary SIC code for military installations is 9711, which is not listed in this permit. However, the determination for needing a permit will be based on any individual activities that occur at the installation.

1.2.1 Facilities Covered

Your permit eligibility is limited to discharges from facilities in the sectors of industrial activity based on SIC and activity codes summarized in Table 1-2. References to "sectors" in this permit (e.g., sector-specific monitoring requirements, etc.) refer to these sectors. Specific instructions and requirements for each individual sector are found in Part 12, Sector A through AD.

Table 1-2 Sectors of Industrial Activity Covered By This Permit

SIC or Activity Code[1]	Activity Represented
SECTOR A: TIMBER PRODUCTS	
2411	Log Storage and Handling
2421	General Sawmills and Planning Mills
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)
2441, 2448, 2449	Wood Containers
2451,2452	Wood Buildings and Mobile Homes
2491	Wood Preserving
2493	Reconstituted Wood Products
2499	Wood Products, Not Elsewhere Classified
SECTOR B: PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	
2611	Pulp Mills
2621	Paper Mills
2631	Paperboard Mills
2652-2657	Paperboard Containers and Boxes
2671-2679	Converted Paper and Paperboard Products, Except Containers and Boxes
SECTOR C: CHEMICAL AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	
2812-2819	Industrial Inorganic Chemicals
2821-2824	Plastics Materials and Synthetic Resins, Synthetic Rubber, Cellulosic and Other Manmade Fibers Except Glass
2833 -2836	Medicinal chemicals and botanical products; pharmaceutical preparations; in vitro and in vivo diagnostic substances; biological products, except diagnostic substances

SIC or Activity Code[1]	Activity Represented
2841-2844	Soaps, Detergents, and Cleaning Preparations; Perfumes, Cosmetics, and Other Toilet Preparations
2851	Paints, Varnishes, Lacquers, Enamels, and Allied Products
2861-2869	Industrial Organic Chemicals
2873-2879	Agricultural Chemicals
2891-2899	Miscellaneous Chemical Products
3952 (limited to list)	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
SECTOR D: ASPHALT PAVING AND ROOFING MATERIALS AND LUBRICANTS	
2951,2952	Asphalt Paving and Roofing Materials
2992,2999	Miscellaneous Products of Petroleum and Coal
SECTOR E: GLASS, CLAY, CEMENT, CONCRETE, AND GYPSUM PRODUCTS	
3211	Flat Glass
3221, 3229	Glass and Glassware, Pressed or Blown
3231	Glass Products Made of Purchased Glass
3241	Hydraulic Cement
3251-3259	Structural Clay Products
3261-3269	Pottery and Related Products
3271-3275	Concrete, Gypsum and Plaster Products
3281	Cut Stone and Stone Products
3291-3299	Abrasive, Asbestos, Miscellaneous Nonmetallic Mineral Products
SECTOR F: PRIMARY METALS	
3312-3317	Steel Works, Blast Furnaces, and Rolling and Finishing Mills
3321-3325	Iron and Steel Foundries
3331-3339	Primary Smelting and Refining of Nonferrous Metals
3341	Secondary Smelting and Refining of Nonferrous Metals
3351-3357	Rolling, Drawing, and Extruding of Nonferrous Metals
3363-3369	Nonferrous Foundries (Castings)
3398,3399	Miscellaneous Primary Metal Products
SECTOR G: METAL MINING (ORE MINING AND DRESSING)	
1011	Iron Ores
1021	Copper Ores
1031	Lead and Zinc Ores
1041,1044	Gold and Silver Ores
1061	Ferroalloy Ores, Except Vanadium

SIC or Activity Code[1]	Activity Represented
1081	Metal Mining Services
1094,1099	Miscellaneous Metal Ores
SECTOR H: COAL MINES AND COAL MINING RELATED FACILITIES	
1221-1241	Coal Mines and Coal Mining-Related Facilities
SECTOR I: OIL AND GAS EXTRACTION AND REFINING[2]	
1321	Natural Gas Liquid Extraction Plants
1389	Oil and Gas Field Services for Company Base Operating Stations
2911	Petroleum Refineries
SECTOR J: MINERAL MINING AND DRESSING	
1411	Dimension Stone
1422-1429	Crushed and Broken Stone, Including Rip Rap
1442,1446	Sand and Gravel
1455,1459	Clay, Ceramic, and Refractory Materials
1474-1479	Chemical and Fertilizer Mineral Mining
1481	Nonmetallic Minerals Services, Except Fuels
1499	Miscellaneous Nonmetallic Minerals, Except Fuels
SECTOR K: HAZARDOUS WASTE TREATMENT, STORAGE, OR DISPOSAL FACILITIES	
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 AND LAND APPLICATION SITES	
LF	Landfills, Land Application Sites, and Open Dumps that receive or have received any industrial wastes, including those that are subject to regulation under subtitle D of RCRA
SECTOR M: AUTOMOBILE SALVAGE YARDS	
5015	Automobile Salvage Yards
SECTOR N: SCRAP RECYCLING FACILITIES	
5093	Scrap Recycling Facilities
SECTOR O: STEAM ELECTRIC GENERATING FACILITIES	
SE	Steam Electric Generating Facilities, including coal handling sites
SECTOR P: LAND TRANSPORTATION AND WAREHOUSING	
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

SIC or Activity Code[1]	Activity Represented
SECTOR Q: WATER TRANSPORTATION	
4412-4499	Water Transportation
SECTOR R: SHIP AND BOAT BUILDING OR REPAIRING YARDS	
3731,3732	Ship and Boat Building or Repairing Yards
SECTOR S: AIR TRANSPORTATION	
4512-4581	Air Transportation Facilities
SECTOR T: TREATMENT WORKS	
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 is 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	
2011-2015	Meat Products
2021-2026	Dairy Products
2032-2038	Canned, Frozen and Preserved Fruits, Vegetables and Food Specialties
2041-2048	Grain Mill Products
2051-2053	Bakery Products
2061-2068	Sugar and Confectionery Products
2074-2079	Fats and Oils
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	
2211-2299	Textile Mill Products
2311-2399	Apparel and Other Finished Products Made From Fabrics and Similar Materials
3131-3199 (except 3111)	Leather and Leather Products, except Leather Tanning and Finishing (see Sector Z)
SECTOR W: FURNITURE AND FIXTURES	
2434	Wood Kitchen Cabinets
2511-2599	Furniture and Fixtures
SECTOR X: PRINTING AND PUBLISHING	
2711-2796	Printing, Publishing, and Allied Industries

SIC or Activity Code[1]	Activity Represented
SECTOR Y: RUBBER, MISCELLANEOUS PLASTIC PRODUCTS, AND MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	
3011	Tires and Inner Tubes
3021	Rubber and Plastics Footwear
3052,3053	Gaskets, Packing, and Sealing Devices, and Rubber and Plastics Hose and Belting
3061,3069	Fabricated Rubber Products, Not Elsewhere Classified
3081-3089	Miscellaneous Plastics Products
3931	Musical Instruments
3942-3949	Dolls, Toys, Games and Sporting and Athletic Goods
3951-3955 (except 3952 facilities as specified in 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	
3111	Leather Tanning and Finishing
SECTOR AA: FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	
3411-3499	Fabricated Metal Products, Except Machinery and Transportation Equipment, and Coating, Engraving, and Allied Services
3911-3915	Jewelry, Silverware, and Plated Ware
SECTOR AB: TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT, INDUSTRIAL OR COMMERCIAL MACHINERY	
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	
3571-3579	Computer and Office Equipment
3612-3699	Electronic, Electrical Equipment and Components, except Computer Equipment
3812-3873	Measuring, Analyzing and Controlling Instruments; Photographic and Optical Goods, Watches and Clocks
SECTOR AD: NON-CLASSIFIED FACILITIES	

SIC or Activity Code[1]	Activity Represented
N/A	Other storm water discharges designated by the Executive Director as needing a permit (see 40 CFR 122.26(g)(1)(I)) or any facility discharging storm water associated with industrial activity not described by any of the Sectors A-AC. **NOTE**: Facilities may not elect to be covered under Sector AD. Only the Executive Director may assign a facility to Sector AD. Application to be covered may be made to the Executive Director for consideration by any facility not covered by this permit (Sectors A-AC).

[1] A complete list of SIC codes (and conversions from the newer North American Industry Classification System) can be obtained from the Internet at **www.census.gov/epcd/www/naics.html** or in paper form from various locations in the document titled *Handbook of Standard Industrial Classifications,* Office of Management and Budget, 1987.

[2] On May 23, 2008, the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals issued an opinion in *National Resources Defense Council v. United States Environmental Protection Agency*, 526 F. 3d 591 (9th Cir. 2008), vacating EPA's 2006 oil and gas construction storm water regulation. Now the effective requirements are the regulations in place prior to the 2006 rule plus the additional Energy Policy Act clarification of the activities included in the CWA 402(*l*)(2) exemption. Industrial activities described by Sector I are currently exempted from coverage under this permit except industrial activity with SIC 2911.

1.2.2 Co-located Activities

If you have co-located industrial activities on-site that are described in a sector(s) other than your primary sector you must comply with all other applicable sector-specific conditions found in Sectors A through AD. The extra sector-specific requirements are applied only to those areas of your facility where the extra-sector activities occur. 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 storm water regulations, and identified by the Table 1-2 SIC or activity code list.

If runoff from co-located activities commingles, the discharge must be monitored as per the requirements of all applicable sectors (regardless of the actual location of the discharge). This permit authorizes the discharges from co-located activities that comply with all requirements from all applicable Sectors A through AD for the co-located industrial activities.

1.2.3 Authorized Discharges Covered

Authorized storm water discharges are subject to compliance under the terms and conditions of this permit. You are authorized to discharge pollutants in:

1. Discharges of storm water runoff associated with industrial activities as defined in 40 CFR 122.26 (b)(14)(I-ix and xi) as adopted by reference in OAC 252:606-1-3 (b)(3)(L) from the sectors of industry described in Table 1-2, that are specifically identified by outfall or discharge location in the storm water pollution prevention plan (SWP3).
2. Non-storm water discharges as noted in Part 1.2.4 or otherwise specifically allowed by the permit.
3. Discharges subject to an effluent guideline listed in Table 1-3 that also meet all other eligibility requirements of the permit.
4. Discharges designated by the Executive Director as needing a storm water permit under 40 CFR 122.26 (b)(14)(I-ix and xi) or 40 CFR 122.26 (a)(9) and 122.26 (a)(9) and 122.26 (g)(1)(I) as adopted by reference or in OAC 252:606-1-3 (b)(3)(L).

5. Discharges comprised of a discharge listed immediately above commingled with a discharge authorized by a different OPDES permit.

Table 1-3. Specific Effluent Limitation Guidelines

Regulated Discharges	Sectors
Runoff from material storage piles at cement manufacturing facilities [40 CFR Part 411 Subpart C]	Sector E SIC 3241
Runoff from phosphate fertilizer manufacturing facilities that comes into contact with any raw materials, finished product, by-products or waste products[40 CFR Part 418 Subpart A]	Sector C SIC 2874
Runoff from coal storage piles at steam electric generating facilities [40 CFR Part 423]	Sector O
Discharges resulting from spray down or intentional wetting of logs at wet deck storage areas [40 CFR Part 429, Subpart I]	Sector A SIC 2411
Mine dewatering discharges at crushed stone , construction sand and gravel, or industrial sand mining facilities [40 CFR part 436, Subpart B, C and D]	Sector J SIC 1422 - 1429, 1442, 1446,
Runoff from areas where deicing/anti-icing activities occur at ONLY those outfalls from the airport facilities	Sector S SIC 4512-4581
Runoff from asphalt emulsion facilities [40 CFR Part 443 Subpart A]	Sector D SIC 2951, 2952
Runoff from hazardous waste and non-hazardous waste landifills [40 CFR Part 445, Subpart A and B]	Sector K & L NAC HZ and LF

Note: The effluent guidelines are adopted by reference in the Oklahoma Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (OPDES) under OAC 252:606-1-3 (b)(8).

1.2.4 Allowable Non-Storm Water Discharges.

You are also authorized for the following non-storm water discharges, provided the non-storm water component of your discharge is in compliance with Part 4.2.11:

1. Fire hydrant flushings;
2. Potable water including drinking fountain water and water line flushings;
3. Uncontaminated air conditioning or compressor condensate from the outside storage of refrigerated gases or liquids;
4. Irrigation drainage;
5. Landscape watering provided all pesticides, herbicides, and fertilizer have been applied in accordance with manufacturer's instructions;
6. Pavement wash waters where no detergents are used and no spills or leaks of toxic or hazardous materials have occurred (unless all spilled material has been removed);
7. Routine external building wash down which does not use detergents;
8. Uncontaminated ground water or spring water;

9. Foundation or footing drains where flows are not contaminated with process materials such as solvents;
10. 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);
11. Discharges or flows from emergency fire fighting activities will be allowed, if measures are taken to reduce any such pollutant releases to avoid or minimize the impacts on water quality and to ensure public health and safety.

1.2.5 Limitations on Coverage

1. Discharges Mixed with Non-Storm Water. You are not authorized for discharges that are mixed with sources of non-storm water, other than those non- storm water discharges listed in Part 1.2.4.

2. Storm Water Discharges Associated with Construction Activity. You are not authorized for storm water discharges associated with construction activity as defined in 40 CFR 122.26(b)(14)(x) or 40 CFR 122.26(b)(15) as adopted by reference in OAC 252:606-1-3 (b), unless in conjunction with mining activities as specified in Part 12 Sector J of this permit.

3. Discharges currently or previously covered by another permit. You are not authorized for the following:

   A. Storm water discharges associated with industrial activities that are currently covered under an individual permit or an alternative general permit.

   B. Discharges previously covered by an individual permit or alternative general permit that has expired, or been terminated at the request of the permittee unless:

      1) All wastewater discharges in the individual permit have been eliminated and only storm water discharges and eligible non-storm water discharges remain (e.g., wastewater is now discharged to a municipal sanitary sewer); and

      2) The individual permit did not contain numeric water quality-based limitations (except pH) developed for the storm water component of the discharge; and

      3) The permittee includes any specific best management practices (BMPs) for storm water required under the individual permit in the SWP3 required under Part 4 of this permit.

4. Storm water discharges associated with industrial activity from facilities where any OPDES permit has been or is in the process of being denied, terminated, or revoked by the Executive Director (other than in a replacement permit issuance process). Upon request, the Executive Director may waive this exclusion if the operation of the facility has since passed to a different owner/operator and new circumstances at the facility justify a waiver.

5. Discharges Subject to Numerical Effluent Limitation Guidelines. You are not authorized for discharges subject to any effluent limitation guideline that is not included in Table 1-3.

6. Discharge Compliance with Water Quality Standards. You are not authorized for storm water discharges that the Executive Director determines will cause, or have reasonable potential to cause or contribute to, violations of water quality standards. Where such determinations have been made, the Executive Director may notify you that an individual permit application is necessary in accordance with Part 8.11. However, the Executive Director may authorize your coverage under this permit after you have included appropriate controls and implementation procedures designed to bring your discharges into compliance with water quality standards in your SWP3.

7. Discharges to Water Quality-Impaired or Water Quality-Limited Receiving Waters.

A. You are not authorized for new discharges to waters identified by the State under section 303(d) of the Clean Water Act as not meeting applicable water quality standards (a "303(d) water body"), except as provided under 40 CFR 122.4(i) as adopted by reference in OAC 252:606-1-3 (b)(3)(D). This provision applies only to discharges containing the pollutant(s) for which the water body is impaired. Oklahoma State 303(d) water body lists can be obtained from the Integrated Water Quality Assessment Report on the DEQ web site at http://www.deq.state.ok.us/WQDnew/305b_303d/index.html.

B. You are not authorized to discharge any pollutant into any water for which a Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) has been either established or approved by the EPA unless your discharge is consistent with that TMDL. This provision applies only to discharges containing the pollutant(s) for which the water body is impaired.

a. If a TMDL is established for any water body into which you discharge prior to the date that you submit a NOI, and if that TMDL includes a waste load allocation or load allocation for a parameter likely to be discharged by the facility, your discharges must meet the requirements of the TMDL and/or its associated implementation plan within any timeframes established in the TMDL. Monitoring and reporting of the discharges may also be required as appropriate to ensure compliance with the TMDL.

b. If a TMDL is approved for any water body into which you discharge after the date that you submit a NOI, you must incorporate any limitations, conditions, and requirements applicable to your discharges into your SWP3 to ensure that the waste load allocation, load allocation and/or the TMDLs associated implementation plan will be met within any timeframes established in the TMDL. Monitoring and reporting of the discharges may also be required as appropriate to ensure compliance with the TMDL.

If you discharge to impaired waters without a completed TMDL, you must take all necessary actions to ensure that future discharges do not cause or contribute to an stream exceedance of a water quality standard and must document these actions in your SWP3.

8. Storm Water Discharges Subject to Anti-degradation Water Quality Standards. You are not authorized for discharges that do not comply with the State's anti-degradation policy for water quality standards. State anti-degradation policies can be obtained from the Oklahoma Water Resources Board (OWRB) web site at: http://www.owrb.state.ok.us/quality/standards/standards.php

9. Dischargers Notified of Permit Ineligibility. Unless otherwise specified by the Executive Director, you are not authorized for discharges after you have been notified that you do not meet the eligibility conditions of this permit.

1.2.6 Protection of Endangered and Threatened Species or Their Critical Habitat

The DEQ has developed a program for Endangered and Threatened species and their critical habitat with the cooperation of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the Oklahoma Department of Wildlife Conservation. This program lists Federal and State sensitive waters and watersheds within the State of Oklahoma. A map of these waters and watersheds for the MSGP is included in ADDENDUM A of Exhibit 1. You must go to Exhibit 1 and follow the instructions to determine if this section applies to you.

1. Coverage under this permit is available only if your storm water discharges, allowable non-storm water discharges, and discharge-related activities avoid unacceptable effects on Federal and State listed endangered or threatened ("listed") species or designated critical habitat. Submission of a signed NOI will be deemed to constitute your certification of eligibility.
2. "Discharge-related activities" include: activities which cause, contribute to, or result in storm water point source pollutant discharges; and measures to control storm water discharges including the siting, construction, and operation of BMPs to control, reduce or prevent storm water pollution.
3. Determining eligibility: Examine the map in Exhibit 1. Compare the location of your industrial facility with the location of Federal and Oklahoma sensitive waters and watersheds. If your industrial facility lies within a corridor/area of these waters and watersheds you must mark the appropriate box in the Endangered Species area of the NOI. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service then has the option of contacting you for additional information and reviewing your SWP3 and BMP documents. Also, you must submit your SWP3 to the DEQ for review with your NOI form.
4. Your storm water discharges, allowable non-storm water discharges, and discharge-related activities may have been addressed in another operator's certification of eligibility, which included your facility's activities. By certifying eligibility under this Part, you agree to comply with any measures or controls upon which the other operator's certification was based.

This permit provides for the possibility of multiple industrial facilities in the same vicinity. You should be aware that in some cases they may meet the permit eligibility requirements by relying on another permittee's certification of eligibility. However, the other permittee's certification must meet the permit eligibility requirements and address the effects from your storm water discharges and storm water discharge-related activities on listed species and critical habitat. By certifying eligibility, you agree to comply with any measures or controls upon which the other operator's certification was based. By relying on another's certification of eligibility, the other operator's certification must apply to the location of your facility and must address the effects from your storm water discharges, allowable non-storm water discharges, and discharge related activity on listed species and critical habitat.

This situation will typically occur where one industrial facility conducts a comprehensive assessment of effects on listed species for that entire site, certifies eligibility and that certification is relied upon by other owner/operators in the vicinity. However, applicants that consider relying on another operator's certification should carefully review that certification along with any supporting information. If you do not believe that the other operator's certification provides adequate coverage for your storm water discharges and storm water discharge-related activities for your particular industrial facility, you should provide your own independent certification.

Situations such as where an operator goes through the Endangered Species Act (ESA) process and obtains an authorization for storm water discharges, then later sells the facility, the new owner can then rely on the previous ESA eligibility analysis if they choose and avoid needing to repeat the process for the same facility. It is also possible there could be a situation where a "developer" gets clearance for an industrial park and the tenants that move in might be able to rely on the original ESA evaluation depending on the scope of activities considered.

1.3 Authorization Under This Permit

1.3.1 How to Obtain Authorization

To be authorized for this permit you must:

1. Complete and submit a Notice of Intent (NOI) to the DEQ.
2. Develop and implement a storm water pollution prevention plan (SWP3) according to the requirements in Part 4 of this permit. Submit a copy of your complete SWP3 to DEQ for review if your facility is located within a corridor/area of Federal and State sensitive waters and watersheds or a scenic river watershed. If your facility is located outside any Federal and State sensitive waters and watersheds or a scenic river watershed, your facilities are not required to submit their SWP3 for review unless they are requested to do so by the DEQ.
3. Pay the applicable annual permit fee established in OAC 252:606 (located on DEQ's website at http://www.deq.state.ok.us/rules/606.pdf). The first year fee for the facilities will be prorated and will cover the period beginning the issuance date of your authorization and ending June 30th of the coinciding fiscal year.
4. Receive an authorization from the DEQ.

1.3.2 Effective Date of Permit Coverage

You are not authorized to discharge storm water under the terms and conditions of this permit until you have received authorization from the DEQ. The Executive Director may deny coverage under this permit and require submission of an application for an individual OPDES permit based on a review of your NOI or other information (see Part 8.11). Authorization to discharge is not automatically granted simply because you have mailed a completed NOI. If critical information is missing, obviously incorrect information is included, the NOI is unsigned, or if your discharge(s) is not eligible for coverage by the permit you will be notified by mail or phone. If your NOI is properly completed and you are in compliance with all of the terms and conditions of this permit, you will receive authorization by return mail.

1.3.3 Maintaining the Coverage of this Permit

1. If this permit is not reissued or replaced prior to the expiration date, it will be administratively continued and remain in force and effect. If you were authorized to discharge under this permit prior to the expiration date, any discharges authorized under this permit will automatically remain covered by this permit until the earliest of:
   A. Your authorization for coverage under a reissued permit or a replacement of this permit following your timely and appropriate submittal of a complete NOI requesting authorization to discharge under the new permit and compliance with the requirements of the new permit; or
   B. Your submittal of a Notice of Termination; or
   C. Issuance or denial of an individual permit; or
   D. A formal permit decision by the DEQ not to reissue this general permit, at which time the DEQ 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.

2. If you currently maintain coverage of this permit, you must pay the annual permit fee in according to OAC 252:606; you must continually update and implement your SWP3 and BMPs for your facility to comply with the requirements of this permit, including submittals of Annual Comprehensive Site Compliance Evaluation Report (ACSCER) and Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR).

1.4 Terminating Coverage

1.4.1 Submitting a Notice of Termination

If you wish to terminate coverage under this permit, you must submit a Notice of Termination (NOT), Exhibit 3. You must continue to comply with this permit until you submit a NOT. Your authorization to discharge under the permit terminates at midnight of the day the NOT is signed.

1.4.2 When to Submit an NOT

You must submit an NOT within thirty (30) days after one or more of the following conditions have been met:

1. A new owner/operator has assumed responsibility for the facility;
2. You have ceased operations at the facility and there no longer are discharges of storm water associated with industrial activity from the facility;
3. You have obtained coverage under an individual or alternative general permit for all discharges required to be covered by an OPDES permit.

1.4.3 Discharges After the NOT Is Submitted

Enforcement actions may be taken if you submit an NOT without meeting one or more of these conditions, unless you have obtained coverage under an alternate permit.

1.4.4 Conditional Exclusion for No Exposure

You may be eligible for a “Conditional Exclusion for No Exposure”. If you are covered by this permit, or have a new industrial facility and you have filed a “No Exposure Certification” Exhibit 4, then you are no longer authorized nor required to comply with this permit, as long as the conditions allowing the exclusion remain. If you are no longer required to have permit coverage due to“no exposure exclusion”, you are not required to submit a Notice of Termination. If you are currently covered by a no exposure waiver, you must resubmit a "No Exposure Certification" to the DEQ within 90 days following the effective date of this permit.

Part 2 NOTICES OF INTENT REQUIREMENTS

2.1 Notice of Intent (NOI) Deadlines

Your NOI must be submitted in accordance with the deadlines in Table 2-1.

Table 2-1 Deadlines for NOI Submittal

Category	Deadline
1. Existing discharges covered under the ODEQ MSGP (OKR05)	Ninety (90) days following the effective date of this permit.
2. New discharges	Receive authorization from the DEQ prior to commencing operation of the facility with discharges of storm water associated with industrial activities. It is suggested that a Notice of Intent (NOI) be submitted 30 days prior to operation.
3. New owner/operators or change of location of a facility	Same as 2, above.

You only need to receive one authorization to cover all of your activities at the facility. You do not need separate authorizations for each type of industrial activity located at a facility or industrial complex, provided your SWP3 covers each area for which you are an operator. The SIC codes or activity codes that best represent the principal products produced or services rendered by your facility and major co-located activities should be listed on the NOI.

2.1.1 When is Your Authorization to Discharge Effective?

For new industrial facilities that are not currently covered by a multi-sector industrial permit, you are not considered covered until you receive authorization from the DEQ. For industrial facilities that are currently covered under the DEQ general permit OKR05 of May 3, 2006, you must submit a new NOI Form 605-002B within 90 days of the effective date of the permit and receive authorization.

2.1.2 Submitting a Late NOI

You are not prohibited from submitting an NOI after the deadlines provided in Table 2-1. If a late NOI is submitted, your authorization is only for discharges that occur after you receive authorization. The DEQ reserves the right to take appropriate enforcement actions for any unpermitted discharges.

2.1.3 Permit Coverage for MSGP 2006 Permittees

1. If you had coverage for your facility under the MSGP 2006, and an authorization was issued by the DEQ, you must reapply to the DEQ for any new authorization under this permit. The purpose for reapplying is for the owner/operator to certify that they understand any new requirements of this permit and will comply. Authorization under the MSGP 2006 will be administratively extended for a period not to exceed 90 days from the effective date of this permit.

2. If you currently have coverage for your industrial facility authorized by the DEQ under the MSGP 2006, you do not have to file a Notice of Termination with the DEQ. Your authorization will automatically expire on May 2, 2011, and although you will be covered

during an interim period of up to 90 days you must apply for coverage under this permit using the DEQ Form 605-002B. You must review and update your SWP3 and BMPs within 90 days of the effective date of this permit for your facility to comply with the requirements of this permit.

2.2 Contents of Notice of Intent (NOI) Exhibit 2

Your NOI for coverage under this permit must include the following information:

2.2.1 Facility Owner/Operator

1. Name of the owner/operator and phone number
2. Mailing address, including the City, State, and ZIP code
3. Status of Owner/Operator
   F = Federal; S = State; M = Municipal; P = Private

2.2.2 Site Information

1. Name of the facility
2. The physical address or description of the location
3. City, State, ZIP code
4. Latitude and longitude
5. The name of the county in which your facility is located

2.2.3 Facility activity

1. The name of the Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) operator in which your facility is located, regardless of its population.
2. The name of the closest receiving water body.
3. Your primary and secondary SIC codes or two letter activity code (e.g. HZ, SE, LF and TW).
4. The SIC Codes or activity codes that best represent the principal product produced or services rendered by your facility, and major co-located activities should be listed on the NOI.
5. Is your facility required to submit annual numeric effluent limitation monitoring reports?
6. Is your SWP3 developed?
7. Other operational OPDES permit numbers
8. Complete the section for Endangered Species. See Exhibit 1.
9. Enter the Sector applicable to your industrial facility according to Table 1-2 found in Part 1.2.1. Sector codes range from "A" to "AD". You must have a copy of the sector specific permit information.

2.2.4 Certification

Read the certification on the NOI carefully, then print your name, title, date, and sign your name. There are substantial penalties for certifying false information.

2.2.5 Eligibility Screening

Based on the instructions in Exhibit 1, determine if your facility is located near a sensitive water or watershed. It is very important that you perform all necessary research to determine whether you are actually within any of these areas. You can use a topographic or quadrangle map or DEQ Data Viewer at http://maps.deq.ok.gov/deq_wq to confirm your facility is inside or outside these areas. The DEQ will confirm whether your response is correct or not.

A certification must be signed and dated by an authorized representative of your facility as detailed in Part 8.7, which states the following:

"*I certify under penalty of law that I have read and understand Part 1.2 of the permit eligibility requirements for coverage under the Storm Water Multi-Sector Industrial General Permit, including*

those requirements relating to the protection of endangered or threatened species or critical habitat, Exhibit 1. Furthermore, this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gathered and evaluated the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations. I understand that continued coverage under the Storm Water Multi-Sector Industrial General Permit is contingent upon maintaining eligibility as provided for in Part 1.2"

2.3 Use of the NOI Form

You must submit the information required under Part 2.2 on the latest version of the NOI form (or photocopy thereof) contained in Exhibit 2. Your NOI must be signed and dated in accordance with Part 8.7 of this permit.

2.4 Where to Submit

Your NOI must be submitted to the DEQ, Storm Water Program at the following address:

DEQ - ECLS
Storm Water Program
P.O. Box 1677
Oklahoma City, OK 73101-1677

or faxed to 405-702-6226.

2.5 Additional Notification

If your facility discharges through a Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4), or into a MS4 that has been designated by the permitting authority, you must also submit a signed copy of the NOI to the MS4 upon request by the MS4 operator.

Part 3 SPECIAL CONDITIONS

3.1 Hazardous Substances or Oil

You must prevent or minimize the discharge of hazardous substances or oil in your discharge(s) in accordance with the Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWP3) for your facility. This permit does not relieve you of the reporting requirements of 40 CFR 110, 40 CFR 117 and 40 CFR 302 as adopted by reference in OAC 252:606-1-3 (b)(2), (9), and (10) relating to spills or other releases of oils or hazardous substances.

You must report a release containing a hazardous substance or petroleum product in an amount equal to or in excess of a reportable quantity established under either 40 CFR 110, 40 CFR 117 or 40 CFR 302 as adopted by reference in OAC 252:606-1-3 (b)(2), (9), and (10), within 24 hours after the discovery or knowledge of the release.

3.1.1 Notify National Response Center (NRC)

You must notify the NRC at toll-free number 1-800-424-8802, or report the incident by using the on-line reporting tool from the NRC website at http://www.nrc.uscg.mil/nrchp.html, and the DEQ Complaints 24-hour Hotline at 1-800-522-0206 as soon as you have knowledge of the release.

3.1.2 Modify Your SWP3 After Release of Hazardous Substances

You must modify your SWP3 required under Part 4 within 14 calendar days of knowledge of the release to: provide a description of the release, the circumstances leading to the release, and the date of the release. In addition, you must review your plan to identify measures to prevent the reoccurrence of such releases and to respond to such releases, and you must modify your plan where appropriate.

3.2 Additional Requirements for Salt Storage

If you have storage piles of salt used for deicing or other commercial or industrial purposes and those piles generate a storm water discharge associated with industrial activity, they must be enclosed or covered to prevent exposure to storm water (except for exposure resulting from adding or removing materials from the pile). Piles do not need to be enclosed or covered where storm water from the pile is not discharged to waters of the State or the discharges from the piles are authorized under another permit.

3.3 Discharge Compliance with Water Quality Standards

Your discharge(s) must not cause or have the reasonable potential to cause or contribute to a violation of a water quality standard. Where a discharge is already authorized under this permit and is later determined to cause or have the reasonable potential to cause or contribute to the violation of an applicable water quality standard, the Executive Director will notify you of such violation(s). You must take all necessary actions to ensure future discharges do not cause or contribute to the violation of a water quality standard and document these actions in the SWP3. If violations remain or re-occur, then the coverage under this permit may be terminated by the Executive Director, and an alternative general permit or individual permit may be required. Obtaining such a permit does not preclude any enforcement action that may be taken by the DEQ.

3.4 Discharges to Outstanding Resource Waters

In accordance with Oklahoma's Water Quality Standards (OAC 785:45-5-25), new discharges of storm water located within the entire watershed of any water body designated Outstanding Resource Water are prohibited. Any such discharge is not eligible for coverage under this permit. Storm water

discharges existing as of June 25, 1992, whether or not such discharges were permitted as point sources, are eligible for coverage under this permit, but such storm water discharges are prohibited from increased load of any pollutants. If your facility is located within a designated Outstanding Resource Water, you must execute Form 605-005 Exhibit 6 and submit it with your NOI. Also, you must submit your SWP3 to the DEQ for review with your NOI form.

Part 4 STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLANS

4.1 Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan Requirements

You must prepare a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWP3) for your facility before submitting your NOI for permit coverage. If you prepared a SWP3 for coverage under a previous general permit, you must review and update the SWP3 to implement all provisions of this permit prior to submitting your NOI. Your SWP3 must be prepared in accordance with good engineering practices. Use of a registered professional engineer for SWP3 preparation is not required by the permit. However, if any part of the SWP3 involves the practice of engineering[1], then those engineering practices and designs are required to be prepared by a registered professional engineer.

Your SWP3 must:

4.1.1 Identify Potential Sources of Pollution

Identify all sources of pollution that may reasonably be expected to affect the quality of storm water discharges from your facility.

4.1.2 Describe and Ensure Implementation of Practices

Describe those procedures and devices which you will use to reduce the pollutants in storm water discharges from the facility; and

4.1.3 Assure Compliance

You must include appropriate elements to assure compliance with the terms and conditions of this permit.

4.2 Contents of the Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWP3)

4.2.1 Pollution Prevention Team

You must identify the staff individual(s) (by name or title) that comprise the facility's storm water Pollution Prevention Team. Your Pollution Prevention Team is responsible for assisting the facility/plant manager in developing and revising the facility's SWP3 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 SWP3.

[1] Statutes and Rules of Oklahoma State Board of Licensure for Professional Engineers & Land Surveyors, Section 472.2 "Definitions" states "practice of engineering means any service or creative work, the adequate performance of which requires engineering education, training and experience in the application of special knowledge of the mathematical, physical and engineering sciences to such services or creative work as consultation, investigation, evaluation, planning and design of engineering works and systems, planning the engineering use of land and water, teaching of advanced engineering subjects or courses related thereto, engineering research, engineering surveys, engineering studies, and the inspection or review of construction for the purposes of assuring compliance with drawings and specifications; any of which embraces such services or work, either public or private, in connection with any utilities, structures, buildings, machines, equipment, processes, work systems, projects, and industrial or consumer products or equipment of a mechanical, electrical, chemical, environmental, hydraulic, pneumatic or thermal nature, insofar as they involve safeguarding life, health or property, and including such other professional services as may be necessary to the design review and integration of a multidiscipline work, planning, progress and completion of any engineering services."

4.2.2 Site Description

Your SWP3 must include the following:

1. Activities at the Facility.
   Provide a description of the nature of the industrial activities at your facility;
2. General Location Map.
   Provide a map (e.g., U.S. Geological Survey quadrangle, or other map) with enough detail to identify the location of your facility and all the receiving waters within one mile of the facility;
3. Site map. Provide a map identifying the following:

   A. The size of the property in acres;
   B. The location and extent of significant structures and impervious surfaces;
   C. Directions of storm water flow (e.g., use arrows to show which directions storm water will flow);
   D. Locations of all existing structural BMPs;
   E. Locations of all surface water bodies on or adjacent to the facility, indicating if any of the waters are impaired and, if so, whether the waters have TMDLs established for them;
   F. Locations of all storm water conveyances including ditches, pipes, and swales;
   G. Locations of potential pollutant sources identified under Part 4.2.4 and where significant materials are exposed to storm water;
   H. Locations where significant spills or leaks identified under Part 4.2.5 have occurred.
   I. Locations of all storm water monitoring points, if any;
   J. Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems, where your stormwater discharges to them; ;
   K. Locations of storm water inlets and outfalls indicating if you are treating one or more outfalls as "substantially identical" under Part5.3 and an approximate outline of the area draining to each outfall;
   L. Location and description of all non-storm water discharges;
   M. Locations of the following activities where such activities are exposed to storm water: fueling stations; vehicle and equipment maintenance and/or cleaning areas; loading/unloading areas; locations used for the treatment, storage, or disposal of wastes; liquid storage tanks; processing and storage areas; access roads, rail lines used by carriers of materials/products; the location of any transfer area for substance in bulk; and machinery; and
   N. Location and source of run-on to your site from adjacent property that contains significant quantities of pollutants (an evaluation of how the quality of the runoff impacts your storm water discharges may be included).

4.2.3 Receiving Waters and Wetlands

You must provide the name of the nearest receiving water(s), including intermittent streams, dry sloughs, arroyos and the areal extent, and description of wetland or other "special aquatic sites " (see Part 11 for definition) that may receive discharges from your facility.

4.2.4 Summary of Potential Pollutant Sources

You must document the area at your facility where industrial materials or activities are exposed to storm water. Industrial materials or activities include, but are not limited to, material handling equipment or activities, industrial machinery, raw materials, intermediate products, by-products, final products, or waste products. Material handling activities include the storage, loading and unloading, transportation, or conveyance of any raw material, intermediate product, final product or waste product. For each separate area identified, the description must include:

1. Activities in the area.

A list of the activities (e.g., material storage, equipment fueling and cleaning, cutting steel beams); and

2. Pollutants.

A List of the pollutant(s) or pollutant constituents (e.g., crankcase oil, zinc, sulfuric acid, and cleaning solvents) associated with each activity. The list must include all known significant materials that have been handled, treated, stored or disposed of in a manner to allow exposure to storm water during the previous three (3) years prior to the date of the submission of a NOI.

4.2.5 Spills and Leaks

Potential spills and leaks must be identified for a period of three (3) years prior to the submission of an NOI. You must clearly identify areas where potential spills and leaks, which can contribute pollutants to storm water discharges, can occur, and their accompanying drainage points. You must document all significant spills and leaks of toxic or hazardous pollutants that occurred at areas that are exposed to storm water or that otherwise drain to a storm water conveyance at the facility during the period three (3) years prior to the date of the submission of a NOI to be covered under this permit. Your list must be updated if significant spills or leaks occur in exposed areas of your facility during the time you are covered by the permit.

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 §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. Significant spills may also include releases of oil or hazardous substances that are not in excess of reporting requirements.

4.2.6 Sampling Data

You must provide a summary of any existing storm water discharge sampling data taken at your facility. All storm water sampling data collected during the term of this permit must also be summarized and included in this part of the SWP3. The SWP3 shall document the procedures for conducting the types of analytical monitoring specified by this permit.

4.2.7 Storm Water Controls

Describe the type and location of existing non-structural and structural BMPs selected for each of the areas where industrial materials or activities are exposed to storm water. All the areas identified in Part 4.2.4 should have a BMP(s) identified for the area's discharges. For areas where BMPs are not currently in place, describe appropriate BMPs that you will use to control pollutants in storm water discharges. Selection of BMPs should take into consideration:

1. The quantity and nature of the pollutants, and their potential to impact the water quality of receiving waters;

2. Opportunities to combine the dual purposes of water quality protection and local flood control benefits (including physical impacts of high flows on streams - e.g., bank erosion, impairment of aquatic habitat, etc.);

3. Opportunities to offset the impact of impervious areas of the facility on ground water recharge and base flows in local streams (taking into account the potential for ground water contamination).

4.2.8 BMP Types to be Considered

The following types of structural, non-structural and other BMPs must be considered for implementation at your facility. Describe how each is, or will be, implemented. This requirement may have been fulfilled with the area-specific BMPs identified under Part 4.2.7, in which case the previous description is sufficient. However, many of the following BMPs may be more generalized

or non site-specific and therefore not previously considered. If you determine that any of these BMPs are not appropriate for your facility, you must include an explanation of why they are not appropriate. The BMP examples listed below are not intended to be an exclusive list of BMPs that you may use. You are encouraged to keep abreast of new BMPs or new applications of existing BMPs to find the most cost effective means of permit compliance for your facility. If BMPs are being used or planned at the facility which are not listed here (e.g., replacing a chemical with a less toxic alternative, adopting a new or innovative BMP, etc.), include descriptions of them in this section of the SWP3.

1. Non-Structural BMPs

A. Good Housekeeping: You must keep all exposed areas of the facility in a clean, orderly manner where such exposed areas could contribute pollutants to storm water discharges. Common problem areas include: around trash containers, storage areas and loading docks. Measures must also include: a schedule for regular pickup and disposal of garbage and waste materials, routine inspections for leaks and conditions of drums, tanks and containers.

B. Minimizing 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;
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 washwater drains to a proper collection system (i.e., not the storm water drainage system).

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

C. Preventive Maintenance: You must have a preventive maintenance program which includes timely inspection and maintenance of storm water management devices, (e.g., cleaning oil/water separators, catch basins) as well as inspecting, testing, maintaining and repairing facility equipment, and systems to avoid breakdowns or failures that may result in discharges of pollutants to surface waters.

D. Spill Prevention and Response Procedures: You must describe the procedures that will be followed for cleaning up spills or leaks. Those procedures, and necessary spill response equipment, must be made available to those employees that may cause or detect a spill or leak. Where appropriate, you must explain existing or planned material handling procedures, storage requirements, secondary containment, and equipment (e.g., diversion valves), which are intended to minimize spills or leaks at the facility. Measures for cleaning up hazardous material spills or leaks must be consistent with applicable RCRA regulations at 40 CFR Part 264 and 40 CFR Part 265 as adopted by reference in OAC 252:205-3-2 (f) and (g).

You must minimize the potential for leaks, spills and other releases that may be exposed to storm water and develop plans for effective response to such spills if or when they occur. You may use Exhibit 7 Spill Prevention and Response Procedures Checklist to develop your plan. 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 storm water pollution prevention team (see Part 4.2.1); 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 or notify EPA at 1-800-886-EPASPILL or EPA Region 6 at 1-800-887-6063 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.

E. Routine Facility Inspections: In addition to, or as part of the Comprehensive Site Evaluation Report required under Part 4.2.17, you must have qualified facility personnel inspect all areas of the facility where industrial materials or activities are exposed to storm water:

a. 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 storm water 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 storm water. Perform these inspections during periods when the facility is in operation. You must specify the relevant inspection schedules in your SWPPP document. These routine inspections

must be performed by qualified personnel 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 storm water discharge is occurring.

b. Routine Facility Inspection Documentation: The inspections must include an evaluation of existing storm water BMPs. You must correct any deficiencies in implementation of your SWP3 you find as soon as practicable, but not later than within 14 days of the inspection. You must document in your SWP3 the results of your inspections and the corrective actions you took in response to any deficiencies or opportunities for improvement that you identify. You must develop an inspection form and include in your SWP3. At a minimum, your documentation of each routine facility inspection must include:

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

F. Employee Training: You must describe the storm water employee training program for the facility. The description should include the topics to be covered, such as spill response; good housekeeping and material management practices, and must identify periodic dates (e.g., every 6 months during the months of July and January) for such training. You must provide employee training for all employees that work in areas where industrial materials or activities are exposed to storm water, and for employees that are responsible for implementing activities identified in the SWP3 (e.g., inspectors, maintenance people). The employee training should inform them of the components and goals of your SWP3. Such training shall be conducted at least annually (or more often if employee turnover is high).

2. Structural BMPs

A. Sediment and Erosion Control: You must identify the areas at your facility that, due to topography, land disturbance (e.g., construction), or other factors, have a potential for significant soil erosion. You must describe the structural, vegetative, and/or stabilization BMPs that you will be implementing to limit erosion.

B. Management of Runoff**:** You must describe the traditional storm water management practices (permanent structural BMPs other than those which control the generation or source(s) of pollutants) that currently exist or that are planned for your facility. These types of BMPs typically are used to divert, infiltrate, reuse, or otherwise reduce pollutants in storm water discharges from the site. All BMPs that you determine are reasonable and appropriate, or are required by a local authority; or are necessary to maintain eligibility for the permit (see Part 1.2.5 - Limitations on Coverage) must be implemented and maintained. Factors to consider when you are selecting appropriate BMPs should include: 1) the industrial materials and activities that are exposed to storm water, and the associated pollutant potential of those materials and activities; and 2) the beneficial and potential detrimental effects on surface water quality, ground water quality, receiving water base flow (dry weather stream flow), and physical

integrity of receiving waters. Structural measures should be placed on upland soils, avoiding wetlands and floodplains if possible. Structural BMPs may require a separate permit under Section 404 of the CWA before installation begins.

C. Example BMPs: BMPs you could use include but are not limited to: storm water detention structures (including wet ponds); storm water retention structures; flow attenuation by use of open vegetated swales and natural depressions; infiltration of runoff onsite; and sequential systems (which combine several practices).

4.2.9 Other Controls

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. Off-site vehicle tracking of raw, final, or waste materials or sediments, and the generation of dust must be minimized. Tracking or blowing of raw, final, or waste materials from areas of no exposure to exposed areas must be minimized. Velocity dissipation devices must be placed at discharge locations and along the length of any outfall channel to provide a non-erosive flow velocity from the structure to a water course so that the natural physical and biological characteristics and functions are maintained and protected (e.g., no significant changes in the hydrological regime of the receiving water). You must document the location of any storage piles containing salt used for deicing or other commercial or industrial purposes. You must ensure these storage piles (see Part 3.2 additional requirements for salt storage) are enclosed or covered. You must implement appropriate measures (e.g., good housekeeping, diversions, containment) to minimize exposure resulting from adding to or removing materials from the storage pile of salt. Piles do not need to be enclosed or covered if storm water runoff from the piles is not discharged or if discharges from the piles are authorized under another OPDES permit.

4.2.10 Maintenance

All BMPs you identify in your SWP3 must be maintained in effective operating condition. If site inspections required by Part 4.2.8 identify BMPs that are not operating effectively, maintenance must be performed before the next anticipated storm event, or as necessary to maintain the continued effectiveness of storm water controls. If maintenance prior to the next anticipated storm event is impracticable, maintenance must be scheduled and accomplished as soon as practicable. In the case of non-structural BMPs, the effectiveness of the BMP must be maintained by appropriate means (e.g., spill response supplies available and personnel trained, etc.).

4.2.11 Allowable Non-Storm Water Discharges

1. Certain sources of non-storm water are authorized under this permit (see Part 1.2.4 Allowable 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. Documentation of your evaluation must include: :

    a. Identification of each allowable non-storm water source.
    b. The location where it is likely to be discharged.
    c. Descriptions of appropriate BMPs for each source.

2. You must identify in your SWP3 all sources of allowable non-storm water that are discharged under the authority of this permit.

3 For flows from emergency fire fighting activities, you must include an evaluation regarding potential releases of pollutants from the scene and measures to reduce such pollutant releases to avoid and minimize the impacts of water quality and to ensure public health and safety.

4. If you include mist blown from cooling towers amongst your allowable non-storm water discharges, you must specifically evaluate the potential for the discharges to be contaminated by chemicals used in the cooling tower and determine that the levels of such

chemicals in the discharges would not cause or contribute to a violation of an applicable water quality standard after implementation of the BMPs you have selected to control such discharges.

4.2.12 Certification of Non-Storm Water Discharges

1 . Your SWP3 must include a certification that all discharges (i.e., outfalls) have been tested or evaluated for the presence of non-storm water. The certification must be signed in accordance with Part 8.7 of this permit, and include:

   a. The date of any testing and/or evaluation;
   b. Identification of potential significant sources of non-storm water at the site;
   c. 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.

   d. A description of the results of any test and/or evaluation for the presence of non-storm water discharges;
   e. A description of the evaluation criteria or testing method used; and
   f. A list of the outfalls or onsite drainage points that were directly observed during the test

2. You do not need to sign a new certification if one was already completed for the existing MSGP (OKR05) and you have no reason to believe conditions at the facility have changed.
3. If you are unable to provide the certification required (testing for non-storm water discharges), you must notify the Executive Director 180 days after submitting an NOI to be covered by this permit. If the failure to certify is caused by the inability to perform adequate tests or evaluations, such notification must describe:

   a. Reason(s) why certification was not possible;
   b. The procedure of any test attempted;
   c. The results of such test or other relevant observations; and
   d. Potential sources of non-storm water discharges to the storm sewer.

4 . A copy of the notification must be included in the SWP3 at the facility. Non-storm water discharges to waters of the State which are not authorized by an OPDES permit are unlawful, and must be terminated.

4.2.13 Certification of SWP3

The SWP3 must include a certification signed and dated by you or by an authorized representative of your facility (see Part 8.7), which states the following:

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

4.2.14 Documentation of Permit Eligibility Related to TMDL

1. If a TMDL is established for any water body into which you discharge prior to the date that you submit a NOI, and if that TMDL includes a waste load allocation or load allocation for a parameter likely to be discharged by the facility, your discharges must meet the requirements of the TMDL and/or its associated implementation plan within any timeframes established in the TMDL. Monitoring and reporting of the discharges may also be required as appropriate to ensure compliance with the TMDL.

2. If a TMDL is approved for any water body into which you discharge after the date that you submit a NOI, you must incorporate any limitations, conditions, and requirements applicable to your discharges into your SWP3 to ensure that the waste load allocation, load allocation and/or the TMDLs associated implementation plan will be met within any timeframes established in the TMDL. Monitoring and reporting of the discharges may also be required as appropriate to ensure compliance with the TMDL.

4.2.15 Documentation of Permit Eligibility Related to Endangered Species

Your SWP3 must include documentation supporting your determination of permit eligibility with regard to Part 1.2.6 (Endangered Species), including:

1. **Information on Threatened or Endangered Species or Critical Habit**

   Include information on whether listed or endangered species, or critical habitat, are found in proximity to your facility (see Exhibit 1).

2. **Determine if Your Facility is Within a Sensitive Water or Watershed**

   Examine the map found in Exhibit 1 to determine if your industrial facility is within or outside a Federal or State Sensitive water or watershed.

3. **Document the Results of Your Screening**

   Record the results of your Exhibit 1 endangered species screening determinations.

4. **Describe the Protection Measures Required**

   If your industrial facility is within a sensitive water or watershed, describe measures necessary to protect endangered or threatened species, or critical habitat, including any terms or conditions that are imposed under the eligibility requirements of Part 1.2.6. If you fail to describe and implement such measures, your discharges are ineligible for coverage under this permit.

4.2.16 Copy of Permit Requirements

You must include a copy of the permit requirements (attaching a copy of this permit and the portion pertaining to your sector) and your authorization from DEQ in your SWP3.

4.2.17 Comprehensive Site Compliance Evaluation

All industrial facilities receiving authorization to discharge storm water must conduct an Annual Comprehensive Site Compliance Evaluation and file a report. At a minimum, your documentation of the comprehensive site evaluation must include the scope of the inspections, the name(s) of personnel making the inspections, the date(s) of the inspections, and major observations relating to the implementation of the SWP3. Major observations should include:

a. The location(s) of discharges of pollutants from the site;

b. Location(s) of BMPs that need to be maintained;

c. Location(s) of BMPs that failed to operate as designed or that proved inadequate for a particular location;

d. Additional BMPs are needed to address any conditions requiring corrective action identified during the inspection;

e. Previously unidentified discharges from the site;

f. Previously unidentified pollutants in existing discharges;

g. Evidence of, or the potential for, pollutants entering the drainage system;

h. 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

i. Any required revisions to the SWP3 resulting from the inspection.

You must retain a record of actions taken in accordance with Part 4.2.17 of this permit as part of the SWP3 for at least three (3) years from the date that permit coverage expires or is terminated. The inspection reports must identify any incidents of non-compliance. Where an inspection report does not identify any incidents of non-compliance, the report must contain a certification that the facility is in compliance with the SWP3 and this permit. Both the inspection report and any reports of follow-up actions must be signed in accordance with Part 8.7 of this permit.

1. Frequency and Inspectors

You must conduct a comprehensive site compliance evaluation at least once a year. The inspections must be conducted by qualified personnel with at least one member of your stormwater pollution prevention team participating in the comprehensive site inspections. The qualified personnel you use may be either your own employees or outside consultants that you have hired, provided they are knowledgeable and possess the skills to assess conditions at your facility that could impact storm water quality. They must also have the skills to assess the effectiveness of the BMPs you have chosen to use to control the quality of your storm water discharges. If you decide to conduct more frequent inspections, your SWP3 must specify the frequency of inspections.

2. Scope of the Comprehensive Site Compliance Evaluation

Your inspections must include all areas where industrial materials or activities are exposed to storm water, as identified in Part 4.2.4, and areas where spills and leaks have occurred within the past three (3) years. Inspectors should look for:

a. Industrial materials, residue or trash on the ground that could contaminate or be washed away in storm water;
b. Leaks or spills from industrial equipment, drums, barrels, tanks or similar containers;
c. Offsite tracking of industrial materials or sediment where vehicles enter or exit the site;
d. Tracking or blowing of raw, final, or waste materials from areas of no exposure to exposed areas, and
e. For evidence of, or the potential for, pollutants entering the drainage system. Storm water BMPs identified in your SWP3 must be observed to ensure that they are operating correctly. Where discharge locations or points are accessible, they must be inspected to see whether BMPs are effective in preventing significant impacts to receiving waters. Where discharge locations are inaccessible, nearby downstream locations must be inspected if possible.

3. Corrective Actions

A. Conditions requiring review and revision to eliminate problems

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 OPDES permit) occurs at your facility;
b. A discharge violates a numeric effluent limit;
c. You become aware, or DEQ determines, 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 DEQ official, or local MS4, 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 inspection, or comprehensive site inspection that your control measures are not being properly operated and maintained.

B. 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. If the results of quarterly visual samples indicate what you have observed that would lead a reasonable person to believe that the storm water was polluted.

C. Corrective Action Deadlines

You must document your discovery of any of the conditions listed in Part 4.2.17.3.a) and b) within 24 hours of making such discovery. Subsequently, within 14 days of such discovery, you must document any corrective action(s) to be taken to eliminate or further investigate the deficiency, or if no corrective action is needed, the basis for that determination. Specific documentation required within 24 hours and 14 days is detailed in Part 4.2.17.d). If you determine that changes are necessary following your review, any modifications to your control measures must be made before the next storm event if possible, or as soon as practicable following that storm event. These time intervals are not grace periods, but are schedules considered reasonable for documenting your findings and for making repairs and improvements. They are included in this permit to ensure that the conditions prompting the need for these repairs and improvements are not allowed to persist indefinitely.

D. Corrective Action Report

Within 24 hours of discovery of any condition listed in Parts 4.2.17.a) and b), you must document the following information:

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

Within 14 days of discovery of any condition listed in Parts 4.2.17.a) and b), you must document the following information:

a. Summary of corrective action taken or to be taken (or, for triggering events identified in Part 4..2.17.b) where you determine that corrective action is not necessary, the basis for this determination);
b. Notice of whether SWP3 modifications are required as a result of this discovery or corrective action;
c. Date corrective action initiated; and
d. Date corrective action completed or expected to be completed.

You must submit this documentation in an ACSCER as required in Part 6.3 and retain a copy onsite with your SWP3.

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

4.3 Applicable State or Local Plans

Your SWP3 must be consistent (and updated as necessary to remain consistent) with applicable, municipal, or local storm water, waste disposal, sanitary sewer or septic system regulations to the extent these apply to your facility.

4.4 Maintaining Updated SWP3

4.4.1 Change in Your Physical Operation
You must amend the SWP3 whenever there is a change in design, construction, operation, or maintenance at your facility which has a significant effect on the discharge, or potential for discharge, of pollutants from your facility;

4.4.2 Maintaining Your SWP3
You must amend the SWP3 whenever during inspections or investigations by you or by local, State, or Federal officials it is determined the SWP3 is ineffective in eliminating or significantly minimizing pollutants from sources identified under the SWP3 or is otherwise not achieving the general objectives of controlling pollutants in discharges from your facility.

4.5 Signature, Plan Review and Making Plans Available

4.5.1 Signature, Plan Review and Making Plans Available
You must sign your SWP3 in accordance with Part 8.7, and retain the plan on-site at the facility covered by this permit (see Part 8.15 for records retention requirements).

4.5.2 Reviewing Your SWP3
You must keep a copy of the SWP3 on-site or locally available to the Executive Director for review at the time of an on-site inspection. You must make your SWP3 available upon request to the Executive Director, a State or local agency approving storm water management plans, or the operator of a municipal separate storm sewer receiving discharge from the site. Also, in the interest of public involvement, DEQ encourages you to make your SWP3 available to the public for viewing during normal business hours.

4.5.3 Notification of Inadequate Plan Requirements
The Executive Director may notify you at any time that your SWP3 does not meet one or more of the minimum requirements of this permit. The notification will identify provisions of this permit which are not being met, as well as the required modifications. Within thirty (30) calendar days of receipt of such notification, you must make the required changes to the SWP3 and submit to the Executive Director a written certification that the required changes have been made.

4.5.4 Making Your Plan Available
You must make the SWP3 available to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service or the Oklahoma Department of Wildlife Conservation upon request.

Part 5 MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

There are two categories of monitoring requirements: visual monitoring and Numeric Effluent Limitations Monitoring (NELM). All facilities will be subject to quarterly visual monitoring. The NELM may be applicable to your facility depending upon the type of industrial activities generating storm water runoff from your facility. Part 12 identifies monitoring requirements applicable to specific sectors of industrial activity. You must review Part 12 and Table 1-3 to determine if your industrial facility requires NELM. Unless otherwise specified, limitations and monitoring requirements under Parts 5 and 12 are additive.

Also Sector-specific monitoring requirements and limitations are applied to the discharge at facilities with co-located activities. Where storm water from the co-located activities is co-mingled, the monitoring requirements and limitations are additive. Where more than one numeric limitation for a specific parameter applies to a discharge, compliance with the more restrictive limitation is required.

5.1 Quarterly Visual Monitoring

The requirements and procedures for quarterly visual monitoring are applicable to all facilities covered under this permit, regardless of your industrial activities.

1. You must perform and document a quarterly visual examination of a storm water discharge associated with industrial activity from each outfall, except discharges exempted below. If no storm event resulted in runoff from the facility during a monitoring quarter, you are excused from visual monitoring for that quarter provided you document in your monitoring records that no runoff occurred. You must sign and certify the documentation in accordance with Part 8.7.

2. Your visual examination must be made during daylight hours (e.g., normal working hours). The visual examinations must be made of samples collected within the first 30 minutes (or as soon thereafter as practical, but not to exceed 1 hour) of when the runoff or snowmelt begins discharging from your facility. The examination must document observations of color, odor, clarity, floating solids, settled solids, suspended solids, foam, oil sheen, and other obvious indicators of storm water pollution. The examination must be conducted in a well-lighted area. No analytical tests are required to be performed on the samples. All such samples must be collected from the discharge resulting from a storm event that is greater than 0.1 inches in magnitude and that occurs at least 72 hours from the previously measurable (greater than 0.1 inch rainfall) storm event. Where practicable, the same individual should carry out the collection and examination of discharges for the entire permit term.

The following Table is an example of what you should look for in a visual monitoring sample.

Table 5-1 Visual Monitoring

Parameter	Method	Results
Color and Extent	Visual	Clear, yellow, red, blue, green, brown, black, milky, etc.
Odor	Smell	None, earthy, sewage, musky, rotten eggs, petroleum, etc.
Clarity or Turbidity	Come up with your own test such as: clean off the label from a 2 liter clear plastic bottle, fill the bottle with the sample, and try to see things through it.	1) can't see through the bottle 2) can see through but could not read newsprint 3) can see through and can read newsprint 4) pretty clear, but not as clear as bottled water 5) as clear as bottled water
Floating solids	Visual	Yes/no - describe what they are.
Settled solids	Use same 2 liter bottle	Tablespoons or cups of material or millimeters of solids on bottom after 24 hours
Suspended solids	Look through the container.	What do you see?
Foam	Visual	Yes/no - how thick is the foam? How much of the surface does it cover? What color is the foam?
Oil sheen	Visual	Color and extent
Other obvious indicators of storm water pollution	Indicate what you observed that would lead a reasonable person to believe that the storm water was polluted.	Tell it like you see it.

3. You must maintain your visual examination reports onsite with the SWP3. At a minimum, the report must include the examination date and time, examination locations, examination personnel, the nature of the discharge (i.e., runoff or snow melt), results of observations of the storm water discharge (including observations of color, odor, clarity, floating solids, settled solids, suspended solids, foam, oil sheen, and other obvious indicators of storm water pollution), and probable sources of any observed storm water contamination. If applicable, the report shall include why it was not possible to take samples within the first 30 minutes.

4. Inactive and unstaffed sites: When you are unable to conduct visual storm water examinations at an inactive and unstaffed site, you may exercise a waiver of the monitoring requirement as long as the facility remains inactive and unstaffed. If you exercise this waiver, you must maintain a certification with the SWP3 stating that the site is inactive and unstaffed and that performing visual examinations during a measurable event is not feasible. You must sign and certify the waiver in accordance with Part 8.7.

5.2 Numeric Effluent Limitation Monitoring (NELM)

5.2.1 NELM for Coal Pile Runoff

If your facility has discharges of storm water from coal storage piles, you must comply with the limitations and monitoring requirements of Table 5-2 for all discharges containing the coal pile runoff, regardless of your industrial activities.

TABLE 5-2 Numeric Limitations for Coal Pile Runoff

Parameter	Limit	Monitoring Frequency	Sample Type
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	50 mg/l, max.	1/year	Grab
pH	6.5 - 9.0, min. and max.	1/year	Grab

1. You must not intentionally dilute coal pile runoff with storm water or other flows in order to meet these limitations.

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.

3. You must collect and analyze your samples in accordance with Parts 5.2.5. Results of the testing must be retained and reported in accordance with Part 6 and Part 7.

5.2.2 Compliance Monitoring For Discharges Subject to Numerical Effluent Limitation Guidelines

Facilities subject to storm water effluent limitation guidelines (see Table 1-3) are required to monitor such discharges to evaluate compliance with numerical effluent limitations.
Beginning in the first full quarter following your date of discharge authorization, you must monitor once per year at each outfall containing the discharges identified in Table 1-3 for the parameters specified in the sector-specific section of Part 12. The substantially identical outfall monitoring provisions are not available for numeric effluent limits monitoring.

5.2.3 Monitoring Periods

If you are required to conduct Numeric Effluent Limitation Monitoring (NELM) you must start to collect your grab samples and analyze the samples annually within the following time periods:

1. The yearly monitoring periods are from January 1st to December 31st.

2. If your permit becomes effective less than one (1) month from the end of the yearly monitoring period, your first monitoring period starts with the next respective annual monitoring period.

5.2.4 Collection and Analysis of Samples

You must assess your sampling requirements on an outfall by outfall basis. You must collect and analyze your samples in accordance with the requirements of Part 8.15.

1. When and How to Sample. All required monitoring must be performed on a storm event that results in an actual discharge from your site (at least 0.1 inch of storm water event defined as a "measurable storm event") that follows the preceding measurable storm event by at least 72 hours (3 days). The 72 hours (3 days) storm interval does not apply if you are able to document that less than a 72-hour (3 days) interval is representative for local storm events during the sampling period. In the case of snowmelt, the monitoring must be performed at a time when a measurable discharge occurs at your facility.

2. Take a minimum of one grab sample within the first 30 minutes of the discharge resulting from a measurable storm event. If it is not practicable to take the sample during the first 30 minutes, the sample must be collected as soon as practicable after the first 30 minutes. Document in your SWP3 why it was not possible to take samples within 30 minutes. Submit this information on or with the Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) (see Part 6.1). If the sampled discharge commingles with process or non-process water, attempt to sample the storm water discharge before it mixes with the non-storm water. In the case of snowmelt, samples must be taken during a period with a measurable discharge.

3. To get help with monitoring. Consult the EPA Industrial Stormwater Monitoring and Sampling Guidance that can be downloaded from the EPA Web Site at**:**
http://www.epa.gov/npdes/pubs/msgp_monitoring_guide.pdf

5.2.5 Storm Event Data

For each monitoring event, except snowmelt monitoring, you must provide the date and duration (in hours) of the storm event(s) ; rainfall measurements or estimates (in inches) of the storm event; time (in days) since the previous measurable (greater than 0.1 inch rainfall) storm event; and an estimate of the total volume (in gallons) of the discharge sample. For snowmelt monitoring, you must identify the date of the sampling event.

5.2.6 Follow-up Monitoring Requirements if Discharge Exceeds Numeric Effluent Limit

You must conduct follow-up monitoring within 30 calendar days, or during the next qualifying runoff event of implementing corrective action(s) taken pursuant to Part 4.2.17.3 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. You must continue to monitor, at least quarterly, until your discharge is in compliance with the effluent limit or until the ODEQ waivers the requirement for additional monitoring. You must include the results of follow-up monitoring in the report.

5.3 Representative Outfalls - Substantially Identical Discharges.

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 (2) or more outfalls that you believe discharge substantially identical effluents, based on similarities of the industrial activities and control measures, exposed materials that may significantly contribute pollutants to stormwater, and runoff coefficients of the outfalls' 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). You may monitor selected substantially identical outfall(s) on a rotating basis. For this to be permissible, you must describe each outfall authorized by this permit and rationale for any substantially identical outfall determinations, including the locations of the outfalls, why the outfalls are expected to

discharge substantially identical effluents, estimates of the size of the drainage area (in square feet) for each of the outfalls; and an estimate of the runoff coefficient of the drainage areas (low: under 40 percent; medium: 40 to 65 percent; high: above 65 percent). 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 12.

5.4 Adverse Climatic Conditions Waiver

When adverse weather conditions prevent the collection of samples according to the relevant monitoring schedule, you must take a substitute sample during the next qualifying storm event. Adverse conditions (i.e., those which are dangerous or create inaccessibility for personnel) may include such things as local flooding, high winds, electrical storms, or situations which otherwise make sampling impracticable such as drought or extended frozen conditions. You must report any failure to monitor and indicate the basis for not sampling during the usual reporting period in your inspection report.

5.5 Monitoring Required by the Executive Director

The Executive Director may provide a written notice to any facility, including those otherwise exempt from the sampling requirements of Part 5 and the specific sector under which the facility is permitted, requiring discharge sampling for a specific monitoring frequency for specific parameters. Any such notice will briefly state the reasons for the monitoring, parameters to be monitored, frequency and period of monitoring, sample types, and reporting requirements.

Part 6 REPORTING

6.1 Reporting Results of Numeric Effluent Limitation Monitoring (NELM)

You are required to submit the results of your NELM to the DEQ according to the following schedule:

1. Save and submit monitoring results by March 1st of the year following the monitoring period.

2. Visual monitoring results must be retained with the SWP3. Do not submit unless requested to do so by the Executive Director.

3. If required, you must submit NELM results obtained from each outfall associated with industrial activity (or an adverse climatic condition certification as per Part 5.4) on a Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) form. One form must be submitted for each storm event sampled. An example of a form can be obtained from the DEQ web site found at:

http://www.deq.state.ok.us/WQDnew/stormwater/dmr.pdf

The signed DMR must be sent to: DEQ – ECLS, P.O. Box 1677, Oklahoma City, OK 73101-1677

6.2 Reporting Discharges to a Regulated MS4

If you discharge storm water associated with industrial activity through a regulated municipal separate storm sewer system (MS4), you must also submit signed copies of your DMR to the operator of the MS4 in accordance with dates in Part 6.1.

6.3 Annual Comprehensive Site Compliance Evaluation Reporting Requirement

1. An Annual Comprehensive Site Compliance Evaluation Report using Form 605-006 found in Exhibit 5 must be filed each year by all permittees. The report must include items specified in Part 4.2.17. The report must be filed by March 1st of each year beginning in 2012.

If your permit becomes effective less than one (1) month from the end of the yearly monitoring period, your first monitoring period starts with the next respective annual monitoring period.

2. The report must include a certification signed and dated by you or by an authorized representative of your facility (see Part 8.7) that states the following:

I certify under penalty of law that I have read and understand the requirements for filing this Comprehensive Site Compliance Evaluation Report.

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

6.4 Miscellaneous Reports

You must submit any other reports required by the Executive Director at the address of the DEQ Office listed in Part 2.4.

Part 7 RETENTION OF RECORDS

7.1 Documents.

1. You must retain records of all monitoring results, all reports required by this permit, and records of all data used to complete the NOI for a three (3) year period. This period starts from the date of data collection, sample, measurement, evaluation, or inspection, report, or application. This period may be extended by written notification of the Executive Director at any time. Permittees must submit any such records to the Executive Director upon request.

2. You must retain the SWP3 developed in accordance with Part 4 of this permit until a date three (3) years after the last modification or amendment is made to the plan, and at least three (3) years after coverage under this permit terminates.

7.2 Accessibility

From the date of permit coverage to the date when permit coverage ceases, you must retain a copy of the SWP3 required by this permit, including a copy of the permit language, at the facility or other local location accessible to the Executive Director.

Part 8 STANDARD PERMIT CONDITIONS

8.1 Duty to Comply

You must comply with all conditions of this permit. Any permit noncompliance constitutes a violation of the Clean Water Act (CWA) and State statutes and is grounds for enforcement action; for permit termination, revocation and reissuance, or modification; or for denial of a permit renewal application.

8.1.1. Penalties for Violations of Permit Conditions

For permit violations, you are subject to the fines and penalties in 27A O.S. § 2-6-206. Administrative penalties may be assessed up to $10,000 per day per violation with a $125,000 per violation maximum. Civil penalties may be assessed up to $10,000 per day per violation. Criminal penalties may range from the minimum of $2,500 to the maximum $2,000,000 with a maximum jail time of 30 years in the state penitentiary. Penalties for permit fraud are subject to a maximum of $20,000 and a maximum of 4 years in prison.

8.2 Continuation of the Expired General Permit

If this permit is not reissued or replaced prior to the expiration date, it will be administratively continued and remain in force and effect. Any permittee who was granted permit coverage prior to the expiration date will automatically remain covered by the continued permit until the earlier of:

8.2.1 Reissuance or Replacement of This Permit

1. At such a time that this permit is reissued or replaced, you must comply with the Notice of Intent conditions of the new permit to maintain authorization to discharge; or
2. You submit a Notice of Termination; or
3. An individual permit is issued for your discharges; or
4. A formal decision by the Executive Director not to reissue this general permit, at which time you must seek coverage under an alternative general permit or an individual permit.

8.3 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.

8.4 Duty to Mitigate

You must take all reasonable steps to minimize or prevent any discharge in violation of this permit that has a reasonable likelihood of adversely affecting human health or the environment.

8.5 Duty to Provide Information

You must furnish to the Executive Director or an authorized representative of the Executive Director any information that is requested to determine compliance with this permit or other information.

8.6 Other Information

When a permittee becomes aware that he or she failed to submit any relevant facts or submitted incorrect information in the Notice of Intent or in any other report to the Executive Director, he or she must promptly submit such facts or information.

8.7 Signatory Requirements

All Notices of Intent, Notices of Termination, storm water pollution prevention plans (SWP3s), reports, certifications or information either submitted to the Executive Director or the operator of a regulated municipal separate storm sewer system (MS4), or that this permit requires be maintained by you, must be signed as follows:

8.7.1 Signing Notices of Intent and Notices of Termination

1. For a corporation: by a responsible corporate officer. For the purpose of this section, a responsible corporate officer means: (1) 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 (2) 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 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 applications; 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: by either a principal executive officer or ranking elected official. For purposes of this section, a principal executive officer of a Federal agency includes (1) the chief executive officer of the agency, or (2) a senior executive officer having responsibility for the overall operations of a principal geographic unit of the agency (e.g., Regional Administrator of EPA).

8.7.2 Sign All Required Reports

All reports required by this permit and other information requested by the Executive Director or authorized representative of the Executive Director must be signed by a person described in Part 8.7.1 or by a duly authorized representative of that person.

1. A person is a duly authorized representative only if the authorization is made in writing by a person described in Part 8.7.1 and submitted to the Executive Director.

2. The authorization must specify either an individual or a position having responsibility for the overall operation of the regulated facility or activity, such as the position of manager, operator, superintendent, or position of equivalent responsibility or an individual or position having overall responsibility for environmental matters for the company. (A duly authorized representative may thus be either a named individual or any individual occupying a named position).

8.7.3 Changes to Authorization

If the information on the NOI filed for permit coverage is no longer accurate because a different operator has responsibility for the overall operation of the facility, a new NOI satisfying the requirements of Part 2 must be submitted to the Executive Director prior to or together with any reports, information, or applications to be signed by an authorized representative. The change in authorization must be submitted within the time frame specified in Part 2.1, and sent to the address specified in Part 2.4.

8.7.4 Certification

Any person signing documents under Part 8.7 must make the appropriate certification for the specific form being used.

8.8. Oil and Hazardous Substance Liability

Nothing in this permit shall be construed to preclude the institution of any legal action or relieve you from any responsibilities, liabilities, or penalties to which you are or may be subject under section 311 of the CWA or section 106 of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA).

8.9 Property Rights

The issuance of this permit does not convey any property rights of any sort, nor any exclusive privileges, nor does it authorize any injury to private property nor any invasion of personal rights, nor any infringement of Federal, State or local laws or regulations.

8.10 Severability

The provisions of this permit are severable, and if any provision of this permit, or the application of any provision of this permit to any circumstance, is held invalid, the application of such provision to other circumstances, and the remainder of this permit shall not be affected thereby.

8.11 Requiring Coverage under an Individual Permit

Eligibility for this permit does not confer a vested right to coverage under the permit. The Executive Director may require any person authorized by this permit to apply for and/or obtain an individual OPDES permit (Also see Part 1.2). Any interested person may petition the Executive Director to take action under this paragraph. Where the Executive Director requires a permittee authorized to discharge under this permit to apply for an individual OPDES permit, the Executive Director will notify you in writing that a permit application is required. This notification will include a brief statement of the reasons for this decision, an application form, a statement setting a deadline for you

to file the application, and a statement that on the effective date of issuance or denial of the individual OPDES permit as it applies to the individual permittee, coverage under this general permit will automatically terminate. Applications must be submitted to the DEQ Office. The Executive Director may grant additional time to submit the application upon request by you. If a permittee fails to submit in a timely manner an individual OPDES permit application as required by the Executive Director under this paragraph, then the applicability of this permit to the individual OPDES permittee is automatically terminated at the end of the day specified by the Executive Director for application submittal.

8.11.1 Applying for an Individual Permit

If you are authorized by this permit, you may request to be excluded from the coverage of this permit by applying for an individual permit. In such cases, you must submit an individual application in accordance with the requirements of 40 CFR 122.26(c)(1)(ii) as adopted by reference in OAC 252:606-1-3 (b), with reasons supporting the request, to the Executive Director. Your request may be granted by issuance of any individual permit if the reasons are adequate to support the request.

8.11.2 Termination of the General Permit Upon Issuance of an Individual or Alternative Permit

If an individual OPDES permit is issued to you when you are otherwise subject to this permit, the applicability of this permit to you is automatically terminated on the effective date of the individual permit or the date of authorization of coverage under the alternative general permit, whichever the case may be. When an individual OPDES permit is denied to an owner or operator otherwise subject to this permit, or the owner or operator is denied coverage under an alternative OPDES general permit, the applicability of this permit to the individual OPDES permittee is automatically terminated on the date of such denial, unless otherwise specified by the Executive Director.

8.11.3 Non-Eligible Discharges in Lieu of an Alternative Permit

The Executive Director's notification that coverage under an alternative permit is required does not imply that any discharge that did not or does not meet the eligibility requirements of Part 1.2 is or has been covered by this permit.

8.12 Requirements of Other Environmental Statutes or Regulations

No condition of this permit releases you from any responsibility or requirements under other environmental statutes or regulations.

8.13 Proper Operation and Maintenance

You must at all times properly operate and maintain all facilities and systems of treatment and control (and related appurtenances) which are installed or used by you to achieve compliance with the conditions of this permit and with the requirements of storm water pollution prevention plans. Proper operation and maintenance also includes adequate laboratory controls and appropriate quality assurance procedures. Proper operation and maintenance requires the operation of backup or auxiliary facilities or similar systems, installed by a permittee only when necessary to achieve compliance with the conditions of this permit.

8.14 Inspection and Entry

You must allow the Executive Director or an authorized representative of the EPA, or in the case of a facility which discharges through a municipal separate storm sewer system (MS4), an authorized

representative of the municipal owner/operator or the MS4 receiving the discharge, upon the presentation of credentials and other documents as may be required by law, to:

8.14.1 Right to Enter Your Property
Enter upon your premises where a regulated facility or activity is located or conducted or where records must be kept under the conditions of this permit;

8.14.2 Access to Copy Records
Have access to and copy at reasonable times, any records that must be kept under the conditions of this permit; and

8.14.3 Inspections at a Reasonable Time
Inspect at reasonable times any facilities or equipment (including monitoring and control equipment).

8.15 Monitoring and Records

8.15.1 Representative Samples/Measurements
Samples and measurements taken for the purpose of monitoring must be representative of the monitored activity. Also see Part 5.

8.15.2 Retention of Records
You must retain records of all monitoring information, copies of all reports required by this permit, and Annual Comprehensive Compliance Inspections and Reports a period of at least three (3) years from the date of sample, measurement, evaluation or inspection, report, or application. This period may be extended by request of the Director at any time. Permittees must submit any such records to the Director upon request. Also see Part 7.

8.15.3 Records Contents.
Records of monitoring information must include:

1. The date, exact place, and time of sampling or measurements;
2. The name(s) of the individual(s) who performed the sampling or measurements;
3. The date(s) analyses or observations were performed;
4. The time(s) analyses or observations were initiated;
5. The name(s) of the individual(s) who performed the analyses or observations;
6. References and written procedures, when available, for the analytical techniques or methods used; and
7. The results of such analyses or observations, including the bench sheets, instrument readouts, computer disks or tapes, etc., used to determine these results.

8.15.4 Approved Monitoring Methods.
Monitoring must be conducted according to test procedures approved under 40 CFR Part 136, unless other test procedures have been specified in this permit.

8.16 Permit Actions

This permit may be modified; revoked and reissued; or terminated for cause. Your filing of a request for a permit modification; revocation and reissuance; or your submittal of a notification of planned changes or anticipated non-compliance also does not stay any permit condition.

Part 9 REOPENER CLAUSE

9.1 Water Quality Protection

If there is evidence indicating that any storm water discharge authorized by this permit causes, has the reasonable potential to cause, or contributes to a violation of a water quality standard, you may be required to obtain an individual permit in accordance with Part 3.3 of this permit, or the permit may be modified to include different limitations and/or requirements.

9.2 Procedures for Modification or Revocation

Permit modification or revocation will be conducted according to 40 CFR 122.62, 122.63, 122.64 and 124.5 as adopted by reference at OAC 252:606-1-3(b).

Part 10 TRANSFER OR TERMINATION OF COVERAGE

10.1 Transfer of Permit Coverage

Automatic transfers of permit coverage under 40 CFR 122.61(b) as adopted by reference in OAC 252:606-1-3 (b)(3)(FF) are not allowed for this general permit.

1. Transfer of coverage from you to a new owner/operator (e.g., facility sold to a new company): the new owner/operator must complete and file an NOI in accordance with Part 2 at least 2 days prior to taking over operational control of the facility. You should file a NOT (Notice of Termination) following receipt of authorization by the new owner/operator.

2. Minor modification of the permittee (e.g., Company "A" changes name to "ABC, Inc."): A permittee may file an amended NOI referencing the facility's assigned permit number and requesting a change. The original authorization number will be retained.

10.2 Notice of Termination (NOT)

You must submit a completed Notice of Termination (NOT) that is signed in accordance with Part 8.7 when one or more of the conditions contained in Part 1.4 (Terminating Coverage) have been met. The NOT form is found in Exhibit 3 and must include the following information:

1. The OPDES authorization number for the storm water discharge identified by the Notice of Termination;

2. An indication of whether the storm water discharges associated with industrial activity have been eliminated (i.e., regulated discharges of storm water are being terminated); or you are no longer an operator of the facility; or you have obtained coverage under an alternative permit;

3. The name, address, and telephone number of the permittee submitting the Notice of Termination;

4. The name and the street address (or a description of location if no street address is available) of the facility for which the notification is submitted;

5. The latitude and longitude of the facility;

6. The information pertaining to the new facility operator if you are no longer an operator of the facility, including the name, address, and phone number; and

7. The following certification signed in accordance with Part 8.7 (signatory requirements) of this permit. For facilities with more than one permittee and/or operator, you need only make this certification for those portions of the facility where you were authorized under this permit and not for areas where you were not an operator: *"I certify under penalty of law that all storm water discharges associated with industrial activity from the identified facility that was authorized by a general permit have been eliminated or that I am no longer the operator of the facility or construction site. I understand that by submitting this Notice of Termination, I am no longer authorized to discharge storm water associated with industrial activity under this general permit, and that discharging pollutants in storm water associated with industrial activity to waters of the State is unlawful under the Clean Water Act and* OAC 252:606-1-3(b)(3)(L) *where the discharge is not authorized by an OPDES permit. I also understand that the submittal of this Notice of Termination does not release me as operator from liability for any violations of this permit or the Clean Water Act."*

10.3 Addresses

All Notices of Termination (DEQ Form 605-003) must be sent to the address specified on the NOT form.

10.4 Facilities Eligible for "No Exposure Exemption Certification" (NEEC)

By filing a certification of "No Exposure" under 40 CFR 122.26(g), you are automatically removed from permit coverage and a NOT to terminate permit coverage is not required. This certification becomes effective when the certification is signed by the owner / operator. If a false NEEC is filed with the DEQ, your facility is not in compliance with OPDES Act requirements and may be subject to enforcement by the DEQ.

10.4.1 Certification for No Exposure

The following certification on Form 605-004 in Exhibit 4, "No Exposure Certification" must be signed and dated by an authorized representative of your facility who states the following:

I certify under penalty of law that I have read and understand the eligibility requirements for claiming a condition of no exposure and obtaining an exclusion from OPDES storm water permitting; and that there are no discharges of storm water contaminated by exposure to industrial activities or materials from the industrial facility identified in this document (except as allowed under 40 CFR 122.26(g)(2).

I understand that I am obligated to submit a no exposure certification form once every five years to the OPDES permitting authority and to the operator of the local MS4 into which this facility discharges (where applicable). I understand that I must allow the OPDES permitting authority, or MS4 operator where the discharge is into the local MS4, to perform inspections to confirm the condition of no exposure and to make such inspection reports publicly available upon request. I understand that I must obtain coverage under an OPDES permit prior to any point source discharge of storm water associated with industrial activity from the facility.

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

Part 11 DEFINITIONS

"Best Available Technology" (BAT) means Best Available Technology Economically Achievable, a term derived from Section 301 of the CWA in which effluent limitations for categories and classes of point sources, other than publicly owned treatment works (POTW), shall require application of the best available technology economically achievable for such category or class. BAT effluent limitations guidelines generally represent the best existing performance in the category or subcategory for control of non-conventional and toxic pollutants.

"Best Management Practices" (BMPs) means schedules of activities, prohibitions of practices, maintenance procedures, and other management practices to prevent or reduce the discharge of pollutants to waters of the United States. BMPs 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.

"Best Pollutant Control" (BPT) means Best Pollutant Control Technology Currently Available, a term derived from Section 301 of the CWA in which effluent limitations for categories and classes of point sources, other than POTWs, shall require application of the best pollutant control technology currently available for such category or class. BPT effluent limitations guidelines generally represent the best existing performance in the category or subcategory for control of conventional pollutants and some metals.

"Control Measure" as used in this permit, refers to any Best Management Practice or other method used to prevent or reduce the discharge of pollutants to waters of the United States.

"Clean Water Act" (**CWA)** means the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, 33 U.S.C. §1251 et seq.

"Executive Director" means the Executive Director of the Oklahoma Department of Environmental Quality or an authorized representative.

"Discharge" when used without qualification means the "discharge of a pollutant."

"Discharge of Storm Water Associated with Industrial Activity" is defined at 40 CFR 122.26(b)(14) as adopted by reference at OAC 252:606-1-3 (b).

"Facility or Activity" means any OPDES "point source" or any other facility or activity (including land or appurtenances thereto) that is subject to regulation under the OPDES program.

"Flow-Weighted Composite Sample" means a composite sample consisting of a mixture of aliquots collected at a constant time interval, where the volume of each aliquot is proportional to the flow rate of the discharge.

"Impaired Water" (or "Water Quality Impaired Water" or "Water Quality Limited Segment") means 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 30.2(j)). Impaired waters include both waters with approved or established TMDLs, and those for which a TMDL has not yet been approved or established.

"Indian Country Land" means Tribal or individual Indian owned lands controlled by the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

"Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System" is defined at 40 CFR 122.26 as adopted by reference in OAC 252:606 1-3 (b)(3)(L).

"No exposure" means that all industrial materials or activities are protected by a storm resistant shelter to prevent exposure to rain, snow, snowmelt and/or runoff.

"NOI" means Notice of Intent to be covered by this permit (see Part 2 of this permit.)

"NOT" means Notice of Termination (see Part 1.4 of this permit) and Exhibit 3.

"Owner or operator" means the owner or operator of any "facility or activity" subject to regulation under the OPDES program.

"Permittee" means the owner, operator or "you" in relations to any industrial facility eligible for or requiring a storm water industrial general permit.

"Point source" means 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 storm water runoff.

"Pollutant" is defined at 40 CFR 122.2 as adopted by reference in OAC 252:606 1-3 (b)(3)(B). A partial listing from this definition includes: dredged spoil, solid waste, sewage, garbage, sewage sludge, chemical wastes, biological materials, heat, wrecked or discarded equipment, rock, sand, cellar dirt, and industrial or municipal waste.

"Runoff coefficient" means the fraction of total rainfall that will appear at the conveyance as runoff.

"POTW" means publicly owned treatment works or municipal or government owned sanitary sewer system.

"Special Aquatic Sites," as defined at 40 CFR 230.3(q-1), means those sites identified in 40 CFR 230 Subpart E. They 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. (See 40 CFR 230.10(a)(3)).

"Storm Water" means storm water runoff, snowmelt runoff, and surface runoff and drainage.

"Storm Water Associated with Industrial Activity" refers to storm water, that if allowed to discharge, would constitute a "discharge of storm water associated with industrial activity" as defined at 40 CFR 122.26(b)(14) as adopted by reference in OAC 252:606 1-3 (b)(3)(L) and incorporated here by reference.

"Total Maximum Daily Loads" (TMDLs) a TMDL is a calculation of the maximum amount of a pollutant that a waterbody can receive and still meet water quality standards, and an allocation of that amount to the pollutant's sources. A TMDL includes wasteload allocations (WLAs) for point source discharges; load allocations (LAs) 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).

"Waters of the state" means all streams, lakes, ponds, marshes, watercourses, waterways, wells, springs, irrigation systems, drainage systems, storm sewers and all other bodies or accumulations of water, surface and underground, natural or artificial, public or private, which are contained within, flow through, or border upon this state or any portion thereof, and shall include under all circumstances the waters of the United States which are contained within the boundaries of, flow through or border upon

this state or any portion thereof. Provided, waste treatment systems, including treatment ponds or lagoons designed to meet federal and state requirement other than cooling ponds as defined in the Clean Water Act or rules promulgated thereto and prior converted cropland are not waters of the state. [27A O.S. §1-1-201]

Exhibit 1 - Endangered Species

The list of Federal and Oklahoma Sensitive waters and watersheds, which are harboring endangered and threatened species and their critical habitat, can be found in ADDENDUM A. Also, a map is included showing the general location of these waters and watersheds.

A. Background

The DEQ is seeking to ensure the activities regulated by this Permit are protective of endangered and threatened species and critical habitat. To ensure that those goals are met, owners/operators seeking Permit coverage are required under Part 1.2.6 to assess the impacts of their storm water discharges and storm water discharge-related activities on identified endangered and threatened species and designated critical habitat. This may be accomplished by following the procedure below. DEQ strongly recommends that you follow these steps at the earliest possible stage to ensure that measures to protect listed species are incorporated early in the planning process. At minimum, the procedures should be followed when developing the Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWP3).

You have an independent obligation to ensure that your activities do not result in any prohibited "take" of listed species. Many of the measures required in the Permit and in these instructions to protect listed species and their critical habitat may also assist you in ensuring that the operations at your facility do not result in a prohibited take of a species. If you are located within the area of Federal and State sensitive waters and watersheds you must meet the requirements of Step 2. If it is not possible to meet those requirements or if you determine that your discharge or activities will result in unacceptable effects on listed species, you should apply for an individual permit.

This permit provides for the possibility of multiple industrial facilities in the same vicinity. You should be aware that in some cases you may meet the permit eligibility requirements by relying on another permittee's certification of eligibility. However, the other permittee's certification must meet the permit eligibility requirements and address the effects from your storm water discharges and storm water discharge-related activities on listed species and critical habitat. By certifying eligibility, you agree to comply with any measures or controls upon which the other operator's certification was based. This situation will typically occur where one industrial facility conducts a comprehensive assessment of effects on listed species for that entire site, certifies eligibility and that certification is relied upon by other owner/operators in the vicinity. However, if you consider relying on another operator's certification you should carefully review that certification along with any supporting information. If you do not believe that the other operator's certification provides adequate coverage for your storm water discharges and storm water discharge-related activities for your particular industrial facility, you should provide your own independent certification.

In situations where an operator goes through the Endangered Species Act (ESA) process and obtains an authorization for storm water discharges, then later sells the facility, the new owner can then rely on the previous ESA eligibility analysis if they choose and avoid needing to repeat the process for the same facility. It is also possible there could be a situation where a "developer" gets clearance for an industrial park and the tenants that move in might be able to rely on the original ESA evaluation depending on the scope of activities considered.

B. Procedures

To receive coverage under the MSGP, you must assess the potential effects of your storm water discharges and storm water discharge-related activities on listed species. To make this assessment, follow the steps outlined below prior to completing and submitting a Notice of Intent (NOI) form.

Step 1: Determine Whether the Facility is Located in a Sensitive Water or Watershed.

1. Refer to the map of Federal and State sensitive waters and watersheds within Oklahoma. These areas may harbor populations of federal or state listed species or their designated critical habitat.

2. If your industrial facility is not located within any of these areas, the facility's storm water discharge or storm water discharge related activities are not likely to significantly affect endangered and threatened species. You may then skip Step 2 and further investigation is unnecessary.

3. If your facility is located within the area of any of the Federal and State sensitive waters and watersheds, continue on to Step 2.

Step 2: Implementation of Storm Water Control Measures to Protect Endangered and Threatened Species:

1. If your industrial facility is located within the area of Federal and State sensitive waters and watersheds, you must incorporate the following measures into the SWP3 for the facility.

   a. Pollutants such as oil, grease, solid waste, human waste, hazardous or toxic material, or other material not authorized for discharge under this permit must be properly captured, treated, and correctly disposed of. These potential pollutants must be properly managed and their contact with storm water minimized or eliminated to the greatest extent practicable.

   b. If you are required to perform annual numeric effluent limitation monitoring you must include in your SWP3 the steps you will take to prevent any removed pollutants from entering a storm water stream. These pollutants must be retained on site, treated, or disposed of properly to the greatest extent practicable. Control measures must be properly installed and maintained at all times, and off-site accumulations of any escaped sediment must be removed.

   c. A schedule must be included which describes the inspection practices that will be used to ensure that control measures are working effectively. Monthly inspection shall be conducted for areas of the facility with significant activities.

   d. Hazardous materials and production waste products must be stored in a manner that minimizes their contact with storm water. An emergency response plan must be included which addresses the handling of accidental spills or leaks.

2. You must comply with any terms and conditions imposed under the eligibility requirements to ensure that your storm water discharges and storm water discharge-related activities are protective of listed species and/or critical habitat. Any such terms and conditions must be incorporated in your SWP3. In accordance with Part 1.2.6 of the permit, your signed NOI will be deemed to constitute your certification of eligibility. If the eligibility requirements cannot be met, you may seek coverage under a DEQ individual permit.

Step 3: Check the appropriate box on the NOI Form.

There are three different options to certify your eligibility. Check the box that corresponds to the option on which you are relying.

a. Your municipality is not located in Federal and State sensitive waters and watersheds as identified on the map.

b. Your facility is located in Federal and State sensitive waters and watersheds and you agree to implement the control measures specified in Step 2 above.

c. You are relying on another permittee's certification of eligibility and agree to comply with any conditions attached to that certification.

Step 4: Submit a Complete SWP3 to the DEQ for Review with your NOI Form

You must submit a copy of the complete SWP3 to the DEQ for review with your NOI form if your facility is located within the corridors/areas of Federal or State sensitive waters and watersheds (also see the following map in Addendum A). When your SWP3 is reviewed by the DEQ, the DEQ can require you to amend the plan if it does not meet the minimum permit requirements.

ADDENDUM A – Oklahoma Sensitive Waters and Watersheds Harboring Endangered and Threatened Species and Their Critical Habitat of Concern

A. Sensitive waters and watersheds for Federally listed species, as defined by the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service for the DEQ industrial storm water permit

Grand (Neosho) River - A two-mile corridor (one mile from each bank) of the main stem of the Grand (Neosho) River above its confluence with Tar Creek. Includes portions of Ottawa and Craig Counties.
Arkansas River - A two-mile corridor (one mile from each bank) of the main stem of the Arkansas River between the Oklahoma/Arkansas state line and the Kaw Reservoir dam (excluding the flood pool or Keystone Reservoir). Includes portions of Sequoyah, Haskell, LeFlore, Wagner, Muskogee, Tulsa, Osage, Pawnee, Noble and Kay Counties.

Cimarron River - A two-mile corridor (one mile from each bank) of the main stem of the Cimarron River from the flood pool of the Keystone Reservoir upstream to and including Beaver County. Includes portions of Creek, Payne, Logan, Kingfisher, Major, Woods, Woodward, Harper, and Beaver Counties.

South Canadian River - A two-mile corridor (one mile from each bank) of the main stem from the confluence with the Arkansas River (excluding the Eufaula Reservoir flood pool) upstream to the Texas state line, and the river segment in Haskell, McIntosh, Pittsburg, Hughes, Pontotoc, Seminole, Pottawatomie, McClain, Cleveland, Canadian, Grady, Caddo, Blaine, Custer, Dewey, Ellis, and Roger Mills Counties.

Muddy Boggy River - A two-mile corridor (one mile from each bank) of the main stem of the Muddy Boggy River. Includes portions of Choctaw, Atoka, and Coal Counties.

Kiamichi River – The watershed of the Kiamichi River upstream from the Hugo Reservoir. Includes portions of Pushmataha, Atoka, Pittsburg, Latimer, and Leflore Counties.

Red River - A one-mile corridor (one mile from the north bank) along the main stem of the Red River except the Texhoma Reservoir. Includes portions of McCurtain, Choctaw, Bryan, Love, Jefferson, Cotton, Tillman, Jackson, and Harmon Counties.

Little River – The watershed of the Little River. Includes portions of LeFlore, Pushmataha and McCurtain Counties.

Glover River – The watershed of the Glover River. Includes portions of Pushmataha and McCurtain Counties.

Mountain Fork River – The watershed of the Mountain Fork River above Broken Bow Reservoir. Includes portions of Leflore and McCurtain Counties.

Northeast HUC-11 Watersheds – The **watersheds** are identified by the following 11-digit Hydrologic Unit Codes: 11070207190, 11070206060, 11070209030, 11070209050, 11070209060*, 11070209040 and 11070209070. The watersheds include portions of Ottawa, Craig, Delaware, and Mayes Counties.

* This HUC does not contain a known Ozark cavefish cave. It was included because it is entirely surrounded by 11 digit HUCs with known Ozark cavefish caves, therefore we assume that Ozark cavefishes likely occupy this portion of the aquifer.

Elk River – A two-mile corridor (one mile from each bank) of the Elk Rover. Includes portions of Delaware and Ottawa Counties.

Spring River – A two-mile corridor (one mile from each bank) of the Spring River. Includes portions of Ottawa County.

B. Sensitive waters and watersheds for State listed species, as defined by the Oklahoma Department of Wildlife Conservation for the DEQ industrial storm water permit

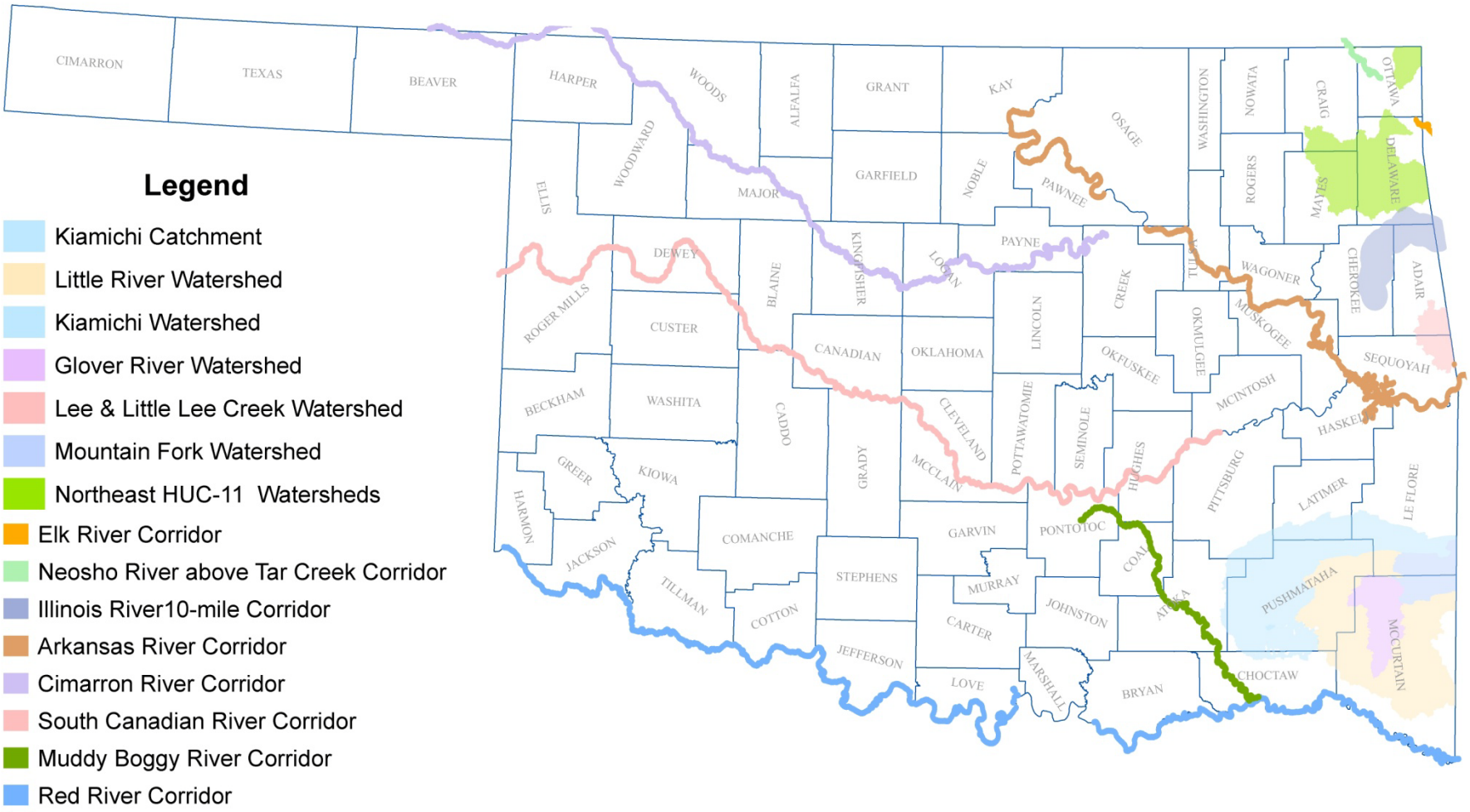
Illinois River – A ten-mile corridor (five miles from each bank within the watershed) of the main stem of the Illinois River above Tenkiller Reservoir. Includes portions of Cherokee, Delaware and Mayes Counties.

Lee and Little Lee Creeks – The watershed of Lee Creek and Little Lee Creek. Includes portions of Sequoyah and Adair Counties.

Note: No storm water discharge-sensitive endangered or threatened species occur in the following counties: Cimarron, Texas, Beckham, Greer, Washita, Kiowa, Alfalfa, Comanche, Grant, Garfield, Oklahoma, Garvin, Murray, Stephens, Carter, Lincoln, Johnston, Okfuskee, Okmulgee, Washington, Nowata, and Rogers.

Oklahoma Sensitive Waters and Watersheds for Federal & State listed Species

as identified by the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service and the Oklahoma Department of Wildlife Conservation



Legend

- Kiamichi Catchment
- Little River Watershed
- Kiamichi Watershed
- Glover River Watershed
- Lee & Little Lee Creek Watershed
- Mountain Fork Watershed
- Northeast HUC-11 Watersheds
- Elk River Corridor
- Neosho River above Tar Creek Corridor
- Illinois River10-mile Corridor
- Arkansas River Corridor
- Cimarron River Corridor
- South Canadian River Corridor
- Muddy Boggy River Corridor
- Red River Corridor

Exhibit 2 - Notice of Intent

See Reverse Side for Instructions

OPDES FORM 605-002B		Oklahoma Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) Notice of Intent (NOI) for Storm Water Discharges Associated With INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITIES Under the OPDES Multi-sector Industrial General Permit OKR05

Submission of this Notice of Intent constitutes notice that the party identified in Section I of this form intends to be authorized by the DEQ for storm water discharges associated with industrial activity in the State of Oklahoma. Becoming a permittee obligates such discharger to comply with the terms and conditions of the permit. IN ORDER TO OBTAIN AUTHORIZATION, ALL REQUESTED INFORMATION MUST BE PROVIDED ON THIS FORM. SEE INSTRUCTIONS ON BACK OF THE FORM.

☐ NEW APPLICATION ☐ MODIFICATION OF CURRENT PERMIT Enter previous permit authorization number, if any: OK_____

I. Facility Owner/Operator Information

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Mailing Address: _____ Status of Owner/Operator: _____

City: _____ State: _____ Zip Code: _____ - _____Email Address: _____

II. Site Information

Name of the Facility: _____

Location of Facility: _____

City: _____ Zip Code: _____ - _____

Latitude: _____ Longitude: _____County:_____

III. Facility Activity

MS4 Operator: _____

Receiving Water Body: _____

Is the receiving water body on the DEQ 303(d) impaired water list? ☐ Yes ☐No

SIC or Designated Activity Code and Sector Primary : _____ Sector:_____ Secondary : _____ Sector:_____

Is your SWP3 developed? ☐ Yes ☐No Are you required to submit Discharge Monitoring Reports ?_____ (Yes) or (No)

ENDANGERED SPECIES ELIGIBILITY

a. ☐ My facility is not located in or draining to Federal and State sensitive waters and watersheds.

b. ☐ My facility is located in or drains to Federal and State sensitive waters and watersheds and I agree to implement the control measures specified in Step 2 of Exhibit 1.

c. ☐ I am relying on another permittee's certification of eligibility and agree to comply with any conditions attached to that certification.

IV. Certification: All Applicants:

I certify under penalty of law that I have read and understand Part 1.2 of the permit eligibility requirements for coverage under the Storm Water Multi-Sector Industrial General Permit, including those requirements relating to the protection of endangered or threatened species or critical habitat, Exhibit 1. Furthermore, this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gathered and evaluated the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations. I understand that continued coverage under the Storm Water Multi-Sector Industrial General Permit is contingent upon maintaining eligibility as provided for in Part 1.2

Print Name: _____ Date: _____

Signature: _____Title:_____

For DEQ use Only: Assigned Authorization Number: OKR05_____

Instructions - DEQ Notice of Intent (NOI) for Storm Water Discharges Associated with Industrial Activity to be Covered Under the OPDES General Permit OKR05

Who Must File A Notice Of Intent Form

Federal law at 40 CFR Part 122 as adopted by reference in OAC 252:606 1-3 (b)(3) prohibits point source discharges of storm water associated with industrial activity to a water body(ies) of the US without an Oklahoma Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (OPDES) permit. If you have questions about whether you need a permit under the OPDES Storm Water program, or if you need information, write to the address listed below or telephone the Environmental Complaints & Local Services, Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ), at (405) 702-6100 and ask for the Storm Water Program.

Where to File a NOI Form

NOIs must be sent to the following address:

DEQ/Environmental Complaints & Local Services
P.O. Box 1677
Oklahoma City, OK 73101-1677
Fax: (405)702-6226

Completing the Form

You must type or print, using upper-case letters, in the appropriate areas only. If you have any questions on this form, call DEQ-ECLS at (405) 702-6100 and ask for the Storm Water Program.

Section I. Facility Owner/Operator Information

Check the appropriate box if you are filing a new NOI, or you are updating your current NOI. Enter your current or previous permit authorization number, if any. Provide the legal name, mailing address, email address if any, and telephone number of the person, firm, public organization, or any other entity that either individually or together meets the following two criteria: (1) have operational control over the facility; and (2) have the day-to-day operational control of those activities at the facility necessary to ensure compliance with plan requirements and permit conditions. Do not use a colloquial name.

Enter the appropriate letter to indicate the legal status of the operator of the facility: F = Federal; S = State; M = Municipal or Public (other than Federal or State); P = Private.

Section II. Site Information

Enter the facility's official or legal name and complete street address, including city, county, state, and ZIP code and phone number. If the site lacks a street address, indicate with a general statement the location of the site (e.g., Intersection of State Highways 61 and 34). The applicant must also provide the latitude and longitude of the facility in degrees, minutes, and seconds to the nearest 15 seconds.

The latitude and longitude of your facility may be located on USGS quadrangle maps. The quadrangle maps can be obtained at 1-888-ASK-USGS. Longitude and latitude may also be obtained from the DEQ's website at: http://maps.deq.ok.gov/deq_wq

Section III. Facility Activity Information

If the storm water discharges to a Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4), enter the name of the operator of the MS4. A MS4 is defined as a conveyance or system of conveyances, including roads with drainage systems, municipal streets, catch basins, curbs, gutters, ditches, man-made channels, or storm drains, that are owned or operated by a state, city, town, borough, parish, district, association, or other public body which is designed or used for collecting or conveying storm water.

If the facility discharges storm water directly to receiving waters, enter the name of the nearest named receiving water body.
Check appropriate box if the receiving water body is listed as the DEQ 303(d) impaired water.
Enter the primary and secondary SIC Code and respective Sector(s). For industrial activities defined in 40 CFR 122.26(b)(14)(I)-(x) that do not have SIC codes that accurately describes the principal product use the following two character codes:
HZ = Hazardous waste treatment, storage, or disposal facilities, including those that are operating under interim status or a permit under subtitle C of RCRA (40)CFR 122.26(b)(14)(iv);
SE = Steam electric power generating facilities, including coal handling sites (40 CFR 122.26 (b)(14)(vii);
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 (40 CFR 122.26(b)(14)(ix);
LF = Landfills and open dumps that receive industrial waste from any facility described in this subsection (40 CFR 122.26(b)(14)(v), as adopted by reference in OAC 252:606 1-3 (b)(3)(L);

Indicate if your industrial facility is required to collect storm water samples for analysis and submit Discharge Monitoring Reports for Numerical Effluent Limitations. Refer to the permit for information on monitoring requirements. Indicate the monitoring status by entering Yes or No in the appropriate space.

Complete the section on Endangered Species Eligibility by checking the appropriate box:

a. Your facility is not located in Federal and State sensitive waters and watersheds as identified on the map.

b. Your facility is located in Federal and State sensitive waters and watersheds and you agree to implement the control measures specified in Step 2.

c. You are relying on another permittee's certification of eligibility and agree to comply with any conditions attached to that certification.

Section IV. Certification

Federal Statutes provide for severe penalties for submitting false information on this application form. Federal regulations require this application to be signed as follows:

For a corporation: by a responsible corporate officer, which 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 law 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 had been assigned or delegated to the manager in accordance with corporate procedures;

For a partnership or sole proprietorship: by a general partner of the proprietor, or;

For a municipality, state, Federal, or other public facility: by either a principal executive or ranking elected official.

PLEASE MAKE SURE YOU ACQUIRE A COPY OF THIS PERMIT AND READ ALL TERMS AND CONDITIONS.

Exhibit 3 - Notice of Termination

See Reverse Side for Instructions

DEQ FORM 605-003		**Oklahoma Department of Environmental Quality Notice of Termination (NOT) for Storm Water Discharges Associated with INDUSTRIAL OR CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY Under the OPDES General Permit**

Submission of this Notice of Termination constitutes notice that the party identified in Section I of this form is no longer authorized to discharge storm water associated with industrial or construction activities under the OPDES program.

All Requested Information Must Be Provided On This Form. See Instructions On The Back Of Form.

Permit Information: OPDES

Storm Water General Permit Authorization Number: _____

Check here if you are no longer the operator of the facility: ☐

Check here if the storm water construction or industrial discharge is being terminated: ☐

I. Facility Operator Information:

Name: _____ Phone:_____

Mailing Address: _____

City: _____ County:_____ Zip Code:_____

II. Facility/Site Location:

Name:_____

Address: _____

City: _____ County: _____Zip Code:_____

Latitude: _____ Longitude:_____

III. New Facility/Site Information: If you are no longer the operator of the facility, provide the following information pertaining to the new operator at the facility:

Name:_____

Address: _____

City: _____ County: _____ Zip Code:_____

IV. Certification

I certify under penalty of law that all storm water discharges associated with industrial activity from the identified facility that were authorized by a general permit have been eliminated or that I am no longer the operator of the facility or construction site. I understand that by submitting this Notice of Termination, I am no longer authorized to discharge storm water associated with industrial activity under this general permit, and that discharging pollutants in storm water associated with construction activity to waters of the State is unlawful under the Clean Water Act and OAC 252:606-1-3(b)(3)(L) *where the discharge is not authorized by an OPDES permit. I also understand that the submittal of this Notice of Termination does not release me as operator from liability for any violations of this permit or the Clean Water Act.*

Print Name: _____ Date:_____

Signature:_____ Title:_____

Instructions for Completing Notice of Termination (NOT) Form 605-003 for Storm Water Discharges Associated with Industrial or Construction Activity

When To File a NOT Form:
Permittees who are presently covered under an issued OPDES general permit for storm water discharges associated with industrial or construction activity may submit a **Notice of Termination** (NOT) form when their facilities no longer have any storm water discharges associated with industrial activity as defined in the storm water regulations at 40 CFR 122.26(b)(14) as adopted by reference in OAC 252:606 1-3 (b)(3)(L), or when they are no longer the operator of the facilities. If you have applied for a "No Exposure Exemption" or a "No Discharge Exemption" for an industrial facility, this form is not required.

For a construction site, a NOT form may be submitted in the following situation. When the site has been finally stabilized (i.e., a uniform perennial vegetative cover with a density of at least 70% of the native background cover has been established for all unpaved areas and areas not covered by permanent structures or where equivalent permanent stabilization measures such as riprap or gabions have been used). Also, when all storm water discharges from construction activities that are authorized by a general permit are eliminated, or the permittee is no longer the operator of the facility, a NOT must be submitted that is signed in accordance with part VI. G of the general permit. If you need assistance or have questions, contact the Storm Water Unit of the Environmental Complaints & Local Services of the DEQ at (405) 702-6100.

Section I. Permit Information
Enter the existing OPDES or OPDES General Storm Water Permit number assigned to the facility or site identified in Section II.

Section II. Facility Operator Information
Give the legal name of the person, firm, public organization or any other entity that operates the facility or site described in this application. The name of the operator may or may not be the same name as the facility. The operator of the facility is the legal entity that controls the facility's operation, rather than the plant or site manager.

Section III. Facility/Site Location Information
Enter the facility's or site's official or legal name and complete address, including city, state, and ZIP code. If the facility lacks a street address, indicate the latitude and longitude of the facility to the nearest 15 seconds.

Section IV. New Facility Operator Information
Give the legal name of the person, firm, public organization or any other entity that has assumed responsibility for the facility or site described in this application. Enter phone number, complete address, including city, state and ZIP code.

Section V. Certification
The NOT form must be signed by a responsible party as follows:
For a Corporation: by a responsible officer, which means: (1) the president, secretary, treasurer, or vice president of the corporation in charge of a principal business function for the corporation; (2) 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 law 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.
For a partnership or sole proprietorship: by a general partner or the proprietor.
For a municipality, state, Federal, or other public facility: by either a principal executive officer or ranking elected official.

Where to File a NOT form:
NOTs must be sent to the following address:
DEQ
Environmental Complaints & Local Services
P.O. Box 1677
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73101-1677

Exhibit 4 - No Exposure Certification - Page 1

See page 3 of this form for Instructions

DEQ FORM 605-004		Oklahoma Department of Environmental Quality No Exposure Certification for Storm Water Discharges Associated with INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY Under an OPDES General Permit

Submission of this No Exposure Certification constitutes notice that the entity identified in Section I does not require permit authorization for storm water discharges associated with industrial activity in the State under the ODEQ Storm Water Multi-Sector Permit due to the existence of a condition of no exposure.

A condition of no exposure exists at an industrial facility when a storm resistant shelter to prevent exposure to rain, snow, snowmelt, and / or runoff protects all industrial materials and activities. Industrial materials or activities include, but are not limited to, material handling equipment or activities, industrial machinery, raw materials, intermediate products, by-products, final products, or waste products. Material handling activities include the storage, loading and unloading, transportation, or conveyance of any raw material, intermediate product, final product, or waste product. A storm resistant shelter is not required for the following industrial materials and activities:

- drums, barrels, tanks, and similar containers that are tightly sealed, provided those containers are not deteriorated and do not leak.

"Sealed" means banded or otherwise secured and without operational taps or valves.

- adequately maintained vehicles used in material handling; and
- final products, other than products that would be mobilized in storm water discharges (e.g., rock salt)

A No Exposure Certification must be provided for each facility qualifying for the no exposure exclusion.

All Requested Information Must Be Provided On This Form. See Instructions On The Back Of This Form.

I. Facility Operator Information:

Name: _____ Phone:_____

Mailing Address:_____

City: _____ County: _____ Zip Code:_____

Storm Water Authorization No.- OK_____ Sector (A-AD)_____ SIC or activity code _____

II. Facility/Site Location:

Name:_____

Address: _____

City: _____ County: _____ Zip Code:_____

Latitude: _____ Longitude:_____

Total size of site associated with industrial activity_____ acres.

Primary SIC Code:_____ Sector_____ Secondary SIC Code: _____ Sector_____

Have you paved or roofed over a formerly exposed, pervious area in order to qualify for the no exposure exclusion? Yes ☐ No ☐ If "Yes", indicate approximately how much area was paved or roofed over.

Amount of area covered over by pavement or roof _____ acres

If the area has been covered over with a roof, are the sides also closed in? _____

Exhibit 4 - No Exposure Certification - Page 2

III. Exposure Checklist - Are any of the following materials or activities exposed to storm water now or in the foreseeable future. Please check "Yes or "No" in the appropriate box. If your answer is "Yes" to any of these questions (1) through (11) you are not eligible for the no exposure exclusion.

	Yes	No
1. Using, storing, or cleaning industrial machinery or equipment, and areas where residuals from using, storing or cleaning industrial machinery or equipment remain and are exposed to storm water…….	_____	_____
2. Materials or residuals on the ground or in storm water inlets from spills/leaks…….	_____	_____
3. Materials or products from past industrial activity…….	_____	_____
4. Material handling equipment (except adequately maintained vehicles)…….	_____	_____
5. Materials or products during loading / unloading or transporting activities……..	_____	_____
6. Materials or products stored outdoors (except finished products intended for outside use)…….	_____	_____
7. Materials contained in open, deteriorated, or leaking storage drums, barrels, tanks, etc……..	_____	_____
8. Materials or products handled / stored on roads or railways owned or maintained by the discharger……..	_____	_____
9. Waste Material (except waste in covered, non-leaking containers such as dumpsters)……..……..	_____	_____
10. Application or disposal of process wastewater (unless otherwise permitted)…….	_____	_____
11. Particulate matter or visible deposits of residuals from roof stacks and/or vents not otherwise regulated (i.e., under an air quality control permit) and evident in the storm water outflow…….	_____	_____

IV. Certification

I certify under penalty of law that I have read and understand the eligibility requirements for claiming a condition of no exposure and obtaining an exclusion from OPDES storm water permitting; and that there are no discharges of storm water contaminated by exposure to industrial activities or materials from the industrial facility identified in this document (except as allowed under 40 CFR 122.26(g)(2) as adopted by reference in OAC 252:606-1-3(b)(3)(L).

I understand that I am obligated to submit a no exposure certification form once every five years to the OPDES permitting authority and to the operator of the local authorized MS4 into which this facility discharges (where applicable). I understand that I must allow the OPDES permitting authority, or MS4 operator where the discharge is into the local MS4, to perform inspections to confirm the condition of no exposure and to make such inspection reports publicly available upon request. I understand that I must obtain coverage under an OPDES permit prior to any point source discharge of storm water from the facility.

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

Print Name: _____ Date:_____

Signature:_____ Print Title:_____

For DEQ use only: Assigned Application Number:

_____

Instructions for Completing No Exposure Certification Form 605-004 for Storm Water Discharges Associated with Industrial Activity

Who May File a No Exposure Certification
State law at 27A OS § 2-6-205 as adopted by reference prohibits point source discharges of storm water associated with industrial activity to waters of the State without an Oklahoma Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (OPDES) permit. However, OPDES permit coverage is not required for discharges of storm water associated with industrial activities identified at 40 CFR 122.26 (b) (14) (I) - (ix) and (xi) if the discharger can certify that a condition of "no exposure" exists at the site of the industrial facility.

Storm water discharges from construction activities identified in 40 CFR 122.26 (b) (14) (x) and (b) (15) are not eligible for the "No Exposure Exclusion".

Obtaining and Maintaining the No Exposure Exclusion
This form is used to certify that a condition of no exposure exists at the industrial facility or site described herein. This certification must be re-submitted at least once every five years.

The industrial facility operator must maintain a condition of no exposure at its facility or site in order for the no exposure exclusion to remain applicable. If conditions change, resulting in the exposure of materials and activities to storm water, the facility operator must obtain coverage under an OPDES storm water permit immediately.

Where to File the No Exposure Certification Form
Mail the completed form to:

DEQ/ ECLS
Storm Water Program
P.O. Box 1677
Oklahoma City, OK 73101

Completing the Form
You must type or print using upper case letters in appropriate areas only. One form must be completed for each facility or site for which you are seeking to certify a condition of no exposure. Make sure you have addressed all applicable questions and have made a photocopy of your records before mailing the completed form.

Section I - Facility Operator Information.
Provide the legal name of the person, firm, public organization, or any other entity that operates the facility or site described in this certification. The operator is the legal entity that controls the facility's operation and is responsible for its day-to-day activity, rather than the plant or site manager.

Insert the telephone number of the facility operator.

Provide the mailing address of the operator. Include the city, state, and ZIP code. This is where all correspondence will be sent.

Section II - Facility / Site Location

1. Enter the official or legal name of the facility or site.

2. Enter the complete street address, physical location, or geographical description (e.g., intersection of Route 9 and State Highway 5. Do not use a P.O. Box.)

3. Enter the latitude and longitude of the approximate center of the facility or site in degrees / minutes / seconds. This information can be obtained from the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) by calling at 1-888-ASK-USGS, or by accessing the following DEQ web site at:

http://maps.scigis.com/deq_wq/

You can also obtain a quadrangle or topographic map from your local library, county commissioner, or city clerk or office supply store.

4. Indicate if the facility was previously covered under an OPDES storm water permit. If so, include the authorization number.

5. Enter the four-digit primary SIC code or the Activity Code. Use the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987.

6. Enter the Sector Code (A through AD) under which your facility is permitted,

7. Enter the total size of the site associated with industrial activity in acres. Convert square feet into acres by dividing the square feet by 43,560.

8. Check "Yes" or "No" as appropriate to indicate if you have paved or roofed over a formerly exposed, pervious area (i.e., lawn, meadow, dirt, or gravel road or parking lot) in order to qualify for no exposure. Indicate how much area was paved or roofed.

Exhibit 5 - Annual Comprehensive Site Compliance Evaluation Report - Part A

See Page 4 for Instructions

DEQ FORM 605-006		Oklahoma Department of Environmental Quality Annual Comprehensive Site Compliance Evaluation Report for Industrial Facilities (ACSCER)

Submission of this Comprehensive Site Compliance Evaluation Report, Part B, provides notice that the party identified in Section I of this form is not required to conduct Benchmark Monitoring for storm water discharges associated with industrial activities under the OPDES program. This Annual Comprehensive Site Compliance Evaluation Report is required for all authorized industrial facilities.

All Requested Information Must Be Provided On This Form (Part A) and the ACSCER Form (Part B).
See Instructions On Page 4 of The Form.

Section I.

OPDES Permit Authorization Number: _____

Section II. Facility Operator Information

Name: _____ Phone:_____

Address:_____

City: _____ County:_____ Zip Code:_____

Section III. Facility Location

Name:_____ Phone:_____

Address: _____

City: _____ County: _____ Zip Code:_____

Latitude: _____ Longitude:_____

Section IV. Certification

I certify under penalty of law that I have read and understand the requirements for filing this Comprehensive Site Compliance Evaluation Report, which is to be filed by March 1st of each year beginning in 2012.

This report is also to be retained as part of the SWP3 for at least three (3) years from the date permit coverage expires or is terminated and will be made available to any State or Federal Inspector visiting this facility. All records of actions taken in accordance with 4.10 of this permit as part of the Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan will be retained for at least three (3) years from the date permit coverage expires or is terminated. I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gathered and evaluated the information submitted. Based upon my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly involved in gathering the information, the information submitted is to the best of my knowledge and belief true, accurate, and complete. I am aware there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations.

Print Name: _____ Date:_____

Signature:_____ Title:_____

Annual Comprehensive Site Compliance Evaluation Report - Part B
Page 1.

Reporting Period: _____.

- ✓ How many routine facility inspections did you perform during the reporting period? _____
- ✓ How many corrective actions (Part 4.2.17.3) to remove the original violation and document these actions according to corrective action deadlines?

Date	Deficiencies	Corrected (Y or N)	Date Corrected
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____

- ✓ What must you do to correct the deficiencies that remain uncorrected?
  _____
  _____
- ✓ Were all BMPs you indicated you would be using in your SWP3 (Part 4.2.8) including good housekeeping practices, actually being implemented at the time of the Annual Comprehensive Site Compliance Evaluation?
  Yes _____ No_____
- ✓ If one or more BMPs were not being implemented, were corrective actions taken after the FIRST inspection to find the problem?
  Yes _____ No_____ All BMPs were being implemented _____
- ✓ Was/were the same failure(s) to implement a BMP deficiency(ies) noted in more than one inspection?
  Yes _____ No_____ No deficiencies noted in any inspection _____
- ✓ Did any of your routine facility inspections find that one or more of your BMPs was not effective in controlling the pollutant source for which it was designed?
  Yes _____ No_____ All BMPs were effective _____
- ✓ If you found one or more ineffective BMPs, have they all been replaced with an alternative or modified BMP?
  Yes _____ No_____ All BMPs were being effective _____
- ✓ Is there additional BMPs needed to address any conditions requiring corrective action?
  Yes _____ No_____
- ✓ At any time during the reporting period, did you discover any previously unidentified illicit discharges from your facility or previously unidentified pollutants in the existing discharges?
  Yes _____ No_____
- ✓ Have all illicit discharges (including any discovered in previous years) been eliminated or permitted?
  Yes _____ No_____ Permit applied for _____ No known illicit discharges _____
- ✓ Have any significant spills or leaks occurred at your facility during the reporting period?
  Yes _____ No_____
- ✓ If any significant spills or leaks occurred, did they result in either a dry weather discharge or an actual discharge of the spilled or leaked material commingled with storm water (as opposed to the spilled material being washed away by storm water?)
  Yes _____ No_____

Part B. Page 2

- ✓ If any significant spills or leaks occurred, did they result in more than the minimum amounts of material being discharged in storm water? Base your answer on your knowledge of the material you spilled or that leaked. The minimum amounts could vary with the nature (toxicity, oxygen demand, pH, etc.) of the spilled or leaked material from amounts left after normal "sweeping" type cleanup to the point at which even trace amounts left after cleanup could cause an environmental problem.
  Yes _____ No_____ No spills or leaks occurred_____

- ✓ Have all known spills or leaks been cleaned up or otherwise prevented from contaminating storm water that would be discharged under the authority of this permit?
  Yes _____ No_____ No spills or leaks occurred_____

- ✓ How many times did you visually monitor all your storm water discharges at all the facility outfalls during the reporting year, and document the condition of and around the outfalls, including flow dissipation measures to prevent scouring? (Count only those done in accordance with the procedures at Part 5.1 - Quarterly Visual Monitoring)
  Yes _____ No_____ Number of Visual Monitoring _____

- ✓ Would the results of your visual monitoring indicate that there are pollutants in your storm water discharges that are not adequately controlled by your current BMPs?
  Yes _____ No_____

- ✓ If the results of your visual monitoring indicated a potential problem, was it due to one or more of the following?
  1. New pollutant source (including exposure of previously unexposed material).
  2. Failure to implement or maintain an existing BMP.
  3. Less than expected performance from a BMP.
  4. No BMP was selected to deal with that problem.
  5. N/A (No problems identified)

- ✓ If your visual monitoring indicated a potential problem, what have you done to resolve the problem?
  1. Eliminated exposure or pollutant source.
  2. Modified existing BMPs.
  3. Added a new BMP.
  4. Plan to address problem by end of current reporting year.
  5. Nothing planned.
  6. N/A (No problems identified).

- ✓ Did any analysis of any element tested during any previous discharge monitoring period exceed the numeric limitation value?
  Yes _____ No_____

- ✓ If your answer to the previous question was "Yes", please name the element and the test results.

Element	Test Results	Element	Test Results
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____

- ✓ Is there any required revisions to the SWP3 resulting from the inspection?
  Yes _____ No_____

Instructions for Completing the Annual Comprehensive Site Compliance Evaluation Report Form 605-006, Storm Water Discharges Associated with Industrial Activity

When to File an ACSCER Form:

Permittees who are presently covered under an issued OPDES general permit for storm water discharges associated with industrial activity must submit an Annual Comprehensive Site Compliance Evaluation Report by March 1st of each year, beginning in 2012. This is in lieu of filing analytical benchmark discharge monitoring reports. If you need assistance or have questions, contact the Storm Water Program of the Environmental Complaints & Local Services of the DEQ at (405) 702-6100.

Section I: Permit Information:

Enter the existing OPDES General Storm Water Multi-Sector Industrial Permit number assigned to the facility identified in Section II.

Section II. Facility Operator Information:

Give the legal name of the person, firm, public organization or any other entity that owns or operates the facility described in this application. The name of the operator may or may not be the same name as the facility. The operator of the facility is the legal entity that controls the facility's operation, rather than the plant or site manager.

Section III: Facility/Site Location Information:

Enter the facility's official or legal name and complete address, telephone, city, state, and ZIP code. If the facility lacks a street address, indicate the latitude and longitude of the facility to the nearest 15 seconds.

Section IV: Certification

The ACSCER form must be signed by a responsible party such as the owner or an officer, such as: president, vice president, secretary, and treasurer of either a corporation, company, trust, partnership, or sole proprietorship by a general partner or the proprietor. For a municipality, state, Federal, or other public facility: by either a principal executive officer or ranking elected official.

How to complete the Comprehensive Site Compliance Evaluation Report Part B (see Section 4.2.17)

1. Inspect all areas where materials or activities are exposed to storm water, and areas where spills and leaks have occurred within the past 3 years.
2. Report industrial material, residue or trash on the ground that could contaminate or be washed away.
3. Prevent leaks or spills from industrial equipment, drums, barrels, tanks, etc.
4. Prevent offsite tracking of industrial material or sediment.
5. Prevent tracking or blowing of raw, final, or waste material from areas of no exposure to exposed areas.
6. Include evidence of, or potential for pollutants entering the drainage system.

Corrective Actions (see Part 4.2.17.3):

1. Review to determine if revisions/modifications to eliminate problems or meet the effluent limits in this permit;
2. Document your discovery of any of the conditions listed in Part 4.2.17.3.a and b within 24 hours and any corrective actions to be taken to eliminate or further investigate the deficiency within 14 days of such discovery.

   3. Complete the corrective action report with the information included in Part 4.2.17.3.d..

Reporting is required by March 1st of the year beginning in 2012.

Where to file an ACSCER :

DEQ - ECLS
Storm Water Program
P.O. Box 1677
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73101-1677

Exhibit 6 - Notice of Certification of Industrial Existence

DEQ FORM 605-005		Oklahoma Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) Notice of Certification of Industrial Existence

Submission of this certification gives notice that the party identified on this form intends to be authorized by the DEQ for storm water discharges associated with industrial activity, inside a watershed designated "Outstanding Resource Water" and/or "Scenic River", in the State of Oklahoma.

I. Site Information

Name:_____

Address:_____

City: _____ Zip Code: _____

County:_____

Telephone:_____

Quarter: _____ Section: _____ Township: _____ Range:_____

Latitude: _____ Longitude: _____

II. Existence Statement

The industrial entity listed in section I. has been in continuous operation at the stated location beginning on or before June 25, 1992.

☐ ☐ Yes ☐ No

III. Certification:

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

Print Name: _____ Date: _____

Signature:
_____Title:_____

For DEQ use only: Assigned Application Number_____

Exhibit 7 – Spill Prevention and Response Procedures Checklist

DEQ FORM 605-007		SPILL PREVENTION AND RESPONSE PROCEDURES CHECKLIST

The spill prevention and response procedures should clearly identify ways to reduce the chance of spills, stop the source of spills, contain and clean up spills, dispose of materials contaminated by spills, and train personnel responsible for spill prevention and response. The procedures should include the following components:

- ✓ Personnel responsible for implementing the plan in the event of a spill
  - o Include names, titles, and contact information (phone numbers)
- ✓ A complete chemical inventory of the site/facility
- ✓ A description of existing or planned spill prevention equipment (e.g. leak detection devices) and structures (e.g. dikes) appropriate to the substances identified in the inventory.
- ✓ A procedure for notification of appropriate facility personnel, emergency response agencies, and regulatory agencies
  - o Identify the specific personnel, emergency responders, and regulatory agencies to be notified. Include phone numbers. This should include local authorities and the DEQ. The EPA and the National Spill Response Center should be included if appropriate. Include contact information for the emergency response/remediation company or contractor to be utilized in the event of a spill. Identify the person or persons responsible for making the notifications.
- ✓ A procedure for the immediate containment and cleanup of spills and the proper disposal of each type of waste identified in the site inventory.
  - o Identify the personnel responsible for containment and cleanup activities. Identify the waste disposal company or site that will be used for any controlled waste that must be disposed of. (A mere statement that all state and federal rules will be followed is not acceptable)
- ✓ A list of all types of equipment to be used to adequately contain and clean up each type of spill, including spill containment and cleanup kits. Identify the location where the equipment will be kept and the personnel that have direct access to it. For example, if it's in a locked building, identify the person who has the key.
- ✓ An outline of the training program for employees and subcontractors that addresses procedures to deal with spills and leaks at the site.

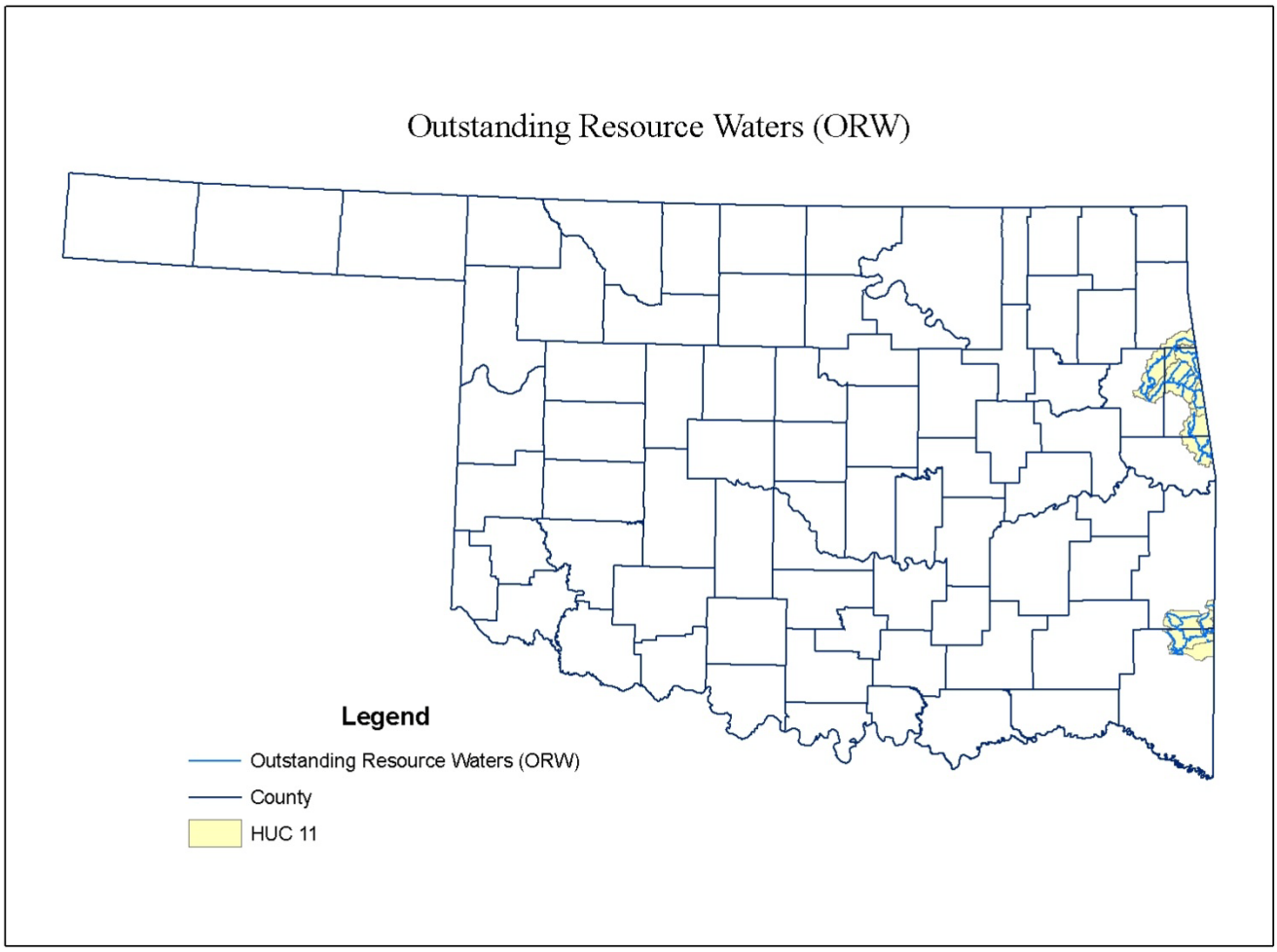
NOTE
If sites/facilities are subject to 40 CRF Part 112 regulations that require Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure (SPCC) plans for their aboveground and underground storage tanks, their SWPPPs should refer to the SPCC plan.

REFERENCES
1. USEPA, 1999. *Stormwater Management Fact Sheet Spill Prevention Planning. EPA 832-F-99-071*

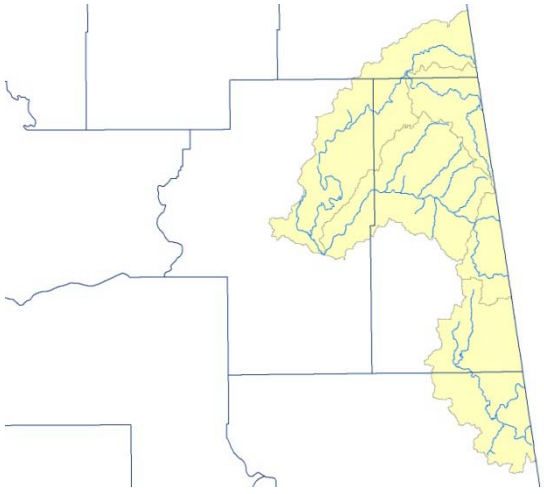
2. USEPA, 2007. *Developing Your Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan – A Guide for Construction Sites. EPA 833-R-060-04*

3. USEPA, 2009. *Developing Your Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan – A Guide for Industrial Operators. EPA 833-B-09-002*

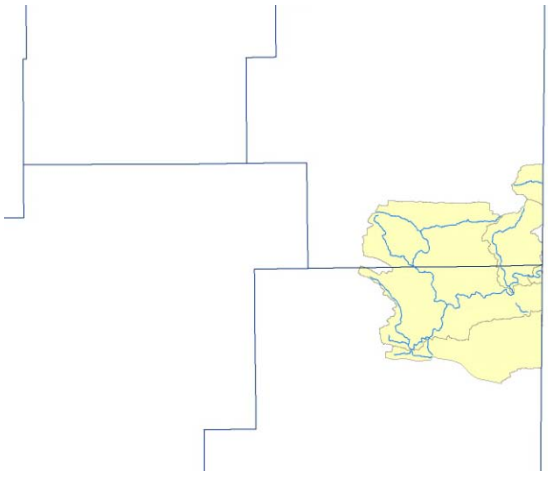
ADDENDUM B – Outstanding Resource Waters (ORW)



Outstanding Resource Waters Details



Illinois River & Lee Creek Watersheds



Mountain Fork River Watershed

Part 12 – Sector Specific Requirements

Sector A Timber Products

A.1 Covered Storm Water Discharges

The requirements in Sector A apply to storm water discharges associated with industrial activity from Timber Products facilities as identified by the SIC Codes specified under Sector A in Table 1-2.

A.2 Industrial Activities Covered by Sector A.

The types of activities that permittees under Sector A are primarily engaged in are:

1. Cutting timber and pulpwood (those that have log storage or handling areas);

2. Mills, including merchant, lath, shingle, cooperage stock, planning, plywood and veneer;

3. Producing lumber and wood basic materials;

4. Wood preserving;

5. Manufacturing finished articles made entirely of wood or related materials except wood kitchen cabinet manufacturers;

6. Manufacturing wood buildings or mobile homes.

A.3 Limitation on Coverage.

1. Prohibition of Discharges. (See also Part 1.2.5)

Not covered by this permit: storm water 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 OPDES permit.

2. Authorized Non-Storm Water Discharges. (See also Part 1.2.4)

Also authorized by this permit, provided the non-storm water component of the discharge is in compliance with SWP3 requirements in Part 4.2.8: 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.

A.4 Additional SWP3 Requirements

In addition to the following requirements, you must also comply with the requirements listed in Part 4.

1. Drainage Area Site Map. (See also Part 4.2.2)

Also identify 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.

2. Inventory of Exposed Materials. (See also Part 4.2.4)

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 SWP3 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 storm water runoff.

3. Description of Storm Water Management Controls. (See also Part 4.2.8).

Describe and implement measures 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 BMPs for these activities.

4. Good Housekeeping. (See also Part 4.2.8).
In areas where storage, loading and unloading, and material handling occur, perform good housekeeping to limit the discharge of wood debris; minimize the leachate generated from decaying wood materials; and minimize the generation of dust.

5. Inspections. (See also Part 4.2.8).
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 storm water discharges.

A.5 Monitoring and Reporting Requirements (See also Part 5 and Part 6)
Quarterly visual monitoring is required. Also Numeric Effluent Limitation Monitoring (NELM) is required once per year for each monitoring period. Sector of permit affected and NELM requirements are shown in Table A-1.

Table A-1 SECTOR-SPECIFIC NUMERIC EFFLUENT LIMITS

Industrial Activity	Parameter	Numeric Limitation
Discharges resulting from spray down or intentional wetting of logs at wet decking storage areas (SIC 2411)	pH	6.5 - 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") diameter, round opening

Sector B Paper and Allied Products

B.1 Covered Storm Water Discharges
The requirements in Sector B apply to storm water discharges associated with industrial activity from Paper and Allied Products Manufacturing facilities as identified by the SIC Codes specified under Sector B in Table 1-2 .

B.2 Industrial Activities Covered by Sector B.
The types of activities that permittees under Sector B are primarily engaged in are:
1. Manufacture of pulps from wood and other cellulose fibers and from rags;

2. Manufacture of paper and paperboard into converted products, i.e. paper coated off the paper machine, paper bags, paper boxes and envelopes;

3. Manufacture of bags of plastic film and sheet.

B.3 Monitoring and Reporting Requirements (see also Part 5 and Part 6)
Quarterly visual monitoring is required

Sector C Chemical and Allied Products Manufacturing

C.1 Covered Storm Water Discharges

The requirements in Sector C apply to storm water discharges associated with industrial activity from Chemical and Allied Products Manufacturing facilities as identified by the SIC Codes specified under Sector C in Table 1-2.

C.2 Industrial Activities Covered by Sector C.

The requirements listed under this Sector apply to storm water discharges associated with industrial activity from a facility engaged in manufacturing the following products:

1. Basic industrial inorganic chemicals;

2. Plastic materials and synthetic resins, synthetic rubbers, and cellulosic and other human made fibers, except glass;

3. Soap and other detergents, including facilities producing glycerin from vegetable and animal fats and oils; specialty cleaning, polishing and sanitation preparations; surface active preparations used as emulsifiers, wetting agents and finishing agents, including sulfonated oils; and perfumes, cosmetics and other toilet preparations;

4. Paints (in paste and ready mixed form); varnishes; lacquers; enamels and shellac; putties, wood fillers, and sealers; paint and varnish removers; paint brush cleaners; and allied paint producers;

5. Industrial organic chemicals;

6. Industrial and household adhesives, glues, caulking compounds, sealants, and linoleum, tile and rubber cements from vegetable, animal or synthetic plastic materials; explosives; printing ink, including gravure, screen process and lithographic inks; miscellaneous chemical preparations such as fatty acids, essential oils, gelatin (except vegetable), sizes, bluing, laundry sours, writing and stamp pad ink, industrial compounds such as boiler and heat insulating compounds, and chemical supplies for foundries;

7. Ink and paints, including china painting enamels, indian ink, drawing ink, platinum paints for burnt wood or leather work, paints for china painting, artists' paints and artists' water colors.

C.3 Limitations on Coverage

Prohibition of Non-Storm Water Discharges. (See also Part 1.2.4)

Not covered by this permit: non-storm water discharges containing inks, paints or substances (hazardous, non-hazardous, 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.

C.4 Additional SWP3 Requirements

In addition to the following requirements, you must also comply with the requirements listed in Part 4.

1. Drainage Area Site Map. (See also Part 4.2.2)

Also identify where any of the following may be exposed to precipitation and surface runoff: processing and storage areas; access roads, rail cars and tracks; areas where substances are transferred in bulk; and operating machinery.

2. Potential Pollutant Sources. (See also Part 4.2.4)

Describe the following sources and activities that have potential pollutants associated with them: loading, unloading and transfer of chemicals; outdoor storage of salt, pallets, coal, drums, containers, fuels, fueling stations; vehicle and equipment maintenance / cleaning areas; areas where the treatment, storage or disposal (on- or off-site) of waste / wastewater occur; storage tanks and other containers; processing and storage areas; access roads, rail cars and tracks; areas where the transfer of substances in bulk occurs; and areas where machinery operates.

3. Good Housekeeping Measures. (See also Part 4.2.8)
As part of your good housekeeping program, include a schedule for regular pickup and disposal of garbage and waste materials, or adopt other appropriate measures to reduce the potential for discharging storm water that has contacted garbage or waste materials. Routinely inspect the condition of drums, tanks and containers for potential leaks.

C.5 Monitoring and Reporting Requirements (See also Part 5 and Part 6)
Quarterly visual monitoring is required. Also Numeric Effluent Limitation Monitoring (NELM) is required once per year for each monitoring period. Sector of permit affected and NELM requirements are shown in Table C-1.

Table C-1 SECTOR-SPECIFIC NUMERIC EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

Industrial Activity	Parameter	Numeric Limitation
Runoff from Phosphate Fertilizer Manufacturing facilities that comes into contact with any raw materials, intermediate product, finished product, by-products or waste product (SIC 2874)	Total Phosphorus (as P)	105 mg/L, daily max. 35 mg/L, 30-day avg.
	Fluoride	75 mg/L, daily max. 25 mg/L, 30-day avg.

Sector D Asphalt Paving and Roofing Materials and Lubricant Manufacturers

D.1 Covered Storm Water Discharges

The requirements in Sector D apply to storm water discharges associated with industrial activity from Asphalt Paving and Roofing Materials and Lubricant Manufacturers facilities as identified by the SIC Codes specified under Sector D in Table 1-2 .

D.2 Industrial Activities Covered by Sector D.

The types of activities that permittees under Sector D are primarily engaged in are:

1. Manufacturing asphalt paving and roofing materials;

2. Portable asphalt plant facilities;

3. Manufacturing lubricating oils and greases.

D.3 Limitations on Coverage
The following storm water discharges associated with industrial activity are not authorized by this permit:

1. Discharges from petroleum refining facilities, including those that manufacture asphalt or asphalt products that are classified as SIC code 2911 in Sector I;

2. Discharges from oil recycling facilities;

3. Discharges associated with fats and oils rendering.

D.4 Additional SWP3 Requirements

In addition to the following requirements, you must also comply with the requirements listed in Part 4.

D.5 Inspections (See also Part 4.2.8)

1. Inspect at least once per month, as part of the maintenance program, the following areas: material storage and handling areas, liquid storage tanks, hoppers / silos, vehicle and equipment maintenance, cleaning and fueling areas, material handling vehicles, equipment and processing areas. Ensure appropriate action is taken in response to the inspection by implementing tracking or follow up procedures.

2. Final stabilization

Ensure final stabilization is achieved. All industrial activities at the portable asphalt plant facilities have been completed and a uniform (e.g., evenly distributed, without large bare areas) perennial vegetative cover with a density of 70% of the native background cover for the area has been established on all unpaved areas and areas not covered by permanent structures, or equivalent permanent stabilization measures (such as the use of riprap, gabions, or geotextiles) have been employed. Establishing at least 70% of the natural cover of the native vegetation meets the vegetative cover criteria for final stabilization (e.g., if the native vegetation covers 50% of the ground, 70% of 50% would require 35% total cover for final stabilization).

D.6 Monitoring and Reporting Requirements (See also Part 5 and Part 6)

Quarterly visual monitoring is required. Also Numeric Effluent Limitation Monitoring (NELM) is required once per year for each monitoring period. Sector of permit affected and NELM requirements are shown in Table D-1.

Table D-1. SECTOR-SPECIFIC NUMERIC EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

Industrial Activity	Parameter	Numeric Limitation
Discharges from asphalt emulsion facilities (SIC 2951, 2952)	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	23.0 mg/L, daily max. 15.0 mg/L 30-day avg
	Oil & Grease	15.0 mg/L daily max. 10 mg/L, 30-day avg.
	pH	6.5 - 9.0

Sector E Glass Clay, Cement, Concrete, and Gypsum Products

E.1 Covered Storm Water Discharges.

The requirements in Sector E apply to storm water 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 1-2 .

E.2 Industrial Activities Covered by Sector E.

The requirements listed under this permit apply to storm water discharges associated with industrial activity from a facility engaged in either manufacturing the following products or performing the following activities:

1. Flat, pressed, or blown glass or glass containers;
2. Hydraulic cement;
3. Clay products including tile and brick;
4. Pottery and porcelain electrical supplies;
5. Concrete products;
6. Gypsum products;
7. Minerals and earths, ground or otherwise treated;
8. Non-clay refractories.
9. Lime manufacturing;
10. Cut stone and stone products;
11. Asbestos products;
12. Mineral wool and mineral wool insulation products;

E.3 Additional SWP3 Requirements

In addition to the following requirements, you must also comply with the requirements listed in Part 4.

1. Drainage Area Site Map. (See also Part 4.2.2)
Identify 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.

2. Good Housekeeping Measures. (See also Part 4.2.8)
With good housekeeping, prevent or minimize the discharge of spilled cement, aggregate (including sand or gravel), kiln dust, fly ash, settled dust, or other significant material in storm water from paved portions of the site that are exposed to storm water. Consider regularly sweeping or using other equivalent measures to minimize the presence of these materials. Indicate in your SWP3 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 (cement, fly ash, kiln dust, etc.) to storm water, where practicable, by storing these materials in enclosed silos / hoppers, buildings or under other covering.

3. Inspections. (See also Part 4.2.8)

A. Perform inspections while the facility is in operation to include all of the following areas exposed to storm water: material handling areas, above ground storage tanks, hoppers or silos, dust collection / containment systems, truck wash down / equipment cleaning areas.

B. Final stabilization

Ensure final stabilization is achieved. All industrial activities at the mobile concrete batch plant facilities have been completed and a uniform (e.g., evenly distributed, without large bare areas) perennial vegetative cover with a density of 70% of the native background cover for the area has been established on all unpaved areas and areas not covered by permanent structures, or equivalent permanent stabilization measures (such as the use of riprap, gabions, or geotextiles) have been employed. Establishing at least 70% of the natural cover of the native vegetation meets the vegetative cover criteria for final stabilization (e.g., if the native vegetation covers 50% of the ground, 70% of 50% would require 35% total cover for final stabilization.

4. Certification. (See also Part 4.2.12)

For facilities producing ready-mix concrete, concrete block, brick or similar products, include in the non-storm water discharge certification a description of measures that ensure that process waste water resulting from washing truck, mixers, transport buckets, forms or other equipment are discharged in accordance with OPDES requirements or is recycled.

E.4 Monitoring and Reporting Requirements (See also Part 5 and Part 6)

Quarterly visual monitoring is required. Also Numeric Effluent Limitation Monitoring (NELM) is required once per year for each monitoring period. Sector of permit affected and NELM requirements are shown in Table E-1.

Table E-1. SECTOR-SPECIFIC NUMERIC EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

Industrial Activity	**Parameter**	**Numeric Limitation**
Discharges from material storage piles at cement manufacturing facility.	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	50 mg/L, daily max.
	pH	6.5 - 9.0 S.U.

Sector F Primary Metals

F.1 Covered Storm Water Discharges

The requirements in Sector F apply to storm water discharges associated with industrial activity from Primary Metals facilities as identified by the SIC Codes specified under Sector F in Table 1-2 .

F.2 Industrial Activities Covered by Sector F.

The types of activities under this Sector that facilities primarily engage in :

1. Steel works, blast furnaces, and rolling and finishing mills including: steel wire drawing and steel nails and spikes; cold-rolled steel sheet, strip, and bars; and steel pipes and tubes;

2. Iron and steel foundries, including: gray and ductile iron, malleable iron, steel investment, and steel foundries not elsewhere classified;

3. Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals, including: primary smelting and refining of copper, and primary production of aluminum;

4. Secondary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals;

5. Rolling, drawing, and extruding of nonferrous metals, including: rolling, drawing, and extruding of copper; rolling, drawing and extruding of nonferrous metals except copper and aluminum; and drawing and insulating of nonferrous wire;

6. Nonferrous foundries (castings), including: aluminum die-casting, nonferrous die-casting, except aluminum, aluminum foundries, copper foundries, and nonferrous foundries, except copper and aluminum;

7. Miscellaneous primary metal products, not elsewhere classified, including: metal heat treating, and primary metal products not elsewhere classified;

8. Activities covered include but are not limited to storm water discharges associated with cooking operations, sintering plants, blast furnaces, smelting operations, rolling mills, casting operations, heat treating, extruding, drawing, or forging all types of ferrous and nonferrous metals, scrap and ore.

F.3 Additional SWP3 Requirements

In addition to the following requirements, you must also comply with the requirements listed in Part 4.

1. Drainage Area Site Map. (See also Part 4.2.2) Also identify in the SWP3 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 State.

2. Inventory of Exposed Material. (See also Part 4.2.4)
Include in the inventory of materials handled at the site that potentially may be exposed to precipitation and runoff, areas where deposition of particulate matter from process air emissions or losses during material handling activities are possible.

3. Good Housekeeping Measures. (See also Part 4.2.8)
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 storm water 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.

4. Inspections. (See also Part 4.2.8)
Conduct inspections routinely, or at least on a quarterly basis, and address all potential sources of 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 limit their efficiency and lead to excessive emissions. Consider monitoring air flow at inlets and outlets (or use equivalent measures) to check for leaks (e.g., particulate deposition) or blockage in ducts. 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 storm water runoff.

F.4 Monitoring and Reporting Requirements (see also Part 5 and Part 6).
Quarterly visual monitoring is required.

Sector G Metal Mining (Ore Mining and Dressing)

G.1 Covered Storm Water Discharges
The requirements in Sector G apply to storm water discharges associated with industrial activity from active, temporarily inactive and inactive metal mining and ore dressing facilities, including mines abandoned on Federal Lands, as identified by the SIC Codes specified under Sector G in Table 1-2.

Coverage is required for storm water discharges that have come into contact (directly or indirectly) with any overburden, raw material, intermediate product, finished product, byproduct, or waste product located on the site of the operation.

1. Covered Discharges from Inactive Facilities: All storm water discharges

2. Covered Discharges from Active and Temporarily Inactive Facilities:

Only the discharges from these following areas are covered: waste rock and overburden piles if composed entirely of storm water and not combined with mine drainage; topsoil piles; offsite haul and access roads; onsite haul and access roads constructed of waste rock, overburden, or spent ore if composed entirely of storm water and not combining with mine drainage; onsite 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 storm water 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 areas; docking facility if no excessive contact with waste product that would otherwise constitute mine drainage; explosive storage; fuel storage; vehicle and equipment maintenance areas and buildings; 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; partially or inadequately reclaimed areas or areas not released from reclamation requirements.

3. Covered Discharges from exploration of Metal Mining and/or Ore Dressing Facilities: All storm water discharges.

4. Covered Discharges from Facilities Undergoing Reclamation: all storm water discharges.

G.2 Industrial Activities Covered by Sector G.

The types of activities that permittees under Sector G are primarily engaged in are:

1. Exploring for metallic minerals (ores), developing mines and the mining of ores;

2. Ore dressing and beneficiating, whether performed at co-located, dedicated mills or separate (i.e., custom) mills.

G.3 Limitations on Coverage

1. Prohibition of Storm Water Discharges

Storm water discharges not authorized by this permit: discharges from active metal mining facilities which are subject to effluent limitation guidelines for the Ore Mining and Dressing Point Source Category [40 CFR Part 440 as adopted by reference in OAC 252:606 1-3 (b)(8)]

Note: storm water discharges from these sources are subject to 40 CFR Part 440 as adopted by reference in OAC 252:606 1-3 (b)(8)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: (i) drain naturally (or are intentionally diverted) to a point source; and (ii) 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 storm water does not combine with other sources of mine drainage that are not subject to 40 CFR Part 440 as adopted by reference in OAC 252:606 1-3 (b)(8), and meets the other eligibility criteria contained in Part 1.3.

2. Prohibition of Non-Storm Water Discharges

Not authorized by this permit: adit drainage and contaminated springs or seeps from waste dumps that do not directly result from precipitation events (see also the standard Limitations on Coverage in Part 1.2.5).

G.4 Definitions

1. Mining operation - Consists of the active phase, the temporarily inactive phase, and the reclamation phase, but excludes the exploration and construction phase.

2. Exploration and construction phase - Entails exploration and land disturbance activities to determine the viability of a site. The exploration is not considered part of "mining operations". Construction includes the building of site access roads and removal of overburden and waste rock to expose mineable minerals. The construction is not considered part of "mining operations".

3. Active phase - Activities including the extraction, removal or recovery of metal ore. The active phase is considered part of "mining operations".

4. Reclamation phase - Activities undertaken in compliance with applicable mined land reclamation requirements, following the cessation of the "active phase", intended to return the land to an appropriate post-mining land use in order to meet applicable Federal and State reclamation requirements. The reclamation phase is considered part of "mining operations".

5. Other 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) as adopted by reference in OAC 252:606 1-3 (b)(3)(L).

A. Active Metal Mining Facility - A place where work or other activity related to the extraction, removal, or recovery of metal ore is being conducted. For surface mines, this definition does not

include any land where grading has returned the earth to a desired contour and reclamation has begun.

B. Inactive Metal Mining Facility - A site or portion of a site where metal mining and/or milling occurred in the past but is not an active facility as defined above, and where the inactive portion is not covered by an active mining permit issued by the applicable State or Federal government agency.

C. 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 applicable State or Federal government agency.

D. Final Stabilization – A site or portion of a site is "finally stabilized" when it has implemented all applicable Federal and State reclamation requirements.

G.5 Clearing, Grading and Excavation Activities

Clearing, grading, and excavation (activities typically associated with the exploration and construction phase of a mining operation, but may also apply to active mining operations such as the expansion of existing pits) cannot be covered under this permit if these activities will disturb 1 or more acres of land. Instead, coverage for these activities must be under the DEQ general permit for storm water discharges associated with construction activities, or an individual construction permit. If the area of disturbance during the initial phase is less than 1 acre, you must continue to comply with the requirements of this permit.

1. Requirements for Activities Disturbing 1 or More Acres of Earth
If the 1-acre limit as defined in Part G.5 is attained, coverage for these activities must be under the current DEQ General Permit for Storm Water Discharges Associated with Construction Activities or an individual storm water permit. You must obtain an authorization of discharges from DEQ before you start your construction. The Construction General Permit (OKR10) Notice of Intent (NOI) form (Form 605-002A) can be downloaded from the DEQ's Web Site at: http://www.deq.state.ok.us/wqdnew/stormwater/index.html or obtained from the DEQ Office by calling 405-702-6100.

2. Cessation of Earth Disturbing Activities
If exploration phase clearing, grading and excavation activities are completed and no further mining activities will occur at the site, you must comply with the requirements for terminating the Construction General Permit (CGP OKR10) (i.e., stabilize the disturbed land, submit a Notice of Termination, etc.). If further mining activities will occur, you may opt for either of the following: maintain coverage under the CGP (i.e., maintain necessary BMPs, perform inspections, etc.) and apply for coverage under the MSGP for those discharges associated with mineral mining and dressing activities that will occur under the active and reclamation phases; or terminate coverage under the CGP and apply for coverage under the MSGP for all discharges from the site.

G.6 Additional SWP3 Requirements

In addition to the following requirements, you must also comply with the requirements in Part 4.

1. Nature of Industrial Activities. (See also Part 4.2)
Briefly document in your SWP3 the mining and associated activities that can potentially affect the storm water discharges covered by this permit, including a general description of the location of the site relative to major transportation routes and communities.

2. Site Map (See also Part 4.2.2)

Document in your SWP3 the locations of the following (as appropriate): mining or milling site boundaries; access and haul roads; outline of the drainage areas of each storm water outfall within the facility with an indication of the types of discharges from the drainage areas; locations of all permitted discharges covered under an individual OPDES permit, outdoor equipment storage, fueling and maintenance areas; materials handling areas; outdoor manufacturing, storage or 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; and boundary of tributary areas that are subject to effluent limitations guidelines; and locations of reclaimed areas.

3. Potential Pollutant Sources (See also Part 4.2.4)
For each area of the mine or mill site where storm water 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 storm water; vegetation of site (if any); 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 SWP3 with this information.

4. Site Inspections (See also Part 4.2.8)
Inspect active mining sites at least monthly. Inspect temporarily inactive sites at least quarterly unless adverse weather conditions make the site inaccessible.

5. Employee Training (See also Part 4.2.8)
Conduct employee training at least annually at active mining and temporarily inactive sites, and document this in your SWP3.

6. Controls (See also Part 4.2.7 and 4.2.8)
Consider each of the following BMPs. The potential pollutants identified in Part G.6 shall determine the priority and appropriateness of the BMPs selected. If you determine that one or more of these BMPs are not appropriate for your facility, explain why it is not appropriate. If BMPs are implemented or planned but are not listed here (e.g., substituting a less toxic chemical for a more toxic one), document all controls that are planned or implemented in your SWP3.

A. Storm Water Diversions
Consider diverting storm water away from potential pollutant sources. BMP options: interceptor / 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.

B. Sediment and Erosion Control (See also Part 4.2.8)
At active and temporarily inactive sites consider a range of erosion controls within the broad categories of: flow diversion (e.g., swales); stabilization (e.g., temporary or permanent seeding); and structural controls (e.g., sediment traps, dikes, silt fences).

C. Management of Runoff (See also Part 4.2.8)
Consider the potential pollutant sources when determining reasonable and appropriate measures for managing runoff.

D. Capping

When capping is necessary to minimize pollutant discharges in storm water, identify the source being capped and the material used to construct the cap.

E. Treatment
If treatment of storm water (e.g., chemical or physical systems, oil / water separators, artificial wetlands, etc.) from active and temporarily inactive sites is necessary to protect water quality, describe the type and location of treatment used.

F. Certification of Discharge Testing. (See also Part 4.2.12)
Test or evaluate all outfalls covered under this permit for the presence of specific mining-related non-storm water discharges such as seeps or adit discharges, or discharges subject to effluent limitations guidelines [e.g., 40 CFR Part 440 as adopted by reference in OAC 252:606 1-3 (b)(8)], such as mine drainage or process water. Alternatively (if applicable), you may keep a certification with your SWP3.

7. Comprehensive Site Compliance Evaluation. (See also Part 4.2.17)
Annual Comprehensive Site Compliance Evaluations may be impractical for inactive mining sites due to remote location / inaccessibility of the site, in which case conduct the evaluation at least once every 3 years. Document in your SWP3 why annual compliance evaluations are not possible. If the evaluations will be conducted more often than every 3 years, specify the frequency of evaluations.

G.7 Monitoring and Reporting Requirements (see also Part 5 and Part 6)
Quarterly visual monitoring is required.

Sector H Coal Mines and Coal Mining Related Facilities

H.1 Covered Storm Water Discharges
The requirements in Sector H apply to storm water discharges associated with industrial activity from Coal Mines and Coal Mining Related facilities as identified by the SIC Codes specified under Sector H in Table 1-2.

H.2 Industrial Activities Covered by Sector H
Storm water discharges from the following portions of coal mines may be eligible for this permit:

1. Haul roads (nonpublic roads on which coal or coal refuse is conveyed);

2. Access roads (nonpublic roads providing light vehicular traffic within the facility property and to public roadways);

3. Railroad spurs, siding and internal haulage lines (rail lines used for hauling coal within the facility property and to offsite commercial railroad lines or loading areas);

4. Conveyor belts, chutes and aerial tramway haulage areas (areas under and around coal or refuse conveyer areas, including transfer stations); and

5. Equipment storage and maintenance yards, coal handling buildings and structures, and inactive coal mines and related areas (abandoned and other inactive mines, refuse disposal sites and other mining-related areas).

H.3 Limitations on Coverage
Prohibition of Non-Storm Water Discharges (See also Part 1.2.5).
Not covered by this permit: discharges from pollutant seeps or underground drainage from inactive coal mines and refuse disposal areas that do not result from precipitation events; and discharges from floor drains in maintenance buildings and other similar drains in mining and preparation plant areas.

H.4 Definitions

1. Mining operation - Consists of the active phase and temporarily inactive phase, and the reclamation phase, but excludes the exploration and construction phase.

2. Exploration and construction phase - Entails exploration and land disturbance activities to determine the financial viability of a site. The exploration is not considered part of "mining operations". Construction includes the building of site access roads and removal of overburden and waste rock to expose mineable coal. The construction is not considered part of "mining operation".

3. Active phase - Activities including the extraction, removal or recovery of coal. The active phase is considered part of "mining operations".

4. Reclamation phase - Activities undertaken, in compliance with applicable mined land reclamation requirements, following the cessation of the "active phase", intended to return the land to an appropriate post-mining land use. The reclamation phase is considered part of "mining operations".

5. Active coal mining facility - A place where work or other activity related to the extraction, removal, or recovery of coal is being conducted. For surface mines, this definition does not include any land where grading has returned the earth to a desired contour and reclamation has begun.

6. Inactive coal mining facility - A site or portion of a site where coal mining and/or milling occurred in the past but is not an active facility as defined above, and where the inactive portion is not covered by an active mining permit issued by the applicable State or Federal government agency.

7. Temporarily inactive coal mining facility - A site or portion of a site where coal 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 applicable State or Federal government agency.

8. Final Stabilization – A site or portion of a site is "finally stabilized" when it has implemented all applicable Federal and State reclamation requirements.

H.5 Clearing, Grading and Excavation Activities

Clearing, grading, and excavation (activities typically associated with the exploration and construction phase of a mining operation, but may also apply to active mining operations such as the expansion of existing pits) cannot be covered under this permit if these activities will disturb 1 or more acres of land. Instead, coverage for these activities must be under the DEQ general permit for storm water discharges associated with construction activities, or an individual construction permit. If the area of disturbance during the initial phase is less than 1 acre, you must continue to comply with the requirements of this permit.

1. Requirements for Activities Disturbing 1 or More Acres of Earth
If the 1-acre limit as defined in Part H.5 is attained, coverage for these activities must be under the current DEQ General Permit for Storm Water Discharges Associated with Construction Activities or an individual storm water permit. You must obtain an authorization of discharges from DEQ before you start your construction. The Construction General Permit (OKR10) Notice of Intent (NOI) form (Form 605-002A) can be downloaded from the DEQ's website at: http://www.deq.state.ok.us/wqdnew/stormwater/index.html or obtained from the DEQ Office 405-702-6100.

2. Cessation of Earth Disturbing Activities
If exploration phase clearing, grading and excavation activities are completed and no further mining activities will occur at the site, you must comply with the requirements for terminating the Construction General Permit (CGP OKR10) (i.e., stabilize the disturbed land, submit a Notice of Termination, etc.). If further mining activities will occur, you may opt for either of the following:

maintain coverage under the CGP (i.e., maintain necessary BMPs, perform inspections, etc.) and apply for coverage under the MSGP for those discharges associated with mineral mining and dressing activities that will occur under the active and reclamation phases; or terminate coverage under the CGP and apply for coverage under the MSGP for all discharges from the site.

H.6 Additional SWP3 Requirements

In addition to the following requirements, you must also comply with the requirements listed in Part 4 of the MSGP.

1. Other Applicable Regulations.

Most active coal mining-related areas (SIC Codes 1221-1241) are subject to sediment and erosion control regulations of the U.S. Office of Surface Mining (OSM) that enforces the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act (SMCRA). OSM has granted authority to most coal producing states to implement SMCRA through State SMCRA regulations. All SMCRA requirements regarding control of storm water-related pollutant discharges must be addressed, and then documented in the SWP3 (directly or by reference).

2. Drainage Area Site Map. (See also Part 4.2.2)

Document in your SWP3 where any of the following may be exposed to precipitation or surface runoff: haul and access roads; railroad spurs, sliding, and internal hauling lines; conveyor belts, chutes, and aerial tramways; equipment storage and maintenance yards; coal handling buildings and structures; and inactive mines and related areas; ; acidic spoil, refuse or unreclaimed disturbed areas, and liquid storage tanks containing pollutants such as caustics, hydraulic fluids, and lubricants.

3. Potential Pollutant Sources. (See also Part 4.2.4)

Document in your SWP3 where any of the following sources and activities have potential pollutants associated with them: truck traffic on haul roads and resulting generation of sediment subject to runoff and dust generation; fuel or other liquid storage; pressure lines containing slurry, hydraulic fluid or other potentially harmful liquids; and loading or temporary storage of acidic refuse or spoil.

4. Inspections of Active Mining-Related Areas and Inactive Areas Under SMCRA Bond Authority. (See also Part 4.2.8)

Perform quarterly inspections of areas covered by this permit, corresponding with the inspections as performed by SMCRA inspectors, of all mining-related areas required by SMCRA. Also, maintain the records of the SMCRA authority representative.

5. Sediment and Erosion Control. (See also Part 4.2.8)

As indicated in Part H.6.1above, SMCRA requirements regarding sediment and erosion control measures must be complied for those areas subject to SMCRA authority, including inspection requirements.

6. Comprehensive Site Compliance Evaluation. (See also Part 4.2.17)

Your evaluation program must include inspections for pollutants entering the drainage system from activities located on or near coal mining-related areas. Among the areas to be inspected are haul and access roads; railroad spurs, sliding, and internal hauling lines; conveyor belts, chutes, and aerial tramways; equipment storage and maintenance yards; coal handling buildings and structures; and inactive mines and related areas.

H.7 Good Housekeeping Measures (See also Part 4.2.8)

As part of your good housekeeping program, consider using sweepers and covered storage, watering haul roads to minimize dust generation,; and conserving vegetation (where possible) to minimize erosion.

H.8 Preventive Maintenance. (See also Part 4.2.8)
Perform inspections or other equivalent measures of storage tanks and pressure lines of fuels, lubricants, hydraulic fluid, or slurry to prevent leaks due to deterioration or faulty connections.

H.9 Monitoring and Reporting Requirements (see Part 5 and Part 6)
Quarterly visual monitoring is required.

Sector I Oil and Gas Extraction

I.1 Covered Storm Water Discharges

1. Storm Water Discharges Covered by EPA's Jurisdiction see Table 1-1 under Part 1.1.2 All applications for a Multi-Sector Industrial General Permit for Oil and Gas Exploration, Drilling, and Production Activities must be submitted to the EPA for authorization.[2]

2. Storm Water Discharges Covered by DEQ's Jurisdiction[3] Include the Following:
   a. Crude oil refineries;
   b. Natural gas processing facilities;
   c. Oil and gas field service centers, material and product storage, service truck garages, and repair areas

3.The operator responsible for an existing or new discharge composed entirely of storm water from an oil or gas exploration, production, processing, or treatment operation, or transmission facility is required to obtain a permit under either EPA's or DEQ's jurisdiction if:

   a. The facility had a discharge of storm water resulting in the discharge of a reportable quantity for which notification is or was required pursuant to 40 CFR 117.21 or 40 CFR 302.6 as adopted by reference in OAC 252:606-1-3(b)(2) or OAC 252:606-1-3(b)(10) at any time since November 16, 1987; or

   b. The facility had a discharge of storm water resulting in the discharge of a reportable quantity for which notification is or was required pursuant to 40 CFR 110.6 as adopted by reference in OAC 252:606-1-3(b)(9); or

   c. The facility contributes to a violation of a water quality standard.

I.2 Limitations On Coverage

1. Storm Water Discharges Subject to Effluent Limitation Guidelines (See also Part 1.2.5.5) .
This permit does not authorize storm water discharges from petroleum drilling operations that are subject to nationally established effluent limitation guidelines found at 40 CFR Part 435 as adopted by reference in OAC 252:606 1-3 (b)(8), respectively. Note: most storm water discharges at petroleum drilling facilities are subject to these effluent guidelines and are not eligible for coverage by this permit.

2. Non-Storm Water Discharges.
Discharges of vehicle and equipment washwater, including tank cleaning operations, are not authorized by this permit. Alternatively, washwater discharges must be authorized under a separate OPDES permit, or be discharged to a sanitary sewer in accordance with applicable industrial pretreatment requirements.

I.3 Additional SWP3 Requirements

[2] On may 23, 2008, the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals issued an opinion in *National Resources Defense Council v. United states Environmental Protection Agency*, 526 F. 3d 591 (9th Cir. 2008), vacating EPA's 2006 oil and gas construction storm water regulation. Now the effective requirements are the regulations in place prior to the 2006 rule plus the additional Energy Policy Act clarification of the activities included in the CWA 402(*l*)(2) exemption. Industrial activities described by Sector I are currently exempted from coverage under this permit except industrial activity with SIC 2911..
[3] See above.

In addition to the following requirements, you must also comply with the requirements listed in Part 4.

1. Drainage Area Site Map. (See also Part 4.2.2)
Document in your SWP3 where any of the following may be exposed to precipitation or surface runoff: Reportable Quantity (RQ) releases; locations used for the treatment, storage, or disposal of wastes; processing areas and storage areas; chemical mixing areas; construction and drilling areas; all areas subject to the effluent guidelines requirements for "No Discharge" in accordance with 40 CFR 435.32 as adopted by reference in OAC 252:606 1-3 (b)(8); and the structural controls to achieve compliance with the "No Discharge" requirements.

2. Potential Pollutant Sources. (See also Part 4.2.4)
Also document in your SWP3 the following sources and activities that have potential pollutants associated with them: chemical, cement, mud, or gel mixing activities; drilling or mining activities; and equipment cleaning and rehabilitation activities. In addition, include information about the RQ release that triggered the permit application requirements; the nature of the release (e.g., oil spill from a drum storage area); amount of oil or hazardous substance released; amount of substance recovered; date of the release; cause of the release (e.g., poor handling techniques and lack of containment in the area); areas affected by the release (i.e., land and water); procedure to clean up release; actions or procedures implemented to prevent or improve response to a release; and remaining potential contamination of storm water from release (taking into account human health risks, the control of drinking water intakes, and the designated uses of the receiving water).

3. Inspections. (See also Part 4.2.8)

A. Inspection Frequency
Inspect all equipment and areas addressed in the SWP3 at a minimum of 12- month intervals. Routinely (but not less than quarterly) inspect equipment and vehicles which store, mix, (including all on and offsite mixing tanks) or transport chemicals/hazardous materials (including those transporting supplies to oil field activities).

B. Temporarily or Permanently Inactive Oil and Gas Extraction Facilities
For the facilities that are remotely located and unstaffed, perform the inspections at least annually.

4. Sediment and Erosion Control (See also Part 4.2.8)
Unless covered by the Construction General Permit (CGP OKR10) for Construction Activity, the additional sediment and erosion control requirements for well drillings and sand/shale mining areas include the following:

A. Site Description
Also include a description in your SWP3 of the nature of the exploration activity; estimates of the total area of site and area disturbed due to exploration activity; an estimate of runoff coefficient of the site; site drainage map, including approximate slopes; and the names of all receiving waters. All sediment and erosion control measures must be inspected once every seven days.

B. Vegetative Controls
Implement vegetative practices designed to preserve existing vegetation, where attainable and re-vegetate open areas as soon as practicable after grade drilling. Consider the following (or equivalent measures): temporary or permanent seeding, mulching, sod stabilization, vegetative buffer strips, and tree protection practices. Begin implementing appropriate vegetative practices on all disturbed areas within 14 days following the last activity in that area.

5. Good Housekeeping Measures (See also Part 4.2.8)

A. Vehicle and Equipment Storage Areas
Confine vehicles/equipment awaiting or having undergone maintenance to designated areas (as marked on site map). Describe and implement measures to prevent or minimize contaminants from these areas (e.g., drip pans under equipment, indoor storage, use of berms or dikes, or other equivalent measures).

B. Material and Chemical Storage Areas
Maintain these areas in good conditions to prevent or minimize contamination of storm water. Plainly label all hazardous materials.

C. Chemical Mixing Areas
Implement measures that prevent or minimize contamination of storm water runoff from chemical mixing areas.

I.4 Monitoring and Reporting Requirements (see also Part 5 and Part 6)
Quarterly visual monitoring is required.

Sector J Mineral Mining and Dressing

J.1 Covered Storm Water Discharges
The requirements in Sector J apply to storm water discharges associated with industrial activity from active and inactive mineral mining and dressing facilities as identified by the SIC Codes specified under Sector J in Table 1-2.

J.2 Industrial Activities Covered by Sector J

The types of activities that permittees under Sector J are primarily engaged in are exploring for minerals (e.g., stone, sand, clay, chemical and fertilizer minerals, non-metallic minerals, etc.), and developing mines and the mining of minerals; Mineral dressing, and non-metallic mineral services.

J.3 Limitations on Coverage

Most storm water discharges subject to an existing effluent limitation guideline at 40 CFR Part 436 as adopted by reference in OAC 252:606 1-3(b)(8)) are not authorized by this permit. The exceptions to this limitation, which are covered by this permit, are mine dewatering discharges composed entirely of storm water or uncontaminated ground water seepage from construction sand and gravel, industrial sand, and crushed stone mining facilities.

J.4 Definitions

1. Mining Operation - Typically consists of the active and temporarily inactive phases, and the reclamation phase, but excludes the exploration and construction phases.

2. Exploration and Construction Phase – The Exploration phase entails exploration and land disturbance activities to determine the financial viability of a site. The Construction phase includes the building of site access roads and land clearing operations to prepare for the construction of a new mining facility. The exploration and construction phases are not considered part of “mining operations”.

3. Active Phase - Activities including the stripping and removal of overburden, and the extraction , removal or recovery of minerals. For surface mines, this definition does not include any land where grading has returned the earth to a desired contour and reclamation has begun. The active phase is considered part of “mining operations.”

4. Reclamation phase - Activities undertaken in compliance with applicable mined land reclamation requirements, following the cessation of the “active phase”, intended to return the land to an appropriate post-mining land use. The reclamation phase is considered part of "mining operations".

NOTE: 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) as adopted by reference in OAC 252:606 1-3 (b)(3)(L).

5. Active Mineral Mining Facility - A place where work or other activity related to the stripping and removal of overburden, and the extraction, removal or recovery of minerals is being conducted. This definition does not include any land where grading has returned the earth to a desired contour

and reclamation has begun. This definition is derived from the definition of "active mining area" found at 40 CFR 440.132(a).

6. Inactive Mineral Mining Facility - A site or portion of a site where mineral mining and/or milling occurred in the past but is not an active facility 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 mineral mining facility has an identifiable owner / operator. Sites where mining claims are being maintained prior to disturbances associated with the stripping and removal of overburden, 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 OPDES industrial storm water permit.

7. Temporarily Inactive Mineral Mining Facility - A site or portion of a site where mineral 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 applicable State or Federal agency.

8. Final Stabilization - a site or portion of a site is "finally stabilized" when it has implemented all applicable Federal and State reclamation requirements.9. Uncontaminated - Free from the presence of pollutants attributable to industrial activity.

J.5 Clearing, Grading and Excavation Activities

Clearing, grading and excavation activities being conducted as part of the exploration and construction phase of mining activities are covered under this permit. For all areas affected by clearing, grading, and excavation activities, you must select, design, install, and implement control measures and monitoring requirements (see Part 4.2.8 BMP requirements and Part 12.J.8 Effluent Limitations Guidelines and Standards for the Construction and Development (ELGs) under Part 450 of 40 Code of Federal Regulations.

1. Good Housekeeping - (See also Part 4.2.8.1.A) Litter, debris, and chemicals must be prevented from becoming a pollutant source in stormwater discharges.
2. Retention and detention of stormwater runoff - For drainage locations serving more than one (1) acre, sediment basins and/or temporary sediment traps should be used. At a minimum, silt fences, vegetative buffer strips, or equivalent sediment controls are required for all down slope boundaries (and for those side slope boundaries deemed appropriate as dictated by individual site conditions) of the development area unless a sediment basin providing storage for a calculated volume of runoff from a 2-year, 24-hour storm or 3,600 cubic feet of storage per acre drained is provided.
3. Inspection of clearing, grading and excavation activities (see also Part 4.2.8)

   a. *Inspection Frequency*. Inspections must be conducted either at least once every 7 calendar days or at least once every 14 calendar days and within 24 hours of the end of a storm event of 0.5 inches or greater. Inspection frequency may be reduced to at least once every month if the entire site is temporarily stabilized (pursuant to Part 8.J.4.3.2), if runoff is unlikely due to winter conditions (e.g., site is covered with snow, ice, or the ground is frozen), or construction is occurring during seasonal arid periods in arid areas and semi-arid areas.

   b. *Location of Inspections.* Inspections must include all areas of the site disturbed by clearing, grading, and/or excavation activities and areas used for storage of materials that are exposed to precipitation. Sedimentation and erosion control measures implemented must be observed to ensure proper operation. Discharge locations must be inspected to ascertain whether erosion control measures are effective in preventing significant impacts to waters of the State, where accessible. Where discharge locations are inaccessible, nearby downstream locations must be inspected to the extent that such inspections are practicable. Locations where vehicles enter or exit the site must be inspected for evidence of significant off-site sediment tracking.

c. *Inspection Reports.* For each inspection required above, you must complete an inspection report. At a minimum, the inspection report must include the information required in Part 4.2.8.

4 Requirement for cessation of clearing, grading and excavation activities
The SWP3 must include a description of interim and permanent stabilization practices for the site, including a schedule of when the practices will be implemented. Site plans should ensure that existing vegetation is preserved where attainable and that disturbed portions of the site are stabilized. Stabilization practices may include but are not limited to: establishment of temporary vegetation, establishment of permanent vegetation, mulching, geotextiles, sod stabilization, vegetative buffer strips, protection of trees, preservation of mature vegetation, and other appropriate measures. Use of impervious surfaces for stabilization should be avoided.

a. *Inspection and Maintenance*. Inspections and maintenance of control measures, including any BMPs, associated with clearing, grading, and/or excavation activities being conducted as part of the exploration and construction phase of a mining operation must continue until final stabilization has been achieved on all portions of the disturbed area or until the commencement of the active mining phase for those areas that have been temporarily stabilized as a precursor to mining.

b. *Temporary Stabilization of disturbed areas*. Stabilization measures should be initiated immediately in portions of the site where clearing, grading and/or excavation activities have temporarily ceased, but in no case more than 14 days after the clearing, grading and/or excavation activities in that portion of the site have temporarily ceased. In arid, semiarid, 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 mining, exploration, and/or construction activity 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 exploration and/or construction has permanently ceased prior to active mining, temporary stabilization measures must be implemented to minimize mobilization of sediment or other pollutants until such time as the active mining phase commences.

c. Final Stabilization of disturbed areas. Stabilization measures should be initiated immediately in portions of the site where mining, exploration, and/or construction activities have permanently ceased, but in no case more than 14 days after the exploration and/or construction activity in that portion of the site has permanently ceased. In arid, semiarid, 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 mining, exploration, and/or construction activity has 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.

J.6 Additional SWP3 Requirements

In addition to the following requirements, you must also comply with the requirements in Part 4

1. Nature of Industrial Activities. (See also Part 4.2.8) Document in your SWP3 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**.**

2. Site Map. (See also Part 4.2.8) Document in your SWP3 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 OPDES 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 dewatering or other process water; heap leach pads; off-site points of discharge for mine dewatering and process water; surface waters; boundary of tributary areas that are subject to effluent limitations guidelines; and location(s) of reclaimed areas.

3. Potential Pollutant Sources. (See also Part 4.2.8) For each area of the mine or mill site where stormwater discharges associated with industrial activities occur, document in your SWP3 the types of pollutants (e.g., heavy metals, sediment) likely to be present in significant amounts. For example, phosphate mining facilities will likely need to document pollutants such as selenium, which can be present in significant amounts in their discharges. Consider these factors: the mineralogy of the 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 waste rock or overburden characterization data and test results for potential generation of acid rock drainage.

4. Stormwater Controls. To the extent that you use any of the control measures in Part 12.J.5, document them in your SWP3 pursuant to Part 4.2.8. If control measures are implemented or planned but are not listed here (e.g., substituting a less toxic chemical for a more toxic one), include descriptions of them in your SWP3.

5. Employee Training. All employee training(s) conducted in accordance with Part 4.2.8 must be documented with the SWP3.

6. Certification of permit coverage for commingled non-stormwater discharges. If you determine that you are able to certify, consistent with Part 4.2.12, that a particular discharge composed of commingled storm water and non-storm water is covered under a separate OPDES permit, and that permit subjects the non-storm water portion to effluent limitations prior to any commingling, you must retain such certification with your SWP3. This certification must identify the non-storm water discharges, the applicable OPDES permit(s), the effluent limitations placed on the non-stormwater discharge by the permit(s), and the points at which the limitations are applied.

7. Inspections. (See also Part 4.2.8). 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 12.J.5, you must inspect sites at least quarterly unless adverse weather conditions make the site inaccessible. Sites which discharge to waters which are designated as outstanding waters or waters which are impaired must be inspected monthly. See Part 5.1.4 for inspection requirements for inactive and unstaffed sites.

J.7 Monitoring and Reporting Requirements (See also Part 5 and Part 6)

Quarterly visual monitoring is required. Also NELM monitoring is required once per year for each monitoring period. Report the results according to Part 6. Sector of permit affected and NELM requirements are shown in Table J-1.

Table J-1. SECTOR-SPECIFIC NUMERIC EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

Industrial Activity	Parameter	Numeric Limitation
Mine dewatering discharges at Crushed Stone, Construction Sand and Gravel, Industrial Sand and Mining Facilities (SIC 1422-1429, 1442, 1446)	Total Suspended Solids. (TSS)	45 mg/L, daily max 25 mg/L, monthly avg.
	pH	6.5 - 9.0

J.8 Technology-Based Requirements to Comply With Effluent Limitations Guidelines and Standards for the Construction and Development Point Source Category (ELGs) under Part 450 of 40 C.F.R., Effective February 1, 2010

1. Non-numeric Limitations

All construction sites authorized under this permit shall at minimum, comply with the following non-numeric technology-based effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by application of the best practicable technology currently available (BPT).

A. Prohibited Discharges

The following discharges are prohibited:

a. Wastewater from washout of concrete, unless managed by an appropriate control;

b. Wastewater from washout and cleanout of stucco, paint, form release oils, curing compounds and other construction materials;

c. Fuels, oils, or other pollutants used in vehicle and equipment operation and maintenance; and

d. Soaps or solvents used in vehicle and equipment washing.

B. Erosion and Sediment Controls

Design, install and maintain effective erosion controls and sediment controls to minimize the discharge of pollutants. At a minimum, such controls must be designed, installed and maintained to:

a. Control stormwater volume and velocity within the site to minimize soil erosion;

b. Control stormwater discharges, including both peak flow rates and total storm water volume, to minimize erosion at outlets and to minimize downstream channel and streambank erosion;

c. Minimize the amount of soil exposed during construction activity;

d. Minimize the disturbance of steep slopes;

e. Minimize sediment discharges from the site. The design, installation and maintenance of erosion and sediment controls must address factors such as the amount, frequency, intensity and duration of precipitation, the nature of resulting stormwater runoff, and soil characteristics, including the range of soil particle sizes expected to be present on the site;

f. Provide and maintain natural buffers around surface waters, direct stormwater to vegetated areas to increase sediment removal and maximize stormwater infiltration, unless infeasible; and

g. Minimize soil compaction and, unless infeasible, preserve topsoil.

C. Soil Stabilization

Stabilization of disturbed areas must, at a minimum, be initiated immediately whenever any clearing, grading, excavating or other earth disturbing activities have permanently ceased on any portion of the site, or temporarily ceased on any portion of the site and will not resume for a period exceeding 14 calendar days. Soil stabilization must be completed within a period specified in your SWP3. In arid, semiarid, and drought-stricken areas where initiating vegetative stabilization measures immediately is infeasible, alternative stabilization measures must be employed, such as suitably stabilized non-polluted straw/wood/organic mulch, geo-textiles, mats, plastic covers or erosion control blankets. These alternative measures must be specified in your SWP3.

D. Dewatering

Uncontaminated discharges from site dewatering activities, including discharges from dewatering of trenches and excavations, are allowed provided appropriate operational and structural controls are used to reduce any pollutant releases in order to avoid or minimize impacts on water quality. These controls must be specified in your SWP3.

E. Pollution Prevention Measures

Design, install, implement, and maintain effective pollution prevention measures to minimize the discharge of pollutants. At a minimum, such measures must be designed, installed, implemented and maintained to:

a. 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;

b. 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 precipitation and to stormwater; and

c. Minimize the discharge of pollutants from spills and leaks and implement chemical spill and leak prevention and response procedures.

F. Surface Outlets.

Utilize outlet structures that withdraw water from the surface, unless infeasible, when discharging from basins or impoundments.

Sector K Hazardous Waste Treatment, Storage or Disposal Facilities

K.1 Covered Storm Water Discharges

The requirements in Sector K apply to storm water discharges associated with industrial activity from Hazardous Waste Treatment, Storage or Disposal facilities as identified by the Activity Code (HZ) specified under Sector K in Table 1-2.

Disposal facilities that have been properly closed and capped and have no significant material exposed to storm water, are considered inactive and do not require a permit [(40 CFR 122.26(b)(14) as adopted by reference in OAC 252:606 1-3 (b)(3)(L)].

Coverage under this permit is limited to Hazardous Waste Treatment Storage or Disposal Facilities (TSDF's) that are self-generating or handle residential wastes only and to those facilities that only store hazardous wastes and do not treat or dispose. Coverage under this permit is not available to commercial hazardous waste disposal / treatment facilities that dispose and treat on a commercial basis any produced hazardous wastes (not their own) as a service to generators. These types of facilities must apply for an individual industrial waste permit from the DEQ.

K.2 Industrial Activities Covered by Sector K

This permit authorizes storm water 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.

K.3 Prohibition of Non-Storm Water Discharges (See also Part 1.2.3)

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.

K.4 Definitions

1. Contaminated storm water - storm water that comes in direct contact with landfill wastes, the waste handling and treatment areas, or landfill wastewater as defined in Part 12.K.4.5. Some specific areas of a landfill that may produce contaminated storm water 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.

2. Drained free liquids - aqueous wastes drained from waste containers (e.g., drums, etc.) prior to landfilling.

3. Landfill – an area of land or excavation in which wastes are placed for permanent disposal, but that is not a land application or a waste pile, land treatment unit, a surface impoundment, underground injection well, 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.

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 storm water, 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 storm water and contact washwater from washing truck, equipment, and railcar exteriors and surface areas which have come in direct contact with solid waste at the landfill facility.

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

6. Non-contaminated storm water - storm water that does not come into direct contact with landfill wastes, the waste handling and treatment areas, or landfill wastewater as defined in Part 12.K.4.4. Non-contaminated storm water includes storm water that flows off the cap, cover, intermediate cover, daily cover, and/or final cover of the landfill.

K.5 Monitoring and Reporting Requirements (See also Part 5 and Part 6)

Quarterly visual monitoring is required. Also NELM monitoring is required once per year for each monitoring period. Sector of permit affected and NELM requirements are shown in Table K-1.

Table K-1 Specific Numeric Effluent Limitations

Industrial Activity	Parameter	Numeric Limitation[1]
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
	Total Chromium	1.1 mg/l, daily maximum 0.46 mg/l, monthly avg. maximum
	Total Zinc	0.535 mg/l, daily max. 0.296 mg/l, monthly avg. maximum
	Total Arsenic	1.1 mg/l, daily maximum 0.54 mg/l, monthly avg. maximum
	Alpha Terpineol	0.042 mg/l, daily max. 0.019 mg/l, monthly avg. maximum
	Aniline	0.024 mg/l, daily max. 0.015 mg/l, monthly avg. maximum
	Benzoic Acid	0.119 mg/l, daily max. 0.073 mg/l, monthly avg. maximum
	Naphthalene	0.059 mg/l, daily max. 0.022 mg/l, monthly avg. maximum
	p-Cresol	0.024 mg/l, daily max. 0.015 mg/l, monthly avg. maximum
	Phenol	0.048 mg/l, daily max. 0.029 mg/l, monthly avg. maximum
	Pyridine	0.072 mg/l, daily max. 0.025 mg/l, monthly avg. maximum
	pH	Within the range of 6.5-9 pH units

[1] As set forth at 40 CFR Part 445 Subpart A, these numeric limitations apply to contaminated storm water 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.

Sector L Landfills, Land Application Sites, and Open Dumps

L.1 Covered Storm Water Discharges

The requirements in Sector L apply to storm water discharges associated with industrial activity from Landfills and Land Application Sites and Open Dumps as identified by the Activity Codes (LF) specified under Sector L in Table 1-2.

L.2 Industrial Activities Covered by Sector L

This permit may authorize storm water 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.

L.3 Limitations on Coverage

Prohibition of Non-Storm Water Discharges (See also Part 1.2.3). 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. Also not covered discharges from open dumps as defined under RCRA.

L.4 Definitions

1. Contaminated storm water - storm water which comes in direct contact with landfill wastes, the waste handling and treatment areas, or landfill wastewater that is subject to the landfills effluent limitations guidelines and standards (40 CFR Part 445). Some areas of a landfill that may produce contaminated storm water 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.

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

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 storm water, contaminated and 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 storm water, and contact washwater from washing truck, equipment, and railcar exteriors and surface areas which have come in direct contact with solid waste at the landfill facility.

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

5. Non-contaminated storm water - storm water that does not come in direct contact with landfill wastes, the waste handling and treatment areas, or landfill wastewater. Non-contaminated storm water includes storm water that flows off the cap, cover, intermediate cover, daily cover, and/or final cover of the landfill.

L.5 Additional SWP3 Requirements

In addition to the following requirements, you must also comply with the requirements in Part 4.

1. Drainage Area Site Map (See also Part 4.2.2)

Document in your SWP3 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.

2. Summary of Potential Pollutant Sources (See also Part 4.2.4)

Document in your SWP3 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.

3. Good Housekeeping Measures (See also Part 4.2.8)

As part of your good housekeeping program, consider providing protected storage areas for pesticides, herbicides, fertilizer, and other significant materials.

4. Preventative Maintenance Program (See also Part 4.2.8)

As part of your preventive maintenance program, maintain the following: all elements of leachate collection and treatment systems to prevent commingling of leachate with storm water; 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.

5. Inspections for Active and Inactive Sites.

A. Inspections of Active Sites (See also Part 4.2.8)

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 seasonally arid (annual rainfall

averages from 0 to 10 inches), or semi-arid (annual rainfall averages from 10 to 20 inches), conduct inspections at least once every month.

B. Inspections of Inactive Sites (See also Part 4.2.8)
Inspect inactive landfills, open dumps and land application sites 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.

6. Recordkeeping and Internal Reporting
Keep records with your SWP3 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.

7. Non-Storm Water Discharge Test Certification. (See also Part 4.2.12)
The discharge test and certification must also be conducted for the presence of leachate and vehicle washwater.

8. Sediment and Erosion Control Plan. (See also Part 4.2.8)
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; landfill or open dump area that has 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.

9. Comprehensive Site Compliance Evaluation. (See also Part 4.2.17)
Evaluate areas contributing to a storm water discharge associated with industrial activities at landfills, open dumps, and land application sites for evidence of, or the potential for, pollutants entering the drainage system.

L.6 Monitoring and Reporting Requirements for Landfills, Land Application Sites and Open Dumps (See also Part 5 and Part 6)

Quarterly visual monitoring is required. Also NELM monitoring is required once per year for each monitoring period. Sector of permit affected and NELM requirements are shown in Table L-1.

Table L-1. SECTOR-SPECIFIC NUMERIC EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

See applications and exceptions at the bottom of Table L-1		
Industrial Activity	**Parameter**	**Numeric Limitation[1]**
Discharges from non-hazardous waste landfills subject to effluent limitations 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
	Total Zinc	0.20 mg/l, daily maximum 0.11 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 0.071mg/l, monthly avg maximum
	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
	pH	Within the range of 6.5-9 pH units

[1] As set forth at 40 CFR Part 445 Subpart B, these numeric limitations apply to contaminated storm water discharges from Municipal Solid Waste Land Fills (MSWLF) which have not been closed in accordance with 40 CFR 258.60, and to contaminated storm water 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 only receives 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 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, as adopted by reference in OAC 252:606 1-3 (b)(8), 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.

Sector M Automobile Salvage Yards

M.1 Covered Storm Water Discharges

The requirements in Sector M apply to storm water discharges associated with industrial activity from Automobile Salvage Yards as identified by the Activity Code (5015) specified under Sector M in Table 1-2 .

M.2 Industrial Activities Covered by Sector M.

The types of activities that permittees under Sector M are primarily engaged in are dismantling or wrecking used motor vehicles for parts recycling / resale and for scrap.

M.3 Additional SWP3 Requirements

In addition to the following requirements, you must also comply with the requirements listed in Part 4.

1. Drainage Area Site Map. (See also Part 4.2.2) Indentify 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; liquid storage tanks and drums for fuel and other fluids.
2. Potential Pollutant Sources. (See also Part 4.2.4) Assess the potential for the following to contribute pollutants to storm water discharges: vehicle storage areas; dismantling areas; parts storage area (e.g., engine blocks, tires, hub caps, batteries, hoods, and mufflers); and fueling stations.
3. Spill and Leak Prevention Procedures. (See also Part 4.2.8) 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.
4. Inspections. (See also Part 4.2.8) 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 or 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.

Within 30 days prior to filing a NOT to terminate permit coverage, you are required to conduct a final inspection of your facility. Your final inspection should document the following:

a. Materials from spills or leaks have been removed;
b. All recoverable fluids (e.g. oil, antifreeze, fuels, etc.) and mercury switches have been removed from vehicles still located on the facility's property;
c. Batteries are stored or disposed of properly;
d. Storage tanks containing recoverable fluids have been disposed of properly; and
e. Salvaged parts (e.g. engines, transmissions, tires, etc.) have been removed from the facility's property, if no longer contained in a properly maintained vehicle.

If any of the above conditions cannot be met, corrective actions (see Part 4.2.17.3) must be taken and documented in the facility's SWP3 prior to submitting a NOT.

5. Employee Training. (See also Part 4.2.8) 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.

6. Management of Runoff. (See also Part 4.2.8) 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 the installation of filtering devices and oil and water separators.

M.4 Monitoring and Reporting Requirements (see also Part 5 and Part 6):

Quarterly visual monitoring is required.

Sector N Scrap Recycling and Waste Recycling Facilities

N.1 Covered Storm Water Discharges

The requirements in Part N apply to storm water discharges associated with industrial activity from Scrap Recycling and Waste Recycling facilities as identified by the SIC Codes (5093) specified under Sector N in Table 1-2 .

N.2 Industrial Activities Covered by Sector N

The types of activities that permittees under Sector N are primarily engaged in are:

1. Processing, reclaiming, and wholesale distribution of scrap and waste materials such as ferrous and nonferrous metals, paper, plastic, cardboard, glass, and animal hides;

2. Reclaiming and recycling liquid wastes such as used oil, antifreeze, mineral spirits, and industrial solvents.

N.3 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, aluminum and tin cans). This includes recycling facilities commonly referred to as material recovery facilities (MRF).

Prohibition of Non-Storm Water Discharges (See Part 1.2.5). Non-storm water discharges from turnings containment areas are not covered by this permit (see also Part 12.N.4). Discharges from containment areas in the absence of a storm event are prohibited unless covered by a separate OPDES permit.

N.4 Additional SWP3 Requirements

In addition to the following requirements, you must also comply with the requirements listed in Part 4 of the permit. Part 12.N.4 contains a requirement that applies to all recycling facilities and is followed by requirements for specific types of recycling facilities. Implement and document in your SWP3 a program to address those items that apply, including BMP options that along with any functional equivalents should be considered for implementation. Selection or de-selection of a particular BMP or approach is up to the best professional judgment of the operator, as long as the objective of the requirement is met.

1. Drainage Area Site Map: All Recycling Facilities (See also Part 4.2.2)
   Document in your SWP3 the locations of any of the following activities or sources that may be exposed to precipitation and surface runoff: scrap and waste material storage, outdoor scrap and waste processing equipment, and containment areas for turnings exposed to cutting fluids.

2. Scrap and Waste Recycling Facilities (Non-Source Separated, Non-Liquid Recyclable Materials).

Requirements for facilities that receive, process and do wholesale distribution of non-liquid recyclable wastes (e.g., ferrous and nonferrous metals, plastics, glass, cardboard and paper). These facilities may receive both non recyclable and recyclable materials. This section is not intended for those facilities that accept recyclables only from primarily non-industrial and residential sources.

A. 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 BMP 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 storm water 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 12.N.2.F; (d) provide training targeted for those personnel engaged in the inspection and acceptance of inbound recyclable materials; and (e) establish procedures to ensure liquid wastes, including used oil, have been drained before scraping used vehicles and parts, and are stored in materially compatible, non-leaking containers and disposed of or recycled in accordance with the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA).

B. Scrap and Waste Material Stockpiles/Storage (Outdoor). Minimize contact of storm water runoff with stockpiled materials, processed materials and non-recyclable wastes. Following are some BMP 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 away from storage areas; (d) silt fencing; and (e) oil/water separators, sumps and dry absorbents for areas where potential sources of residual fluids are stockpiled (e.g., automobile engine storage areas).

C. 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) establish 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 storm water run-on. Stormwater runoff from these areas can be discharged, provided that any runoff is first collected and treated by an oil/water separator (or its equivalent) and properly dispose of or recycle collected residual fluids.

D. Scrap and Waste Material Stockpiles/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 BMP options: (a) good housekeeping measures, including the use of dry absorbent 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) disconnect or sealing off all floor drains connected to the storm sewer system.

E. 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 BMP 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 of 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 other 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, and elevated concrete pads, grading to minimize contact of storm water 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, vegetated swales or strips (for pollutant settling and filtration); (i) catch basin filters or sand filters.

F. Scrap Lead-Acid Battery Program. Properly handle, store and dispose of scrap lead-acid batteries. Following are some BMP 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.

G. Maintenance Schedule/Procedures for Collection, Handling and Disposal or Recycling of Residual Fluids at Scrap and Waste Recycling Facilities. If you are subject to Part 12.N.4.2.C, your SWP3 must identify any applicable maintenance schedule and the procedures to collect, handle, and dispose of or recycle residual fluids.

H. Spill Prevention and Response Procedures. (See also Part 4.2.8) Minimize pollutants in discharges from loading/unloading areas, and from equipment or container failures. Following are some BMP options: (a) prevention and response measures for areas that are potential sources of fluid leaks/spills; (b) immediate containment and clean up of spills/leaks. If malfunctioning equipment is responsible for the spill/leak, repairs should also be conducted as soon as possible; (c) cleanup measures including the use of dry absorbents. If this method is employed, there should be an adequate supply of dry absorbent materials kept onsite and used absorbent must be properly disposed of; (d) store drums containing liquids, especially oil and lubricants, either: indoors, in a bermed area, in overpack containers or spill pallets, or in other containment devices; (e) install overfill prevention devices on fuel pumps or tanks; (f) place drip pans or equivalent measures under leaking stationary equipment until the leak is repaired. The drip pans should be inspected for leaks and potential overflow and all liquids must be properly disposed of (as per RCRA); (g) install alarms and/or pump shut off 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.

I. Inspection Program. (See also Part 4.2.8) The inspection must be performed quarterly, and include, at a minimum, all areas of the facility and equipment identified in the SWP3.

J. 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.

3. Waste Recycling Facilities (Liquid Recyclable Materials).

A. 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 BMP 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 OPDES wastewater permit or industrial user permit under the pretreatment program.

B. 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 by 40 CFR Part 112. Discharges of storm water runoff from containment areas containing used oil must also be in accordance with applicable sections of 40 CFR Part 112. Following are some BMP options: (a) appropriate containment structures (e.g., dikes, berms, curbing, and 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; (d) dry-absorbent materials or a wet vacuum system to collect spills.

C. 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 some BMP 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.

D. Inspections for Waste Recycling Facilities. The inspections must be performed quarterly, pursuant to Part 5, 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 storm water runoff.

4. Recycling Facilities (Source Separated Materials). The following identifies considerations for facilities that receive only source-separated recyclables, primarily from non-industrial and residential sources.

A. Inbound Recyclable Material Control. Minimize the chance of accepting non-recyclables (e.g., hazardous materials) which could be a significant source of pollutants by conducting inspections of inbound materials. Following are some BMP options: (a) providing information and education measures to inform suppliers of recyclables about which materials are acceptable and which are not; (b) training drivers responsible for pickup of recycled material; (c) clearly marking public drop-off containers regarding which materials can be accepted; (d) rejecting non-recyclable wastes or household hazardous wastes at the source; and (e) establishing procedures for handling and disposal of non-recyclable material.

B. 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 BMP 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.

C. Indoor Storage and Material Processing. Minimize the release of pollutants from indoor storage and processing areas. Following are some BMP 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.

D. Vehicle and Equipment Maintenance. Following are some BMP 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.

N.5 Monitoring and Reporting Requirements (see also Part 5 and Part 6):

Quarterly visual monitoring is required.

Sector O Steam Electric Generating Facilities

O.1 Covered Storm Water Discharges

The requirements in Part O apply to storm water discharges associated with industrial activity from Steam Electric Power Generating Facilities as identified by the Activity Code (SE) specified under Sector O in Table 1-2.

O.2 Industrial Activities Covered by Sector O

This permit authorizes storm water discharges from the following industrial activities at Sector O facilities:

1. Steam electric power generation using coal, natural gas, oil, nuclear energy, etc. to produce a steam source, including coal handling areas;

2. Coal pile runoff, including effluent limitations established by 40 CFR Part 423; and

3. Dual fuel co-generation facilities that could employ a steam boiler.

O.3 Limitations on Coverage

1. Prohibition of Non-Storm Water Discharges Non-storm water discharges subject to effluent limitations guidelines are not covered by this permit.

2. Prohibition of Storm Water Discharges. Storm water discharges from the following are not covered by this permit:

a. Ancillary facilities (e.g., fleet centers and substations) that are not contiguous to a stream electric power generating facility;
b. 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
c. Cogeneration (combined heat and power) facilities utilizing a gas turbine.

O.4 Additional SWP3 Requirements

In addition to the following requirements, you must also comply with Part 4.

1. Drainage Area Site Map. (See also Part 4.2.2)

Identify the locations of any of the following activities or sources which may be exposed to storm water/surface runoff: storage tanks, scrap yards, general refuse areas; short and long term storage of general materials (including but not limited to: supplies, construction materials, plant equipment, oils, fuels, used and unused solvents, cleaning materials, paint, water treatment chemicals, fertilizer and pesticides); landfills, construction sites; and stock piles areas (e.g., coal or limestone piles).

2. Good Housekeeping Measures. (See also Part 4.2.8)

A. 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.

B. Delivery Vehicles.

Minimize contamination of storm water 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.

C. Fuel Oil Unloading Areas.

Minimize contamination of precipitation or surface runoff 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).

D. Chemical Loading and Unloading.

Minimize contamination of precipitation or surface runoff 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.

E. Miscellaneous Loading and Unloading Areas.

Minimize contamination of precipitation or surface runoff 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.

F. Liquid Storage Tanks.

Minimize contamination of surface runoff from above-ground liquid storage tanks. Consider protective guards around tank, containment curbs, spill and overflow protection, dry cleanup methods, or equivalent measures.

G. Large Bulk Fuel Storage Tanks.

Minimize contamination of surface runoff from large bulk fuel storage tanks. Consider using containment berms (or their equivalent). You must also comply with applicable State and Federal laws, including Spill Prevention, Control and Countermeasures (SPCC) Plan requirements.

H. Spill Reduction Measures.

Minimize the potential for an oil or chemical spill, or reference the appropriate part of your SPCC plan. At a minimum, visually inspect on a weekly basis the structural integrity of all above- ground tanks, pipelines, pumps and related equipment that may be exposed to storm water, and make any necessary repairs immediately.

I. Oil Bearing Equipment in Switchyards.

Minimize contamination of surface runoff 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.

J. 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.

K. 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.

L. Areas Adjacent to Disposal Ponds or Landfills.

Minimize contamination of surface runoff 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.

M. Landfills, Scrap yards, Surface Impoundments, Open Dumps, General Refuse Sites.

Minimize the potential for contamination of runoff from these areas. Document in your SWP3 those appropriate BMPs that may be used.

N. Vehicle Maintenance Activities.

For vehicle maintenance activities performed on the plant site, use the applicable BMPs outlined in Part 12.P.3.

O. Material Storage Areas.

Minimize contamination of storm water runoff from material storage areas (including areas used for temporary storage of miscellaneous products and construction materials stored in lay-down areas). Consider using flat yard grades, collecting runoff in graded swales or ditches, erosion protection measures at steep outfall sites (e.g., concrete chutes, riprap, or stilling basins), covering lay-down areas, storing materials indoors, and covering materials temporarily with polyethylene, polyurethane, polypropylene, or hypalon, or equivalent measures. Storm water run-on may be minimized by constructing an enclosure or building a berm around the area.

3. Comprehensive Site Compliance Evaluation. (See also Part 4.2.17)

As part of your evaluation, inspect the following areas on a monthly basis: 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.

O.5 Monitoring and Reporting Requirements (see also Part 5 and Part 6):

Quarterly visual monitoring is required. Also NELM monitoring is required once per year for each monitoring period. Sector of permit affected and NELM requirements are shown in Table O-1.

Table O-1. SECTOR-SPECIFIC NUMERIC EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

Industrial Activity	Parameter	Numeric Limitation
Discharges from coal storage pile at Steam Electric Generating Facilities	Total Suspended Solids. (TSS)	50 mg/L, daily maximum
	pH	6.5 - 9.0 min. and max.

Sector P Land Transportation and Warehousing

P.1 Covered Storm Water Discharges

The requirements in Sector P apply to storm water discharges associated with industrial activity from Land Transportation and Warehousing facilities as identified by the Activity Code as specified under Sector P in Table 1-2.

This includes petroleum bulk stations and terminals, SIC Code 5171 that employ company owned and operated pickup and delivery trucks that are company maintained.

P.2 Industrial Activities Covered by Sector P

The types of activities that permittees under Sector P are primarily engaged in are:

1. Vehicle and equipment maintenance (vehicle and equipment rehabilitation, mechanical repairs, painting, fueling and lubrication);

2. Equipment cleaning.

P.3 Limitation on Coverage

Prohibited Discharges (see also Part 1.2.5). This permit does not authorize the discharge of vehicle/equipment/surface washwater, including tank cleaning operations. Such discharges must be authorized under a separate OPDES permit, discharged to a sanitary sewer in accordance with applicable industrial pretreatment requirements, or recycled on-site.

P.4 Additional SWP3 Requirements

In addition to the following requirements, you must also comply with the requirements in Part 4.

1. Drainage Area Site Map (see also Part 4.2.2)
   Identify in the SWP3 the following areas of the facility and indicate whether activities occurring there may be exposed to precipitation and/or 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.

2. Potential Pollutant Sources. (See also Part 4.2.4)
   Assess the potential for the following activities and facility areas to contribute pollutants to storm water discharges: onsite waste storage or disposal; dirt/gravel parking areas for vehicles awaiting maintenance; illicit plumbing connections between shop floor drains and the storm water conveyance system(s); and fueling areas. Describe these activities in your SWP3.

3. Good Housekeeping Measures. (See also Part 4.2.8) In addition to the requirements in Part 4.2.8, you must implement and document the following good housekeeping measures in your SWP3:

   A. 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.

   B. 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.

C. Material Storage Areas

Maintain all material storage vessels (e.g., for used oil/oil filters, spent solvents, paint wastes, and 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 storm water to the areas; using dry cleanup methods; and treating and/or recycling collected storm water runoff.

D. Vehicle and Equipment Cleaning Areas.

Minimize contamination of storm water 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 storm water drainage system); treating and/or recycling collected washwater , or other equivalent measures. Note: the discharge of vehicle/equipment washwater, including tank cleaning operations, are not authorized by this permit and must be covered under a separate OPDES permit or discharged to a sanitary sewer in accordance with applicable industrial pretreatment requirements.

E. Vehicle and Equipment Maintenance Areas.

Minimize contamination of storm water 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 storm water drainage systems; using dry cleanup methods; treating and/or recycling collected storm water runoff, minimizing run on/runoff of storm water to maintenance areas.

F. Locomotive Sanding (Loading Sand for Traction) Areas.

Consider the following (or other equivalent measures): covering sanding areas; minimizing storm water run on/runoff; or appropriate sediment removal practices to minimize the offsite transport of sanding material by stormwater.

4. Inspections. (See also Part 4.2.8)

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.

5. Employee Training. (See also Part 4.2.8)

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.

6. Vehicle and Equipment Washwater Requirements

If applicable, attach to or reference in your SWP3 a copy of the OPDES permit issued for vehicle/equipment washwater or, if an OPDES permit has not been issued, a copy of the pending application. If an industrial user permit is issued under a pretreatment program, attach a copy to your SWP3. In any case, implement all non-storm water permit conditions or pretreatment conditions in your SWP3. 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.

P.5 Monitoring and Reporting Requirements (see also Part 5 and Part 6):

Quarterly visual monitoring is required.

Sector Q Water Transportation

Q.1 Covered Storm Water Discharges

The requirements in Sector Q apply to storm water discharges associated with industrial activity from Water Transportation facilities as identified by the Activity Code specified under Sector Q in Table 1-2.

Q.2 Industrial Activities Covered by Sector Q.

The requirements listed under this Sector apply to storm water discharges associated with the following water transportation facilities classified in SIC Code major group 44 that have vehicle (vessel) maintenance shops and/or equipment cleaning operations including:

1. Water transportation industry includes facilities engaged in foreign or domestic transport of freight or passengers in deep sea or inland waters;
2. Marine cargo handling operations;
3. Ferry operations;
4. Towing and tugboat services;
5. Marinas.

Q.3 Limitations on Coverage

Not covered by this permit are: bilge and ballast water, sanitary wastes, pressure wash water and cooling water originating from vessels.

Q.4 Additional SWP3 Requirements

In addition to the following requirements, you must also comply with the requirements listed in Part 4.

1. Drainage Area Site Map. (See also Part 4.2.2)

Document in your SWP3 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).

2. Summary of Potential Pollutant Sources. (See also Part 4.2.4)

Document in the SWP3 the following additional sources and activities that have potential pollutants associated with them: outdoor manufacturing or processing activities (i.e., welding, metal fabricating); and significant dust or particulate generating processes (e.g., abrasive blasting, sanding, painting)

3. Good Housekeeping Measures. (See also Part 4.2.8) You must implement the following good housekeeping measures:

A. Pressure Washing Area.

If pressure washing is used to remove marine growth from vessels, the discharge water must be permitted by a separate OPDES permit. Collect or contain the discharges from the pressures washing area so that they are not co-mingled with storm water discharge authorized by this permit.

B. Blasting and Painting Area.

Minimize the potential for spent abrasives, paint chips and overspray to discharging into the receiving waters or the storm sewer systems. Consider containing all blasting and painting activities or use other measures to minimize the discharge from the contaminants (e.g., hanging plastic barriers or tarpaulins during blasting or painting operations to contain debris). When necessary, regularly clean storm water conveyances of deposits of abrasive blasting debris and paint chips. Document in the SWP3 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).

C. 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.

D. 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 storm water runoff collected from the maintenance area.

E. Material Handling Area.
Minimize the contamination of precipitation or surface runoff from material handling operations and areas (e.g., fueling, paint and solvent mixing, and disposal of process wastewater streams from vessels). Consider the following (or their equivalents): covering fueling areas; using spill/overflow protection; mixing paints and solvents in a designated area (preferably indoors or under a shed); and minimize runoff of storm water to material handling areas.

F. Drydock Activities.
Routinely maintaining and cleaning the drydock to minimize pollutants in storm water 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, 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 making absorbent materials and oil containment booms readily available to clean up or contain any spills.

G. General Yard Area.
Implement a schedule for routine yard maintenance and cleanup. Regularly remove from the general yard area: scrap metal, wood, plastic, miscellaneous trash, paper, glass, industrial scrap, insulation, welding rods, packaging, etc.

4. Preventative Maintenance. (See also Part 4.2.8)
As part of your preventive maintenance program, perform timely inspection and maintenance of storm water 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.

5. Inspections. (See also Part 4.2.8)
Include the following areas in all monthly 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.

6. Employee Training. (See also Part 4.2.8)

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.

7. Comprehensive Site Compliance Evaluation. (See also Part 4.2.17)
Conduct regularly scheduled evaluations at least once a year. Inspect those areas contributing to a storm water discharge associated with industrial activity (e.g., pressure washing area, blasting and sanding areas, painting areas, material storage areas, engine maintenance and repair areas, material handling areas, and drydock area). Inspect these sources for evidence of, or the potential for, pollutants entering the drainage system.

Q.5 Monitoring and Reporting Requirements (see also Part 5 and Part 6):
Quarterly visual monitoring is required**.**

Sector R Ship and Boat Building or Repair Yards

R.1 Covered Storm Water Discharges
The requirements in Part R apply to storm water discharges associated with industrial activity from Ship and Boat Building or Repair Yards as identified by the Activity Codes specified under Sector R in Table 1-2.

R.2 Industrial Activities Covered by Sector R.
The types of activities that permittees under Sector R are primarily engaged in are ship and boat building and repairing

R.3 Limitations on Coverage.
Prohibition of Non-Storm Water Discharges (See also Part 1.2.3) Discharges containing bilge and ballast water, sanitary wastes, pressure wash water, and cooling water originating from vessels are not covered by this permit.

R.4 Additional SWP3 Requirements
In addition to the following requirements, you must also comply with the requirements in Part 4.

1. Drainage Area Site Map. (See also Part 4.2.2)
Document in your SWP3 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 or 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).

2. Potential Pollutant Sources. (See also Part 4.2.4)
Document in your SWP3 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).

3. Good Housekeeping Measures. (See also Part 4.2.8)
A. Pressure Washing Area.
If pressure washing is used to remove marine growth from vessels, the discharge water must be permitted as a process wastewater by a separate OPDES permit.

B. 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 storm water conveyances of deposits of abrasive blasting debris and paint chips. Document in the SWP3 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).

C. 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.

D. 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 storm water runoff collected from the maintenance area.

E. Material Handling Area.
Minimize the contamination of precipitation or surface runoff from material handling operations and areas (e.g., fueling, paint and solvent mixing, and 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 minimize storm water run-on to material handling areas.

F. Drydock Activities.
Routinely maintain and clean the drydock to minimize pollutants in storm water 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 contain and cleanup any spills.

G. General Yard Area.
Implement a schedule for routine yard maintenance and cleanup. Regularly remove from the general yard area: scrap metal, wood, plastic, miscellaneous trash, paper, glass, industrial scrap, insulation, welding rods, packaging, etc.

4. Preventative Maintenance. (See also Part 4.2.8)
As part of your preventive maintenance program, perform timely inspection and maintenance of storm water 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.

5. Inspections. (See also Part 4.2.8)

Include the following areas in all monthly 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.

6. Employee Training. (See also Part 4.2.8)
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.

7. Comprehensive Site Compliance Evaluation. (See also Part 4.2.17)
Conduct regularly scheduled evaluations at least once a year and address those areas contributing to a storm water discharge associated with industrial activity (e.g., pressure washing area, blasting and sanding areas, painting areas, material storage areas, engine maintenance and repair areas, material handling areas, and drydock area). They must be visually inspected for evidence of, or the potential for, pollutants entering the drainage system.

R.5 Monitoring and Reporting Requirements (see also Part 5 and Part 6):
Quarterly visual monitoring is required

Sector S Air Transportation

S.1 Covered Storm Water Discharges

The requirements in Sector S apply to storm water discharges associated with industrial activity from Air Transportation facilities as identified by the SIC Codes specified under Sector S in Table 1-2.

S.2 Industrial Activities Covered by Sector S.
The types of activities that permittees under Sector S are primarily engaged in are:

1. Air transportation, both scheduled and air courier;

2. Air transportation, non scheduled;

3. Airports; flying fields, except those maintained by aviation clubs; and airport terminal services including: air traffic control, except government; aircraft storage at airports; aircraft upholstery repair; airfreight handling at airports; airport hangar rental; airport leasing, if it is an operating airport; airport terminal services; and hangar operations.

4. Airport and aircraft service and maintenance including: aircraft cleaning and janitorial service; aircraft servicing/repairing, except on a factory basis; vehicle maintenance shops; material handling facilities; equipment clearing operations; and airport and aircraft deicing / anti-icing.

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.

S.3 Limitations on Coverage.
This permit authorizes storm water 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.

Prohibition of Non-Storm Water Discharges (See also Part 1.2.3). This permit does not authorize the discharges of aircraft, ground vehicle, runway and equipment washwaters; or dry weather discharges of

deicing chemicals. Such discharges must be covered by a separate OPDES permit. Note that a discharge resulting from snowmelt is not a dry weather discharge.

S.4 Special Conditions.

Hazardous Substances or Oil. (See also Part 3.1) Each individual permittee is required to report spills equal to or exceeding the reportable quantity (RQ) levels specified at 40 CFR 110, 117 and 302. If an airport authority is the sole permittee, then the sum total of all spills at the airport must be assessed against the RQ. If the airport authority is a co-permittee with other deicing operators at the airport, such as numerous different airlines, the assessed amount must be the summation of spills by each co-permittee. If separate, distinct individual permittees exist at the airport, then the amount spilled by each separate permittee must be the assessed amount for the RQ determination.

S.5 Additional SWP3 Requirements

In addition to the following requirements, you must also comply with the requirements listed in Part 4. An airport authority and tenants of the airport are encouraged to work in partnership in the development of a SWP3. If an airport's tenant obtains authorization under this permit and develops a SWP3 for discharges from his/her own areas of the airport prior to authorization, that SWP3 must be integrated with the plan 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 storm water discharges associated with industrial activity.

1. Drainage Area Site Map. (See also Part 4.2.2)

Document in your SWP3 the following areas of the facility and indicate whether activities occurring there may be exposed to precipitation or 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.

2. Potential Pollutant Sources. (See also Part 4.2.4)

In your inventory of exposed materials, describe in your SWP3 the potential for the following activities and facility areas to contribute pollutants to storm water 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 Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS)] used and 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 and fixed-based operations that conduct deicing operations must provide the above information to the airport authority for inclusion with any comprehensive airport SWP3s.

3. Good Housekeeping Measures. (See also 4.2.8)

A. Aircraft, Ground Vehicle and Equipment Maintenance Areas. Minimize the contamination of storm water runoff from all areas used for aircraft, ground vehicle and equipment maintenance (including the maintenance conducted on the terminal apron and in dedicated hangers). 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 storm water runoff from the maintenance area and providing treatment or recycling.

B. Aircraft, Ground Vehicle and Equipment Cleaning Areas. Clearly demarcate these areas on the ground using signage or other appropriate means. Minimize the contamination of storm water runoff from cleaning areas.

C. 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 storm water 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.

D. 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 storm water. Also plainly label the vessels (e.g., "used oil," "Contaminated Jet A," etc.). Minimize contamination of precipitation and/or runoff from these areas. Consider the following BMPs (or their equivalents): storing materials indoors; storing waste materials in a centralized location; and installing berms/dikes around storage areas.

E. 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 BMPs (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 storm water runoff.

F. 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.

a. Runway Deicing Operation: Minimize contamination of stormwater runoff from runway as a result of deicing operations. Evaluate whether over-application of deicing chemicals occurs by analyzing present application rates, and adjust as necessary, consistent with considerations of flight safety. Also consider these BMP 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.

b. Aircraft Deicing Operations: Minimize contamination of stormwater runoff from aircraft deicing operations**.** Determine if 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 BMP 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.

G. Management of Runoff. 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 BMP options (or their equivalents): a dedicated deicing facility with a runoff collection/recovery system; using vacuum/collection trucks; storing contaminated storm water/ 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 storm water contamination. Used deicing fluid should be recycled whenever possible.

4. Deicing Season. You must determine the seasonal timeframe (e.g., December thru February, October thru March, etc.) during which deicing activities typically occur at the facility. Implementation of control measures, including any BMPs, facility inspections and monitoring must be conducted with particular emphasis throughout the defined deicing season.

5. Inspections. (See also 4.2.8)
Document the frequency of inspections in your SWP3. At a minimum conduct routine facility inspections at least once per week during 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 weekly inspections to include all weeks during which deicing chemicals may be used. Also, if significantly or deleteriously large quantities of deicing chemicals are being spilled or discharged, or if water quality impacts have been reported, conduct your weekly inspections until such time as impacts are reduced to acceptable levels. The Director may specifically require you to increase inspections and SWP3 reevaluations as necessary.

6. Comprehensive Site Compliance Evaluation. (See also 4.2.17)
Using only qualified personnel, conduct your annual Comprehensive Site Compliance evaluations during periods of deicing operations. 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.

S.6 Monitoring and Reporting Requirements (See also Part 5 and Part 6)
Quarterly visual monitoring is required Also NELM monitoring is required once per year for each monitoring period. The sector of permit affected and its NELM requirements are shown in Table S-1.

Table S-1. SECTOR-SPECIFIC NUMERIC EFFLUENT LIMITS

Industrial Activity	**Parameter**	**Numeric Limitation**
Runoff from areas where deicing/anti-icing activities occur at ONLY those outfalls from the airport facility	Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	120.0mg/L Daily Max.
	Ammonia	19mg/L Daily Max
	pH	6.5 to 9 s.u

Sector T Treatment Works

T.1 Covered Storm Water Discharges

The requirements in Sector T apply to storm water discharges associated with industrial activity from Treatment Works as identified by the Activity Code specified under Sector T in Table 1-2.

T.2 Industrial Activities Covered by Sector T.

The requirements listed under Sector T apply to all existing point source storm water discharges associated with the following activities:

1. Treatment works treating domestic sewage; or
2. Any other sewage sludge; or
3. Wastewater treatment device or system, used in the storage, treatment, recycling and reclamation of municipal or domestic sewage; including lands 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 as adopted by reference in OAC 252:606 1-3 (b)(8),

T.3 Limitations on Coverage.

Not covered by this permit: 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.

Prohibition of Non-Storm Water Discharges (see also Part 1.2.3). Sanitary and industrial wastewater; and equipment and vehicle washwater are not authorized by this permit.

T.4 Additional SWP3 Requirements

In addition to the following requirements, you must also comply with the requirements in Part 4.

1. Site Map. (See also Part 4.2.2)
Document in your SWP3 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.

2. Potential Pollutant Sources. (See also Part 4.2.4)
Document in your SWP3 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.

3. Control Measures (See also Part 4.2.8).
In addition to the other BMPs considered, consider the following: routing storm water 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; septage or hauled waste receiving station).

4. Inspections. (See also Part 4.2.8)
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; septage or hauled waste receiving station areas.

5. Employee Training. (See also Part 4.2.8)

At a minimum, one 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; proper procedures for using fertilizer, herbicides and pesticides.

6. Wastewater and Washwater Requirements (See also Part 4.2.12)
Keep a copy of all your current OPDES permits issued for wastewater, industrial, vehicle, and equipment washwater discharges or, if an OPDES permit has not yet been issued, a copy of the pending applications with your SWP3. If the washwater is handled in another manner, the disposal method must be described and all pertinent documentation must be attached to the plan.

T.5 Monitoring and Reporting Requirements (see also Part 5 and Part 6)
Quarterly visual monitoring is required.

Sector U Food and Kindred Products

U.1 Covered Storm Water Discharges
The requirements in Sector U apply to storm water discharges associated with industrial activity from Food and Kindred Products facilities as identified by the SIC Codes specified in Table 1-2.

U.2 Industrial Activities Covered by Sector U.
The types of activities that permittees under Sector U primarily engaged in are:

1. Meat products;
2. Dairy products;
3. Canned, frozen and preserved fruits, vegetables, and food specialties;
4. Grain mill products;
5. Bakery products;
6. Sugar and confectionery products;
7. Fats and oils;
8. Beverages;
9. Miscellaneous food preparations and kindred products and tobacco products manufacturing.

U.3 Limitations on Coverage.

1. Not covered by this permit: storm water discharges identified under Part 1.2.3 from industrial plant yards, material handling sites; refuse sites; sites used for application or disposal of process wastewaters; sites used for storage and maintenance of material handling equipment; sites used for residential wastewater treatment, storage, or disposal; shipping and receiving areas; manufacturing buildings; and storage areas for raw material and intermediate and finished products. This includes areas where industrial activity has taken place in the past and significant materials remain. “Material handling activities” include the storage, loading/unloading, transportation, or conveyance of any raw material, intermediate product, finished product, by-product or waste product.

2. Prohibition of Non-Storm Water Discharges (See also Part 1.2.2)
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.

U.4 Additional SWP3 Requirements
In addition to the following requirements, you must also comply with the requirements listed in Part 4.

1. Drainage Area Site Map. (See also Part 4.2.2)

Document in your SWP3 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.

2. Potential Pollutant Sources. (See also Part 4.2.4)
Document in your SWP3, 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.

3. Inspections. (See also Part 4.2.8)
Inspect on a regular basis, at a minimum, the following areas where the potential for exposure to storm water 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.

4. Employee Training. (See also Part 4.2.8)
Address pest control in your employee training program.

U.5 Monitoring and Reporting Requirements (see also Part 5 and Part 6):
Quarterly visual monitoring is required.

Sector V Textile Mills, Apparel and Other Fabric Products

V.1 Covered Storm Water Discharges
The requirements in Sector V apply to storm water discharges associated with industrial activity from Textile Mills, Apparel, and Other Fabric Product Manufacturing as identified by the Activity Code specified under Sector V in Table 1-2.

V.2 Industrial Activities Covered by Sector V.
The types of activities that permittees under Sector V primarily engaged in are:

1. Textile mill products

2. Processes involved in the dyeing and finishing of fibers, yarn fabrics, and knit apparel;

3. The integrated manufacturing of knit apparel and other finished articles of yarn;

4. The manufacturing of felt goods (wool), lace goods, non-woven fabrics, miscellaneous textiles, and other apparel products.

V.3 Limitations on Coverage
Prohibition of Non-Storm Water Discharges (See also Part 1.2.3). 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 OPDES permit.

V. 4 Additional SWP3 Requirements
In addition to the following requirements, you must also comply with those listed in Part 4.

1. Potential Pollutant Sources. (See also Part 4.2.4)
Document in your SWP3 the following additional sources and activities that have potential pollutants associated with them: industrial-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).

2. Good Housekeeping Measures. (See also Part 4.2.8)

A. Material Storage Area.
Plainly label and store all containerized materials (e.g., fuels, petroleum products, solvents, dyes) in a protected area, away from drains. Minimize contamination of the storm water runoff from such storage areas, including a description of the containment area or enclosure for those materials stored outdoors. Also consider an inventory control plan to prevent excessive purchasing of potentially hazardous substances. For storing empty chemical drums or containers, ensure 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.

B. Material Handling Area.
Minimize contamination of storm water runoff from material handling operations and areas. Consider the following (or their equivalents): use of spill/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.

C. Fueling Areas.
Minimize contamination of storm water runoff from fueling areas. Consider the following (or their equivalents): covering the fueling area, using spill and overflow protection, minimizing run-on of storm water to the fueling areas, using dry cleanup methods, and treating and/or recycling storm water runoff collected from the fueling area.

D. Above Ground Storage Tank Area.
Minimize contamination of the storm water 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 spill prevention control and countermeasure program; minimizing runoff of storm water 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.

3. Inspections. (See also Part 4.2.8)
Inspect, at least on a monthly basis, the following activities and areas (at a minimum): transfer and transmission lines; spill prevention; good housekeeping practices; management of process waste products; all structural and non structural management practices.

4. Employee Training. (See also Part 4.2.8)
As part of your employee training program, address, at a minimum, the following activities (as applicable): use of reused and recycling 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.

5. Comprehensive Site Compliance Evaluation. (See also Part 4.2.17)
Conduct regularly scheduled evaluations at least once a year and address those areas contributing to a storm water discharge associated with industrial activity for evidence of, or the potential for, pollutants entering the drainage system. Inspect, at a minimum, as appropriate: storage tank areas; waste disposal and storage areas; dumpsters and open containers stored outside; materials storage areas; engine maintenance and repair areas; material handing areas and loading dock areas.

V.5 Monitoring and Reporting Requirements (see also Part 5 and Part 6):

Quarterly visual monitoring is required.

Sector W Furniture and Fixtures

W.1 Covered Storm Water Discharges

The requirements in Sector W apply to storm water discharges associated with industrial activity from Furniture and Fixtures facilities as identified by the Activity Code specified under Sector W in Table 1-2.

W.2 Industrial Activities Covered by Sector W.

The types of activities that permittees under Sector W are primarily engaged in the manufacturing of:

1. Wood kitchen cabinets;
2. Household furniture;
3. Office furniture;
4. Public buildings and related furniture;
5. Partitions, shelving, lockers, and office and store fixtures;
6. Miscellaneous furniture and fixtures.

W.3 Additional SWP3 Requirements

In addition to the following requirements, you must also comply with the requirements listed in Part 4.

1. Drainage Area Site Map. (See also Part 4.2.2)
Document in your SWP3 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.

W.4 Monitoring and Reporting Requirements (see also Part 5 and Part 6):

Quarterly visual monitoring is required.

Sector X Printing and Publishing

X.1 Covered Storm Water Discharges

The requirements in Sector X apply to storm water discharges associated with industrial activity from Printing and Publishing facilities as identified by the Activity Code specified under Sector X in Table 1.1.

X.2 Industrial Activities Covered by Sector X

The types of activities that permittees under Sector X primarily engaged in are:

1. Book printing;
2. Commercial printing and lithographics;
3. Plate making and related services;
4. Commercial printing, gravure;
5. Commercial printing not elsewhere classified.

X.3 Additional SWP3 Requirements

In addition to the following requirements, you must also comply with the requirements listed in Part 4.

1. Drainage Area Site Map. (See also Part 4.2.2) Document in your SWP3 where any of the following may be exposed to precipitation or surface runoff: above ground storage tanks, drums, and barrels permanently stored outside.

2. Potential Pollutant Sources. (See also Part 4.2.4) Document in your SWP3 the following additional sources and activities that have potential pollutants associated with them, as applicable: loading and unloading operations; outdoor storage activities; significant dust or particulate generating processes; and onsite waste disposal practices (e.g., blanket wash). Also identify the pollutant or pollutant parameter (e.g., oil and grease, scrap metal, etc.) associated with each pollutant source.

3. Good Housekeeping Measures. (See also Part 4.2.8)

A. Material Storage Areas. Plainly label and store all containerized materials (e.g., skids, pallets, solvents, bulk inks, and 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 storm water runoff from such storage areas. Also consider an inventory control plan to prevent excessive purchasing of potentially hazardous substances.

B. Material Handling Area. Minimize contamination of storm water runoff from material handling operations and areas (e.g., blanket wash, mixing solvents, loading and unloading materials). Consider the following (or their equivalents): use of spill and overflow protection; covering fueling areas; and covering / enclosing areas where the transfer of materials may occur. Where applicable, address the replacement or repair of leaking connections, valves, transfer lines, and pipes that may carry chemicals or wastewater.

C. Fueling Areas. Describe and implement measures that prevent or minimize contamination of storm water runoff from fueling areas. Consider the following (or their equivalents): covering the fueling area, using spill and overflow protection, minimizing runoff of storm water to the fueling areas, using dry cleanup methods, and treating and / or recycling storm water runoff collected from the fueling area.

D. Above Ground Storage Tank Area. Minimize contamination of the storm water 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 spill prevention control and countermeasure program, minimizing runoff of storm water 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.

E. Employee Training. (See also Part 4.2.8) 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.

X.4 Monitoring and Reporting Requirements (see also Part 5 and Part 6):

Quarterly visual monitoring is required.

Sector Y Rubber, Miscellaneous Plastic Products and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries

Y.1 Covered Storm Water Discharges

The requirements in Sector Y apply to storm water discharges associated with industrial activity from Rubber, Miscellaneous Plastic Products and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries facilities as identified by the Activity Code specified under Sector Y in Table 1-2.

Y.2 AdditionalSWP3 Requirements

In addition to the following requirements, you must also comply with those listed in Part 4.

1. Potential Pollutant Sources for Rubber Manufacturers. (See also Part 4.2.4)
Document in your SWP3 the use of zinc at your facility and the possible pathways through which zinc may be discharged in storm water runoff.

2. Controls for Rubber Manufacturers. (See also Part 4.2.8)
Minimize the discharge of zinc in your storm water discharges.

A. Possible Sources of Zinc:
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 BMP 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.

B. Zinc Bags.
Ensure proper handling and storage of zinc bags at your facility. Following are some BMP options: employee training on the handling and storage of zinc bags, indoor storage of zinc bags, cleanup 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;

C. Dumpsters.
Minimize discharges of zinc from dumpsters. Following are some BMP options: covering the dumpster; moving the dumpster indoors; or providing a lining for the dumpster.

D. Dust Collectors and Baghouses:
Minimize contributions of zinc to storm water from dust collectors/baghouses. Replace or repair, as appropriate, improperly operating dust collectors/baghouses.

E. Grinding Operations.
Minimize contamination of storm water as a result of dust generation from rubber grinding operations. One control measure option is to install a dust collection system.

F. Zinc Stearate Coating Operations.
Minimize the potential for storm water contamination from drips and spills of zinc stearate slurry that may be released to the storm drain. One control measure option is to use alternate compounds to zinc stearate.

3. Controls for Plastic Products Manufacturers. Minimize the discharge of plastic resin pellets in your storm water 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.

Y.3 Monitoring and Reporting Requirements (see also Part 5 and Part 6):
Quarterly visual monitoring is required

Sector Z Leather Tanning and Finishing

Z.1 Covered Storm Water Discharges
The requirements in Sector Z apply to storm water discharges associated with industrial activity from Leather Tanning and Finishing facilities as identified by the Activity Code specified under Sector Z in Table 1-2.

Z.2 Industrial Activities Covered by Sector Z.
The types of activities that permittees under Sector Z are primarily engaged are leather tanning, curry and

finishing.

Z.3 Additional SWP3 Requirements

In addition to the following requirements, you must also comply with those listed in Part 4.

1. Drainage Area Site Map. (See also Part 4.2.2)
Identify in your SWP3 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; and haul roads, access roads and rail spurs.

2. Potential Pollutant Sources. (See also Part 4.2.4)
Document in your SWP3 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; chemical drums, bags, containers and above ground tanks; empty chemical containers and bags; spent solvents; floor sweepings/washings; refuse, waste piles and sludge; and significant dust/ particulate generating processes (e.g., buffing).

3. Good Housekeeping Measures. (See also Part 4.2.8)

A. Storage Areas for Raw, Semiprocessed or Finished Tannery By-products. Minimize contamination of storm water 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 storm water run-on and runoff.

B. 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 storm water.

C. Buffing and Shaving Areas. Minimize contamination of storm water runoff with leather dust from buffing and shaving areas. Consider dust collection enclosures, preventive inspection and maintenance programs, or other appropriate preventive measures.

D. Receiving, Unloading, and Storage Areas. Minimize contamination of storm water runoff from receiving, unloading, and storage areas. If these areas are exposed, consider the following (or their equivalent): covering all hides and chemical supplies; diverting drainage to the process sewer; or grade berming/curbing the area to prevent storm water runoff.

E. Outdoor Storage of Contaminated Equipment. Minimize contact of storm water with contaminated equipment. Consider the following (or their equivalent): covering equipment, diverting drainage to the process sewer, and cleaning thoroughly prior to storage.

F. Waste Management. Minimize contamination of storm water runoff from waste storage areas. Consider the following (or their equivalent): covering dumpsters; moving waste management activities indoors, covering waste piles with temporary covering material such as tarpaulins or polyethylene, and minimizing storm water runoff by enclosing the area or building berms around the area.

Z.4 Monitoring and Reporting Requirements (see also Part 5 and Part 6):

Quarterly visual monitoring is required

Sector AA Fabricated Metal Products

AA.1 Covered Storm Water Discharges

The requirements in Sector AA apply to storm water discharges associated with industrial activity from Fabricated Metal Products facilities as identified by the Activity Code specified under Sector AA in Table 1-2.

AA.2 Industrial Activities Covered by Sector AA.

The types of activities that permittees under Sector AA are primarily engaged in are:

1. Fabricated metal products; except for electrical related industries;

2. Fabricated metal products; except machinery and transportation equipment;

3. Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware.

AA.3 Additional SWP3 Requirements

In addition to the following requirements, you must also comply with the requirements listed in Part 4.

1. Drainage Area Site Map. (See also Part 4.2.2)
Document in your SWP3 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.

2. Spills and Leaks. (See also Part 4.2.5)
In your spill prevention and response procedures, 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.

3. Potential Pollutant Sources. (See also Part 4.2.4)
Document in your SWP3 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 cob, chemicals, and scrap metals; outdoor manufacturing or processing activities such as grinding, cutting, degreasing, buffing, brazing; onsite waste disposal practices for spent solvents, sludge, pickling baths, shavings, ingots pieces, refuse and waste piles.

4. Good Housekeeping Measures. (See also Part 4.2.8)

A. 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.

B. Paints and Painting Equipment.
Minimize exposure of paint and painting equipment to storm water.

5. Spill Prevention and Response Procedures. (See also Part 4.2.8)
Ensure the necessary equipment to implement a cleanup is available to personnel. The following areas should be addressed:

A. Metal Fabricating Areas. Maintain clean, dry, orderly conditions in these areas. Consider using dry clean-up techniques.

B. 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.

C. Receiving, Unloading, and Storage Areas. Describe and implement measures to prevent spills and leaks; plan for quick remedial clean up; and instruct employees on clean-up techniques and procedures.

D. Storage of Equipment. Minimize the potential for storm water contamination from equipment storage areas. Consider the following (or their equivalents): protecting with covers; storing indoors; and cleaning potential pollutants from equipment to be stored outdoors.

E. Metal Working Fluid Storage Areas. Minimize the potential for storm water contamination from storage areas for metal working fluids.

F. Cleaners and Rinse Water. Control and cleanup 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.

G. Lubricating Oil and Hydraulic Fluid Operations. Minimize the potential for storm water contamination from lubricating oil and hydraulic fluid operations. Consider using monitoring equipment or other devices to detect and control leaks / overflows. Consider installing perimeter controls such as dikes, curbs, grass filter strips or other equivalent measures.

H. Chemical Storage Areas. Minimize storm water contamination and accidental spillage in chemical storage areas. Include a program to inspect containers and identify proper disposal methods.

6. Inspections. (See also Part 4.2.8) 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.

7. Comprehensive Site Compliance Evaluation. (See also Part 4.2.17) As part of your evaluation, also inspect areas associated with the storage of raw metals, spent solvents and chemicals storage areas; outdoor paint areas, and drainage from roofs. Potential pollutants include chromium, zinc, lubricating oil, solvents, aluminum, oil and grease, methyl ethyl ketone, steel and other related materials.

AA.4 Monitoring and Reporting Requirements (see also Part 5 and Part 6):
Quarterly visual monitoring is required.

Sector AB Transportation Equipment, Industrial or Commercial Machinery

AB.1 Covered Storm Water Discharges
The requirements in Sector AB apply to storm water discharges associated with industrial activity from Transportation Equipment, Industrial or Commercial Machinery facilities as identified by the Activity Code specified under Sector AB in Table 1-2.

AB.2 Industrial Activities Covered by Sector AB.
The types of activities that permittees under Sector AB are primarily engaged in are:

1. Industrial plant yards;
2. Material handling sites;
3. Refuse sites;

4. Sites used for application or disposal of process wastewaters;
5. Sites used for storage and maintenance of material handling equipment;
` 6. Sites used for residual treatment, storage, or disposal;
7. Shipping and receiving areas;
8. Manufacturing buildings;
9. Storage areas for raw material and intermediate and finished products;
10. Areas where industrial activity has taken place in the past and significant materials remain and are exposed to storm water.

AB.3 Additional SWP3 Requirements

In addition to the following requirements, you must also comply with those listed in Part 4.

1. Drainage Area Site Map. (See also Part 4.2.2)
Identify in your SWP3 where any of the following may be exposed to precipitation or surface runoff: vents and stacks from metal processing and similar operations.

2. Non-Storm Water Discharges (See also Part 4.4)
If your facility has a separate OPDES permit (or has applied for a permit) authorizing discharges of wastewater, attach a copy of the permit (or the application) to your SWP3. Any new wastewater permits issued / reissued to you must then replace the old one in your SWP3. If you discharge wastewater, other than solely domestic wastewater, to a Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTW), you must notify the POTW of the discharge (identify the types of wastewater discharged, including any storm water). As proof of this notification, attach to your SWP3 a copy of the permit issued to your facility by the POTW or a copy of your notification to the POTW.

AB.4 Monitoring and Reporting Requirements (see also Part 5 and Part 6):
Quarterly visual monitoring is required.

Sector AC Electronic, Electrical Equipment and Components, Photographic and Optical Goods

AC.1 Covered Storm Water Discharges

The requirements in Sector AC apply to storm water discharges associated with industrial activity from facilities that manufacture Electronic, Electrical Equipment and Components and Photographic and Optical Goods as identified by the SIC Codes specified in Table 1-2.

AC.2 Industrial Activities Covered by Sector AC.

The types of manufacturing activities that permittees under Sector AC primarily engaged in are:

1. Measuring, analyzing, and controlling instruments;
2. Photographic, medical and optical goods;
3. Watches and clocks;
4. Computer and office equipment, and
5. Electrical and electronic equipment and components.

AC.3 Monitoring and Reporting Requirements (see also Part 5 and Part 6):
Quarterly visual monitoring is required.

Sector AD Storm Water Discharges Designated by the Executive Director as Requiring Permits

AD.1 Covered Storm Water Discharges

Sector AD is used to provide permit coverage for facilities designated by the Executive Director as needing a storm water permit, or any discharges of storm water associated with industrial activity that do not meet the description of an industrial activity covered by Sectors A - AC. Therefore, almost any type of storm water discharge could be covered under this sector. You must be assigned to Sector AD by the Executive Director and may NOT choose Sector AD as the sector describing your activities on your own.

Eligibility for Permit Coverage.

Because this Sector only is primarily intended for use by discharges designated by the Executive Director as needing a storm water permit (which is an atypical circumstance), and your facility may or may not normally be discharging storm water associated with industrial activity, you must obtain the Executive Director's written permission to use this permit prior to submitting a NOI. If you are authorized to use this permit, you will still be required to ensure your discharges meet the basic eligibility provisions of this permit at Part 1.2.

AD.2 Additional SWP3 Requirements

The Executive Director will establish any additional requirements for your facility at the time of accepting your NOI to be covered by this permit. Additional requirements would be based on the nature of activities at your facility and your storm water discharges

AD.3 Monitoring and Reporting Requirements

The Executive Director will establish any additional monitoring and reporting requirements for your facility at the time of accepting your NOI to be covered by this permit. Additional requirements would be based on the nature of activities at your facility and your storm water discharges. Quarterly visual monitoring is required. (See also Part 5 and Part 6)